



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 747)

Name of Candidate	SIDHARTH B	Registration Number	9359
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	30/09/2016
Center	DISTANCE PROGRAM		

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1(a)	10		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)।
1(b)	10		2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
2(a)	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2(b)	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
3(a)	10		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।
3(b)	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
4(a)	10		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।
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			

75, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Answer the following questions is not more than 150 words each.

1. (a) A broad ethical framework as a guiding light for international relations will not only ensure harmonious relations between nations but will also lead to progress of the human race. Discuss with examples. 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के लिए प्रकाश स्तंभ के रूप में एक व्यापक नैतिक ढांचा न केवल राष्ट्रों के बीच सामंजस्यपूर्ण संबंध सुनिश्चित करेगा बल्कि मानव जाति का विकास भी सुनिश्चित करेगा। सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

International relations is said to be ruled by the "law of the jungle".

The realist school of International Relations ~~also~~ talks about subordinating ethical and moral principles to "national interest".

Yet, Thucydides, one of the earliest thinkers of the realist school said that when principles are always made to subordinate <sup>interests</sup> policies, it often leads to self defeating policies like how Athens was defeated at the hands of Sparta in Peloponnesian war.

Even in today's world Thucydides  
advice is extremely relevant.

~~First~~ Regime change policies carried out  
by Western Countries to pursue  
narrow self interest & of their  
military industrial complex has now  
resulted in humanitarian tragedy

# of ~~refugees~~ refugees from Likya, Syria  
& other countries flooding to European  
shores.

~~It has not~~ Proxy wars, ~~have~~ have  
not only led to humanitarian tragedy,  
but also a political problem with  
the idea of European Union - the  
ultimate symbol of harmony & reunification  
of war in international relations  
coming under threat.

1. (b) What does inequality mean to you? What are the different kinds of inequality? Is inequality morally wrong? 10

असमानता से आप क्या समझते हैं? असमानता के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? क्या असमानता नैतिक रूप से गलत है?

Inequality is a ~~not~~ multifaceted & ~~not~~ multi-dimensional concept.

Some of the manifestations are as follows:

① Inequality of wealth - poverty

② Inequality in political sphere  
leading to discrimination & violation of human rights. eg: Religious minorities in Pakistan.

③ Inequality of capabilities -

concept given by Amartya Sen.  
Even if there is access to resources, if people do not have the capacity (education, health etc), to convert resources into ends, it still leaves much to be desired.

- ④ Inequality in cultural marketplace <sup>cultural</sup>  
People of belonging to certain faiths/~~or~~  
are marginalized by society even  
if they have formal equality  
eg: Islamophobia

- ⑤ Inequality of gender - pervasive  
throughout the world in different  
ways.

Inequality that results in formal or  
informal discrimination is morally  
wrong. It denies an individual /  
group ~~a~~ right equal citizenship  
which ~~is~~ is ~~a~~ recognized in global  
human rights documents.

Governments all over the world should  
adopt policies like multiculturalism, affirmative  
action, redistribution etc. to ~~be~~

2. (a) One has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws. In light of this statement, examine the relevance of civil disobedience in a modern democratic society. Discuss the duties and responsibilities of a law enforcing officer in such situations. 10

अन्यायपूर्ण कानूनों की अवज्ञा करना हमारा नैतिक दायित्व है। इस कथन के प्रकाश में, आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक समाज में सविनय अवज्ञा की प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में एक कानून प्रवर्तन अधिकारी के कर्तव्यों तथा दायित्वों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Gandhiji said that it is a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws. when he gave a clarion call for civil disobedience :

But This tradition goes back to John Locke, who gave people a "right to revolt" against a commonwealth that did not protect their rights.

In modern democratic societies, there are constitutional checks and balances to ensure that unjust laws can be checked.

eg: Section 66A was ~~abolished~~ repealed declared invalid by the Supreme Court in Shreya Singhal

vs. Union of India.

~~So~~ Unlike in a colonial setup, civil disobedience does not generally find a place in modern democracies.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar specifically warned against such tendencies in his constituent Assembly.

For an officer in charge of enforcing the law, he/she must go by the statute and constitution. ~~and so~~ and ~~also~~ illegality must not be left ~~and~~ unchecked. It sets wrong precedent.

Yet, ~~at~~ the tendency to overreact & commit enormous overreaches must be avoided.

2. (b) Ensuring accountability in the administration just adds another layer in the bureaucratic process. Examine. Differentiate between accountability and responsibility. Suggest some measures through which administrative accountability can be made more effective in India. 10

प्रशासन में जवाबदेही (Accountability) सुनिश्चित करना नीकशाही प्रक्रिया में एक और स्तर जोड़ देता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। जवाबदेही और उत्तरदायित्व (Responsibility) के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। कुछ ऐसे उपाय बताइए जिससे भारत में प्रशासनिक जवाबदेही को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया जा सके।

Any scheme for accountability that is put in place must be carefully designed. Some ~~each~~ of the such plans can simply add a layer of bureaucracy and prove counter productive. In the 4<sup>th</sup> Report of 2nd ARC Commission they ~~site~~ give an example of a such a scenario, where to clear financial transactions above a certain threshold, an additional committee was created. This led to undervaluing of assets & to bypass bureaucracy & defeated the purpose.

Whereas, we also have examples of e-governance reforms such as Railway ticketing, Bhoomi project in Karnataka, etc. where transparency & innovative process engineering has led to increase in accountability.

