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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE: 1235)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Date	28/7/19
Center	ORN		

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।

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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।

Swami Vivekananda held that there is no absolute truth and that each interpretation of truth is correct.

Since we all are so diverse culturally, linguistically, ethnically, etc. mutual thinking, we seldom think alike and always see truth in fragments.

eg. Different festivals are celebrated by different religions to worship gods and yet each one is a true method of prayer.

Different religions follow different customs like in marriages and divorce and yet each one of it is true

and there is not absolute truth .

Thus. for mutual toleration, the golden rule of conduct is to have an accommodative viewpoints of view different from own's own that is realising someone's other perception of truth

and realising that we never all think alike, and different viewpoints does not mean conflict but a different interpretation of same truth

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।

The old age saying by Confucius is still very relevant in present times. Superior man

often focus on about what is right for the society. They take decisions based on their conscience and uphold highest standards of ethics.

eg Rajaram Mithan Roy followed his sense of righteousness and fought against the cause of sati.

Martin Luther King Jr. fought against the racial discrimination prevalent in America. His fight was guided by righteousness not by gain personal or professional.

On the other hand, the mind of the mean man is conversant with gain. The only

aim of the life of mean men is to seek gain of any type be it personal, social, prestige etc

He doesn't follow a path of righteousness
as it's often hard and full of hurdles

↳ Politicians extorting votes on the basis
of religion for their small gain of
power.

Corrupt civil servants let go of their
righteousness for gains of illicit
wealth (gain).

Thus the adherence to righteousness
decide the character of men.

Righteousmen are superior, well
driven, motivated and bring change
in society. While the opposite is
true for men conversant with gain

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 led to a more formalised, rigid structure of organisation

The model followed a formal structure where rules are rigid, bureaucracy is hierarchical and management by rules and regulations.

Impersonal management is also a characteristic feature of Weberian models which focus on impersonal relationships in the workspace

Be It may eventually develop into indifference.

1. It leads to lesser trust among people and the administration
2. Human element and values of empathy, compassion, sympathy is discouraged
3. Provides elitism in bureaucracy which

only for the needs of upper sections
of the society

But it has some benefits as well

1. Checks nepotism and favouritism
2. Regulates behaviour of the civil servants
in public
3. Relationships with employees, public
may lead to unethical decision making
4. Corruption may decrease the efficiency
and effectiveness of administration

Thus, in the modern times a better
personal management is required
which provides the advantages as well
as checks the issues arising from
Weberian model.

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।

Due to cut throat competition among political parties in pursuit of power the only element that matters is the "ends" and the means are often compromised.

It ultimately leads to reliance on ethical practices like

1. Both capturing
2. illegal money being spent of elections
3. violation of moral code of conduct
4. Immoral and unethical ideologies to garner votes

eg. 70% of the funds provided to the political parties are from anonymous sources

2. Political-corporate nexus.
2. criminalization of politics.

All of this leads to erosion of public trust due to -

1. lack of faith in the people about the democratic power of the government
2. Very difficult for an honest party to contest and win elections
3. law breakers become the law makes

The recent Lok Sabha has 34% MP's against which the cases are pending in courts.

Thus these unethical process are subverting the democratic principles and eroding public trust.

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।

Corporate governance deals with the conduct of a private company in the public sphere as well as inside the company. It is very closely related with ^{better} work culture, values, transparency and accountability of a company.

But it takes more than a corporate governance policy to inspire ethical behavior because the corporate governance policy only provide a broad level guidelines and which leaves a huge areas of discretion for the company.

Even after a corporate policy, the Volkswagen lied to the government and poison people about the statistics of their vehicular emission.

eg. Satyam Scam strappened despite having a governance policy.

Recently IL&FS crisis in NBFC is also attributed to the unethical behavior of the management.

Thus apart from corporate governance, the sensitivity and ethical behaviour of the management / CEO's of the company is vital in insuring a truly ethical workplace.

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।

Laws are the minimum enforceable standards of ethics in the society

The implementation of laws depend upon public support, its complexity and the institutional mechanism for its implementation

Problems with Laws in India

1. Huge and complex in nature
2. Difficult to understand by the common public
3. Ambiguous and Lacks uniformity
4. Poor implementation framework

eg. 1. Labor Laws in India impeding innovation in the country.

d. Direct Income Tax which Acts due to complexity of income tax filing many people evade such taxes.

