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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 747)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	16091
Center	Karol bagh	Date	24/4/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
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4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
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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।

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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 dominated by realism and related doctrines which claim ends and power as prior to means and values. Given this dominant tradition in International affairs, global politics are often defined as unethical and power-centered.

The lack of broadly agreed ethical framework for international relations has led to uncertainties, mistrust and misjudgements leading to apparently unbreachable hurdle to global cooperation.

Optimistic and visionary leaders like Wilson and Nehru have urged an ethical global cooperation for the benefit of all through their League of Nations and panch-sheel respectively.

A broad ethical framework like mutual respect, responsible power, respect for sovereignty etc will prevent wars and arms-race. This will not only ensure friendly relations but also potentially saves enormous ~~amount~~ defence budgets which can be gainfully spent on welfare and research.

A similar framework in international affairs ~~en~~ enables global cooperation on dealing with terrorism, climate-change, human-rights etc. Such harmonious cooperation will undoubtedly enable optimal utilisation of global resources (material & human) for the progress of human race.

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 lack of equal access to scarce & valuable resources like rights, respect, education etc.

To me inequality is unequal and unjustifiable access to necessary resources, creating differences among sections of people.

Different kinds of inequality:-

Justifiable inequality:-

- inequality of outcomes (like a winner of race etc) or a educational distinction.
- biologically inherited inequalities like differences in IQ.

unjustifiable inequality:-

- inequality of opportunity, ~~access~~
- inequality of access to basic and common resources.

Inequality is morally wrong if it is morally
unjustifiable and caused by undue privilege
caused by ~~inheritance~~ unequal treatment.

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

Civil disobedience as an idea of Henry David Thoreau and as implemented by Gandhiji is meant as a weapon of masses against ~~an~~ unjust government rules and laws made by a government not representing popular will.

It was relevant and successful and justifiable in colonial ~~to~~ ~~society~~ society since the people had no voice in enacting laws governing them.

But in a modern democratic society with ample opportunities and democratic avenues to represent one's voice in decision making, civil disobedience is not justifiable. To utilise civil disobedience as a moral cloak to disobey laws would be equivalent to one choosing

to obey only those rules and laws that suits his personal interests. This will soon lead, to deterioration of the very rule of law.

Duties & responsibilities of law-enforcers:-

- Law represents collective ~~know~~ wisdom and also popular will as it is ~~in~~ enacted by the ~~pe~~ democratically elected government.

Hence the law-enforcer's primary duty is to uphold law and ~~punish~~ act legally against violators.

- Even if the person breaking law is doing so against apparently unjust law, it is the duty of officer to act according to law. The person can then recourse to ~~just~~ judiciary to address his greivances.

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।

Although ensuring accountability would require adding additional bureaucratic processes, given the crucial nature of and necessity, it would not be just another bureaucratic layer.

Accountability measures would ensure ~~proper~~ efficient and responsive bureaucracy which will justify the additional bureaucratic resource deployment. Lack of accountability is what makes bureaucracy lethargic and leads to mismanagement of public resources.

Accountability stands for being answerable for one's actions done in line of duty. It is a quality ~~is~~ necessary in public service.

Responsibility stands for ~~standing~~ proper discharge of duties expected in one's role/position. It is a quality necessary in both personal & public roles.

Measures for effective administrative accountability:

- clear demarcation of roles and responsibilities, removing overlaps.
- utilising performance audits and promotion policies to incentivise and ensure accountability
- establishing a clear chain-of-command with accountability flowing up the chain in a seam-less fashion.
- utilising pro-active measures like citizen-charters, RTI etc to ensure transparency which will act as a stepping stone for accountability

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 is based on human reasoning rather than based on utility or nature. This is because humans can learn to be moral only if they.

See it in sync with the human reasoning.

Any blind belief morality is bound to be challenged by human reasoning.

But at the same time human reasoning ~~can~~ is fallible. Human reasoning, while devising morality, will not work in isolation, but ~~in~~ ~~conjunction~~ under conscious and sub-conscious influences of personal preferences. Hence at times ~~human~~ self-interest or utility may masquerade as human-reason.

Also as time and circumstances change and evolve, so does human reasoning, thus morality also changes.

Morality means ~~being~~ sets of values and preferences held justifiably as guidance frameworks to enable me in ~~fact~~ taking decisions. Morality helps me navigate complex and ~~a~~ trouble-some circumstances while holding myself as an individual to ~~s~~ consistent standards.

