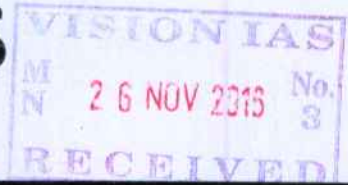




VISION IAS

www.visionias.in



GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 764)

Name of Candidate	VEER PRATAP SINGH		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	29042
Center	MNR	Date	26 Nov. 2016

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
1(a)	10		
1(b)	10		
2(a)	10		
2(b)	10		
3(a)	10		
3(b)	10		
4(a)	10		
4(b)	10		
5(a)	10		
5(b)	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	20		
10	20		
11	20		
12	20		
13	20		
14	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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 in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) Cultural diversity has made emotional intelligence crucial for Indian administration. Comment. 10

सांस्कृतिक विविधता ने भारतीय प्रशासन के लिए भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता को महत्वपूर्ण बना दिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans.

Emotional Intelligence means using reason in emotions and emotions in understanding things reasonably.

Because of cultural diversity E.I is very crucial for Indian administration because -

i) It helps in developing empathy, compassion for underprivileged and marginalised sections & cultures like Tribal culture

ii) It helps in building administration responsive to the needs of different-

cultures.

- (ii) Emotionally intelligent administrators can efficiently and effectively solve the inter-cultural conflicts.
- (iii) Sometimes administrators tend to lead towards particular cultures due to emotional attachment. E.I. helps them act rationally without any undue passion and attachment.
- (iv) Emotionally intelligent administrator can understand local problems better as he is blending emotions, which he has for local people, with the true reason.
- (v) E.I. helps in development of values like respect for dignity of All

1. (b) Family and school are important agents of socialization in a child's life. Comment on the role of family and school as a source of values. Give an example of a situation where these acquired values guided you in a situation of dilemma. 10

परिवार एवं विद्यालय बच्चे के जीवन में समाजीकरण के महत्वपूर्ण कारक हैं। मूल्यों के स्रोत के रूप में परिवार एवं विद्यालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। एक ऐसी परिस्थिति का उदाहरण दीजिए जहाँ इन अर्जित मूल्यों ने दुविधा की स्थिति में आपका मार्गदर्शन किया हो।

Ans

Family is the primary source of socialization in which a child is indoctrinated into his culture. Family teaches child love, care, responsiveness, how to interact with opposite sexes etc. child learns values like empathy, compassion, tolerance, respect for dignity to others, honesty and integrity etc. In child-rearing practices role of mother and father is most crucial & instrumental.

From school or teachers child learns punctuality, diligence, equality etc. He also develops skills and vocational capabilities, social competencies & extra-curricular capabilities etc. In school, a child learns from his peers competitive values, hardworking behaviour etc.

Once I was given a task to complete in 2 days, in my school. But that was very difficult to complete this so I was in dilemma whether to do that or make some excuse. But that excuse will compromise my values which I inculcate from family and teachers like honesty, integrity, courage to face a problem, diligence and hardwork. So I decided to complete that

within stipulated time and I finished that in the nick of time.

2. Given below are two quotations. Bring out what they mean to you in the present context:

नीचे दो उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वर्तमान संदर्भ में वे आपके लिए क्या अर्थ रखते हैं:

(a) "We are what our thoughts have made us; so take care about what you think. Words are secondary. Thoughts live; they travel far." 10

"हम वो हैं जो हमें हमारी सोच ने बनाया है, इसलिए इस बात का ध्यान रखिये कि आप क्या सोचते हैं। शब्द गौण हैं। विचार जीवित रहते हैं, वे दूर तक यात्रा करते हैं।"

Ans. Buddha said that
"we become what we
think". Later Gandhi
also emphasised on the
same with different words.
We are shaped and
moulded by our thoughts
because it is our
thoughts which impel
us in any action and
we end up doing that,
and this action shapes
our attitude and behaviour
when we think to

do great tasks we do them but when we stop thinking about others, we become ~~solipsist~~ and self-centred. It is our thoughts which remain alive as we do all tasks along with those values like thoughts of Gandhiji, Satyagraha & Ahimsa, are timeless and he is remembered for these thoughts, not his actions because all of his actions were guided by these thoughts & values.

So, thoughts are primary, actions always play second fiddle in the development of attitude and personality of any individual.

2. (b) "A man's conscience and his judgement is the same thing and as the judgement, so also the conscience, may be erroneous." 10

"मनुष्य का अंतःकरण एवं उसका निर्णय एक ही चीज़ है, इसलिए निर्णय के समान ही मनुष्य का अंतःकरण भी गलत हो सकता है।"

Ans. Conscience is feelings which a person feels deep-down. It is the inner voice which compels us to do only right.

Our judgments are said to be based upon our conscience, as we do what our inner force compels us to do. When we don't do, then we feel turmoil and dissonance within. So, usually we try to make our conduct in conformity with the voice of conscience.

But, it is also said that- as our judgments are many a times wrong, so our conscience can also be wrong. But, this is possible only when we interpret our voice of conscience narrowly & parochially. Conscience can never be wrong it also says 'friend do what is right' and this rightness can be interpreted differently by different. So, because of this subjectivity involved we make wrong judgments. If we truly listen to voice of our spirit we will always act morally & ethically.