Thus for the law to be successful the first step is to reduce ambiguity in the existing laws further their content and writing methodology should be so simple that it can be understood by common people.

eg. Traffic rules are simple and effective and majority of population follows them.

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।

The interests and conduct in the International relations have been guided more by narrow gains rather than ethics.

eg: the invasion of USA with countries with potential resources.

2. China asserting its dominance in the neighbouring countries for small pieces of unconflicted lands.

Embibing ethics can be the solution to the diplomatic challenges of the 21st century.

1. Policy of Non-interference can be used to resolve the conflict of Iran and USA.

2. Mutual benefit and respecting rights of others can solve most of the boundary disputes in the Southeastern region.
eg India - China; China - Bhutan etc.

3. Terrorism can be uprooted by international cooperation based on an ethical framework.
4. Economic Inequalities can be resolved by following the ethical values of equality and equity.

Thus ethics in international relations are need of the hour.

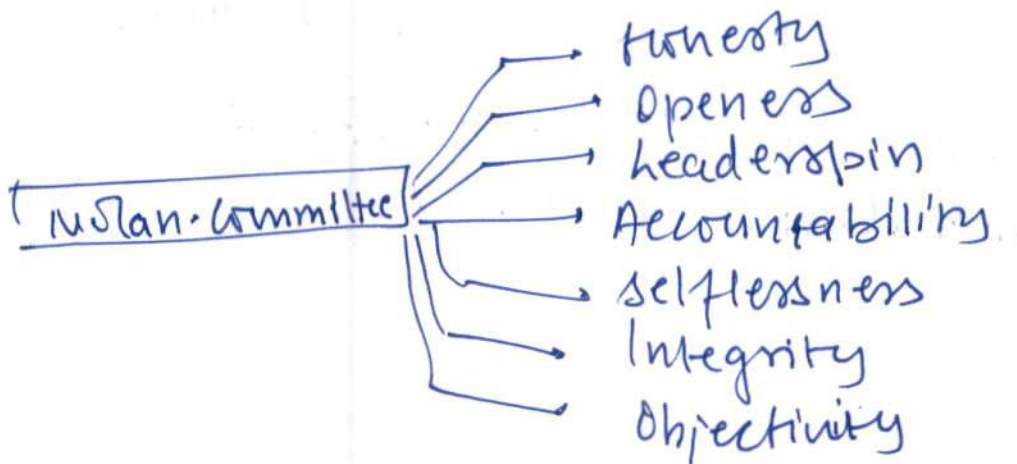
Its inculcation will promote, peace, harmony and prosperity in the world.

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।

Nolan Committee in its report "Standards in Public life" provided an wide and comprehensive set of ethical standards for holders in public life.

The committee provided Seven Public Services values that are valued to any public administration



The committee explained the values (above) in great details and examines its significance in the modern administration.

Committee also highlights potential
conflict of interests and suggest
strategies to solve them.

Further it prescribes a "Do's and
Don't" for the public service officials
(similar to "Indian Code of Conduct")
to improve the administration of the
Public Office

2nd ARC (in its 4th Report) draws
heavily from the Nolan Committee
in suggesting measures to various
problems faced by Indian public
service administration.

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

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

Corruption is use of public office and public resources for private gain, which can be monetary, political and power etc

The sharper the socio economic disparities, the greater the incentive towards corruption

eg. the countries with high gini coefficient like Russia, China, India have high rates of corruption and countries which are more economically equal have considerably low rates eg Sweden, Finland etc

Reasons

1. Avenues of corruption is high due to huge demand supply gap.
1. Level of discretion is high leading to more corruption

3. Poor people are not aware of their rights and safeguards and hence cannot fight against corruption.
4. Poor Accountability & transparency mechanism
even in India, the regions with socio-economic disparity like UP, Bihar have high rates of corruption while regions like Kerala, Karnataka which are more equal have lesser corruption.

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।

Moral worth of action depends more on the motivation i.e. intention behind the action rather than the consequences that flow from it.

