



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

27 AUG 2019

RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE: 1433)

Name of Candidate	RADHIKA GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	340797
Center	DRN	Date	25 Aug '19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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:

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 **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. Given below are two quotations. For each of these bring out what it means to you in the present context.

नीचे दो उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक का वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए क्या महत्व है, स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(a) The golden rule of conduct is mutual toleration, seeing that we will never all think alike and we shall always see Truth in fragment and from different points of vision. Mahatma Gandhi. 10

यह जानते हुए कि हम सब एक जैसा नहीं सोचेंगे और हम सदैव सत्य को खंडों में और विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों से देखेंगे, आचरण का सुनहरा नियम पारस्परिक सहिष्णुता है। महात्मा गांधी।

Toleration as a quality means respecting and allowing the beliefs and opinions of people from other religion, race, caste region etc.

India is diverse land in terms of language, race, caste, religion etc. This diversity would inherently require mutual toleration in every aspect.

certain examples below would show how absence of mutual toleration has lead to chaos and continities in the society as a whole.

contemporary examples of Absence of Mutual tolerance -

- i) Leads to caste riots
- ii) Leads to hate crime such as Mob justice
- iii) Leads to religious fundamentalism
for eg: in west Asia.
- iv) secessionist tendencies
- v) rise of regionalism, communalism.

whereas, presence of mutual tolerance not just gives space to say other's religion but also respect to it.

Voltaire very rightly showed the highest form of tolerance by saying that
i may not believe in what you say
but i will defend to my last
breath your right to say so.

1. (b) The mind of the superior man is conversant with righteousness; the mind of the mean man is conversant with gain. Confucius. 10

श्रेष्ठतर व्यक्ति की बुद्धि न्याय परायणता में दक्ष होती है; जबकि तुच्छ व्यक्ति की बुद्धि लाभोन्मुख होती है। कन्फ्यूशियस।

A superior Man is the one who is virtuous in his life in every sphere.

He would be righteous in the sense that he would do what is just and fair. He would stand to what he believes in and what is required for him to do.

whereas, a mean man would be concerned about his gain. He would focus on Maximising his profit even at the cost of loss of others.

This can also be understood in the philosophy of 'Dharma', one of the 4 purusharthas. Dharma demands one to do his duty and in the most righteous manner.

so, when a superior man is righteous,
he upholds the values of justice,
integrity, impartiality, honesty etc.

And when a mean man only thinks
about his gain maximisation or
egoism, he often ends up doing
it in immoral and unethical
manner.

The philosophy of 'Nishkam Karma'
too focuses on the same essence.

2. (a) Impersonal management, a characteristic feature of a Weberian bureaucracy, develops over time into indifference, especially with regard to weaker sections of the society. Critically discuss. 10

वेबर की नौकरशाही की एक विशिष्ट विशेषता, अवैयक्तिक प्रबंधन, समय के साथ विशेष रूप से समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के संबंध में उदासीनता के रूप में विकसित हो जाती है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Weberian bureaucracy model defines its characteristic features as objectivity, impartiality, non partisanship etc.

Objectivity in a system means abiding by prescribed rules, procedures and criterias for any task. It has elements of justice & fairness. This leads to impersonal management where every one is treated equally irrespective of their social background.

Benefits of objectivity

- > upholding the rule based approach
- > Impartiality
- >

Too much of objectivity in a heterogenous country like India or for that

matter the third world developing countries can lead to several problems also. This is so because here there are stark socio-cultural & economic differences.

These countries need the humanistic approach of empathy & compassion in going forward.

- Ex → i) Tribes names are often not written properly on documents & they are denied their rights. This leads to their alienation and deprivation.
- ii) An elderly needy couple who doesn't fit in the social scheme criteria but directly needs it.

Too much of objectivity can lead to red tapism, denial of benefits to needy, corruption & rigidity in approach ~~whereas~~ This leads to indifference.

But as empathy & compassion, objectivity too is a core value for a civil servant, which can not be done away with.

2. (b) In pursuit of political power, means are often compromised that leads to competitive reliance on unethical practices resulting in erosion of public trust. Discuss. 10

राजनीतिक सत्ता के अनुसरण में, प्रायः साधनों से समझौता किया जाता है जिससे अनैतिक व्यवहारों के प्रति प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक निर्भरता पैदा होती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सार्वजनिक विश्वास का क्षरण होता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public through means of election puts in huge trust in the leaders. These leaders have huge expectation on their shoulders to fulfill the needs & aspirations of public who've voted for them to power.