3. (a) "The love of one's country is a splendid thing. But why should love stop at the border?" What do you understand by nationalism? What significance does it hold in your life? 10

"अपने राष्ट्र के प्रति प्रेम एक उत्कृष्ट विचार है, किन्तु यह प्रेम एक सीमा पर समाप्त क्यों हो जाना चाहिए?" राष्ट्रवाद से आप क्या समझते हैं? आपके जीवन में इसका क्या महत्व है?

Ans- Nationalism is feeling of attachment and unity on the basis of some common things like culture, race, ethnicity, language, religion etc. So, nationalism is a mental construct.

Nationalism has become the basis of formation of modern States. We all love our countries. But, this does not mean we should envy or hate other countries. It is

the common phenomena
that our this love
stops at borders, because
of narrow interests and
feeling of 'us' versus 'them'.
This parochial outlook is
the cause of chauvinism
and Jingoism. Tolstoy
and Gandhiji ek. talked
about stateless world
because they believed that
love, empathy & compassion
are not limited by any
boundary.

Patriotism is a good thing.
But we should not achieve
anything at the cost of
other. So if all nations
think alike then there
will establish universal
brotherhood & sisterhood. And
this will lead to true nationalism.

3. (b) A 'Good Samaritan' legal protection is vital to encourage people to offer assistance without the fear of any criminal or civil liability. Discuss the statement in the context of India's unacceptably high rate of road accident fatalities due to the inability of victims to get timely medical treatment. 10

लोगों को किसी आपराधिक या नागरिक दायित्व के भय से मुक्त होकर सहायता प्रस्तुत करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए 'दयावान व्यक्ति' का विधिक संरक्षण महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत में पीड़ितों द्वारा समय पर चिकित्सा उपचार प्राप्त करने में विफल रहने के कारण, सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में बढ़ती मृत्यु दर अत्यधिक रूप से उच्च है, के संदर्भ में इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans- A 'Good Samaritan' is one who lend his helping hand to one who is needy, out of love & care, empathy, compassion and for upliftment of needy.

In India due to road accidents many lose their lives because they are not taken to the hospitals by bystanders & onlookers. Onlookers even refuse to give primary aid and informing police

because they do not want to involve in police & legal tussle. They think that- they may be made scapegoat of the accident. Nirbhaya rape accident is such a vivid memory in our minds where she cried for help but- none come to help her.

So, it is important to dispel these fears of 'Good Samaritans' and this can be done by enacting laws providing legal protection to them and assurance that- they will not be dragged in the case. Recently SC made it clear that 'Good Samaritan' should not be questioned against and again by police. So, it is of utmost importance to provide legal assistance & protection to

all 'Good Samaritans'.

4. (a) "There may be times when we are powerless to prevent injustice, but there must never be a time when we fail to protest." Discuss the significance of this statement in present day India. 10

"ऐसा समय हो सकता है कि जब हम अन्याय को रोकने के लिए शक्तिहीन हों, किन्तु ऐसा समय कभी नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम विरोध करने में विफल हो जाएँ।" वर्तमान भारत में इस कथन के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 'Power' is the ability to influence others. Many of us feel powerless because ~~that~~ we sometimes confuse 'power' with 'authority'.

However, actually sometimes we are powerless to prevent injustice, it may be because of some restraints over us, some obligations, and we may be fearful to prevent some injustices. We may not be powerful enough to avoid injustices. But, there are all possibilities that by

Courage and integrity, we can stop similar injustices in the future. This can be done by protesting against and mobilising support against those injustices. For eg today we may feel powerless to stop dalit atrocities like one flogging, but - by protesting we have been able to draw the attention of public towards the injustice.

So, we must never fail in protesting because it is the first step towards raising your voice against injustices and decimating the injustices finally. If we fail in this, then evils of injustice will only proliferate.

4. (b) Around the world, more than 125 million people need humanitarian aid. With special reference to financial assistance, discuss the various ethical issues involved in addressing the needs of those in dire circumstances. What measures can be undertaken to ensure that donations and aids for such purposes are thoroughly channelled to meet their targets. 10

विश्वभर में 125 मिलियन से अधिक लोगों को मानवीय सहायता की आवश्यकता है। वित्तीय सहायता के विशिष्ट संदर्भ में, कठिन परिस्थितियों में फंसे हुए लोगों की आवश्यकताओं का समाधान करने से संबंधित नैतिक मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं कि इस प्रकार के उद्देश्यों के लिए दिए जाने वाले दान एवं सहायता लक्षित लोगों तक उचित रूप से पहुँचे।

Ans- Due to terrorism, communal violence, natural calamities, even man-made disasters like nuclear disasters, people in galore & ghor are in dire circumstances and need urgent humanitarian aid.

Aid can be financial, but in this many ethical issues are involved like -
i) aid does not reach to actual needy

ii) Sometimes NGOs siphon off funds given by philanthropists

iii) Sometimes funds are used

in manner that - only quantitative changes are shown on paper, without any improvement of life of people.