It is impossible to know the consequences before hand, thus while making the action only the intention can be held important

Examples

1. An act of lying is bad, no matter what the consequences. In lying deceit is the motivation thus immoral.
2. Corruption may sometimes leads to faster delivery of service and better outcomes. But since the act of corruption is wrong, the moral worth is also wrong.
3. A teacher hitting a student may reform him, but the immoral act

Teacher hitting the kid despite the good consequences is bad.

Thus the moral worth depends mainly on the intention of the decision maker. An moral action action is ethical in its absolute sense no matter the consequences. Even if the consequences are bad the moral action can still be justified. Thus making it a better indicator of ethical behavior.

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 खड़ी करता है। सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

The common good approach is to promote the collective interests of the society in which the morality of action is judged by the outcomes it brings to majority of people.

The common good approach ignores the interests of individuals as these interests may be in conflict with the common good.

eg.

1. The rights of the minorities may be subverted by the rights of majorities
eg. Rohingya crisis
2. Displacement of tribals for a development project
eg. Sardar Sarovar dam.
3. Restrictions placed on the movement of people suffering from some communicable diseases like chicken pox.

Thus even though the common good approach promises happines to the larger number people. At the same time individual interest cannot be ignored. because every individual, & group have some inalienable fundamental rights. that must be respected.

Thus common good approach can be used after ensuring proper safeguards with the individual rights/interests.

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 सौहार्दपूर्ण प्रशासनिक कामकाज का वातावरण प्रदान करने हेतु एक आवश्यक तत्व माना जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Compassion is a strong feeling of sympathy and sadness for suffering and a wish to alleviate it.

eg. Helping a tribal person to overcome poverty by supporting his/her education.

Compassion should never be considered as weakness, because it takes courage to feel empathetic for the cause of others and taking steps to alleviate it.

eg. Gandhiji Non-Violence Campaign in which he showed exemplary compassion towards the depressed class.

d. In dantewada district, IAS OP Choudhary helped tribal through innovative schemes like 'Curolo Asmaari' guided by the public service value of

Compassion is one of the core public service values & as it provides a congenial working environment. Improves the trust of the people on administration. Attaches the civil servants to the cause of people

Due to the poor socio economic conditions of our country, a small act of compassion goes a long way making administration responsive as well it provides a moral lesson for the junior as well.

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 is a set of attributes that is essential for every civil servant to adhere to, so that the administration can be carried out effectively.

(Features)

1. Punctuality
2. Relations (cordial) between colleagues and seniors
3. Provide a better work culture to peers
4. Zero tolerance policy towards harassment, corruption etc

(Importance)

1. Helps in bringing efficiency, effectiveness & economy in administration
2. Provides an enabling work culture
3. Quality of public service delivery improves tremendously.

8. (b) Nishkama Karma

निष्काम कर्म

Nishkama Karma is an ethical philosophy. In Bhagavad Gita which roughly translate to "Do thy work without expecting results or benefits". It is closely related to deontological school and lays emphasis on one's conduct and actions.

Importance

1. Low frauds and corruption in the administration
2. Removes the allure of gain (private) from the mind of civil servants
3. Helps in making clean and objective decision making, and promotes rationality.
4. It will also promote trust of the people in administration.

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.

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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।

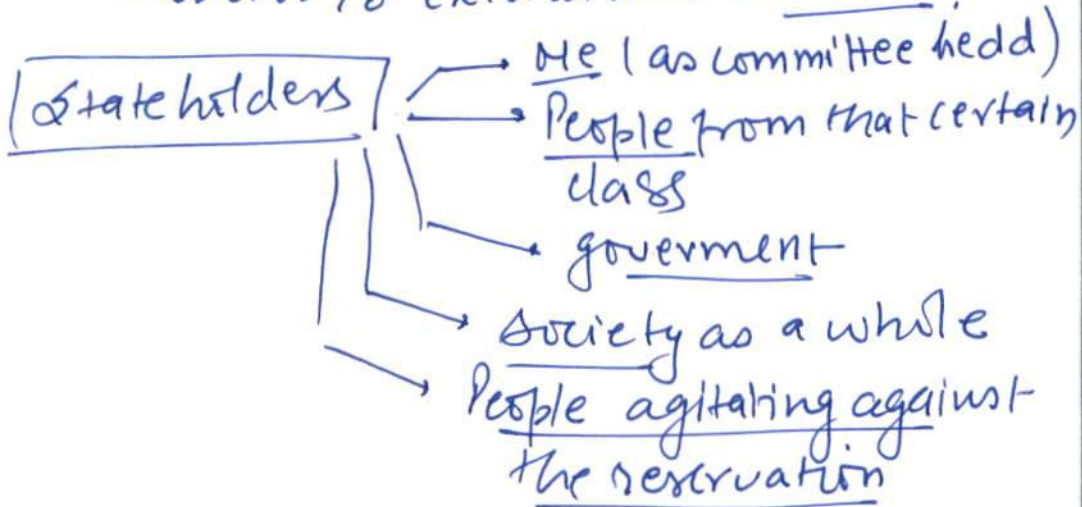
(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे? उसके कारण भी बताइए।