Often it is seen that pursuit of political power has led to deploying of unethical means, for eg:-

- i) Criminalisation of politics
- ii) Uneconomic and unrealistic promises in manifesto
- iii) use of black money
- iv) Booth capturing
- v) Distribution of liquor & money for votes
- vi) Mudslinging on characters of other political candidates.

How this erodes public trust -

- i) when criminals get the ticket, it demoralises general public as they lose faith whether the criminal antecedent candidate would work for social welfare or not.
- ii) Unrealistic promises are often not fulfilled. This agains ~~reduces~~^{increases} trust deficit
- iii) Using black money often leads to unholy nexus between political masters & ~~favours~~ favourites.
(Promotes favouritism and Nepotism)
- iv) Buying votes too disregards public trust.

Gandhiji has always laid emphasis on means, more than ends. According to him illegitimate & immoral means don't justify the ends. The same in case of political parties means to acquire power often only erodes public faith in them.

3. (a) It takes more than a corporate governance policy to inspire ethical behavior and sustain a truly ethical workplace. Discuss. 10

नैतिक व्यवहार को प्रेरित करने और कार्यस्थल को सही अर्थों में नीतिपरक बनाए रखने हेतु कॉर्पोरेट शासन नीति से कहीं अधिक की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Every corporate entity in order for it to function ethically and smoothly, has certain code of ethics or code of conduct in place for its employees.

These code of ethics guide the behaviour of the employees with their do's and don'ts.

But it is often argued whether these policies are enough to inspire ethical behaviour or sustain the practice?

For eg: Gender discrimination at workplace is a common phenomena. The females are often not given task due to the notion of them being female & less responsible. This unethical behaviour might not be explicitly stated in code of ethics as ~~code of~~

distribution of work can be done in the name of discretion of managers.

To truly sustain ethical behaviour there is a need to bring change in the value system of people's life at large.

Some suggestions →

- > Can promote people who've been extremely ethical in every aspect as role models to inspire others.
- > Providing trainings to the employees to sensitize them on ethical grounds.

Ethical behaviour - is of vital importance for it fosters trust, transparency, accountability and just means to everyone. They need to be employed in their true essence.

3. (b) "Law should be so succinct that it can be carried in the pocket of the coat and it should be so simple that it can be understood by a peasant." Discuss. 10

"विधि इतनी सारगर्भित (संक्षिप्त) होनी चाहिए कि इसे कोट की जेब में रखा जा सके और इसे इतना सरल होना चाहिए कि इसे एक किसान भी समझ सके।" चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian constitution has been hailed as the 'lengthiest constitution' in the world. It has also been hailed as a 'paradise of lawyers' because of its complex legal language.

But, in developing countries like India where people are unaware & illiterate, they don't understand the complex laws and are often misguided & exploited by those who know the nitty gritty.

Need for compact & simple law -

- i) A simple law would make it very easy for even an illiterate man to understand.
- ii) Poor & marginalised feel more empowered when they are able

to assert their rights.

iii) India's dream of providing justice to its people also entails them being legally empowered.

iv) succinct laws provide ~~for~~ little room for bending around the rules & finding loopholes in them.

v) when they are succinct, they nudge people to learn also.

Benefits -

- i) Exploitation by lawyers, corporates & wealthy who find loopholes would come down.
- ii) Red Tapisim can come down
- iii) Delay in justice delivery can come down.

Thus, simplicity & compactness of law is very much needed to provide speedier justice to every section of society.

4. (a) Ethics in international relations has the potential to cater to the diplomatic challenges of 21st century. Examine. 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में नीतिशास्त्र में 21वीं सदी की कूटनीतिक चुनौतियों से निपटने का सामर्थ्य है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ethics is as important in personal sphere, professional sphere as it is in international arena. It is ethical yardstick that ^{should} guide the treatment or relation between 2 nations.

Ethics provide a guiding light to the contemporary international challenges -

- i) Quest for being global power →
The quest for being hegemonic by nations like USA, China, ~~has~~
- ii) Interference of developed countries in sovereign matters of other smaller nations.
- iii) Economic relations vis a vis Geopolitical issues → for ex. India-China
- iv) Push for alliance with one power block
which is seen antithetical to other's interest.
for eg: Pak's alignment to China, India to USA

Ethics in International relation -

- > Non Align Movement (NAM) → Can guide Nations in not aligning with any major block & remaining neutral.
- > Panchsheel → Ideas of panchsheel that requires a nation to respect others' internal sovereignty & non interference.