- iii) Integrity, honesty, empathy, compassion, dedication to service of people etc. are sometimes compromised in channelising financial assistance

→ Measures to be taken to remedy this -

- i) Promotion to ethical and moral values
- ii) ensuring transparency and accountability of fund-disbursing authorities
- iii) rather than giving aid in cash, it can be donated in kind which will reduce likelihood of siphoning off
- iv) making field surveys by NGOs to check whether people are getting what they need or not.

5. (a) While discretion is necessary for effective discharge of duties, it is also a major factor responsible for corruption in administration at all levels. Comment. In this context, suggest some ways in which smooth execution of responsibilities can be ascertained while minimising corruption. 10

यद्यपि कर्तव्यों के प्रभावी निर्वहन के लिए विवेकाधिकार आवश्यक है, किंतु यह प्रशासन के सभी स्तरों में भ्रष्टाचार का भी एक प्रमुख कारक है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस प्रसंग में कुछ ऐसे उपाय सुझाइए जिनके माध्यम से भ्रष्टाचार में अधिकतम कमी करते हुए उत्तरदायित्वों का सुचारु कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

Ans If all things and circumstances are included in the laws & legislation then they will become cumbersome and also it is not practically possible to include all things in laws. So, administrators are given discretionary powers to handle novel situations or situations where laws are silent.

But, this discretion is generally misused and it leads to corruption because people lack honesty, integrity, dedication to service, lack

of ethical values & organisational ethics etc.

So, there is a need to minimise discretion and ensuring minimal corruption with smooth administration.

→ Some ways to ensure this-

- i) making administrators accountable and responsible to even discretionary acts, they should give justification for their conduct
- ii) using ICT for ensuring transparency
- iii) In the situation of discretion role of conscience is paramount so, administrators should be trained in such a way that develop and adhere to ethical values.
- iv) people should be made aware about their rights so that they can have voice which they can raise against inappropriate discretionary act.

5. (b) What do you understand by corporate ethics? Giving examples, highlight the ethical issues faced by CEOs in the current competitive environment, with special reference to government owned enterprises.10

कॉरपोरेट नैतिकता से आप क्या समझते हैं? सरकार के स्वामित्व वाले उद्यमों के विशेष संदर्भ में, वर्तमान प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वातावरण में CEOs द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों पर उदाहरण सहित प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans-

6. Government employees are often considered by many as being unresponsive, insensitive and corrupt. What, according to you, are the factors that cultivate such a negative attitude towards civil servants? As a young civil servant, what would be your approach to change this attitude?

10

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अधिकांश लोगों द्वारा प्रायः अनुत्तरदायी, असंवेदनशील एवं भ्रष्ट माना जाता है। आपके अनुसार, वे कौन-से कारक हैं जो सिविल सेवकों के प्रति इस प्रकार की नकारात्मक अभिवृत्ति को विकसित करते हैं? एक युवा सिविल सेवक के रूप में इस अभिवृत्ति को परिवर्तित करने के लिए आपका दृष्टिकोण क्या होगा?

Ans. It is the general perception that - govt. employees are unresponsive, insensitive and corrupt, they lack empathy and compassion for the people they are serving.

i) There are many factors for such an attitude like - after joining services, employees become elitist, they think that they are the 'masters' of the people.

ii) lack of transparency, accountability, objectivity, openness, etc.

iii) Sometimes they are found unaware of needs of public

- iv) they are cut-off from ground reality because of apathy or overburdened office.
 - v) they lack moral values like love & caring, dedication to service & enthusiasm to serve the people, compassion etc.
 - vi) Immediate interests of employees also make them corrupt
- Approach to change this attitude
- i) making recruitment by checking core competencies of aspirants whether they are matching with needs of service or not
 - ii) making myself responsible & honest, I can set an example
 - iii) Introducing ICT to reduce workload so that employees can ~~not~~ make field visits
 - iv) ensuring transparency and accountability
 - v) making people know their rights and making myself accessible to public

- vi) Introducing Code of Ethics, instead of code of conduct

7. Many of the present social conflicts arise due to prejudices and discrimination. Illustrate. What can be done to curb discrimination and handle prejudices? 10

कई वर्तमान सामाजिक संघर्ष पूर्वाग्रहों एवं भेदभावों के कारण उत्पन्न होते हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। भेदभाव पर अंकुश लगाने एवं पूर्वाग्रहों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

Ans. Social conflicts like
dalits Vs. upper-caste conflict,
gender violence, communal
conflicts, etc. are result
of prejudices and discrimination
against these socially
vulnerable and underprivileged
groups.

Prejudices like dalits are
impure & unclean, and
so-called upper caste are
superior to them, female
lack courage and reason,
feelings of superiority of
one's religion over the
other etc. are the causes
of social conflicts.
Discrimination against them

on the basis of prejudices lead to social unrest, disturb social harmony and social upheaval, because people who are discriminated, sooner or later, assert their rights and entitlements and seek mainstreaming in the social life. They want place in decision-making of social, economic, political sphere which lead to social conflicts.