Accountability - refers to external answerability. An officer is answerable to ~~some~~ his/her higher officials for example.

Responsibility - is an internal answerability. It is the duty that someone has to perform. A policeman is responsible for preventing crime.

Methods to increase accountability.

- ① Improving transparency
- ② Process-reengineering to reduce ~~so~~ red tape
- ③ Social audits & citizen's charters
- ④ Reducing discretionary powers.

3. (a) "Morality is based neither on the principle of utility, nor on a law of nature, but on human reason. But human reason can be fallible." Comment., What does morality mean to you? 10

"नैतिकता न तो उपयोगिता (utility) के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है और न ही प्रकृति के नियम पर, बल्कि यह मानवीय विवेक पर आधारित है। किंतु मानवीय विवेक दोषपूर्ण हो सकते हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। आपके लिए नैतिकता का क्या अर्थ है?

The ultimate source of morality is human reason. It is after all, using our reasoning faculty that we decide what is good right or wrong.

But human reason is sui generis.

As for every individual.

~~For some, some~~ The ultimate moral worth of an action can vary ~~for~~ based on what is more palatable to a person's reason.

~~A person's reason may be~~ Some criteria that people generally accept as morally

40 worth are as follows

- 1) ~~Util~~ Maximization of utility -  
Jeremy Bentham, J.S. Mill.
- 2) ~~The~~ Inherent virtue of any action  
as Aristotle, Michael J Sandel  
propounded.
- 3) Justice, as fairness - John John Rawls
- 4) Deontological or duty based actions  
as given by Immanuel Kant

Human ~~ass~~ reason is very much  
fallible. Especially so when:

- ① Emotions & prejudices drown out  
rational thinking
- ② ~~The~~ When values conflict each other  
- cognitive dissonance.
- ③ Psychological indoctrination - Hitlerism,  
Maoism etc.

3. (b) For effective public service delivery, the need today is to move from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability through greater civic engagement. Discuss with examples. 10

प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण हेतु, जवाबदेहिता (Accountability) की पारंपरिक प्रणाली के स्थान पर अधिकाधिक नागरिक भागीदारी के माध्यम से सामाजिक जवाबदेहिता प्रणाली की ओर अग्रसर होना वर्तमान समय की आवश्यकता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Traditionally, accountability is seen as being answerable to one's superiors. This is known as upward accountability.

~~But~~ This has limitations because, ultimately, it is the people who ~~are~~ are the beneficiaries from public service and hence they are the ones who can actually convey what is working well and what ~~is~~ is not working well.

Hence the concept of downward accountability being accountable directly to the people.

Jan Sunwai's is Raghuram & by  
NGO ~~Part~~ Parivartan has enabled  
bringing out corruption in local  
administration & making elected  
representatives directly accountable.

People's participation in administration  
(for & governmental functions) can has  
the potential to ensure that the  
civil servants remain committed to  
public ~~as~~ cause.

This can be done through RTI,  
Citizen's charters, Social Audits,  
taking feedback from people regarding  
quality of service & perceived corruption,  
Integrity Pacts & with citizen's group  
monitoring public procurement etc.

4. (a) What do you mean by social justice? Explain with examples, why it is imperative for a society to promote social justice. 10

सामाजिक न्याय से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि सामाजिक न्याय को प्रोत्साहित करना किसी समाज के लिए क्यों अनिवार्य है?

Social ~~for~~ justice refers to giving every individual in society what is due to them because of their inherent moral worth & by equal ~~at~~ ~~us~~ virtue of their equal citizenship in society.

This ~~would~~ <sup>could</sup> involve the following:

- ① Income Redistribution of <sup>& resources</sup> wealth to make society more equitable.  
Article 39 (b) of Directive Principles talks about using economic resources for benefit of all.

- ② Social justice schemes such as MNREGS, Antyodaya Anna Yojana, National Social Action Plan etc.

- ③ Special protection for weaker sections of society like SC/ST, Handicapped, Minority communities

This could be done through affirmative action programmes.

- ④ P & B Schemes aimed at empowerment of people - Right to Education, Right to Information, Skill India.

It is necessary to carry out social justice because: international commitments

- ① It is consistent with International Convention for Social & Economic Rights
- ② Social injustice can lead to alienation - like Minority movement
- ③ Affects the quality of democracy in the long run.

4. (b) Investigative reporting by media can be a significant source of information on corruption. What are ethical issues involved in investigative journalism? What safeguards can be introduced to prevent its misuse? 10  
मीडिया द्वारा खोजी (इनवेस्टिगेटिव) रिपोर्टिंग भ्रष्टाचार संबंधी सूचना का महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत हो सकती है। खोजी पत्रकारिता से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं? इसके दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए कौन से सुरक्षा उपाय आरंभ किए जा सकते हैं?

The media is known as the 4<sup>th</sup> Estate because of the historically ~~to~~ significant role it has played in protecting the rights of the people & exposing injustice in society.

It is pertinent to note that most of ~~our~~ our early political leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai etc. were all media-persons of their time & ~~is~~ writing incessantly it ~~ed~~ raise awareness of masses against colonial government.

Recently media has played role  
in exposing several scams like  
Bofors, 2G, CWC etc.

