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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 747)

Name of Candidate	Shweta Chauhan		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	26262
Center	old Rajinder Nagar	Date	8/10/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
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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 HINDI and ENGLISH.
इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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।

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

103, 1st 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.

All the Best

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 are decided more by national interest than by human interest. Priority given to national interest leads to wars, tensions, domination by one over other ^{thus,} leading to poverty and hunger. If there is a broad framework of ethics to guide these relations, than development of human race as a whole will be priority.

- Dispute over common goods like High seas e.g. South China sea,
- Extraction of minerals race in biological fragile areas like Arctic
- War over space use
- Domination and strings attached in international funding.
- Issues over IPR
- Boundary issues

All are examples to show that countries are fighting over petty issues, if they had some ethical framework than the 'common goods' - high seas, space, etc could have been used for development of human race.

The people in African countries are into permanent famine & poverty and on the other hand grains are being dumped into oceans by developed countries. If ethics was into picture then the poverty would have been eradicated till now.

Terrorism, wars and fights would make earth a fighting place, ethics is very much necessary to make world a better, safer and harmonious place for sustainable growth.

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 means differential treatment of people. It means favouring somebody over others. Or difference in growth of one over other.

Different kinds of inequality can be

- 1.) Social inequality → when there is hierarchy in society like on the basis of caste, class and Gender. The lower in the ladder suffers and result in their backwardness.
- 2.) Economic inequality - Inequality on the basis of income. The economic growth is not equally shared and the result in large poverty and hunger.
- 3.) ~~Biological~~ Social & Economic inequality leads to other inequalities like Political, Gender biasness etc.

Inequality is morally wrong as everyone has the right to be treated equally. There should be a level playing field and everyone has the capacity to harness the opportunities. If this is not so then growth of few is like taking the pie of others.

Unequal treatment can be positive when it is not discrimination but preferential treatment. Like the reservation given in Constitution for upliftment of SCs and STs. Thus, equal should be treated equally and this gives way for positive connotation of inequality.

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 परिश्रण कीजिए। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में एक कानून प्रवर्तन अधिकारी के कर्तव्यों तथा दायित्वों की चर्चा कीजिए।

It is not necessary that laws are always perfect. There can be changes in society with time, which laws may not be able to reflect. ~~Elimination of practice of Sati, Child marriage, By 19th century was possible when civil disobedience is~~

Abolition of tax on salt, etc was possible through civil disobedience in national movement. Similarly, none in modern democratic society if democracy has to be implemented in true sense than laws have to reflect the needs of people.

Example, for this can be misuse of sedition law in the country. Sec 66A of IT Act was declared null and void as it did not represent the wish of the society. ~~and~~ However, civil

disobedience does not mean taking law and order to ground. Freedom of speech does not mean speaking provocatively. Thus, civil disobedience may seem necessary but there is proper mechanism like approaching court, using media for showing the cause, so these mechanisms can be followed first rather than ~~breaking~~ ^{breaking} laws.

Duties and responsibilities of a law enforcing officer under such situations of civil disobedience is to ~~do~~ take steps for maintaining peace and security of people. Law breakers cannot be allowed to go violent, as howsoever law is not correct, they have other means to protest. The most violent can be arrested and others threatened to protest peacefully and if they break law they can be booked under that until law is changed.

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 नौकरशाही 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।

Ensuring accountability means there has to be some external body to oversee the bureaucracy. There has to be laws and rules for that. These external bodies and laws & rules than create another layer in bureau-
-cracy. A public servant may always have the fear of some accountability & may not take decisions freely. The large no. of bodies like CVC, CBI, CAG, etc, and laws like RTI, do create a layer. However, they are necessary because we are not guided by ~~at~~ civil service values and if these are not there than corruption, nepotism, nepotism may further increase.

Here, comes the need of self-accountability i.e if the person has internal

values so strong that he himself keep a check on his work & decisions than another layer of vigilance may not be needed. This self-accountability means taking responsibility for the decisions. Responsibility and Accountability, thus differ that responsibility comes from within while accountability has to be enforced. Responsibility has the ethical basis and is necessary for good governance.

In order to make administrative accountability more effective -

- 1.) There should be clear code of ethics to guide in areas of discretion.
- 2.) Use of methods like Citizen charters, E-governance, SERVOTAM model
- 3.) Enforcement of laws & rules and quick grievance redressal.

And finally inculcating ethical values to move towards self-accountability & responsibility.

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?