- Need to curb this -
- making people aware that all are equal
 - Promoting secular values like tolerance, patience, respect to all, fraternity, equality etc.
 - Socialisation and child-rearing practices should be free from all prejudices
 - by enacting and implementing strict laws against these discriminations.

8. Adhering to high standards of transparency is often in conflict with the duty towards maintaining confidentiality. With examples, elaborate on the problems faced by public servants in effective discharge of duties during such situations. Also, discuss the ethical framework that should guide the decisions in these circumstances. 10

पारदर्शिता के उच्च मानकों का पालन प्रायः गोपनीयता बनाए रखने के कर्तव्यों के प्रति विरोध उत्पन्न करता है। ऐसी स्थितियों के दौरान कर्तव्यों के प्रभावी निर्वहन में लोक सेवकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं को उदाहरणों सहित विस्तार से बताइए। साथ ही, इन परिस्थितियों में निर्णय संबंधी मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने वाले नैतिक ढांचे की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.

Transparency means access to information. It is said that transparency is instrumental in holding govt. accountable and objective. This openness sometimes come in conflict with oath of secrecy or maintenance of confidentiality. RTI Act, 2005 is many a times seen at loggerheads with OSA (Official Secrets Act).

Transparency is needed but confidentiality is also necessary for security and safety of the nation. Like

Cabinet meetings' information is not within the reach of people, all cabinet ministers maintain high level of confidentiality, or, defence service are kept out of RTI Act because of necessary confidentiality.

RAW If strict yardsticks of transparency are maintained then such a sensitive info about defence etc. can jeopardise the security and integrity of the nation. So, officials face these challenges to balance transparency and confidentiality.

→ In such dilemmas officials should be open, objective and transparency should be given priority. only those info. should be held secret which is genuinely sensitive. officials should be guided by code of ethics and they should pay heed to their voice of conscience along with reason.

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. You get your first posting as a District Collector in a predominantly rural area. Recently, the office of Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages registered an inter-caste marriage of a young couple. On hearing the news, villagers and family members of the married couple attacked the Registrar's office and are holding their respective children in captivity. One group also enjoys immense political power in the state and have warned you against taking any action. 20

Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

- (a) What is/are the ethical dilemma(s) that an administrator faces in such situations?
- (b) Enumerate your priorities and steps that you will take to handle the situation.
- (c) What are the social and attitudinal factors at play? What will be your role in bringing about a change in these?

एक जिलाधीश के तौर पर आपकी पहली नियुक्ति एक प्रमुख ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में होती है। हाल ही में जन्म, मृत्यु और विवाह के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल के कार्यालय (ऑफिस ऑफ़ रजिस्ट्रार जनरल ऑफ़ बर्थ्स, डेथ्स एंड मैरिज) ने एक युवा जोड़े के अंतर्जातीय विवाह को पंजीकृत किया है। यह समाचार सुनकर, ग्रामीणों एवं विवाहित जोड़े के परिवार के सदस्यों ने रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय पर हमला किया और अपने-अपने बच्चों को बंधक बना लिया है। इनमें से एक समूह का राज्य में अत्यधिक राजनीतिक वर्चस्व भी है और उसने आपको कोई कार्रवाई न करने की चेतावनी दी है।

उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

- (a) ऐसी परिस्थितियों में एक प्रशासक को किस प्रकार की नैतिक दुविधा(ओं) का सामना करना पड़ता है?
- (b) इस परिस्थिति को संभालने के लिए अपनी प्राथमिकताओं एवं आपके द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का एक-एक करके वर्णन कीजिए।
- (c) यहां कौन-से सामाजिक एवं अभिवृत्ति संबंधी कारक कार्य कर रहे हैं? इनमें परिवर्तन लाने में आपकी भूमिका क्या होगी?

Ans.

Even after seven decades of independence, inter-caste marriages are seen as a violation of social laws by the society. In this case Registrar's office is attacked by villagers because he registered an intercaste marriage. P. D. C. is forced not to take any action by one group who enjoys political power.

- a) DC is in dilemma whether to take action or not. Here, many ethical issues are involved like i) honesty, integrity and courage of the DC at the one hand, and on the other, wrath of the villagers and politicians.
- ii). dedication to social service and to eliminate casteism vs warning of politically powerful group

Ans.
iii) Administrator is also facing ethical dilemma ~~to~~ whether to take strict ^{action} against villagers or to protect couple first.

Ans. Priorities of DC should be like this -

- first he should inform police and couple should be given adequate protection
- ~~se~~ ensuring that both child are safe and they should be shifted to a safe place or in custody of police
- DC should persuade villagers not to deteriorate situation by vandalising office.
- if they don't listen to DC, he should take strict action against hooligans. For this he

can order police to cordon entire ~~and~~ office area and detain villagers from creating any further trouble.

- DC should also persuade parents of couple that all person are equal and there is not any problem in marrying in inter-caste.
- He should emphasise that if they don't stop, very stringent action can be taken and there are rules & laws which make it a criminal activity to prevent a govt. official from doing his duty.

