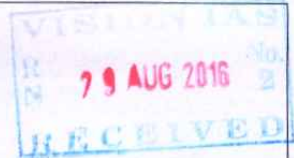




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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 747)

Name of Candidate	RAVI ANAND		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	13976
Center	ORN	Date	29 th Aug. 16

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 HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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 छाड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
1(a)	10		
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10	20		
11	20		
12	20		
13	20		
14	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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 मामंजस्य पूर्ण संबंध सुनिश्चित करेगा बल्कि मानव जाति का विकास भी सुनिश्चित करेगा। सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

The world is becoming a global village and distinctions between nationalities and ethnicities are slowing culminating in a common global citizenship. Eg. Indians, Pakistanis working in the USA or Teane Dreeze, a foreign national, working in the Indian countryside for social development. In this era of globalisation, a broad ethical framework is necessary not for harmonious relations but also for the progress of the human race. Some examples to illustrate this are:

- (i) Syrian refugee crisis: The blocking

of entry in European countries of these refugees mark a sharp contrast in the ethical behaviour of the western world. Accepting them as refugees would ensure a stable west Asia and Europe.

(ii) Growth of nuclear stockpile : The world is constantly in fear of a nuclear war and ethical behaviour in this regard would be to completely destroy these stockpile to ensure global peace.

(iii) Trade : Growing global trade calls for ethical guidelines to deal with not just labour issues but also environmental protection. There should be transparency in taking responsibility.

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

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

Inequality is a state of difference with respect to any or all of social, political, human and economic needs. It breeds social and other kinds of disparities and may reduce the natural growth of human endeavour.

Different kinds of inequality

include:

- (i) Political - The differences in allowing males and not allowing females, or allowing only a certain class of people to vote.
- (ii) Economic : The differences between haves and have nots. This adversely affects the social well being of the different sections of the society and may also lead to exploitation and crimes.

- (iii) Social: Social inequality stems from prejudices and stereotyping and disturbs the harmonious balance within the societal sphere. eg. Untouchability, gender divide etc.
- (iv) Human Inequality: At the individual level when someone has better opportunities it breeds human inequality.

Inequality is not morally wrong per se because that's the order of nature. Not everyone and everything is equal. However deliberate perpetuation of inequality is not good and that reflects in a degeneration of human and societal values.

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

Laws are the external sources of ethical guidance. It ought to lay certain broad guidelines to ensure a synergetic behaviour outcome from different citizen groups. However, one has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws because they violate the basic premise of ensuring ethical standards. When laws are deliberately framed to suppress human endeavours and breed immorality, the moral action would be to disobey them.

The relevance of civil disobedience in a modern democratic society though cannot be ignored,

However, as a democratic polity the framers of the laws needs to take all parties consensus before enacting anything that may in future result in people disobeying them. eg. There have been voices against liquor bar in Kerala and Bihar. In Maharashtra, there have been protests against women's bar in temple entry.

As a law enforcing officer, though my duties are supreme, I would also take a moral stand. If my conscience guide me against an unjust law, I would ask the people to ensure peace and that I would facilitate talks between the citizen and the government/executive. There should evolve a consensus with respect to future actions.

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।

Accountability is a force that guides bureaucratic machinery to discharge their functions effectively and with efficiency. Though it acts as another layer, rather than slowing the pace of bureaucratic process it aids in the faster ^{working} of the system. It is a pre-emptive step that asks for discharge of duties appropriately. If there are no lapses, things are bound to proceed faster. Further, it ensures that deliberate wrongdoings does not go unnoticed. It is thus both enabler and an effective deterrent for the bureaucrats.

While accountability is within the hierarchy in a particular department or system, responsibility is of the highest authority in the setup. Eg. While a joint secretary will be ^{accountable} ~~responsible~~ to the Cabinet Secretary for his actions, the responsibility will be of the Minister.

Some measures to strengthen administrative accountability include:

- (i) Right to Information
- (ii) Social Audit
- (iii) Lokpal and Lokayukt Lokayukta Act
- (iv) Judicial Accountability and Standards Bill (2013) needs to be passed.
- (v) Media and social media platforms.