Morality means adherence to moral values, which an individual has defined for himself. They differ from person to person and they are not enforced by society on the person like ~~society~~ ethics. So, it is not necessary that morality would serve some utility to the person. Like one may think that going to pub is immoral, it depends on individual to see it as adhering to morals but for other it may be recreation, so not necessary some utility is being served. Neither can morality be thought as a law of nature, as it depends on person ~~how~~ how he see natural laws.

e.g. Siblings, both brought up in same family need not definitely have same morals. Thus, it depends

larger on human reasons. It is about person's discretion, what values he take from society and define them as his morals. Though large no. of morals are similar for most people. like Telling lie.

Morality for me is to follow some values and principles in life, even when there may not be any checks. ~~on~~ Morality is bringing ethical process into thoughts and belief system rather than just outwardly ^{showing} compliance. Integrity, honesty, truthfulness are few moral values which should not be challenged even in the thought process.

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 जवाबदेही प्रणाली की ओर अग्रसर होना वर्तमान समय की आवश्यकता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Traditional accountability mechanisms of organisational checks, like through Vigilance, Annual appraisal reports, political checks, vertical checks in organisation, though are necessary but suffer from challenges like -

- 1) These mechanism ~~take~~ time, and expertise
- 2) They are more reactive than being proactive.
- 3) Output is measured rather than outcome.
- 4) Accountability is harder to put when there is bureaucratic anonymity and loopholes in laws & regulations.

In this scenario, the accountability just become adherence to laws & rules rather than focus on effective service delivery. For this there

is need for greater social accountability. Like, how much money is being used in a dept. is according to project needs can be ~~done~~ ^{checked} through traditional methods, but if this has an effect on public can be seen only through social accountability.

MGNREGA shows a very good example for this. Social audit, a method of social accountability is being used in Rajasthan for MGNREGA funds, there it has led to better implementation of MGNREGA than in other states.

Through civic engagement, participation of people is increased, there needs can also be taken into account. Also, this keeps a continuous check and make accountability proactive. The need is for citizen orientation through e-governance, social audits, citizens report cards 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 justice means equal and fair treatment of all in a society.

If society is just and there exist equal opportunities, no discrimination and equal capacities in all then it can be said that social justice prevails in the society.

It is imperative for society to promote social justice, because

→ for its sustainable development
If there is discrimination, then day will come when discriminated would go against the society and lead to its doom. Like caste based discrimination, has resulted in Dalit uprisings, which not only break the social fabric but also degrade society's development.

→ Society loses economically if

Social justice is not there. When females are not given opportunity to participate in economic fields, ~~then~~ country is losing about 1.5% of GDP because of this.

- The social capital of a society cannot be harnessed in an unjust society.
- The values are inculcated through society. If society is unjust then there would not be any fear of it. Criminals rise feeling that no checks of society matters when they are being discriminated. Thus degradation of values.

For a holistic growth and development it is necessary that justice prevails in a society, otherwise anarchy would be the result.

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?

Media is the fourth pillar of democracy. It can be a significant source of information on corruption. As opined in 2nd ARC report that media should bring corruption cases into focus and these cases should be properly investigated into.

Investigative reporting by media like sting operations, now forms major way of media as a source of information on corruption. It shows that media is working as a civil society and there are number of cases which have been unearthed through this.

However, investigative reporting may not be ethically correct, as media

is there to report the news, rather than investigate. Investigation is the work of dedicated bodies. By taking investigation into hands, media is undermining other pillars of democracy. There may also be chances that wrong information is shown, e.g. numerous forged videos are seen. Also, if media colludes like with opposition parties then it may act as agent rather than free body.

To prevent its misuse, need is for self-accountability of media. Wrong and forged videos should be dealt strongly. Also, before investigating bodies declare that corruption has taken place, it should not be shown as full focussed case in 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।

Organ transplantation is a ~~new~~ way of giving new life to a person. It has resulted in numerous cases of healthy growth of people. However, ethical issues in organ transplantation arises when -

- it is not a novel means but a commercial venture.
- If person is brain dead or he voluntarily wants to donate organs than there is no harm in giving life through those organs. But when this becomes income generation method than problem arises.
- eg - Doctors are running kidney rackets, The patient even don't come to know that his kidney has been removed.
- Poor is forced or becomes so

compelled that he donates organ.

- Rich thus has upper hand and better survival chances, this creates inequality in society.
- There are also ethical concerns whether it is moral to take somebody's organ, like brain dead person when he has not voluntarily decided so. His family may not have same views as the brain dead.

The issues can be solved if organ donation is promoted and it becomes a norm that we define a life will that whether we want to donate organs or not.