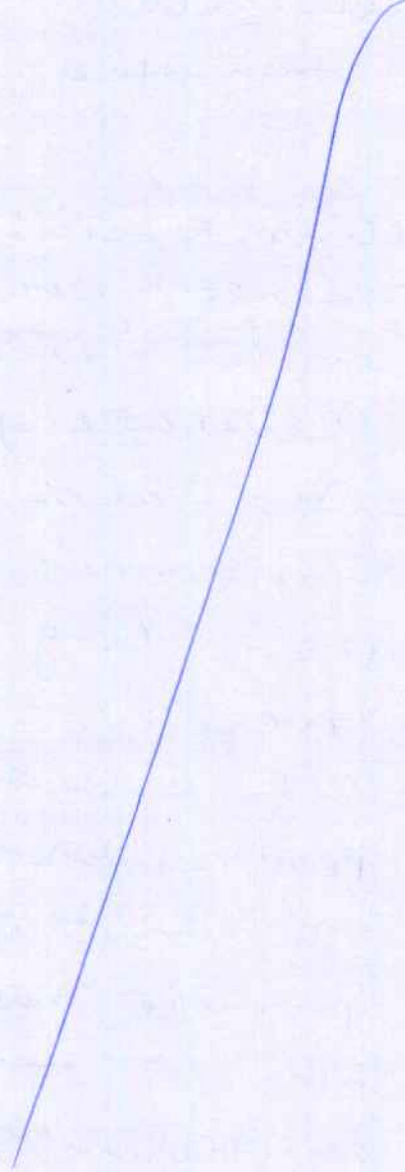
→ After doing all that he can inform his seniors about political influence so that - he

can get additional support of his seniors.

→ He can ~~do~~ and should act against all warnings as he is committed to the service.

→ After handling situation he can promote ethical & moral values in the society by leveraging NGOs, celebrities and honest politicians. He can take some other long-term measures as well to alleviate the menace of casteism.

- awaring people about the evils of casteism
- he can promote inter-caste dining etc.
- he can emphasise on human values like empathy, compassion & respect for all
- He should promote equality, liberty & fraternity in the society



10. A group of educated young men is caught trying to leave the country to fight for a terrorist organization overseas. It was found that they were radicalized online through social media by the handlers of that terrorist organization. These boys have not committed any act of terror till now and have no criminal background. 20

- (a) What could be the reasons for radicalization of educated youth?
(b) As a senior intelligence official, what approach would you follow to deal with such cases? Give arguments in support of your stand.
(c) Suggest a feasible strategy to prevent further radicalization of youth in the country.

शिक्षित युवा व्यक्तियों का एक समूह एक विदेशी आतंकवादी संगठन हेतु संघर्ष करने के लिए देश छोड़ने का प्रयास करते हुए पकड़ा जाता है। ज्ञात हुआ था कि उन्हें उस आतंकवादी संगठन के कर्ताधर्ताओं द्वारा ऑनलाइन तरीके से सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से कट्टरपंथी विचारधारा अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित किया गया था। इन लड़कों ने अभी तक कोई आतंकवादी कृत्य नहीं किया है और न ही उनकी कोई आपराधिक पृष्ठभूमि है।

उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

- (a) शिक्षित युवाओं का कट्टरपंथ के प्रति के प्रेरित होने के क्या कारण हो सकते हैं?
(b) वरिष्ठ खुफिया अधिकारी होने के नाते इस प्रकार के मामलों से निपटने के लिए आप क्या दृष्टिकोण अपनाएँगे? अपने पक्ष के समर्थन में तर्क दीजिए।
(c) देश में युवाओं को कट्टरपंथ के प्रति और अधिक प्रेरित होने से रोकने के लिए व्यवहार्य रणनीति सुझाइए।

Ans Trend of radicalisation has been observed in India in last 1-2 years. There are many reasons for radicalisation of the youth like -

1. It may be because of identity disregard of

a particular group in the society

- i) social discrimination and deprivation can be a reason.
- ii) unemployment- conditions can also lead educated youth to join such activities.
- iii) religious fanaticism and religious fundamentalism
- iv) lack of ethical and social values among educated youth

→ Approach to deal with such cases -

- first, they all should be detained from leaving the country
- as they are not criminals, but diverted youth, so reason of the radicalisation can be looked into, so that- they can be rehabilitated further. As

they are not having any criminal background so arresting them under UAPA, TADA, MCOCA, PSA will not be justifiable. So, simply they be detained under preventive detention.

- Reformation of these students should be the priority to make them responsible member of the society.

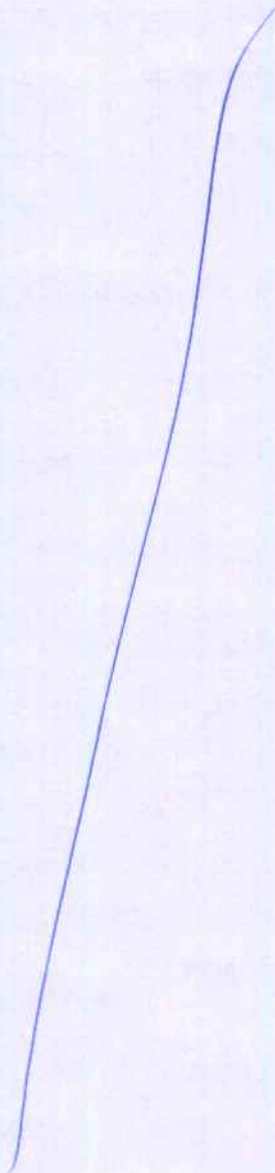
→ There can be some steps taken to prevent any further radicalisation of the educated youth -