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 the inner voice of good or bad that ~~comes~~ comes from the personal values of an individual. There are human reasons founded on values that determine one's morality. The statement, however, is not fully correct since morality is based on the principle of utility also as in the Western world where every thing said or done is for utility, as well as it is based on the law of nature too. Eg. the tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands like Jarawas have their moralities founded on the natural laws. However, in the

maximum extent, it is human reason that guides morality. Eg. I will not treat a child with corporal punishment. At the same time human reason can be fallible as evident from ISIS recruiting children or developed countries polluting the environment.

Morality for me is the asset that enables the distinction between good or bad, ~~was~~ right or wrong, not just for me but for the society as a collective. It is based on the values that ^{are} acquired from the family, society and other institutions and help ensure a satisfied and consistent well-being and attitude.

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 are based on post-actions procedural ~~scrutiny~~ scrutiny and punishment.

Since there have been instances of poor scrutiny, it often led to poor accountability and failed to ensure a credible deterrent resulting in perpetuation of non-accountable poor ineffective public service delivery.

As such, there is need to move from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability through greater civic engagement. This will ensure greater channels for bringing the ineffective and poor performance of the public servants to

light and hence act as an effective deterrent. Further, it will empower the civic society that they too are important stakeholders in public service and hence should remain vigilant.

The use of social audit in MGNREGA by Gram Sabha and the use of 'TwitterSeva' have shown the effectiveness of such participation.

The identification of PDS beneficiaries through the Gram Sabha is another example.

There are some more measures that are required to enhance the pace and effectiveness of social accountability mechanisms. Eg. Use of artificial intelligence and ICT.

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 is the presence of a just order involving freedom, rights and opportunities to different social classes and sections. Eg.

- (i) The treatment of equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- (ii) The fair and equal opportunities to the scheduled castes and mentally disabled.
- (iii) The protection of right to life and access to justice to all.

It is highly important for a society to promote social justice since only through it a fair egalitarian society would be developed. The full potential of all could be realised

only through the participation of all. It would result not just in economic growth but also a harmonious environment where the essence of life—physical, material and spiritual—could be realised.

eg.

- (i) Allowing women to participate equally in the workforce could enhance India's GDP by 1.7 times (report by McKinsey)
- (ii) The removal of various social evils like manual scavenging and communal riots would help ensure better health and economic prosperity.

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?

Corruption is a malaise that has been crippling the nation. In this regard, investigative reporting by media can be a significant source of information on corruption. The public at large would come to know the various dimensions of corruption and thus choose their representatives effectively in the elections.

There are ethical issues involved in investigative journalism. Many a times the laws are broken to obtain information eg. video recording without government's permission. The right to privacy is also compromised. It also inculcate a sense of inefficiency with

respect to the investigating agencies of the government, in the minds of the people and gradual ^{erosion of} trust ~~erosion~~ in the government.

Certain safeguards need to be present to ensure investigative journalism so that the basic motive of exposing wrongdoing and citizen-trust maintenance can be carried on:

- (i) Self-censorship and Self-regulation of the media := Self censorship w.r.t information that are not in national interest.
- (ii) Statutory mechanism to ensure that before the news are printed, the investigation report must be sent to the Lokpal or Lokayukta or the CVC.
- (iii) Proper guidelines like what to do and what not to do must be released.

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।

"A dying life saving another" is perhaps the most noble course of action by someone dead or on the verge of it. However, some sections of the society have raised concerns with respect to transplant of organs :=

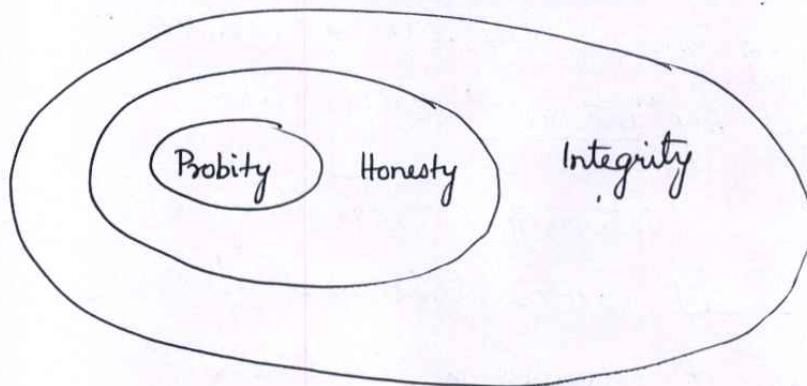
- (i) Bodily integrity is not maintained if transplantation is done.
- (ii) Doctors and medical staff deliberately not treating patient properly to ensure organ transplant.
- (iii) Illegal activity of sale and purchase of organs donated.