Ethical issues - involved are the following:

- ① Checking veracity of information -  
tendency to be the "first to  
break the story" prevents necessity  
to - co of information
- ② ~~Media~~ Media running campaigns on  
behalf of political or business  
interest ( & ownership )
- ③ Media trials and witchhunting

Safeguards against these

- ① Media should evolve a code of  
ethics & must be followed through  
self regulation
- ② Body like Broadcast Commission of India  
needed to ~~regulate~~ check & regulate media.

5. (a) While transplantation of organs represents one of the most spectacular achievements of modern medical science, it has raised many ethical issues as well. Discuss. Also, examine the issues related to organ transplantation in India. 10

यद्यपि अंग प्रत्यारोपण आधुनिक चिकित्सा विज्ञान की सर्वाधिक प्रभावशाली उपलब्धियों में से एक का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, तथापि इसने कई नैतिक मुद्दे भी खड़े किए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में अंग प्रत्यारोपण से जुड़े मुद्दों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ethical <sup>issues</sup> ~~section~~ regarding organs /  
tissue transplantation must be seen  
in the light of the advances  
made in DNA & tissue engineering

Some of these issues are as  
follows:

- ① Genetic editing to create  
\* ~~or~~ super babies or super
- ② A human like characteristics
- ③ - Religious argument would  
be that humans are intervening  
in the work of God.
- (3) Organ transplants ignores the  
right of the family members of

person whose organs are being  
transplanted

- ④ Can lead to creation of markets  
for organ trade - lead to  
selling of organs (legally &  
illegally).

### Issues specific to India

- ① India is home to several million  
poor people. They may be  
& forced to enter into organ  
trade out of financial compulsions.
- ② Presence of so so organ  
trade & smuggling rackets.
- ③ As people are tricked &  
coerced into organ trade because  
of fraud & lack of awareness.

5. (b) There can be honesty without integrity, but no integrity without honesty. Do you agree? Justify your stand with examples. 10

सत्यनिष्ठा के बिना ईमानदारी संभव है, किंतु ईमानदारी के बिना सत्यनिष्ठा संभव नहीं है। क्या आप इसमें सहमत हैं? उदाहरण सहित अपने मत का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Honesty refers to the being truthful in thoughts, words and actions.

Integrity on the other hand refers to a broadly idea. It is the steadfast adherence to moral & ethical principles (such as honesty).

It also means avoiding conflicts of interest - insulating oneself from extraneous influences.

It is true that without honesty,  
integrity will not be possible.

ex: It was because of dishonest ministers of civil & servants that scams like Adarsh

Society, ~~Case~~ Augusta Westland etc.  
happened. ~~Also there is~~  
Public perception of the ~~not~~  
~~the~~ integrity in awarding of  
functionaries awarding housing of  
defence contracts is very low.  
as a result of this.

A truly honest person will also  
have integrity. Otherwise it  
will lead to value conflict of  
cognitive dissonance.

But if a person is honest only  
accord when it is convenient  
to him/her, that person may  
not have integrity.

6. "It is not always the same thing to be a good person and a good citizen." Explain the meaning of this statement and analyse its implications for a democratic society. 10

"अच्छा व्यक्ति होना और अच्छा नागरिक होना हमेशा समान बात नहीं होती है।" इस कथन के अर्थ की व्याख्या कीजिए और लोकतांत्रिक समाज के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का विवेचन कीजिए।

This sentence seems to suggest that there <sup>could be</sup> a conflict ~~that~~ of values & that an individual ~~for~~ upholds at a personal level of the values of democratic citizenship.

\* During the Vietnam War, several people faced such a conflict of values when they ~~did~~ .. did not want to fight an unjust war against a far away nation. Yet their democratic ~~data~~ citizenship obligated them to join the war & during conscription.

Mohammed Ali & Bill Clinton famously  
refused to be conscripted:

✦ In normal course; there should  
not be any conflict of personal &  
citizenship values in democratic  
societies. After all, the values  
of citizenship will be in line  
with constitutional values which  
represents a general consensus  
among people.

Yet ~~in~~ there will be circumstances  
where elected representatives may  
call upon people to carry out  
tasks that can lead to conflict  
in values. In such scenarios,  
people must clearly analyze the  
pros & cons of like decision  
within constitutional limits.

7. Value of compassion towards the weak extends the limits of operations of a public servant by introducing flexibility but dilutes the principle of objectivity. Discuss. If a conflict arises between the value of compassion and principle of objectivity, how will you deal with it as a public servant? 10
- कमजोर के प्रति करुणा की भावना रखने की महत्ता किसी लोकसेवक के कार्यक्षेत्र की सीमाओं में लोचशीलता लाकर उसे विस्तारित करती है, किंतु वस्तुनिष्ठता के सिद्धांत को निर्बल करती है। चर्चा कीजिए। यदि करुणा की महत्ता और वस्तुनिष्ठता के सिद्धांत के बीच संघर्ष पैदा होता है, तो एक लोक सेवक के रूप में आप इस परिस्थिति में किस प्रकार निपटेंगे?

Compassion towards the weak must not be based on purely emotional ~~and~~ or sentimental reasons. It must be informed or tempered by objectivity.

The guiding principle must be in finding Aristotle's golden mean among the two values.

~~an~~ To give an example, if a police officer fails to nab a person responsible for ~~the~~ a robbery, after it came to light that the culprit -

had done it to ~~save~~ buy  
medicines for his ailing wife, this  
would be an example of ~~too~~  
sentimentalism getting the better  
of objectivity.