- making education value-based
- emphasis on socialization process
- enacting stringent laws to prevent any type of cyber terrorism
- making special cyber

cells to detect any kind of illegal activity over internet or social media

- Promoting secular values in the society to contain the menace of religious fundamentalism.
- Providing adequate unemployment and livelihood so that they do not divert towards terrorism
- making intelligence agencies even more active so that any case of radicalization can be nipped in the bud





11. You are the CEO of a pharmaceutical company that has monopolized the manufacture of an anti-allergen device, which is used by millions who suffer from different kinds of allergic reactions: life threatening as well as non-threatening. Your company that was initially facing significant losses has increased the price of the device and since then has been witnessing huge profit margins. While the stakeholders of the company are pleased with your decision, there is a public backlash against the price rise. Politicians too have begun criticizing the policies of the company. 20

(a) What are the ethical issues involved?

(b) Enumerate the values that are under question in the mentioned scenario?

(c) As the CEO of the company, would you retrospectively change your decision in light of the public backlash?

आप एक ऐसी औषधि निर्माता कम्पनी के CEO हैं जिसका एलर्जी प्रतिरोधी उपकरण के विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में एकाधिकार है। इस उपकरण का प्रयोग जीवन को संकट में डालने वाले एवं साथ ही सामान्य प्रकार के विभिन्न एलर्जी प्रतिक्रियाओं से पीड़ित कई मिलियन लोगों द्वारा किया जाता है। आपकी कम्पनी, जो आरंभिक रूप से अत्यधिक हानि का सामना कर रही थी, उसने इस उपकरण के मूल्य को बढ़ा दिया है और तबसे इसे अत्यधिक लाभ प्राप्त हो रहा है। यद्यपि कंपनी के हितधारक आपके निर्णय से प्रसन्न हैं, वहीं जनता द्वारा मूल्यवृद्धि का विरोध किया जा रहा है। राजनीतिक नेताओं ने भी कंपनी की नीतियों की आलोचना आरंभ कर दी है।

उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

(a) इसमें निहित नैतिक मुद्दे कौन-से हैं?

(b) उल्लिखित परिदृश्य में किन मूल्यों पर प्रश्नचिन्ह खड़ा होता है, एक-एक करके बताईए।

(c) कम्पनी के CEO के रूप में, क्या आप जनता द्वारा किए जा रहे विरोध को देखते हुए भूतलक्षी रूप से अपने निर्णय को परिवर्तित करेंगे।

Ans. Case involves - the Public interest and Personal interest. Some ethical issues involved -
i. self-interest Vs Public interest

ii) Profit / loss of company Vs sufferings of people

iii) ethical values of company like serving ~~the~~ of people, love & care, compassion etc

b) Values under question -

- empathy, compassion, love & care for people
- apathy towards life of individuals.
- integrity & objectivity
- dedication to public interests

c) As company has monopolised the market of anti-allergen devices so it is the responsibility of CEO to ensure that all people should be able to purchase the device

and mitigate their suffering.

To correct the situation
he can take some steps
like -

i). Retrospectively changing
the decision - It will
allay the public backlash
and all will be having
access to affordable service.
But, this will put company
into the debt as it is
already incurring losses, so
retrospectively changing decision
would further deteriorate
the economic condition
of the company. Its long-
term impact of this
decision may be the
closure of the company
due to indebtedness.

ii). Rather than giving
retrospective effect to
decision, decision can

be implemented with present time. It would also be a case where company will continue to incur losses. But, people will be able to afford the device.

(ii) CEO can persuade all stakeholders to increase the price of the device to be break-even point. As company is making huge profits so profit can be reduced and price of device can be lowered down. This will enable company to sustain itself and also people can be persuaded about the increase of price of the device that if they don't increase the price,

company may be shut-down and people will have to suffer.

So, raising prices to that level where company can sustain itself, and also device will be affordable to public, is the most feasible solution.

12. You are a Public Information Officer (PIO) in Public Works Department. An RTI is filed to know about the allotment of tender to a company for construction of a bridge. While collecting information about the allotment process you came to know that the tender was under-priced. However, you also came to know that it was unintentional and was due to a calculation error which could not be detected during the scrutiny.

The under-secretary of the department who is an honest official with an impeccable record and is the final authority for passing the tender has requested you to iron out the deficiencies in your response. His argument is that elections are to be held soon and the company which has got the tender belongs to a relative of senior minister. He fears that his reputation and job as well as of others involved in the process of allotment is at risk. You sympathise with your colleagues and understand that such consequences are possible.

20

(a) What are the options available to you?

(b) Evaluate each of these options and choose the option you would adopt, giving reasons.