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

Facts of the case

There have been agitations both in favor or against extending reservation. I have been appointed as the chairman of the committee to examine the matter and report it.

Meanwhile government may go ahead with the reservation without even considering my report. Even some members of the committee are also inclined to support the government. And so far committee has found no compelling reasons to extend reservation.



Ethical dilemmas

1. Professional vs Professional

Should I rush my report to let government know about the finding (or)
Should I prepare my report properly

2. Majority vs Minority

Policy of minority appeasement followed by government against the majority.

3. Professional vs Personal

If government accepts the demand and I publish a report against, my career may be in jeopardy.

4. Public morality vs Constitutional MoralityCourse of Action

1. I will try to expedite the

i. No action - let the situation play out as it is

Merit - my personal interests will be safeguarded. Anyways the recommendations of the committee is not binding on the government

Demerit - Against public trust; against my values of integrity and dedication to public service

2. Publish the preliminary findings

Merit - government will get a premature idea about the issue at matter

My conscience will be relieved as well

Demerit - The report is not yet complete so may provide a wrong analysis of the issue at stake. Further I would not be able to stand any scrutiny in future.

8. Leaking the Report to the public

Merit - People will get to know that there is no rationale for reservation and government may even backtrack from its decision.

Demerit - Against my civil services values of Anonymity and Integrity. Further, I may get punished, in the event of any scrutiny of the leak.

The best course of action is to expedite the report finalization process by. So that the report can be submitted as soon as possible. It will ensure that the government can make an informed decision.

Further, I will convey the preliminary findings to the government, letting them know, that I have not yet found any compelling reasons to extend the reservation. and urge them to stall the decision till my full final report is prepared. Further I will set up a hard deadline to complete the report so that the situations on grounds (agitations) don't go out of hands. I will also urge to the communities to wait for the final report and include some of their members in the committee on a temporary basis to gain their trust

Ethical Issues in affirmative action

1. Rights of vulnerable sections vs rights of the majority
2. Right to equality vs Right to equity.
3. Issue of historic discrimination of the people due to caste
4. Issue of poor socio economic development of the communities and their

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:

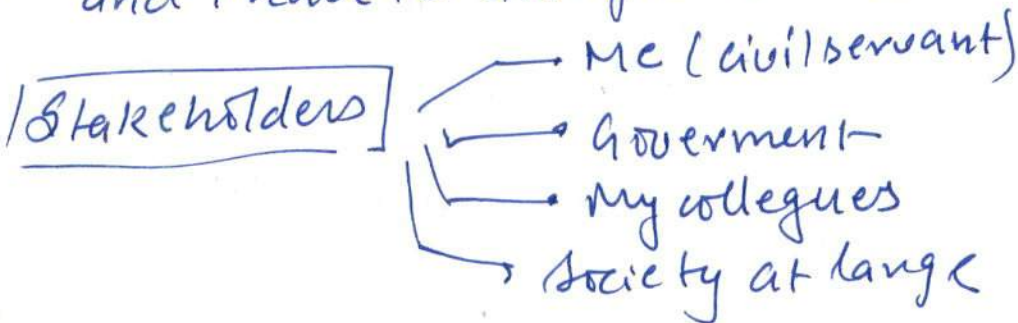
(a) यदि कोई व्यक्ति लोगों के जीवन पर प्रभाव डालने के लिए प्रभावी और शक्तिशाली बने रहना चाहता है, तो उसे सत्ता में रहने वालों के प्रति निष्ठावान बने रहना चाहिए।