What a responsible cop must  
do is to allow the law to  
take its course, but at the  
same time extend the all help  
possible to the culprit's wife  
through governmental or social  
(NGOs etc) means.

This could be an eye opener for  
the culprit and allow him to  
reform himself at the same  
time restore his faith in society

8. Which administrator had a lasting impact on your decision to join the civil services and why? Should administrators have increased media presence so that the common man can know more about their efforts and achievements? Justify your stand. 10

किस प्रशासक ने लोक सेवाओं में सम्मिलित होने के आपके निर्णय पर अमिट छाप छोड़ी और क्यों? क्या प्रशासक को मीडिया की उपस्थिति को बढ़ाना चाहिए जिससे सामान्य जनता उनके प्रयासों और उपलब्धियों के बारे में अधिक जानकारी प्राप्त कर सके? अपने मन का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

My decision to join civil services has been inspired by ~~no~~ several administrators.

First name that comes to mind is the legendary V. K. Menon, the integrator of the states.

He rose from very humble background to the top of a colonial civil service. His encyclopaedic knowledge helped him rise to position of constitutional adviser to 3 Unions.

His skills of persuasion, ability to find the middle

ground through emotional intelligence  
~~was~~ ~~not~~ ~~so~~ were critical in  
 reconciling several forces during  
partition & migration of states.

I am also inspired by honesty of  
 civil servants like Satyendra Kabra,  
Durga Shahi Naypal & etc.

Administrators must be lauded  
for their good work & given social  
recognition for the same. (Kaulya  
 acknowledged the importance of  
positive motivation in Arthashastra)

At the same time, there is a  
 tendency of media to create  
 "personality cults", "strongman/woman  
image" that leads to a  
 kind of deification of civil servants.  
 This must also be avoided at  
 all costs.

9. You are a Secretary in a government department. Your Minister has proposed an unemployment grant, which is expected to cost the public exchequer heavily. Having already taken the decision, he asks you to come up with research to support the scheme. Despite your best efforts, you fail to find socio-economic benefit in it. You approach the Minister with relevant facts and studies and ask him to reconsider his decision. Instead, he asks you to suppress the negative impacts and actively promote the scheme through mass media as the perceived social impacts are more important than economic impacts.

Elections are due in a short time and the political party currently in power is expected to win. You are also due for promotion at the same time. You are expected to fully cooperate in the situation and make the scheme a success, however flawed its foundations may be.

(a) List the different stakeholders in the above situation and mention their prospective interests.

(b) Discuss the ethical dilemma which you face in this situation.

(c) Some of the alternatives for you to handle the situation could be:

- Do as asked by the Minister..
- Insist on publication of results and let the public decide whether it wants the scheme.
- Call a press conference and brief the media about the results and the callous attitude of the Minister.

Suggest any other possible option(s). Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

आप एक सरकारी विभाग में सचिव हैं। आपके मंत्री ने बेरोजगारी भत्ता का प्रस्ताव मंजूरी दिया है, जिससे सरकारी खजाने पर अत्यधिक बोझ पड़ने की संभावना है। चूंकि उन्होंने पहले से ही इस पर निर्णय ले लिया है, अतः वे इस योजना के समर्थन में आपसे शोध करके आने को कहते हैं। आपके द्वारा सर्वोत्तम प्रयास किए जाने के बावजूद भी, आपको इसमें कोई सामाजिक-आर्थिक लाभ दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा है। आप संबंधित तथ्यों और अध्ययनों के साथ मंत्री के पास जाते हैं और उनसे अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने का आग्रह करते हैं। चूंकि इस योजना के कथित सामाजिक प्रभाव, आर्थिक प्रभाव की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं, अतः अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने की अपेक्षा वे आपसे इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को छिपाने और इस योजना को जनसंचार माध्यम की सहायता से सक्रिय रूप से प्रचारित करने को कहते हैं।

कुछ ही समय बाद चुनाव होने वाले हैं और वर्तमान सत्तारूढ़ दल के जीतने की संभावना है। इसी समय आपकी प्रोन्नति भी होती है। आपसे इस स्थिति में पूर्ण रूप से सहयोग करने तथा इस योजना को सफल बनाने की अपेक्षा है, भले ही इसके आधार वृद्धिपूर्ण हों।

(a) उपर्युक्त परिस्थिति में विभिन्न हितधारकों की सूची प्रदान कीजिए और उनके संभावित हितों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(b) इस परिस्थिति में आपके समक्ष उत्पन्न नैतिक दुविधा की चर्चा कीजिए।

(c) इस परिस्थिति में निपटने के लिए आपके पास कुछ विकल्प हो सकते हैं:

- जैसा मंत्री ने कहा है वैसा कीजिए...
- परिणामों को प्रकाशित करने का आग्रह कीजिए और जनता को निर्णय करने दीजिए कि क्या वह इस योजना को चाहती है या नहीं?
- एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस कीजिए और इस योजना के परिणामों तथा मंत्री के संवेदनहीन रवैये के बारे में मीडिया को सक्षम वृत्तांत दीजिए।

कोई अन्य संभव विकल्प सुझाएं। उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और अपने कारण बताते हुए उनमें से सबसे अच्छे विकल्प को सुझाव दीजिए।

(a) Stakeholders

Minister concerned

Interest: large income transfer scheme right before election would be a vote-winner.