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।

Today's societal needs & necessitate an evolution from traditional accountability mechanisms which treat public as passive recipients of public services, to a social accountability involving greater civic engagement. This ensures active participation of public, not just as passive recipients but as active stakeholders. This brings in much needed sense of responsibility and ~~setting~~ grass-root level accountability.

The example of MGNREGA serves as an example of such improved accountability through civic engagement. Unlike past employment guarantee schemes, MGNREGA involved social audits and gram-sabhas in resource management and planning and execution decision-making.

This transformed the accountability regime with active public scrutiny emerging from the sense of being an active stakeholder in the scheme implementation.

It also ~~brought~~ bridged the gap between public servants as providers and public beneficiaries as mere recipients, creating a valuable feedback and course-correction needed to ~~set~~ mould the scheme according to local-needs.

Thus a social accountability measure through greater civic engagement enabled effective and efficient public service delivery replacing tight-moulds of one size-fit all approach with prudential & flexible utilisation of resources.

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 represents just treatment and providing just access to social resources, for all sections of society alike.

Social justice entails redistribution of scarce resources for the welfare of poorer sections of society to bring about a common minimum level-playing standards.

It is imperative for a society to promote social justice because ~~an~~ injustice harms the social harmony and threatens the very existence of society.

Political scientist John Rawls, holds society as a chain with the chain being only as strong as its weakest link. ~~It~~

An unjust society where privileged sections exploit the poor and masses will be victim of violent revolutions.

Similarly, ~~a~~ neglecting poorer sections without any welfare measures will bring about crime and social-tensions amongst classes.

Lack of social justice alienates affected sections and feeds extremism which prey on the fringe. Naxalism as a movement was a result of perceived lack of social justice.

Thus to ensure viable social harmony conducive for individual growth and peaceful & cooperative co-existence, social justice is an imperative for every society.

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?

Ethical issues involved in investigative journalism:

①: Investigative journalism relies on spying and unauthorised access to information.

Although it appears to be justifiable in the context of unearthing scams and saving public exchequer, it none the less involves law-bending and law-breaking.

Toleration of circumvention of laws is a stepping stone & root-cause for deterioration of rule of law.

②: It may also involve sting operations involving spy-cams and recording devices.

This amounts to violation of privacy of the person of interest, who may or may not be a culprit.

③ Investigative reporting can be misused by vested interests to furnish the image of a public servant for leverage.

It also leads to policy-paralysis and as wary public servants ~~and~~ prefer inaction than taking risky decisions.

Safeguards:-

Media should be issued pro-

- proactive information disclosures and proper implementation of RTI, enables a non-invasive investigative reporting through legal means and data-analysis.
- Media should self-regulate through a platform to prevent misuse of investigative journalism.
- Any media house using illegal mechanisms or law-breaking in name of investigative journalism should be prosecuted, establishing firmly that rule of law will be upheld.

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 issues involved in organ-transplantation:-

- Often wealthy and affluent gain preference among the awaiting list of patients, rather than the ~~need~~ urgency being criteria
- fraudulent organ-harvesting and preying on the poor and desperate feeds the criminal elements involved in organ transplantation business. Using money to acquire organs from needy & poor questions ethical justification for organ transplantation.
- Doctors have responsibility to protect all lives, but organ transplantation involves endangering life one person for another.
- poor countries have become hubs for organ harvesting capitalising on the needs of wealthy.

- Especially in India, there have been many allegations and instances of unethical drug-testing on the ignorant poor people without disclosing potential dangers involved for the trial-patients.

Such R&D involved in organ-transplantation technology renders ethical and moral questions to whole business of organ transplantation despite the potential for saving many lives.

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 is being truthful and not lying for sake of utility.

Integrity is a ~~characteristic~~ characteristic of being honest and upholding oneself to consistent moral standards in face of any challenging situation.

Thus honesty and integrity are both inter-linked. One can't possess either of them without another. Being honest essentially implies being able to speak truth and acting truthfully under any context, even if it entails challenging consequences. ~~This~~ This itself requires an ability to hold oneself up to consistent standards.

Similarly Integrity involves being honest as one should not cherry-pick situations where one will speak truth subject to one's

benefits / consequences.

Thus honesty and integrity are inter-dependent and are like two-sides of a same coin. Both qualities involve the personal ability to hold oneself up to consistent standards with unwavering commitment.