(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।

Facts of the case are - I am an honest and responsible civil servant and there are a list of dilemmas that is provided and I have to analyse the same



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

Merits

1. Greater trust between the political and permanent executive leading to better wherion and efficiency
2. Politicians will be more inclined to accept advice from people who are loyal to them
3. Further the civil servant can expedite stalled projects and work due to the political patronage enjoyed by him

Demerits

1. Against the public services of Anonymity, Impartiality, Neutrality and Integrity.
2. As custodian of public trust, I should remain loyal to people not to those in power
3. In the event of government change, the new administration will not be inclined to follow my advice.

Thus remaining loyal to those in power can lead to short term gains but in the long run it hurts the trust, efficacy and effectiveness of administration.

- b) Following ethical means may not be practical and effective

Merits

1. Due to underlying corruption and inefficiency, following ^{ethical} means often leads to stalled projects / delay in implementation of services etc
2. Follow ethical means among unethical people may jeopardise my personal career
3. व्याप्ति.

Demerits

1. It is against my conscience and public service values
2. Following unethical means, would render me liable for department inquiry or scrutiny.
3. व्याप्ति. In short term it may be practical but in long term it may lead to more corruption, fraud in the administration.

1) Petty corruption expedites the service delivery

2. Arc in its 4th Report (Ethics in Governan-
-ce) said that "corruption has become
grease that is necessary to run the wheels
of economy. It highlighted the
mainstreaming of corruption and

Merits

1. Faster service delivery
2. Small monetary gain to the person involved.
3. widely accepted in the administration

Demerits

1. Against the civil service values of Integrity
honesty and Dedication to public service
leading to crisis of conscience
2. Erodes public trust and legitimacy from
the administration
3. Goes against the ethos of good governance
4. Only short term benefits, in long term very
harmful to the administration.

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 (माईसोजिनिस्टिक) और जातिवादी माना गया। इससे एक बहुत बड़ा विवाद उत्पन्न हो गया और उन्हें जाँच लंबित रखते हुए 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 (माईसोजिनिस्टिक) टिप्पणियां करती हैं और यहां तक कि बिना किसी परिणाम के बच निकलते 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?

Facts of the case are two national level sportspersons made grossly misogynistic and racist comments in a talk show. It created a huge controversy, which led to their suspension and an enquiry was constituted to recommend further course of action.

1) Public figures are an instrumental part of the society. They interact with the people via social media, advertisements, speeches, etc.

Should they have an additional responsibility while expressing their views.

Yes

1. People associate with them and their life-style thus anything said by them is taken very seriously
2. Their views may lead to conflict, hostility and communal tendencies in the public
- eg Politicians asking for vote based on religion, caste etc
- 3.

No

1. Like every citizen, they also enjoy freedom of speech.
2. They are often not informed about the

issue, and also they are not experts
Thus a comment made by them should
not be taken seriously

3.

(b) Reasons that prominent figures may
get away with such misogynistic
comments.

1. Huge fan following and political connections
stalling any action against them.
2. Accountability mechanisms are weak
3. Issues goes out of lime light in short
time and not followed.
4. They enjoy freedom of speech and
misogynistic comments a does not form
a ground of restriction.
2. Further ^{ignorant} attitude of people, by letting
these matters go away also helps the
public figures. in evading consequences

Q. Factors

1. Severity of the statement
2. The intention behind it
3. The harm that it has caused to the organisation
4. Public opinion about the issue.
5. Are there statements in contradiction of any ethical code or code of conduct of the organisation.

Punishment

1. Ban from several games
2. Reduction in salaries and allowance for a stipulated time
3. Moral and sensitivity training to the suspended players
4. Further warning them, that these type of statements harm the organisation's values and its trust. In future, such statements will lead to eviction from the team and a court case

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.