Political party of minister

Interest: win the election & would find the scheme politically attractive

General public

Interests: ~~The~~ Maximization of welfare to all. ~~This~~ This scheme is likely to benefit only some sections

and the the evidence based on  
research conducted is against  
this policy.

Myself

As Interests: Ensure that through:

① Ministers are given the  
right advice in pursuance  
or manner to choose right  
policies.

② ~~As~~ Help in ~~and~~ Implement  
policies to maximize welfare to  
the people.

Let us examine the options in  
front of me.

① Do as the minister says

PROs

① ② I have given the necessary

advice, now it is upto the Minister to choose the policy.  
It is his constitutional mandate to decide policy & mine is to implement them.

② I have comfort in the fact that I tried giving right advice as possible.

### CONS

- ① Will result in wasteful expenditure
- ② 'Suppression of facts that are against policy'
- ③ Goes against 'evidence-based policy making' which is ~~is~~ increasingly being used all over the world.

④ Cognitive dissonance - I might not feel motivated to implement scheme properly.

⑤ ADVST ON PUBLICATION OF RESULT  
PROs

- ① This would be a responsible advice given the evidence
- ② This will promote transparency in government & enhance
- ③ P. confidence in eye of public
- ④ Ministers can also enhance his democratic credentials

CONS

- ① Minister is not likely to accept this advice.
- ② Govt. Unilaterally publishing

If minister does not accept this.  
Then I will ask him to give it to  
me in writing about supervision of fuel?  
implement the policy, as he is the  
ultimate decision maker.

**VISION IAS**

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

results would lead to direct  
confrontation with minister ?  
encroachment into his prerogative.

3) CALL PRESS CONFERENCE . . . . .

PROs.

① Minister can be put on the  
spot for his unethical  
action . .

② Public will stand to gain

CONS

① Quite trouble with minister &  
also with political party likely  
to win next election. This  
may affect my ~~car~~ career  
adversely.

② What I will do is to suggest an  
alternative policy that can benefit the  
public & also <sup>enhance</sup> the minister's image.

~~At minister does not as~~

10. The International Money Bank has granted loan to the government to construct ten dams. The dams would provide water for irrigation of crops, control floods in some parts of your district, and supply drinking water to numerous towns and cities. Seven of these dams are to be constructed in areas of high ecological value occupied by native groups who are challenging the government. The native groups, who oppose the construction of the dams, represent a minority compared to the multiple towns and cities which would benefit from the dams.

Nevertheless, it should be taken under consideration that the natives consider the forests as their own. Also, their distinctive life style and culture is intimately related to the existence of these natural areas. It has been noted that the forests also have a very high ecological value. If this project is completed, their land would submerge and the natives would have to be relocated. The International Money Bank is aware of this yet it has granted the loan.

You are the District Magistrate of this district. Every day protests and demonstrations are happening in your office. The government has given you the responsibility to manage the situation.

What are the various options available to you. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा बैंक ने दस बांधों का निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार को ऋण की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। ये बांध फसलों की सिंचाई, आपके जिले के कुछ भागों में बाढ़ को नियंत्रित करने तथा अनेक कस्बों और शहरों में पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए जल प्रदान करेंगे। इनमें से सात बांध, स्थानीय आदिवासी समूहों, जोकि सरकार के इस निर्णय का विरोध कर रहे हैं, के नियंत्रण वाले ऐसे क्षेत्रों में निर्मित किये जाने हैं जो उच्च पारिस्थितिक महत्व के हैं। बांधों के निर्माण का विरोध कर रहे आदिवासी समूह, बांधों से लाभांशित होने वाले अनेक कस्बों और शहरों के जनसंख्या की तुलना में अल्पसंख्यक जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

फिर भी, यह अवश्य ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए आदिवासी वनों को अपना समझते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, उनकी विशिष्ट जीवन शैली और संस्कृति इन प्राकृतिक क्षेत्रों के अस्तित्व से घनिष्टता से जुड़ी हुई है। पुनः ध्यान देने योग्य बात यह भी है कि वनों की अत्यधिक उच्च पारिस्थितिक महत्ता भी है। यदि यह परियोजना पूरी हो जाती है तो उनकी भूमि जलमग्न हो जाएगी और आदिवासियों को अन्यत्र स्थानांतरित करना पड़ेगा। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा बैंक इस तथ्य से अवगत है किन्तु फिर भी इसने ऋण स्वीकृत कर दिया है।

आप इस जिले के जिलाधिकारी हैं। आपके कार्यालय में प्रतिदिन विरोध और प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। सरकार ने आपको स्थिति को नियंत्रित करने की जिम्मेदारी दी है।

आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और चयन करने का कारण स्पष्ट करते हुए सर्वोत्तम विकल्प सुझाएं।

Question involves the following stakeholders:

- ① Native people - who have their whole way of life to ~~lose~~ lose.
- ② People of towns - who stand to gain immensely from project -
- ③ International Monetary Bank - <sup>granted</sup> who have already ~~distributed~~ loans & expects progress
- ④ Myself - as district administrator  
Must find a balance between
  - 1) Indigenous people's rights
  - 2) Utilitarian principles.
  - 3) Biological value of forests
  - 4) Not upsetting a major international creditor -

~~Possible~~ Possible courses of action  
are as follows:

- ① Go ahead with the project &  
promise <sup>to</sup> carry out rehabilitation of the  
~~site~~ tribals & give adequate  
compensation.