(iv) Accentuation of further loss to the family members of the deceased.

In India, there exists no proper coordination in the organ transplantation system. ~~Counsellors~~ Counsellors are not present while persuading family members to donate organs of the deceased and this takes a lot of time in the entire process which often makes organs not suitable for transplantation. Further lack of database management create a fear in the minds of people that the donated organs would be trafficked. Massive awareness ~~camp~~ campaigns need to be organised.

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।



As evident, honesty is a subset of integrity. While honesty implies complying with the orders of the superiors and adhering to legal provisions, integrity implies adhering to superiors' orders or legal provisions only if they are in consonance with the inner conscience.

eg. In the 'disturbed areas' of the North-East, though the AFSPA allows firing on protestors of miscreants, but

if such firing would lead to loss of life and that the protestors are agitating peacefully, it would not be allowed by 'integrity' to fire upon them.

Integrity is something which is consistent across time and space. As such it ensures a 'trustworthy' relationship between the public servant and the public. eg. If on orders of Superiors, Hindus are allowed to perform a rally in a particular area but Muslims are not, then there may be a case of rioting in the near future. A public servant, with integrity, if discuss the reasons of not allowing Muslims to hold similar rally, then they would believe in him and situations of riots would not emerge.

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।

Citizenship is a narrow legal term while human nature is universal. A good citizen will be one who adhere to the rules and laws prescribed by him his country. Who questions the authority only within the confines of law. However, he may not behave in the same manner with people of other countries. His attitude may be biased positively or negatively towards the citizens of other countries.

A good person however is beyond the goodness with respect to only his country. He will remain careful and compassionate with

all the people irrespective of natural or man-made distinctions. It breeds a harmonious living and social cohesion.

For a democratic society, it is highly important for us to be a good person. It ensures well-being of all and cultivates tolerance. Eg. Israelis can be good citizens of Israel but their behaviour towards Palestinians show that they may need to develop a better humans. The precept of 'all humans for all humanity' and 'different humans no humanity' must be effectively realised.

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?

Compassion is the emotional aspect while objectivity is the legal aspect w.r.t. the functioning of public servants. This is particularly important in Indian context where there ~~as~~ are numerous social divisions and glaring inequalities. Compassion and objectivity are however not silos in themselves. They can be merged together in such a manner as to obtain optimum output.

eg. If a poor person steals a person's purse to buy food, it may be possible that he was motivated by hunger and not his greed.

In such a situation objectivity would result in sending the poor person to jail. However, compassion guides that the poor person should be heard and if stealing was not a regular activity, he must be freed with a warning.

If however the same person steals again, then objectivity will ensure that his behaviour needs to be changed through a jail term.

Thus, the flexibility available with the public servant will guide him towards choosing compassion over objectivity or vice-versa.

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।

Though there are numerous administrators that inspired me, there are two who had a lasting impact:

- (i) Kirar Bedi: She used creativity and discipline to change the life of prisoners inmates of Tihar jail. Her action to engage prisoners in constructive work are now being emulated throughout the country and the inmates are contributing to the growth of the country besides developing the positive aspect of their potential.
- (ii) T. N. Seshan: The Election Commissioner of India whose integrity and dedicated strengthened the people's faith in the

democratic exercise of elections.

Administrators have a basic value of ANONYMITY that allows them to work without fear and compulsions. This value ensures that decisions are taken objectively and if they do not yield the result, they should not be made responsible and to not-taking objective decisions. What can be done is that the administrators be recognised and rewarded through awards once a year and the success stories be shared to highlight the great work they do to develop the nation.