20

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

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 के 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।

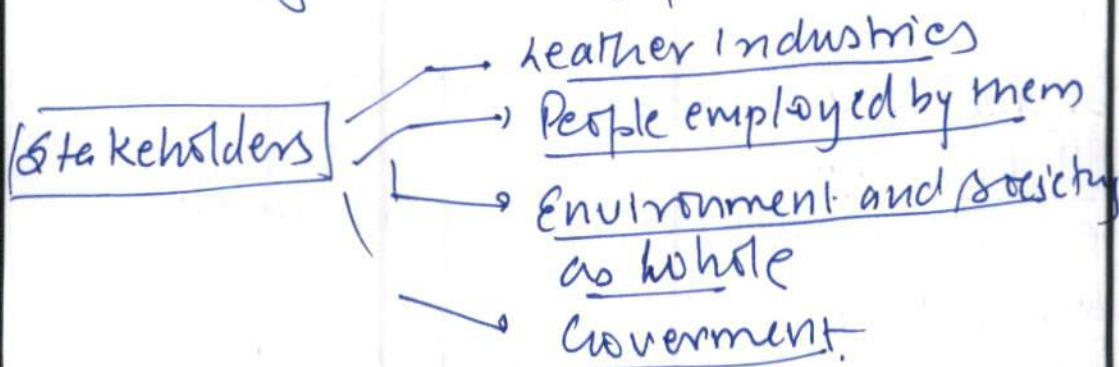
इस जानकारी के आलोक में, सरकार निम्नलिखित विकल्पों पर विचार कर रही है:

- (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?

Points of the case are - there are large number of leather industries in a region providing employment and revenue at the same time they are heavily polluting the environment and the new technological

solution are costly. Thus government is analysing a variety of options.



Options

a) Shutting down the industries in the region

Merits - low ecological foot print and no need to spend finances to bring new technological solution. People living in the nearby areas will be happy as well due to reduction in pollution.

Demerits -

1. Loss of jobs in the areas.
2. Loss of revenue to the exchequer
3. They will create the same shortage in the supply of leather and drive its price up.

(b) Relocating industries to a new region.

1. Merits

1. Jobs and revenues of the government will be saved
2. the ecological footprint of the region will reduce
3. People will be happy due to closure of industries

Demerits

1. The same pollution will be created in some place else
2. Associated costs in relocating the industries
3. Threat to the sustainability of industries in the new region

(c) Making emission control rules stricter

Merits

1. The ecological footprints of the industries will reduce
2. The society (people) living in nearby areas will be happy
3. The revenue and jobs will remain intact and may even increase because

The companies have to adhere with strict norms

Demerits

1. Associated costs of compliance
2. People may evade the strict commission rules through fraud and corruption
3. Stifles innovation and long term sustainability of industry.

(d) Providing incentives to the industry owners for adoption of new technology

Merits

1. the ecological footprint will be low.
2. Industries would be more willing to adopt this measure
3. Sustainability of the industries will increase
4. Jobs and revenue of the government will remain same

Demerits

1. Cost to the exchequer in providing incentives

Best course of action is to follow option

(a) i.e. providing incentives to the industry owners for the adoption of new technology.

Further the participation of the private corporations should be encouraged for cheaper technology transfer and the incentives should be valid for a particular number of years to prevent loss from the exchequer.

Option (d) is best course forward as it promotes innovation, decreases ecological footprint and develops a trust- between industry and government with affecting employment and revenue much