### PROS

- ① ~~It~~ Maximum benefit for  
greatest number
- ② Prevents an embarrassing ~~to~~  
situation for asking for cancellation  
of grants.
- ③ Economic development for the  
country.

### CONS

- ① Ignores rights of indigenous  
minorities. Right to prior  
informed consent is ~~not~~ now

well accepted in both ~~under~~  
national and international law

- ② Going against the Supreme Court mandate in Vedanta's case
- ③ Sacrificing sustainable & ecologically sound development

• OPTION-2 - "preferred option"

• ~~write~~ ① Carry out a proper Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

② ~~also~~ ~~to~~ Hold wide ranging discussions with members of tribal groups ~~and~~ regarding their concerns.

③ If EIA ~~is~~ allows for mitigation means that can limit the damage,

try to convince the benefits  
of long term benefits. But  
go ahead with project only with  
consent.

(7) If EIA is against the long  
term sustainability, then do  
not go ahead with project.

(5) ~~Inform~~<sup>Inform</sup> the IMB about the  
decision and convince them  
that it is ~~not~~ in their best  
interest not to be associated  
with a project that may entail  
violation of rights of ecological  
damage.

(6) Prepare an alternative plans  
and present it to IMB.

CONS: ① This could have a political  
aftermath ② IMB may not intend  
grant to alternative plan

(3) ~~All~~ Alteration of townspeople.

11. You recently joined the civil administration as a young District Commissioner. As a part of fulfilling their electoral promise, the new government in the state announced total prohibition on production, sale and purchase of liquor. This has not only led to smuggling of liquor from neighbouring states but also production of illicit liquor in the state, known as hooch. Women of the area decide to go on a protest against the recent hooch tragedy wherein several people lost their lives owing to consumption of illicit liquor. The political authorities scapegoat you for mismanagement.

(a) What are the issues involved in this case?

(b) What are the various options available to you. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

आप हाल ही में एक युवा जिला आयुक्त के रूप में नागरिक प्रशासन में सम्मिलित हुए हैं। अपने चुनावी वादे को पूरा करने के संदर्भ में, राज्य में नई सरकार ने शराब के उत्पादन और खरीद-विक्री पूर्ण प्रतिबंध की घोषणा की है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप न केवल पड़ोसी राज्य से शराब की तस्करी बल्कि राज्य में 'हूच' नाम से प्रसिद्ध अवैध शराब का उत्पादन भी आरंभ हो गया है। आपके जिले की महिलाओं ने हाल ही की एक हूच त्रासदी के विरुद्ध विरोध-प्रदर्शन करने का निश्चय किया है, जिसमें कई लोगों ने अवैध शराब के सेवन के कारण अपनी जानें गवाई थी। राजनीतिक प्राधिकारियों ने उक्त कुप्रबंधन के लिए आपको बलि का बकरा बनाया है।

(a) इस मामले में सम्मिलित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और चयन करने का कारण स्पष्ट करते हुए सर्वोत्तम विकल्प सुझाएं।

The ~~so~~ salient issues involved in the case are as follows:

- ① Prohibition of liquor & hooch tragedy - this is a common feature in India, where ~~pro~~ prohibition has generally been unsuccessful.

① Lack of administrative preparedness to prevent the tragedy

③ Politicians have placed all the responsibility on me as the bureaucrat.

Here are the options available to me:

Option 1: Blame the politicians for hurriedly implementing the policy without realising the possible implications of our readiness of the system.

But such a course of action would be extremely irresponsible.  
The life of every citizen under

my jurisdiction is also my responsibility.  
So such a behaviour from my end  
would show up as absolute dysfunction  
in government machinery & result  
in loss of legitimacy of the  
government.

I can also get into trouble with  
political class for this confrontational  
attitude.

② Option - 2

I must adopt a 2 fold  
strategy -

- 1) To address immediate fallout
- 2) Long term solutions.

## 7) Immediate fallout

- (a) Try and reach out to the family members, console them in this ~~side~~ sad hour
- (b) Talk to the protesters ~~directly~~ and through intermediaries to put down the tension.
- (c) Ensure ~~is~~ the compensations & relief announced by government reaches the families on time.
- (d) Alert the ~~to~~ police chief and use intelligence network to crack down on illegal hoard in the district
- (e) Reach out to administration of neighb. districts in neighbouring

states to prevent flow & of  
illicit liquor from their side.

### LONG TERM MEASURES

- ① Advise political class about the  
ineffectiveness of prohibition  
through national & global case  
studies
- ② Information & education campaigns  
to create awareness among people  
about deadliness of hooch,
- ③ Use ~~par~~ carry out de-addiction  
campaigns, set up rehabilitation  
centres, using help from local  
body officials & citizen groups to  
implement such campaigns effectively

12. You are a doctoral student at a large university in the final months of your research on a potentially revolutionary technology. Meanwhile, you have also applied for post-doctoral research cum teaching positions at various universities. To your pleasant surprise, you get an interview call from your undergraduate alma mater, a prestigious research institution in a city where you would love to live.

In the interview, the department chair asks for detailed information about your research.

Your group is working on a patent application and its members have agreed not to provide details until a paper currently being prepared is submitted for publication. You explain the situation and tell them that you would be glad to send them an early preprint when it is available.

But the Chair pushes harder for this information, remarking that the Department seeks team players, willing to share information with department colleagues. She also appeals to your undergraduate connection with the institution.

(a) Enumerate the ethical issues involved in the case in light of your current responsibilities vis-a-vis future expectations.