The tussle of power in international sphere creates problems for the civil society at large. The political leaders use unethical approaches that serves their interests but often ends up causing problems for others.

Thus, "dealing with sensitive diplomatic challenges in growing interlinked economic & political space, ethical values come as a saviour.

4. (b) Nolan Committee provides for one of the most comprehensive statements of what constitutes ethical standards for holders of public office. Elaborate. 10

सार्वजनिक पदधारकों के लिए नैतिक मानक क्या हैं, नोलन समिति इसका एक सर्वाधिक विशद विवरण प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Holders of public office have an underlying obligation to hold ethical principles which serving people and doing their job.

Nolan Committee has given 7 foundational values for a public officers.

i) Integrity → public servant should follow the right course of action and should uphold the values of public service. He should not compromise on Integrity in any case.

ii) Honesty → Honesty demands from the public servant to lay out clear and at times uncomfortable facts. It is by being honest one can best serve the interest of everyone at large.

iii) Objectivity → It is another core value that demands a civil servant to

be fair, just and impartial to everyone irrespective of their social standing.

iv) Openness → Demands a civil servant to be open to change, flexible and open to criticism. Unless the civil servant are open enough they will be rigid & inefficient.

v) Accountability → Requires a civil servant to remain accountable to what he does and what is needed from him to be done. He is accountable to public at large too.

vi) Selflessness → requires a civil servant to put aside his personal selfish interest and serve for the public interest without any biased motives.

viii) Leadership → displaying lead by example characteristics.

However, empathy, compassion, Tolerance and dedication to public services are missing from Nolan committee recommendations. Including these would make all these the most comprehensive set.

5. (a) The sharper the socio-economic disparities, the greater the incentive towards corruption. Analyse. 10

सामाजिक-आर्थिक विषमताएं जितनी तीव्र होंगी, भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति प्रोत्साहन उतना ही अधिक होगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Corruption has a deeprooted relation with the socio-economic disparity. Both of them feed each other.

There is a very famous saying which goes as - power tends to corrupt and absolute power tends to corrupt absolutely.

It is often seen that corruption lies where there is concentration of power, either economical, political, legal, criminal or anything else.

On the other side of this aspect where there is socio-economic disparity, say poverty, illiteracy, social backwardness etc. corruption lies there too. It is so because here there is a notion that to get a task done one must adhere to corruption.

The rich and powerful are corrupt because they are not high on moral grounds. They are opportunistic in nature and try to maximise their gain even at the cost of others.

Whereas poor & marginalised needs to feed to it so that his basic needs get fulfilled.

For eg: In government offices, the people whose signs are important ask for bribes from people. The marginalised doesn't have the resources to fight this facet.

Unless there is fear of law, legal empowerment of people with low socio-economic background, a faster & fair mechanism corruption as an evil would feed itself.

5. (b) The moral worth of an action depends not on the consequences that flow from it, but on its motivation. Explain the statement with the help of suitable examples. 10

किसी कार्यवाही का नैतिक मूल्य इससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों पर नहीं, बल्कि उसकी अभिप्रेरणा पर निर्भर करता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

A person's actions are too often guided by his attitude and behaviour and attitude has the component of cognition (belief) and emotions.

Now, when a person has strong cognition to be moral in his action he would be motivated to do so.

But that initial motivation to do moral conduct later on gets conditioned also by the consequences flowing out of it.

for eg! In my 8th grade, i topped the class and everybody praised me. when i saw my copies i realised that there ~~was~~ ^{was} miscalculation of marks, which will lead me to out of top 10.

morality guided me to get it rectified.
The consequence of teacher praising
my honesty made me even more
committed to following moral actions
in future.

This example very aptly shows that
at times moral actions don't just
need motivation for their survival
rather good consequences too which
would reinforce it further in future.

6. The universal adoption of common good approach poses the ethical dilemma of putting collective interests over and above the individual interests. Discuss with examples. 10

कॉमन गुड (सार्वजनिक शुभ) के दृष्टिकोण का सार्वभौमिक अंगीकरण व्यक्तिगत हितों के ऊपर सामूहिक हितों को रखने की नैतिक दुविधा उत्पन्न करता है। सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

The Utilitarian principles of Maximum good for Maximum no of people has often posed a challenge in dealing with collective interest Vis-a-Vis individual interest.