Issues of organ transplantation in need are on the same ethical issues like kidney rackets etc.

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 इससे सहमत हैं? उदाहरण सहित अपने मत का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Honesty without integrity is possible because honesty is virtue which is outwardly shown, while integrity is a value which a person holds. One can be honest and at the same time not adhering to integrity.

Like, one can be honest that he is not taking bribe and may not take ever in life but it is not necessary that he is holding integrity too, as in mind he may have thoughts of taking bribe but might not be taking because of the fear of laws and rules.

on the other hand, if he is not honest then definitely he is not integrity. Integrity means no differences between thoughts, beliefs, and actions, while honesty means

not showing differences between actions and ethical standards of society.

Integrity is more difficult to hold than honesty. As, holding moral thoughts is difficult than adhering to laws & rules or morals of society.

Honesty can be brought and inculcated through outer mechanisms like vigilance and punishment but integrity comes from within. I don't tell lie in a situation ^{means} I am honest at that time, but if I never thought of ever telling lie than I am ~~not~~ holding integrity.

Integrity is wider virtue than honesty and can be inculcated through values inculcation from society, family and education.

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 विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Good person implies that one is ethical and morals holder and is good for society. A good person will be a good citizen too if he would be holding core values and would maintain public order. But there may be chances when the person may be good to his family, his immediate society, like loving, caring but may not be good in nation building. Like, people go on protests, bandhs, public disorder for their demands. These results in economic loss for nation, even the loss of lives. Low voting percentage, tax evasion, are done by not good citizens. Workers in departments like Railways etc may be good, but when their demands like for hike in wages comes they even threaten crippling the whole

Railway system. This goes against nation. Democratic society provides freedom of speech and expression. Taking the benefit of this, a good person changes to bad citizen. They are provided democratic values for national growth and development. Democracy is a two way process, if citizens don't participate like not going for voting, not paying taxes, not giving correct data and inputs like in Gram Sabha's then this undermines the very basics of democracy.

For a healthy democratic growth it is necessary that good person is a good citizen too.

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 से किस प्रकार निपटेंगे?

Value of compassion is very much necessary value of public servant as there exist huge poverty, inequality and backwardness in the country.

If compassion is not shown than this will perpetuate and true object of public service will be lost. This may dilute the principle of objectivity, as rational and logic mind don't apply when compassion has to be done.

A public servant may allot a house to old poor single lady than to able person. Here, he is not objective but compassion was needed as there is need of emotional intelligence also.

^{compassion} ~~It~~ introduces flexibility as the public servant than have the discretion

of taking decisions and at the same time being morally correct.

If there arises conflict between value of compassion and principle of objectivity then it there can be application of preferential treatment. The value of compassion holds greater importance, along with objectivity can be shown through making separate arrangement, so that justice and fairness prevails.

However, this is not always applicable like if ⁱⁿ ~~taking~~ recruitment one cannot say that one person is poor so I will give job to him, merit ~~is~~ also need to be considered. Equality among equals has to prevail with feeling of compassion and minimum divergence from objectivity.

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 मत का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

T.N Seshan ex-election-commissioner of India, had left a lasting impact on my decision to join the civil services. The high values of public service, innovation and the enthusiasm to clean the election process in India, showed me how an administrator can change the face of society and leave a long-lasting impact on its development. His virtues of honesty, high credibility and trust of public can be seen in his earlier endeavour as public servant.

Administrators need to be given more focus in media for their efforts and achievements. Like, good

work done in one part of country can be adopted in other parts too.

→ Credibility of administrators increase and people trust the new projects and provide more participation for further projects.

→ It becomes more citizen friendly, as citizens could see that work is being done for them and they are stakeholders in it.

- Also, monitoring by citizens may increase seeing that efforts don't go in vain.

Thus, efforts need to be shown and awards like public administrator award given on Civil Services day can be focussed more. This will be a morale booster for civil servants and a informed citizenry.

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 स्वीकृत किया 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 होनी है। आपसे इस स्थिति में पूर्ण रूप से सहयोग करने तथा इस योजना को सफल बनाने की अपेक्षा है, भले ही इसके आधार त्रुटिपूर्ण 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 से 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 संक्षिप्त वृत्तान्त दीजिए।

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

a) Stakeholders involved -

- 1.) Minister - his interest is to get the popular support for the elections due.
- 2.) The beneficiaries of the unemployment grants - their interest is in money they would get through scheme.
- 3.) Public Exchequer - Consolidated fund of India - where prudence has to be shown in using money. Also, the general public whose tax money is being used.
- 4.) The secretary - whether to comply with decision for

personal interest of promotion
or follow efficiency in working.

s) Other public beneficiaries who
may have benefitted if the
money was used efficiently.

b.) Ethical dilemma being faced
by secretary -

1.) Personal Interest v/s Professional
values -

whether for promotion, ~~me~~ I
should dilute the professional
value of efficiency and break
the trust of public who have
given resources to me to use
efficiently.