(b) Discuss the possible motivations of the department chair in pressing you for detailed information.

(c) What stand will you take in such a situation? Give reasonable justification for your arguments. 20

आप एक प्रख्यात विश्वविद्यालय में किसी संभाव्य क्रांतिकारी प्रौद्योगिकी पर शोध कर रहे हैं और शोध पूरा होने में कुछ ही महीने शेष बचे हैं। इसी बीच, आपने विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में शोध सह-अध्यापन पदों के लिए भी आवेदन किया है। आपको एक सुखद व आश्चर्यजनक समाचार प्राप्त होता है कि आपको स्नातक स्तर की उस संस्था से साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलावा प्राप्त हुआ है, जहाँ से आपने शिक्षा प्राप्त की है जो एक ऐसे नगर में स्थापित प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान है जहाँ रहना आप पसंद करेंगे।

साक्षात्कार में विभागीय अधिकारी आपके शोध के संबंध में विस्तृत सूचना मांगती हैं।

आपका समूह एक पेटेंट आवेदन पर कार्य कर रहा है और इसके सदस्य इस हेतु सहमत हुए हैं कि जब तक वर्तमान में तैयार किया जा रहा शोध पत्र प्रकाशन के लिए जमा न कर दिया जाए, तब तक कोई विवरण किसी अन्य को प्रदान नहीं किया जाए। आप परिस्थिति समझाते हैं और उन्हें कहते हैं कि जब शोध पत्र उपलब्ध हो जाएगा तो आपको उनके लिए उक्त शोध पत्र का नमूना भेजने में प्रसन्नता होगी।

किंतु विभागीय अधिकारी इस सूचना के लिए अत्यधिक दबाव देती हैं। वह यह स्पष्ट करती हैं कि विभाग ऐसे लोगों की नियुक्ति चाहता है जो टीम के रूप में साथ मिलकर काम कर सकें और विभागीय सहयोगियों के साथ सूचना साझा कर सकें। वह संस्था के साथ आपके स्नातक स्तरीय संपर्कों का भी वास्ता देती है।

- (a) अपनी वर्तमान जिम्मेदारियों और भविष्य की अपेक्षाओं को सामने रखते हुए इस प्रकरण में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) आपसे बिस्तृत जानकारी हेतु दबाव डालने के संबंध में विभागीय अधिकारी के संभावित उत्प्रेरणाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।
- (c) ऐसी स्थिति में आप क्या निर्णय लेंगे? अपने तर्क को औचित्यपूर्ण मिद्ध कीजिए।

PTO

Q) Ethical ~~to~~ issues ~~for~~ & will  
face in this case as are as  
follows:

- ① Betrays trust that is reposed  
on me by my team  
versus letting the details  
to do well in interview.
- ② Loyalty to alma mater of  
undergraduate versus loyalty  
towards the team that has  
helped me to perform a  
revolutionary project.
- ③ My values of honesty,  
integrity, confidentiality,  
trustworthiness are being  
put to severe test.

(b) Possible motivations of the chair may be:

(1) To know more about the project & implement a similar idea in her institution

(2) To see whether I will buckle under her pressure & reveal ~~the~~ details which are supposed to be confidential. She may be testing the soundness of my character.

(c) My stand on this ~~is~~ would be: to ~~convince~~ convince the chair that I will not

be able to reveal any further  
information because it would  
be a serious breach of  
trust ~~my~~ from my end.

I will have to ~~ask~~ request  
her to ~~so~~ end my interview  
if she is intransigent,  
~~so~~ but do so in a  
humble & polite manner.

I am confident that with my  
~~so~~ academic & academic record  
I would be able to make it  
to other prestigious institutions  
without compromising on basic  
values.

13. You have recently been appointed as the District Collector of an impoverished district, which has been witnessing drought for the last couple of years. Corruption at lower levels of bureaucracy has further aggravated the situation. The district also faces the problem of diminishing resources of drinking water. Despite, the gravity of the problem, the response from the central and the state government is lackadaisical. Moreover, the media coverage of the problem is also dismal. To make matters worse, the younger members of the community are migrating in search of work to the urban areas without much success, leaving the elders, women, and children behind to fend for themselves.

(a) As the District Collector what would be your priorities for solving the problem?

(b) How would you tackle the situation?

(c) What long term measures would you take to prevent the future recurrence of the problem?

20

आपको हाल ही में एक अत्यंत पिछड़े जिले के जिला कलेक्टर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। उक्त जिला पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सूखे की चपेट में रहा है। नौकरशाही के निचले स्तर पर व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार ने परिस्थिति को और गंभीर बना दिया है। यह जिला, पेयजल स्रोतों के गिरते जल स्तर की समस्याओं का सामना भी कर रहा है। परिस्थिति की गंभीरता के बावजूद भी, केंद्र और राज्य सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया चिंतनीय है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उक्त समस्या की मीडिया कवरेज भी निराशाजनक है। स्थानीय समुदाय के नौजवान सदस्य वृजुगों, महिलाओं और बच्चों को अपने भरण-पोषण की व्यवस्था स्वयं करने हेतु छोड़कर काम की खोज में शहरी क्षेत्रों, की ओर पलायन कर रहे हैं, जहां उन्हें अपेक्षित सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है। इससे यह स्थिति और बदतर होती जा रही है।

(a) जिला कलेक्टर के रूप में उक्त समस्या के समाधान के लिए आपकी प्राथमिकताएँ क्या होंगी?