In socialist countries there have been an approach of putting common good of public at large at a higher pedestal than the individual interest.

certain examples →

- i) Putting regulation like priority sector lending for weaker section, which leads to crowding out effect for other private firms.
- ii) Positive discrimination from state → for marginalised section to bring them forward also reduces the opportunities

to other individuals.

It is often argued that there has to be a level playing field for everyone and that equal opportunities shall be given to everyone.

In this ethical dilemma if the individual interest harm the larger public interest / common good then they can't be permitted.

Whereas in doing public good one must not subjugate the individual interest for it leads to underutilization of capacity of an individual.

There is a soft tradeoff that is needed to balance the two in a diverse society like India for everyone to have a room to flourish & grow.

7. Compassion should never be considered as weakness, but rather as an essential element for providing a congenial administrative working environment. Discuss. 10

करुणा (संवेदना) को कभी भी दुर्बलता नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए, बल्कि इसे सौहार्दपूर्ण प्रशासनिक कामकाज का वातावरण प्रदान करने हेतु एक आवश्यक तत्व माना जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Compassion as a quality demands from a person to not just fit oneself in other's shoe & analyze the condition but also a conscious desire to do something about it.

Compassion empowers a person to be considerate towards the problems of marginalised & backward sections of society, helps in understanding & empathising with their problems.

In this sense it is not to be seen as a weakness rather as a very essential founding value in a civil servant's job.

In a diverse country like India where the needs & aspirations of every section of society are

striking different, compassion becomes all the more important.

for maintaining a healthy & congenial administrative working environment it is essential because -

- > Indicates a sense of empathy towards ~~needy~~ coworkers and their circumstances
- > Improves the public service delivery by better serving the needs
- > Provides a sense of trust between the people and administration which further reinforces motivation in administrators to work efficiently.

Thus as pointed out above, this quality has tremendous potential in improving not just workplace environment but also making people more emotionally strong.

8. Explain what you understand by the following values and discuss their importance for civil services: 10

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि आप निम्नलिखित मूल्यों से क्या समझते हैं और सिविल सेवाओं के लिए उनके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए:

(a) Professionalism

व्यावसायिकता

Professionalism as a quality demands a civil servant to keep his personal and professional spheres apart. Treating fellow colleagues with respect, abiding by rules & regulations, doing one's duty with utmost diligence.

Importance for civil services -

- i) Civil servants should abide by core values like objectivity, impartiality & non partisanship.
- ii) They should not be guided in their actions by their emotions and personal motives rather they should abide by professional ethics.
- iii) When civil servants act professionally their subordinates too get motivated to emulate the same, thereby leading to a healthy workspace & better service delivery.

(b) Nishkama Karma

निष्काम कर्म

Nishkam karma as an ideology demands one to stand upright ^{& selfless} in all situations.

It entails one to follow moral & ethical path and do one's duty 'karma' or duty, without focusing on the consequences.

Importance in Civil services

- > Civil servants come across ethical conflict of interest in their job many a times. This philosophy guides them to choose the right path
- > enables them to stand for what's right thing to do.
- > To do what is needed without fear or favour or thought of outcome.

SECTION – B

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

9. There have been widespread agitations both in favour of and against extending reservation in educational institutions and government jobs to a certain section of the society. You have been appointed as the chairman of a high level committee, constituted by the government to examine the matter and make recommendations. So far, the committee has found no compelling reasons to extend reservation to this section. While the report of the committee is pending finalization, you get an impression through the media that the government is inclined to accept the demand for extending the reservation, regardless of the findings of your committee. Some members of the committee are also inclined to support the government stand.

(a) Discuss the dilemma, if any, that you face in this situation.

(b) What course of action would you take? Give reasons for the same.

(c) Also discuss the ethical issues involved with the policy of affirmative action in India.