2.) Professional Needs v/s Personal values

whether I should follow the duty
~~that~~ to follow minister or
I should follow my values
to use money efficiently.

3) Social needs v/s Economic Efficiency.
whether value of efficiency can
be sidelined in front of social
needs.

c.)

- Do as asked by Minister —
will be able to get promotion,
Minister^{Party} may win again and
beneficiaries would be happy. But
this would be against personal
values, and requirement of efficiency,
so may not be correct option.
- Insist on publication of results and
let the public decide whether it
wants the scheme —
May be participatory, but not
feasible as debate may be never
ending with actual beneficiary may
not be even the part of debate.

• Call a press conference -

Not at all a feasible option as it is duty of secretary to give free and fair advice to Minister and if he does not listen, then secretary should follow the correct option rather than going to media. This is against professional ethics and ethics.

Feasible option would be to show some changes in the scheme to make it more efficient and tell minister that rather more public be benefitted if efficiency is taken into account. Changes done would be listened to as they may not then be seen as hindrance in Minister's way.

If minister insists with his view point then scheme can be imple-

-mented by only making it more
 efficient, ~~therefore~~ as it is
 duty of Secretary to abide by
 decisions of political executive
 who have mandate of people. But
 if the Scheme does not show any
 cost-benefit analysis then declaration
 can be given that I don't agree
 with the proposal. Healthy remarks
 are always taken into account.
 Personal benefit cannot come at
 the altar of public loss.

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 सुझाइए।

Various options available -

- 1.) Taking strict action against the protestors, sending them to jail and not allowing them to demonstrate — ^{positive for economic development and use of funds} but this would be wrong means of handling as they have the right under Forests Right Act for the forests, under PESA, their consent is necessary. If these laws are being violated then there is no meaning in taking strict action against them. It would be grave human rights violation and against laws of justice, so this option cannot be followed.

- 2.) Outrightly saying no to the dam development/construction and give the report that

it is not feasible -

This may be good option to show that you are with the tribals and have large ecological concerns. But this won't be efficient and would be against the urban cities which would be benefitted through dams. Also, the funds which has been sanctioned would go unused and thus it may be seen as hindrance to economic development. Thus, may not be a feasible option.

- 3.) The best course of action would be ① taking the ^{detailed} study of the area, through ecological experts, how dam construction would affect the forest's ecological value.
② Follow proper environment

~~The~~ Impact Assessment report, whether it has been done or not.

- ii.) Gram Sabha can^{be} called and their views noted properly in file. Social impact assessment can be done.
- iii.) Also, giving report about significance of dams construction.

If the demands of natives are valued under Forests right Act and effect on forests would be very detrimental, then reports can be given that project is not possible; with proper communication to forest natives that what is being done to redress their grievance.

Hence, if displacement can be avoided and livelihood options

could be possible for natives,
- or project ^{dam} could be feasible by
shifting it to other locations,
then that ~~the~~ report can also
be given.

Natives of forest rights and
forest ecology need to be of
priority, but other feasible
options for dam and or other
irrigation methods, drinking water
for cities can be ~~can~~ tried for
proper balance b/w economy and
ecology.

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-बिक्री पूर्ण प्रतिबंध की घोषणा की है। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप 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।

a.) Issue involved in the case -

- Maintaining public order
- Showing that mismanagement was not due to the result of only the district commissioner.
- Controlling smuggling from neighbourhood states
- Controlling production of illicit

- liquor -

→ Giving assurances to women that culprit would be booked.

b.) Taking the responsibility of the tragedy that the smuggling of liquor from neighbouring states could not be controlled and production of illicit liquor could not be tackled.

After taking responsibility for that women can be given assurances that all work is being done to control further tragedy and book culprit to account.

Further, also showing that total prohibition would not be a feasible option ~~for~~ so ~~easy~~ without proper guidelines and awareness among public.

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 विस्तृत 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 सिद्ध कीजिए।

a) Ethical issues involved is whether to adhere to the promise given to members that details won't be given before publication or to seek personal interest by leaking information and getting job, that to "city where I wish to live". Also, concern is for the alma mater and emotions attached to it, whether I should give something in return for the education it has provided.