आप लोक निर्माण विभाग में एक जन सूचना अधिकारी (PIO) हैं। एक पुल का निर्माण करने के लिए एक कम्पनी को निविदा के आवंटन के संबंध में जानकारी प्राप्त करने हेतु, एक RTI आवेदन दायर किया गया है। आवंटन के संबंध में जानकारी एकत्रित करते समय आपको ज्ञात होता है कि निविदा वाजिब/बाजार मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर जारी की गई थी, हालांकि आपको यह जानकारी भी प्राप्त होती है कि यह अनभिप्रेत (अनजाने में हुआ) था एवं इसका कारण गणना में हुई एक त्रुटि थी जिसका पता जांच के दौरान नहीं लगाया जा सका था।

निविदा जारी करने का अंतिम प्राधिकारी, विभाग का अवर सचिव, निर्दोष रिकॉर्ड वाला एक ईमानदार अधिकारी है। उसने आपसे अपनी अनुक्रिया में लक्षित की गयी कमियों को हटा देने का अनुरोध किया है। उसका तर्क है कि शीघ्र ही चुनाव होने वाले हैं एवं निविदा प्राप्त करने वाली कम्पनी एक वरिष्ठ मंत्री के संबंधी की है। उसे भय है कि उसकी एवं इस प्रक्रिया में सम्मिलित अन्य लोगों की प्रतिष्ठा एवं पद संकट में हैं। आप अपने सहयोगियों के प्रति सहानुभूति रखते हैं और समझते हैं कि इस प्रकार के परिणाम संभव हैं।

उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

(a) आपके पास उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या हैं?

(b) इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन कीजिए एवं कारण बताते हुए स्वयं द्वारा अपनाए जाने वाले विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

Ans

this case involves many ethical dimensions and dilemmas like -

- honesty and integrity of PIO
- Sympathy with under Secretary Vs public interest
- Job & reputation of under Secretary Vs public interest

→ So given the complexity of the problem some of the options available to PIO -

- i) he iron out deficiencies
- ii) he give correct information
- iii) providing all proofs about miscalculation in tender cost and asking under Secretary to conduct Re-auction

i) In first option -

Merit - It will save job and reputation of Under Secretary and PIO will be able to sympathise him.

Demerit - as it is the matter of public interest and under-pricing has led to loss to ~~the~~ public exchequer, so he should not iron out the deficiencies.

ii) Merit - giving correct info. will bring the under-pricing in the light and loss to exchequer may be prevented by re-auctioning.

Demerit - it may set a bad precedent as under-pricing of a tender is a sensitive issue. It will

Jeopardise the job and reputation of the Under-Secretary. It may lead to victimisation of Under Secretary by Senior Minister.

iii) P10 can request to RTI biter that Under pricing is due to human error so he should not make an issue. P10 can persuade RTI biter that he will ask Under Secretary to re-auction the tender.

Merit - It can allay the public backlash as P10 has given all details of calculation error and as error is unintentional so it should not be a case of Public hue & cry.

Under Secretary has the authority to cancel the allotment of tender or ask allottee to pay the entire amount which is calculated correctly. So by doing so, Under Secretary can also save his image + job. Also, as allottee did not have any intention to get that tender in low prices so he may also be persuaded ~~that~~ for reauctioning.

→ Reauctioning is a feasible solution as calculation error is unintentional and can happen with anyone.

Demerit - In future intentionally cost of Project can be under-calculated as it may

so unnoticed.

→ (iii) option is the most
suitable as it will
balance interests of all.
But, while doing so
one who calculated can
be held accountable so
that- such mistakes
do not happen in future.

13. You are a government official supervising the maintenance and upkeep of juvenile rehabilitation centres all over country. You are a strong advocate for preventive services such as counselling and parenting skill education as an alternative to the placement of neglected children in rehabilitation homes. You have convinced your minister about the stand and he has taken a public position on the same and declared that he will scrap the scheme of rehabilitation homes altogether. Believing that a reputable study of the cost-effectiveness of preventive services would bolster your position, your department enters into a contract with a top university to conduct a series of evaluation studies. The first study involves a controlled experimental evaluation of government sponsored preventive services. To your dismay, the findings show no evidence that preventive service is a cost effective alternative to placing children in rehabilitation homes. You are worried that the results, if published, would not only compromise the position of the minister but also yours. What will you do in such a situation? Some of the options are given below. Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of these options and suggest what course of action you would like to take, giving reasons. 20

- (a) Keep silent on the report and continue advocating your stand with the minister.
- (b) Cancel the contract with the university and conduct a fresh study with a new agency.
- (c) Report the results to the minister and follow his orders.
- (d) Conduct further research and be prepared to accept the results and declare them publicly.