20

समाज के एक निश्चित वर्ग के लिए शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण का विस्तार करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में व्यापक आंदोलन हुए हैं। आपको इस मामले की जांच करने और अनुशंसाएं देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा गठित एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। अभी तक, समिति द्वारा इस वर्ग को आरक्षण प्रदान करने के पक्ष में कोई ठोस कारण नहीं पाया गया है। यद्यपि समिति की रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप प्रदान किया जाना अभी शेष है, आपको मीडिया के माध्यम से ऐसे संकेत प्राप्त होते हैं कि सरकार आपकी समिति के निष्कर्षों पर ध्यान दिए बिना ही आरक्षण में वृद्धि करने संबंधी मांग को स्वीकार करने की इच्छुक है। समिति के कुछ सदस्य भी सरकार के इस पक्ष का समर्थन करते हैं।

(a) इस स्थिति में आपके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली दुविधा, यदि कोई हो, पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे? उसके कारण भी बताइए।

(c) भारत में सकारात्मक कार्रवाई की नीति में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

(a) Dilemma in this case involve -

i) objectivity in my preparation of report v.
My loyalty to Government

ii) Not giving report in consonance with
government's decision might increase
friction between the govt & bureaucracy

iii) Not being objective & impartial →
 ↳ set up bad precedent for future
 ↳ Autonomy of institution might get jeopardised.

iv) Going by professionalism → might have to face transfers.

v) A report against decision of Govt might erode the legitimacy of the government's decision.

(b) Course of Action -

> I would first try to persuade the members of the committee who are inclined towards govt decision to not do so.

> Being a chairman of the committee my responsibility is to uphold the foundational values of objectivity, impartiality & professionalism.

- > so i'd prepare the reports based on true & honest facts. I would present the same report to govt.
- > As a civil servant my duty is also to uphold constitutional values & ethical values.

(c) ethical issues in policy of Affirmative action-

- i) The issue of caste based reservation
- ii) The consideration of economic ground for reservation other than just social & educational backwardness.
- iii) Issue of raising question of reservation just for political gains.
- iv) ethical question of putting creamy layer for better realisation of beneficiaries.
- v) Issue of reverse discrimination - where

the non reserved feel discriminated in the system.

vi) Issue of objectivity in criteria for determining backwardness.

Recent example of govt giving EWS reservation with criteria that includes almost 92% of India's population. This defeats the purpose of targeting the people who actually need reservation.

Way forward →

Reservation is by far probably the most successful affirmative action in the country. Revising its criteria & solving certain issues associated can go a long way in providing social justice enshrined in DPSPs in our constitution.

10. You are an honest and responsible civil servant. You often observe the following:

- (a) If one wants to remain effective and powerful to create impact on the lives of people, one should remain loyal to those in power.
- (b) Following ethical means may not be practical and effective at all times.
- (c) Petty corruption expedites the service delivery.

Examine the above statements with their merits and demerits.

20

आप एक ईमानदार और उत्तरदायी सिविल सेवक हैं। आप प्रायः निम्नलिखित का अवलोकन करते हैं:

- (a) यदि कोई व्यक्ति लोगों के जीवन पर प्रभाव डालने के लिए प्रभावी और शक्तिशाली बने रहना चाहता है, तो उसे सत्ता में रहने वालों के प्रति निष्ठावान बने रहना चाहिए।
 - (b) नैतिक साधनों का अनुसरण करना हर समय व्यावहारिक और प्रभावी नहीं हो सकता है।
 - (c) छोटा-मोटा भ्रष्टाचार सेवा वितरण में तेजी लाता है।
- उपर्युक्त कथनों का उनके गुण-दोष के आधार पर परीक्षण कीजिए।

The above mentioned observations are general observations which are guided by personal experiences and generalizations.

(a) Loyalty to those in power
merits:

- > Reduces the friction between bureaucrat & political leader thus eases the task of convincing him for ~~task~~ any work.
- > It expedites the process.

Demerits:-

- > Political neutrality is one of the core values for a civil servant. It will get compromised.
- > In aspect of being loyal he might have to act unethical too.
- > civil servants are supposed to work without fear and favour and in any anonymous fashion. By being loyal they might have to compromise on this principle.

(b) Ethical Means: Practicality & EffectivenessMerits:-

- > In developmental projects there are many requirements like social Impact Assessment. Adhering to all these causes delay & might not seem to be effective.

Demerits:-

- > It sets a very bad precedent.
- > Objectivity and impartiality are

to be adhered to by a civil servant. A compromise on these by working around the rules is not in consonance with the essence of public service values.

(c) Petty corruption →

Merits:

> Due to complex & multiplicity of laws there is tradition of petty corruption specially in public departments.

Petty benefits gets the work done faster by also incentivizing the service delivery personnel.

Demerits -

> corruption should not be seen as small or big. corruption is a slippery slope.

> It is often the vulnerable &

marginalised who gets to pay the price.
He is not even in position to
pay such small amount of money.

- > erodes public trust
- > compromise on professionalism
and integrity.