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।

A person is an individual human-being being able to choose and possess his/her own set of morals and values.

A citizen is an individual's status of being part of a nation with set of values, legally accountable, entailing certain privileges, rights and responsibilities.

A person can be good or bad depending on one's personal preferences for certain values. It depends on the perspective of observer and hence varies from each-other. Also being good or bad person may involve social consequences based on social judgements, prejudices and opinions, and may not entail any legal consequences.

A good citizen one the other hand is one who respects and acts according to the

rights, ~~and~~ and duties given to him by virtue of the nation's constitutional and legal values.

Citizenship values and preferences reflect common wisdom of nation while individual values and morals may be personal in origin, hence both may conflict based upon the individual's preferences and ability to synchronise ~~one~~ his/her's own morals with that of citizenship values.

In a democratic society, where one is free to possess and express his personal opinions and values, he can do so only within the legally permissible framework. Being a good citizen may involve ~~compromising~~ putting citizenship values before his own personal beliefs & values.

But in a democracy, given the greater good intended, ~~one has to / when~~ one can also avail legally available avenues to manoeuvre according to his personal morals and values.

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?

Both principles of compassion and objectivity are enablers for a public servant to effectively and efficiently discharge his intended duties

Compassion enables and motivates a public servant to go above and beyond needs of duty, in order to serve the ~~spirit~~ true spirit of public service intended for the benefits of poor. It acts as a motivation for public servant to exhaust all legally permissible avenues to ensure benefits for the weak.

Objectivity on other hand enables officer to act according to rules and norms which represent common wisdom. It prevents the officer ~~to~~ from treading ^{on to} ~~into~~ the slippery-slope of rule-bending even for ~~intermediate~~ good ends.

Although compassion appears to dilute the objectivity principle, in reality compassion and objectivity are complementary in nature.

Compassion enables officer to escape tight-moulds of objectivity and go beyond ~~new~~ what's expected in duty. At the same time, objectivity prevents compassion morphing into rule-bending and rule-breaking, even for perceived benefits of weak. Thus both qualities provide flexibility and required rigidity for the public servant.

If a conflict arises between compassion and objectivity, I would try and find a balance without it involving any ~~new~~ rule-bending / breaking.

Compassion ~~can~~ should motivate me only to exhaust all possible avenues to ensure ~~the~~ service for the needy, but should not make me enter a habit of selective rule-bending, or compromising objectivity based on my personal preferences.

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।

A My district collector Mrs. Sunita Dawra had a lasting impact on my motivation to join civil services. She was the district administrator in my area prone to chronic droughts, ~~under~~ under-development and resultant naxalism.

She demonstrated extreme dedication to her responsibilities and addressed the root causes of extremism through her efforts to improve water-shed management and rain harvesting, along with focusing on basic public services like health, education and transport. This dissuaded people from path of extremism and instilled greater confidence in government & administration, transforming once-notoriously famous naxal prone and drought prone area. This demonstrated how a dedicated administrator can transform.

lives of many and contribute to development.

Administrators should have increased media presence because:-

- It provides Credible information to public about their efforts and achievements. This in turn strengthens confidence of public in district administration and encourages public engagement & cooperation.
- It also ~~in~~ increases public scrutiny and thus improves transparency and accountability.
- It also acts as a motivation for the public servants to discharge their duties more efficiently, now that they are under public scrutiny and also acts ~~as~~ as an avenue to appreciate their achievements.

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): Different Stakeholders in given case are:-

①:- Minister:-

His prospective interests in given scheme is to utilise a popular but economically unviable scheme to attract voters.

② Secretary :-

- He is due for a promotion which may be dependent on his potential stand on the scheme

- As a responsible public servant, he is obliged to act in the best interests of public resources than act according to whims of governments.

- Also as a public servant working under a democratically elected government, he should act on guidance of political electees who represent the popular will.

③. Public:

- unemployed youth may benefit from the unemployment grant.
- But the costs of scheme outweighs potential benefits, potentially representing mis-use of funds.

④. Ethical dilemma faced by me is :-

- ① personal interest (promotion) ~~is~~ conflicts with public interest (acting against scheme in view of its cost)
- ② Acting according to my own judgement of scheme ~~is~~ or acting according to government which represents popular will.

①: Possible options:-

① Do as asked by minister

merits:- - does not hinder my promotion.