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। चूँकि 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। चूँकि 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 ऋटिपूर्ण 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 वृत्तांत 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) The various stakeholders with their interests include :
- (i) Minister — Implementation of his scheme at all costs so that he may fair good in elections.
 - (ii) Secretary — His career prospects since it is the time for his promotion
 - (iii) Public Exchequer — Irrational scheme would result in heavy losses
 - (iv) Media — To be used as tool to promote such a scheme.
 - (v) Political Party — The party of the minister hoping to win the election through the unemployment grant.

(b) ETHICAL DILEMMA

Doing what the minister says i.e. coming out with a research and suppressing the negative facts, ~~versus~~ putting aside objectivity and integrity and succumbing^{to} the political pressures; versus doing what is the correct course of action should be— i.e. not causing loss to the public exchequer through implementation of the scheme.

(c) EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT SCENARIOS!

- (i) Doing what the minister says would be inappropriate as that would not solve the root problem of unemployment and also cause loss of public money.
- (ii) Publication of research results and allowing the public to decide would also be inappropriate since the public

would only see short-term benefits and not acknowledge the long-term loss. Also they may not be literate and knowledgeable enough to choose the correct option.

- (iii) Calling the media and exposing the minister's attitude would not be a correct step as that would mean breaking the trust of the minister and the premise of anonymity.

BEST COURSE OF ACTION :

- (i) The first thing would be to ask some other minister from the cabinet to prevail upon the Minister to understand the flaw in the scheme.
- (ii) Devising an alternative strategy

that would cause the minimum loss to the exchequer and at the same time attack the root cause of unemployment. A sustainable solution to the public problem would also strengthen the chance of the political party remaining in power for longer time.

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 घनिष्ठता 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।

Situations that are present :

- (i) Construction of ten dams, out of which seven are in areas of high ecological values.
- (ii) Minority native groups opposing the move since their forests, distinctive life style and culture would be destroyed
- (iii) Ecological value of the forest is very high
- (iv) The International Money Bank (IMB) knows that the projects would cause submergence and massive relocation
- (v) Protests and demonstrations are happening
- (vi) Responsibility of the District Magistrate (DM) to manage the situation.

Options available:

- i) Go with the projects without concerning with the demands of the natives and suppressing them through force.
- ii) Send a report to the Government that the project would not be feasible due to law and order situations
- iii) Undertaking a detailed scientific study delineating clearly the ecological, economical and aesthetic loss both in terms of money and their intensity.
- iv) ~~of~~ research

Evaluation

- (i) The first course of action would result in constant tension and even escalate the situation to violence. This will increase the project cost

through delay and may even lead to loss of human lives. Therefore this course of action is not correct

(ii) The second course will not be correct since the government has put the responsibility on the DM. Merely citing law and order concerns would imply that the DM is not effective in carrying on the tasks.

(iii) The third course is the best one. Scientific study to delineate all the possible impacts would ensure that all the factors are taken into account. Economy cannot always overpower ethics.

The numerous legislations like the Environment Protection Act (1986), Forest Rights Act (2006) etc. need to be taken into account to ensure that the rights of the natives is not taken. Whenever they agree, only there the construction should be undertaken. Proper rehabilitation and relocation must also be ensured.

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।

Issues involved in the case:

- (i) Implementation of total prohibition as a fulfillment of electoral promise i.e. the will of the people.
- (ii) Increased smuggling ^{and illegal production} of liquor resulting in loss of revenue to the state and nullification of the prohibition promise.

- (iii) Loss of lives due to illegal liquor production putting the burden of family on the women (since the death of male member of the family in the tragedy).
- (iv) Putting entire blame on the young District Commissioner (DC) by the politicians

Various options available :

- (1) Ask the government to allow the production, sale, and purchase of liquor in the state
- (2) Curb smuggling and illegal production of liquor through police force and taking strict actions against the guilty.
- (3) Continue with the ongoing situation believing that it is the will of the people and the order or law is being

followed.

- (4) Devising a strategy wherein smuggling would be curbed, illegal liquor production would be checked and proper enforcement is undertaken through certain legislative and administrative modifications.

Evaluation

- (i) The allowing of liquor production would not be a good course as that would result in bad image of the government since it will not be fulfilling its electoral promise.
- (ii) Excessive police force use would be productive in the short-term but would not be very sustainable in the

long run. This would also divert the police machinery from other necessary law and order maintenance activities.