Thus these are just common observations
but not the moral and ethical
aspects - when seen with a wider
perspective.

11. Recently, two national level sportspersons who are integral members of their team, made some comments in a talk show which were perceived as being grossly misogynistic and racist. This created a huge controversy and they were temporarily suspended from the team pending an enquiry. In light of these events, answer the following questions:

(a) Do you think public figures have an additional responsibility in so far as expressing their views on matters of public importance is concerned? Give reasons.

(b) According to you, what are the reasons that some prominent public figures make such misogynistic comments, and even get away without any consequences?

(c) As the person in charge to enquire into the conduct, what factors would you consider to examine it and what punishment, if any, would you prescribe in this specific case?

20

हाल ही में, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के दो खिलाड़ियों, जो अपनी टीम के अभिन्न सदस्य हैं, ने एक टॉक शो में कुछ टिप्पणियां कीं, जिन्हें नारी-द्वेषी (मिसॉजिनिस्टिक) और जातिवादी माना गया। इससे एक बहुत बड़ा विवाद उत्पन्न हो गया और उन्हें जाँच पूरी होने तक टीम से अस्थायी रूप से निलंबित कर दिया गया। इन घटनाओं के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) क्या आप मानते हैं कि जहां तक सार्वजनिक महत्व के विषयों पर अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करने की बात है, सार्वजनिक हस्तियों पर अतिरिक्त उत्तरदायित्व होता है? कारण बताएं।

(b) आपके अनुसार, क्या कारण है कि कुछ प्रमुख सार्वजनिक हस्तियां इस प्रकार की नारी-द्वेषी (मिसॉजिनिस्टिक) टिप्पणियां करती हैं और यहां तक कि बिना किसी परिणाम के बच निकलती हैं?

(c) इस आचरण की जाँच-पड़ताल करने वाले प्रभारी व्यक्ति के रूप में, इसका परीक्षण करने के लिए आप किन कारकों पर विचार करेंगे और आप इस विशिष्ट प्रकरण में क्या दंड, यदि कोई हो, निर्धारित करेंगे?

(a) public figures do have an additional responsibility while expressing their views on matters of public importance

Reasons -

i) Strong Influence → Public figures have strong influence and hence

what they say or do in public sphere has a wide impact on larger public who tries to emulate their actions.

- ii) Role Models → They are perceived as role models and hence whatever they do is often justified by others.

since these figures have the wider appeal and following, it becomes morally imperative on their part to act more responsibly.

- (b) Reasons of ^{making such comments} getting away →

(i) Reflection of socialization value that they have acquired since childhood.

*) If they have seen patriarchy, it would be reflected in their attitude too.

ii) Attitude → Attitude is guided by one's moral values & behaviour. so when one's behaviour has been rewarded or punished it according feeds the future attitude of the person.

iii) Influence of peer group and changing notions of modernity (glamed modernity)

iv) Lack of value based education

v) Lack of gender sensitive training of public figures.

why they get away →

(i) Lack of proper code of ethics, code of conduct

(ii) Lax implementation of codes, laws.

(iii) Their power & nexus with influential people which changes decisions in their favour etc.

iv) Tolerance & social winking of society.

(C) factors in consideration →

- i) Examining proper facts of the case.
- ii) Taking into account the context in which the comments were said.
- iii) Existing Laws / code of conduct dealing with such issues.

Punishment →

- i) I would prescribe the punishment based on the facts of the case and in respect with what has been prescribed in legal terms.
- ii) Barring the sports player from certain number of matches can be one way to teach them lesson and also not letting them to have to compromise on their entire career.

- iii) Disiplinary Action such as fine can be put.
- iv) Public appology can be asked for.

12. There are large number of leather industries in a major industrial town of India. They provide employment to large number of people and are also a prominent source of revenue for the state. Lately it has been observed that despite following the present emission control rules, the collective ecological footprint of these industries remains quite high affecting the surrounding areas in an adverse manner. The new technologies available for emission control are quite costly and thus acts as a disincentive for the owners of the industries for adopting them.

In light of this information, the government is contemplating the following options:

- (a) Shutting down the industries in the region
- (b) Relocating the industries to a new region
- (c) Making the emission control rules stricter
- (d) Providing incentives to the industry owners for adoption of new technology.

Analyse the above options in terms of their merits and demerits. What course of action would you choose and why?