(b) आप इस स्थिति से कैसे निपटेंगे?

(c) इस समस्या की भावी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए आप कौन-से दीर्घावधिक उपाय अपनाएंगे?

(a), (b)  
Immediate priorities in dealing with the situation are:-

① Immediate relief for people suffering from extreme drought

This can be done by arranging  
drinking water from neighbouring  
districts / states.

- ② Generate public awareness  
through media so that  
state government & national  
government & along with the  
general public is aware of  
the gravity of the situation &  
get urgent help through public  
pressure.

- ③ Form a committee to look  
into a long term solution.

This committee should have  
members from local bodies,  
women groups, water experts,  
NGOs ~~the~~ with technical  
expertise in this  
domain.

④ ~~Action~~ Arrange for relief, use  
schemes like MGNREGS to  
~~also~~ arrest the ~~flow~~ of people.  
~~Youngster~~ disrupts migration of  
youngsters

⑤ Follow the drought manual  
prepared by NOMA.  
(National Disaster Management  
Authority) and take  
steps accordingly.

⑥ Long term measures that  
need to be taken to tackle  
this problem are:

① Understand the root cause  
of water crisis - ~~the~~ study  
existing condition of supply  
and demand for water  
to find out the main

- ② Develop ~~eco~~-ecosystem based solution. Water crises in my district cannot be solved locally - Must coordinate at state & perhaps inter-state levels for proper management of aquatic resources.
- ③ - Improve water literacy among general public. Use services of NGOs ~~like~~ like that of Kyyappa Misogi.
- ④ Water conservation techniques - indigenous methods through local knowledge.
- ⑤ Agro-climatic farming must be encouraged ~~and if~~



14. In a district, in which you are posted as a District Magistrate, a teacher molests a child in a government run school. As the news of this crime spreads, the parents, relatives and locals gather at the school. The culprit teacher has meanwhile fled. The police arrests the Principal of the school and assure the crowd that the culprit would be arrested soon. The crowd, however, has gone berserk and begins to damage the school building. It wants immediate arrest of the culprit and is not ready to budge until he is arrested.

- (a) Is it correct to take the Principal into custody when he has personally not committed the crime? Support your answer with appropriate reasons.  
(b) What options do you have in dealing with the crowd? Enumerate the merits and demerits of each and also suggest the best possible option.  
(c) In the capacity of District Magistrate what would be your long term plan to prevent molestations and rapes in the schools? 20

एक जिले में जहाँ आप एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं, वहाँ के एक सरकारी विद्यालय का एक शिक्षक एक बच्चे से छेड़छाड़ करता है। जब इस अपराध की खबर फैलती है तो उस बच्चे के माता-पिता, सगे-संबंधी और स्थानीय लोग विद्यालय के पास एकत्रित हो जाते हैं। इसी बीच आरोपी शिक्षक फरार हो जाता है। पुलिस उस विद्यालय के प्राचार्य को गिरफ्तार कर लेती है और भीड़ को यह आश्वासन देती है कि आरोपी को शीघ्र ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाएगा। तथापि भीड़ अनियंत्रित हो जाती है और विद्यालय भवन को क्षतिग्रस्त करना आरंभ कर देती है। उक्त भीड़ आरोपी की तत्काल गिरफ्तारी चाहती है और जब तक उसे गिरफ्तार नहीं कर लिया जाता, तब तक वे वहाँ से हिलने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

- (a) क्या प्राचार्य को हिरासत में लेना सही है, जबकि उसने व्यक्तिगत रूप से अपराध नहीं किया है? उपयुक्त कारणों सहित अपने उत्तर का समर्थन कीजिए।  
(b) आपके पास भीड़ से निपटने के कौन से विकल्प हैं? प्रत्येक के गुणों व दोषों की गणना कीजिए और सर्वोत्तम संभावित विकल्प सुझाइए।  
(c) एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में विद्यालयों में छेड़छाड़ और बलात्कार की घटना को रोकने के लिए आपकी दीर्घकालिक योजना क्या होगी?

② It would be appropriate to arrest the principle only on the following grounds:

- ① he/ she tried to suppress the crime
- ② Allowed the culprit to get away.
- ③ Offer protection to the culprit
- ④ Crime happened with his/her active acknowledgment and support.

Arresting ~~the~~ the Principle to merely calm the nerves of the crowd, may prove a utilitarian function, but it will be a violation of natural justice

and fundamental rights of the  
P Principal. In this case, the  
utilitarian aspect also seems to  
have no value as crowd is  
going berserk.

### ⑥ OPTIONS IN DEALING WITH CROWD.

#### Option 1.

Bring the police force and  
crackdown, on ~~the~~ unlawful  
protest & damage to public  
property.

#### PROS

- ① Situation ~~is~~ in the school  
premises can be brought  
under control ~~by~~
- ② Can save damage to public.

- (C) LONG TERM EFFORT

- (3) <sup>adult</sup> inshore local bodies in the

property

### CONS

- ① Can further infuriate the general public.
- ② Such a response would show insensitivity on part of administration.

### Option 2 - ~~pro~~ preferred course of action

- ① Let the police on stand by.
- ② Appeal to the crowd for maintaining order. One can ~~try~~ get help from local eminent citizens from local areas to appeal for calm.
- ③ If <sup>appeal</sup> ~~advice~~ is not heeded, the crackdown with minimal use of force.