(iii) Continuing with the ongoing situation is likely to cost the state in terms of revenue and the loss of life in the poor households. The social stability in the poor areas would be disturbed and this might result in law and order situations and would even cost the political party in power.

(iv) The last strategy is best suited. There should be regulated production, sale and purchase of liquor. Only designated areas ^{or centres} would be allowed to ensure such sale is made to adults. Sale of liquor could also be

undertaken on fixed days in a week. Secondly, awareness campaigns should be undertaken in the poor localities to educate the people about the ill-effects of liquor consumption. Offenders would be given only warning at the first time. Subsequently jail-term or monetary penalty should be taken.

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.

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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 :

(i) Disclosing the information on research to the interviewers against the promise of not revealing such information until the research is published.

(ii) Personal interests over group interests.
Personal interests include post-doctoral fellowship at a reputed institution near home and group interest involve respecting the trust of the group working on the research.

(b) The departmental chair might be pressing for the research

information because of the following reasons:

- (i) Purely academic reason to judge the compatibility of the student for the post of post-doctoral fellowship.
 - (ii) Ulterior motive of using his ^(student's) research work to present as his own work and using his political links to get a patent on the same earlier than the student and his group.
 - (iii) Assessing the integrity of the student.
- (C) In such a ~~set~~ situation, I would refuse to give detailed information on the research and its findings. I may have other significant works that can be the basis of my ability to take up the post-doctoralship. Also, the interviewers are there only

to judge me. My knowledge is not a pegged-object that is pegged to that particular research. Further, revealing the information would jeopardise my position since I will be seen as someone not trustworthy. Therefore I will not revealing any detailed information.

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?

(a) The priorities would be:

(i)

(ii)

Developing sustainable solutions for drinking water needs

(ii)

Developing assets to tackle drought

situations, and awareness about rainwater ^{harvesting}

(iii) Asking central and state governments to ensure sufficient funding.

(iv) Asking proper media coverage

(v) Strict punishment for corruption in the lower bureaucratic levels, besides generating awareness among them to the ill-effects of corruption.

(vi) Generating employment opportunities in the villages and district to curb distressed migration through proper implementation of schemes like MGNREGA and others.

b) To tackle the situation, the first and foremost step would be to deal with the short-term

urgent requirements of drinking water and drought-solutions.

Thereafter, funding from central and state governments along with media coverage of the ground conditions and the governments response (eg. that of funding) would be highlighted. Scientific studies would be conducted to come out with region-specific solutions.

The problems of corruption can be dealt with through reward and punishment approach. Synchronising different social sector schemes of the government would result in employment generation and rural wage increase curbing distressed

migration.

- © As mentioned earlier, the long-term measure would be to implement the recommendations of the scientific committee with regard to the region-specific problems. Massive awareness campaigns needs to be undertaken to conserve water. Education should be prioritised along with skills to enable the youth to get employment opportunities within the district.

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) It is not correct to arrest the principle without going into the full facts of the principal's role in the appointment of the teacher. If the principal is

found violating the rules with regard to all the necessary qualifications for recruitment as teacher, then he should be arrested for his lack of duty and responsibility and thus, imminent negligence. If however, the principal has done all the necessary qualifications - check and found the culprit appropriate, then his arrest should not be ^{under-}taken.

- (b) The first action in dealing with the crowd is to ask them to send their leader or representative to talk with the administration and refrain from any unlawful activity. The leader should be taken into confidence that the

administration would do all to catch and punish the culprit. However that may take some time.

MERIT: This action would diffuse the crowd's anger and would help save damage to public property.

DEMERIT: The absence of immediate solution might enrage the crowd.

The best course of action would be to hold talks as well as ensure tight security measures. The internet connectivity and mobile networks should be temporarily cut to avoid spread of rumours.

- (C) As the D.M., the long-term plan would include :
- (i) Surprise inspections of the schools
 - (ii) Installations of CCTV cameras in the schools
 - (iii) Proper training to teachers and staff.
 - (iv) Students should also be made aware of different kinds of ^{pervert} gestures and intentions so ~~that~~ ^{that} they report the matter immediately without fear.
 - (v) A toll-free number should be made available to report crimes of such nature by anyone and not just the victim.