आप देश भर में किशोर पुनर्वास केंद्रों के अनुरक्षण और रखरखाव का पर्यवेक्षण करने वाले सरकारी अधिकारी हैं। आप उपेक्षित बच्चों को पुनर्वास गृहों में रखे जाने के स्थान पर परामर्श और पालन-पोषण कौशल शिक्षा जैसी निवारक सेवाओं के प्रबल पक्षधर हैं। आपने अपने मंत्री को अपने दृष्टिकोण से सहमत कर लिया है एवं उसने इस विषय पर सार्वजनिक रूप से अपनी स्थिति निर्धारित कर ली है और यह घोषित किया है कि वह पुनर्वास गृहों की योजना को सम्पूर्ण रूप से समाप्त कर देगा। आपका विभाग, एक शीर्ष विश्वविद्यालय के साथ मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों की एक श्रृंखला का संचालन करने के लिए यह विश्वास करते हुए अनुबंध करता है कि निवारक सेवाओं की लागत प्रभावशीलता का विख्यात अध्ययन आपकी स्थिति को और भी अधिक सुदृढ़ करेगा। प्रथम अध्ययन में सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित निवारक सेवाओं का नियंत्रित प्रयोगात्मक मूल्यांकन सम्मिलित है। आपको निराश करते हुए, प्राप्त परिणाम इस अवधारणा का समर्थन करने वाला कोई प्रमाण प्रदर्शित नहीं करते कि निवारक सेवा बच्चों को पुनर्वास गृहों में रखने का लागत प्रभावी विकल्प है। आप चिंतित हैं कि यदि परिणाम प्रकाशित हो जाते हैं तो इससे न केवल मंत्री की स्थिति बल्कि आपकी स्थिति भी संकटग्रस्त हो

जाएगी। ऐसी स्थिति में आप क्या करेंगे? कुछ विकल्प नीचे दिए गए हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुणों एवं अवगुणों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए एवं कारण बताते हुए सुझाव दीजिए कि आप कौन-सी क्रियाविधि अपनाना पसंद करेंगे। 20

(a) रिपोर्ट के विषय पर मौन रहना एवं मंत्री के साथ अपने दृष्टिकोण का पक्ष समर्थन करते रहना।

(b) विश्वविद्यालय के साथ अपने अनुबंध को निरस्त कर देना एवं नयी एजेंसी के साथ नए सिरे से अध्ययन संचालित करना।

(c) परिणामों की रिपोर्ट मंत्री को प्रस्तुत करना एवं उसके आदेशों का पालन करना।

(d) शोध को आगे बढ़ाना एवं परिणामों को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार रहना एवं उन्हें सार्वजनिक रूप से घोषित करना।

14. You are a young IAS officer posted as SDM of a flood prone sub-division. There is an old dam in your area which protects about 2 dozen villages from floods. Though the dam is weak, it is expected to hold up as repair works are being carried upon by the villagers. One day you receive a call that the villagers in the area had abandoned repairs and were running away from the work site because the dam was about to collapse as the force of water was building up. You quickly reach the site and see the fear and panic induced villagers. Systematised evacuation will take 2 days and if the dam collapses now, there will be great loss of life and property. You noticed several geo-bags (synthetic bags which are used to protect hydraulic structures and river banks from severe erosion) lying at a construction site near the dam which could hold the dam for some time. You realized that all you needed now was manpower to place these bags on the dam in such a way as to prevent water from entering the village. But the people are fear stricken and are preparing to flee. 20

Based on above information, answer the following questions:

(a) Elaborate on the qualities of a civil servant that are essential in such circumstances.

(b) What options do you have to handle this situation? Evaluate each of them with their merits and demerits.

आप एक बाढ़-प्रवण अनुमंडल के SDM के रूप में पद-स्थापित एक युवा IAS अधिकारी हैं। आपके क्षेत्र में एक पुराना बांध है जो लगभग 2 दर्जन गांवों की बाढ़ से सुरक्षा करता है। हालांकि बांध कमजोर है, किन्तु इससे बाढ़ की स्थिति में खड़े रहने की अपेक्षा है क्योंकि ग्रामीणों द्वारा इसकी मरम्मत का कार्य किया जा रहा है। एक दिन आपको फोन आता है कि क्षेत्र के ग्रामीणों ने मरम्मत का काम छोड़ दिया है और वे कार्य स्थल से भाग रहे हैं क्योंकि जल का दबाव बनने के कारण बांध टूटने वाला था। आप शीघ्रतापूर्वक घटनास्थल पर पहुँचते हैं एवं ग्रामीणों को भय और आतंक से ग्रसित देखते हैं। लोगों को नियंत्रित रूप से क्षेत्र से निकालने में दो दिन का समय लगेगा और यदि बांध अभी टूट जाता है तो जीवन एवं सम्पत्ति की अत्यधिक हानि होगी। आपका ध्यान बांध के समीप निर्माण स्थल पर पड़े हुए अनेक जियो-बैग (द्रवचालित संरचनाओं एवं नदी तटों को गंभीर कटाव से रोकने के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले सिंथेटिक बैग) पर जाता है। ये कुछ समय तक बांध को रोके रह सकते हैं। आपको भान होता है कि जल को गांव में घुसने से रोकने के लिए इन बैगों को बांध पर उपयुक्त रूप से रखवाने के लिए केवल जनशक्ति की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन लोग भय से ग्रसित हैं एवं क्षेत्र से भागने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं।

उपर्युक्त सूचना के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

20

(a) ऐसी परिस्थितियों में ँक सिविल सेवक के लिए आवश्यक गुणों का विस्तार पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए।

(b) इस परिस्थिति को संभालने के लिए आपके पास क्या विकल्प हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प का उसके गुण एवं दोष सहित मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