- I may even carefully design the scheme to minimise losses to public exchequer.

demerits:- - I would be responsible for misuse of funds, may even have to take responsibility for future failure of scheme

- huge losses to public exchequer

②: Insist on publication of results and let public decide

merits:- - A more clearer public will for the scheme will emerge

- possible back-tracking of intended scheme

demerits:- - minister may simply assign task to another willing bureaucrat

- my promotion will be affected
- still the possibility of scheme being launched by another secretary.

③: call press conference and report about minister

merits: - will definitely stop scheme and saves public funds

demerits: - creates a scandal and may even unduly affect voters ~~at~~ on election eve.

- I would be acting against service rules, ~~by~~ and may even appear as breaching the norm of non-partisanship.

④: persuade minister to carefully design the scheme to minimise losses with some intended social impact

This would be my preferred option because this way I would be respecting

popular will as expressed by the elected government and also ~~serve~~ minimise or eliminate losses.

I can design scheme to be linked to other socio-economic welfare schemes to act as complementary scheme, thus improving overall welfare.

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 मात 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 लाभान्वित 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 मुझाइए।

The central issues of given case is:-

~~Benefits~~ / ~~For~~

- needs of few vs needs of many
- ~~an~~ disproportionate burden & cost of development on natives.
- Development vs Ecology

Options available.

- ①: ~~ignore~~ ^{manage} protests and go ahead with
dams as planned.

- merits:-
- ~~Protests will die down slowly.~~
 - Dams will benefit numerous areas and public, without any cost or time overruns.

- demerits:-
- Protests may spread and may even lead to Bank cancelling whole funds due to bad publicity
 - alienation and exploitation of natives.

- Judicial interventions may lead to extreme cost and time over-runs.

②: Submit a report to government and Bank seeking scrapping of 7 controversial dam proposals. in context of ecological & native impact.

merits:- ^{Ecologically} Valuable forest lands will be saved
- native culture and livelihoods will not be affected

demerits:- - government may still move ahead with said projects.

- potential losses to development and basic needs like safe drinking water to public will not be met

- needs of many sacrificed for the needs of few.

③.: Invite a representative body of natives and discuss for a ~~pe~~ mutually agreeable relocation and compensation plans. The same report can be sent for government approval.

Also expert-panel can be requested to ~~re~~ change dam-sites or ~~to~~ opt for medium or micro-dams to minimise ecological impact, along with allocation of land for ~~afforestation~~ compensatory afforestation.

merits: This would be my choice since

- it will manage both ecological and native concerns
- At the same time it will minimise the hurdles for development-critical projects

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 सुझाए।

④ The issues involved in this case are:-

① A well-intended government step of total prohibition leading to unintended but predicted fall-outs like rise in smuggling and production & consumption of illicit liquor.

②:- Government using regressive complete prohibition rather than progressive awareness and rehabilitation/de-addiction schemes to reduce alcohol social-evils.

③:- Political authorities trying to shift blame onto public servants rather than accepting their short ~~sighted~~ sighted-ness to predict such unintended consequences. like hooch..

④: Options available to me:-

①:- I can call media and publicise how the government is trying to scapegoat me for their own mis-management and short sighted step.

merits:- - It will ~~not~~ defer political leaders from shifting mismanagement blame onto me.

- It will pressurise government to reconsider its prohibition plan.

- demerits: - It will amount to breach of service rules instead of exhausting in-service redressal mechanisms.
- may even further aggravate the situation leading to further protests and ^{social} ~~general~~ unrest.
- ~~I will be liable for~~

②:- I can approach a local politician and seek his help in remove the impending threat of mismanagement action.

- merit:- -It may help me escape the charges
- no need for media involvement

demerit:- -It will be a slippery slope of beginning of extending personal favours ~~&~~ and will affect my non-partisanship and integrity

③:- I can order an investigation and find actual culprits and submit a report to government clearly mentioning if or not any actual mismanagement on my part or my subordinates part is responsible for the hooch deaths.

I can simultaneously undertake awareness campaigns informing public of consequences (legal and health-wise) of hooch production and consumption.

I can also ensure a strict vigil to confiscate and destroy any existing hooch stores. thus sending a clear message of stern government action against hooch.

This will showcase my efforts to eradicate hooch under my jurisdiction and also boostes public trust in system, along with assuaging political authorities.

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 समझते 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।

Q:- Ethical issues involved in given case:

Ans:- It may be in my personal interest to disclose the research information to get my post-doctoral position at the desired ~~and~~ institution.