20

भारत के एक प्रमुख औद्योगिक शहर में बड़ी संख्या में चमड़ा उद्योग हैं। वे बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करते हैं और राज्य के लिए राजस्व का एक प्रमुख स्रोत भी हैं। हाल ही में यह देखा गया कि वर्तमान उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण नियमों का पालन करने के बावजूद, इन उद्योगों का सामूहिक पारिस्थितिकीय फुटप्रिंट काफी अधिक बना हुआ है जिससे आसपास के क्षेत्र प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण के लिए उपलब्ध नई प्रौद्योगिकियां काफी महंगी हैं और इस प्रकार ये इन उद्योगों के स्वामियों द्वारा अपनाए जाने को हतोत्साहित करती हैं।

इस जानकारी के आलोक में, सरकार निम्नलिखित विकल्पों पर विचार कर रही है:

- (a) इस क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को बंद करना।
- (b) एक नए क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को स्थानांतरित करना।
- (c) उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण नियमों को और सख्त बनाना।
- (d) नई प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने हेतु उद्योगों के स्वामियों को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना।

उपर्युक्त विकल्पों का उनके गुण-दोष के आधार पर विश्लेषण कीजिए। आप क्या कार्यवाही अपनाएंगे और क्यों?

(a) shutting down the industries →

• Merits:

i) Can stop the environmental degradation that was happening due to these industries.

Demerits -

- i) Unemployment of large number of people who are dependent on these industries for their livelihood.
- ii) Economy of the region as a whole will suffer. Ancillary industries will also suffer.
- iii) Since they are following the present rules it is not moral on part of govt to shut down the units.

(b) Relocation →Merits:-

- i) The ecological footprint of that region might be checked.

Demerits →

- i) It just means shifting of pollution from one place to another.
- ii) There are many factors involved in location of an industry. Relocation might not be in benefit of the

industry at large.

- iii) People who are dependent on industry for job might not shift to new locations.

(c) Emission Control rules →

Merits :-

- i) Help prevent the environment and ecology and thereby further sustainability.

Demerits :-

- i) Making strict rules would put extra burden on industries that might find it difficult to implement these rules.
- ii) Shifting to newer & more effective devices which is costly would only disincentivize them further.

(d) Incentive approach

Merits:

- i) This can push them to buy newer technologies.
- ii) can help check the environment and ecological footprint.
- iii) can fulfill the task of administration to protect the environment along with pursuing developmental goals
- iv) will not lead to loss of economy and unemployment.

Demerits:

- i) extra burden on government in terms of subsidy provision for incentivizing purchase of newer equipments.

Course of Action

↳ I would go with 4th option because it involves the benefits of every stakeholder in the problem.

A trade off in terms of subsidy might prove very beneficial in the longer run for the entire industry as a whole.

13. Many coal mines in a district subject the workers to inhuman working conditions with little safety measures in place. As such, there have been several accidents and many workers have died in the past. In recognition of a recent accident where fifteen workers were trapped and died, the National Green Tribunal has ordered for closure of all such mines. Some of them have shut down, but many still continue to operate by getting an exception from the government, sometimes using the unholy nexus of politicians-miners-bureaucrats. In absence of alternative employment, the locals have no other choice but to work in mines. The mine owners are in fact inciting the workers to protest to simultaneously put a pressure on the state to completely overturn the ban. As a District Magistrate of this district, you have been asked by the State government to prepare a report on this issue and give recommendations to resolve it. In this regard, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify the interests of State and analyse whether there may be a conflict amongst them?

(b) Given that economic growth is often achieved with a large human cost, identify the principles and strategies which could be used in the given case to achieve desirable outcomes.

20

एक जिले की कई कोयला खदानों में श्रमिकों की कार्य दशाएँ अमानवीय हैं और उनकी सुरक्षा के उपाय नगण्य हैं। इस प्रकार, अतीत में कई दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं तथा कई श्रमिकों की भी मृत्यु हुई है। हाल ही में हुई एक दुर्घटना का संज्ञान लेते हुए, जिसमें पंद्रह श्रमिक फंस गए थे और उनकी मृत्यु हो गई थी, राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण ने ऐसी सभी खदानों को बंद करने का आदेश दिया है। उनमें से कुछ को बंद कर दिया गया है, लेकिन अभी भी कई खदानें, कभी-कभी राजनेताओं-खनिकों-नौकरशाहों के गलत गठजोड़ का उपयोग करते हुए, सरकार से छूट प्राप्त करके परिचालन जारी रखे हुए हैं। वैकल्पिक रोजगार के अभाव में, स्थानीय लोगों के पास खदानों में काम करने के अतिरिक्त और कोई विकल्प नहीं है। खदान स्वामी वास्तव में प्रतिबंध को पूरी तरह से समाप्त करने हेतु राज्य पर एक साथ दबाव डालने के लिए मजदूरों को विरोध करने के लिए उकसा रहे हैं। इस जिले के एक जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में, आपसे राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस मुद्दे पर एक प्रतिवेदन तैयार करने और इसका समाधान करने हेतु अनुशंसाएं देने के लिए कहा गया है। इस संबंध में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) राज्य के हितों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या उनके मध्य कोई संघर्ष हो सकता है?