The trust and integrity needed in patent information vis-à-vis my own personal interest are in conflict.

There may also be conflict whether when the details will be published in some time whether it would make any difference if I divulge them

before just one institution when it can be of great use to me.

b.) Possible motivations of the departmental chair could be

- better pay and perks
- job in city I would love to live
- moral dimension that I have the obligations for the university which have ~~of~~ made me the person I am today, eligible for research.
- Also, that they would not misuse the information for their own need, and would use for future development. They would not violate patent laws, just use it for teaching. or may be for good cause.
- I can also threaten that job would not be given to me.

C.) In any case or any motivation it is not at all ethically correct to leak the information about research. Information if was told with the condition that ^{it} could not be shared ~~before~~ then I cannot break the trust, this would be against the values of honesty and ~~also~~ integrity.

→ Further, it can be clearly told about the laws and IPR violation that this is against law to leak insider information.

→ If I have the capability then job should be given on that basis and not on being cheater.

→ If I can do cheating with research members then I may do same with university in future.

→ It is better to not get job

then to live in guilt forever in life that I got job by cheating.

- For the argument that I should contribute to ~~my~~ university than there are other methods also like dedication to ~~new~~ job then by cheating.
- Also, if it^{is} for noble cause then we can research on our own fee that or take permission through proper channels.

Thus, on any argument it is better to say no and may be the only stand which can be taken.

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 बुजुर्गों, 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?

4-) Priorities in solving the problems-
1.) Provision of food and drinking water to population - through effective delivery of PDS.

- 2) Providing livelihood opportunities through MGNREGA through proper vigil.
- 3) Tackling corruption at all levels, Strict action against wrong doers, Use of systems of grievance redressal. Social auditing and awareness among people about their rights.
- 4) Programme for watershed management through people's help like use of traditional methods of water harvesting, rain water harvesting.
- 5) Giving inputs to media and seeking the support of state & central government showing the dire conditions by giving proper data ~~of~~ the problem and funds needed for that.
- 6) These efforts need to be shown to public so that they can trust and help.

b) Tackling the situation needs to follow the priorities in an efficient and faster manner. like provisioning of food through PDS, livelihood through MGNREGA, asking for water support if condition is dire, tackling corruption through using lesser funds like through social audits and grievance redressal cells and for longer term water harvesting and tackling droughts.

c) ~~For~~ To prevent the future recurrence of the problem - need is for ① cleaning the lower levels of bureaucracy from corruption - using ^{CTV} cameras in risk areas,
 - Use of IT for governance
 - Proper adherence to gram Sabha's ~~for~~ needs,
 - MIS, citizen charters

2) To tackle drought -
need is for watershed management
in participatory manner.

- Use of cropping pattern according
to physio-climatic needs like
pulses,
- Promotion of other livelihood
options like dairy farming,
agro forestry
- Drip and sprinkler irrigation
- Rain water harvesting and
use of traditional methods of
harvesting like khadki tanks.

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 जहां आप एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं, वहां 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?

a.) Principal has the responsibility of school and he is the authority who have to take accountability of any issue which takes place in the school. So, it is not wrong to

Take principal into custody.
He has not committed the crime
but he should have been responsi-
-ble enough to keep a check on
teachers, about their prior antecedent
in character and also should
have been vigilant enough to not
let the teacher go away.

It is also necessary to prove that
justice is being done to the child
and parents and all efforts are
being done. Arresting principle is
one of the step to show that.
Public would feel that their grievances
would be redressed.

b) In dealing the crowd options
available would be -

- 1.) Arresting the most violent ones
and deterring others to protest -
But this method would prove

detrimental and also goes against principle of democracy of right to protest. So, this option may not prove feasible when the grievances of public are genuine.

- 2) Give all assurances that all efforts of arresting are being taken, talk with the parents and child and child may be provided all methods of protection and mental development. Psychiatrist can be provided for that. Further, proper security should be provided to protect the public property and telling that strict action may be taken against them. The option would be feasible and would be greater good of parents, children and other public too. So this need to be taken.

C) ~~in the~~

As a District Magistrate - to prevent molestations and rapes in the schools - need is to -

1) provide the guidelines about laws like POSCO and others in school.

2) A proper committee in school, where a child can inform about any molestation case.

3) Hotline can be established from school to police station that quick action can be taken against any crime.

4) Awareness campaign and education programmes for children, parents and teachers.