But it also entails :-

- Breach of trust of my team
- potential jeopardisation of the potent prospects
- Reflecting weakly on my personal integrity in face of conflict of interest.

⑥ possible motivations of department chair in seeking detailed information:-

①:- She may be seeking such information to test how well I could manage a conflict of interest.

She may also be ~~see~~ testing to see if I could compromise on my integrity when faced with lucrative personal offers.

②:- She may be trying to test if I could betray trust of my team-members, and it could ~~re~~ give her an insight into how good I can be as a team-player in future role.

③:- She may be trying to pry sensitive information about potentially revolutionary technology for her research gains or for his institution's research.

①. I will politely but firmly stand my ground and not disclose any ~~se~~ detailed information.

I will explain them my reasons:-

- I will not be breaching trust and agreement made among team-members about information sharing
- Being a team-effort, I do not possess absolute rights over the project and hence can not disclose details without consent of others, for my personal gains.
- If I am willing to disclose such sensitive information, then I would be unfit for being a team-player in my future role at the institution, if I am offered one.

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?

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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: My priorities. would be:-

- first and foremost, I will take up strict and stern measures to eradicate corruption in beaurocracy, especially as they are crucial for all administrative efforts for solving ~~the~~ drought problems.
- Then I will undertake measures to provide drinking water to public along with looking for alternative resources.
- When the water resource issue is being managed, I will ensure welfare schemes intended for migrants, elders and women are utilised to tide-over the migrant crises and its consequences.

⑥:

Immediate measures:-

- Elimination of corruption at lower levels, using awareness campaigns against corruption, special desks to deal with corruption complaints and periodic reviews.
- Encourage watershed improvement schemes along with utilising MGNREGA to fix small-water bodies and tanks.
- Inform media and involve civil society and NGOs to draw political attention to district's water and migrant crises.

This will encourage government to allocate resources to fix the problems.

- using MGNREGA scheme to provide assured jobs to rural youth which will reduce migration. It can also be used to fix water-bodies and water-resource management

①. long-term measures:-

- Under-take watershed improvement schemes and utilise schemes like "Neeranchal" to improve and stabilise ground-water and micro-surface water bodies.
- using MGNREGA to repair and modernise water-bodies, especially local water bodies and irrigation facilities.
This will provide improved irrigation and drinking water facilities, reducing migration.
- encouraging public to use rain-water harvesting and also spread awareness ~~and~~ about judicious water-management and use.

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?

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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 है।

(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):

If is correct to take principal into custody because:-

- although he personally did not commit the crime, as a principal he is responsible to prevent any such crimes under his jurisdiction.
- An enquiry will reveal whether or not he was being negligent or complacent in discharging his duties of supervising all activities in school premises.

If he is found guilty, he will be prosecuted according to law and rules and will be acquitted and released if not found guilty of any mismanagement.

⑥ Options in dealing with crowd:-

~~Q. 11111~~

- ① Allow ~~the~~ crowd to damage school and stage protest until the rage dies down.

merits:- -The police will not have to use any force to stop the crowd.

demerits:- -The school property will be damaged affecting education of students.
- may affect civic amenities if the protests spill over to highways or dharnas.

- ②:- Use police force to arrest crowd for unruly behaviour and deploy force around school.

merits:- -The ~~the~~ crowd will be stopped from damaging school.

demerits:- -un-necessary and over-use of force will aggravate the situation even more.

③:- I can personally drive-down to school and assure the crowd of quick and assured justice. I can assure the crowd that culprit will be brought to justice and that they are infact damaging the very school resources necessary for their children's education.

merits:- This will be my preferred option as it diffuses the situation and also prevents any spill-over protests. It will also makes sure that the police dedicatedly goes after culprit. Any ~~an~~ uncoordinated use of force will be prevented.

④:- Long-term plan:-

- Awareness and publicity campaigns utilising local news papers and associations and panchayats to spread awareness about POSCO and related acts, to deter any future crimes.

- I will also issue circulars to school administrations regarding the measures to be taken to prevent such acts.

A stakeholder meeting of district education department, child services and school administrations can devise a district plan to train all education related staff regarding POSCO and other laws and about how to handle such incidents.

- Also police can be redirected to prioritise prosecuting such cases and submit monthly reports and publicise such reports to keep up pressure to prevent any laxity.