(b) यह देखते हुए कि आर्थिक संवृद्धि प्रायः अत्यधिक मानवीय लागत के साथ प्राप्त होती है, उन सिद्धांतों और रणनीतियों की पहचान कीजिए, जिनका दिए गए प्रकरण में वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

14. Recently you were posted as a District Magistrate of a predominantly agricultural district, which has been one of the best performers in agriculture since the last decade. In one of your field visits, you find that the large landowners, who are a socially, politically and economically powerful group, employ domestic helps and agriculture labour who are informally tied to them and have been working there since generations. In return, these workers are provided basic amenities like food and shelter apart from some money. However, you do sense a violation of basic human rights in this situation.

In light of the above case, answer the following questions:

- (a) Identify the stakeholders, their interests and ethical issues involved in the case.
- (b) How does denial of choice amount to violation of human rights?
- (c) What course of action would you take? Give reasons. 20

हाल ही में आपको मुख्यतः कृषि आधारित एक जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला पिछले दशक से कृषि में सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शनकर्ताओं में से एक रहा है। एक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के भ्रमण में आप पाते हैं कि बड़े भू-स्वामी, जो सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक रूप से शक्तिशाली समूह हैं, ऐसे घरेलू सहायकों और कृषि मजदूरों को नियोजित किए हुए हैं, जो अनौपचारिक रूप से उनसे बंधे हुए हैं और कई पीढ़ियों से वहां काम कर रहे हैं। बदले में इन श्रमिकों को कुछ पैसे के अतिरिक्त भोजन और आश्रय जैसी आधारभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। फिर भी, आपको इस परिस्थिति में मूलभूत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की अनुभूति होती है।

उपर्युक्त प्रकरण के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित हितधारकों, उनके हितों और नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) किस प्रकार चयन की वंचना मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन है?
- (c) आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? कारण बताइये।

This case represents the underlaying immoral activities going on in an otherwise excellent performing district.

- (a) Stakeholders in this case -

- (i) The domestic helps and the agricultural labourers
- (ii) The large landowners
- (iii) Me as a District Magistrate

Interests of the stakeholders →

- > The domestic helps and labourers are provided with basic amenities which is necessary for their survival.
- > The large landowners interest of Maximising their profits out of agriculture.
- > My duty to act where there is human rights violation and social justice to marginalised.

Ethical issues involved →

- > Performance of district mainly due to agricultural productivity v. choice of domestic helps & agricultural labour who are informally tied for generations.
- > Issue of bonded labour who are denied equal rights.
- > responsibility of state as a whole in protecting minority rights.

(b) Human rights are certain basic and fundamental rights entitled to human being for the very reason that they are humans. These rights are universal and can't be denied to anyone.

These rights does include the free choice of work that one wants to pursue. When one is denied the choice of work and is compelled to do a particular job for reasons like indebtedness, poverty or any other obligation it amounts to bondage and slavery.

This is in turn human rights violation because every individual should have a free choice related to his life aspects.

(C) Course of Action →

- > At first i will persuade the Landowners to give up this immoral practice & adhere to laws.
- > since human rights violation is an offence i would ~~take~~ take necessary action against these landowners
- > for domestic helps and Agricultural labourers, there can be sessions & camps organised for skill upgradation so that they get the means to earn their livelihood.
- > Implementation of Minimum wages Act strictly can be done.

Reason →

By stopping the immoral practice of human right violation i would be able to set a right precedent that this kind of unethical & immoral behaviour/activity will not be accepted.

I will also be able to satisfy my professional duty as a civil servant which requires me to uphold values of empathy & compassion & social justice.

Though by taking this step the performance of district might come down in short run but in long run people would be empowered and their basic interest safeguarded.