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

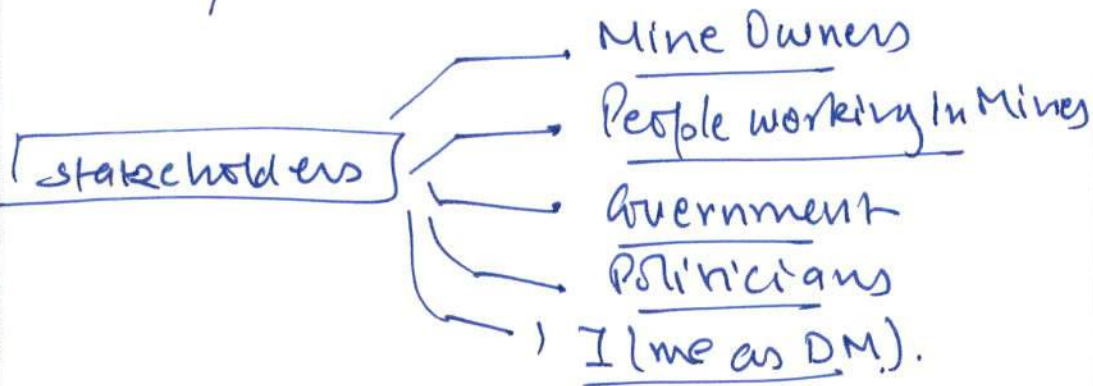
एक जिले के कई कोयला खदानों में श्रमिकों की कार्य दशाएँ अमानवीय हैं और उनकी सुरक्षा के उपाय नगण्य हैं। इस प्रकार, अतीत में कई दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं तथा कई श्रमिकों की मृत्यु हुई है। हाल ही में हुई एक दुर्घटना का संज्ञान लेते हुए, जिसमें पंद्रह श्रमिक फंस गए थे और उनकी मृत्यु हो गई थी, राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण ने ऐसी सभी खदानों को बंद करने का आदेश दिया है। उनमें से कुछ को बंद कर दिया गया है, लेकिन अभी भी कई खदान, 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 के लिए 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।

Facts of the case are.

Inhuman working conditions and little safety measures for workers working in coal mines. Even after the ban, many mines continue to operate. Further the mine owners are trying to overturn the ban. I have been asked to prepare a Report



④ Interests of state

1. Maximise coal production and increase productivity of mining operations
2. Ensure employment to the people
3. safety conditions of the miners working in mines
4. Control the pollution (environmental) due to the working of mines.

Conflict between goals

1. Safety of the miners vs increasing coal production
2. Coal production vs its ecological impact
3. Right to employment of workers vs. Right to safety for them

- (b) Economic growth is often achieved with a large human cost:
- (1) Lack of available technologies to developing countries
 - (2) Cost of compliance of safety measures is high and often not feasible
 - (3) Lack of employment avenues and surplus labor

Thus economic growth comes up a large human cost.

Principles.

1. The right to employment of workers.
2. The right to safety of the workers
3. The principle of empathy, compassion

towards the weaker sections of the society.

4.

Strategies - Recommendations

1. New framework to ensure worker safety must be envisaged to strictly adhered to
2. Strict implementation of ban and exceptions must be sparingly given
3. Finding out evidence for the unholy nexus of the politicians - mines - and bureaucrats. and reporting it to the concerned vigilance authorities
4. Asking the state government to provide for vocational education and alternate employment to the people affected
3. Mines can be only be opened again after all the security compliance is done and an social impact assessment and security audit of the mines is completed. Appeal in NAT to reconsider

6. Further I will try to bring the facts of the case in front the workers and make them understand that the protests are guided by vested interest and not in their favor.

Thus a multifaceted approach is needed to address the issue.

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 प्रमुखतया 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 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 बताएं।

Facts of the case are in one of the best performing agricultural districts, large landowners employ domestic helps and agricultural labor who are informally tied since generations. These workers are provided with basic amenities like food and shelter etc.

<u>Stakeholders</u>	<u>Interests</u>
1. <u>Land owners</u> -	- Profit from the agricultural activity - getting service from the hired labor
2. Domestic help and agricultural labor	- source of employment - and fulfil basic needs of their's - live a life with honor and dignity
3. <u>Government</u>	- Ensuring the development of the agriculture - Preserving the rights of weak and vulnerable sections
4. <u>Me (District Magistrate)</u>	- Reporting an illegal practice - <u>conducting my duty</u> with the values provided in <u>constitution</u> and with honor

Ethical Issue

1. Issue of possible human rights violations of labourers
2. Issue of the power enjoyed by the land-owners
3. Issue of alternate employment to the labourers
4. Issue of government not able to fulfil his duties
5. Issue of my personal and professional interest if I report this matter

57 Denial of choice amount to violation of human rights.

1. Right to choose is a vital component of Article 21 (Right to live with dignity)
2. It affects the physical movement mental development of the people.
3. eg A forced labor which ~~is not~~ does not have a right to choose cannot live a dignified life as he is not free

Pursue education, other employment and that leads to deprivation and marginalisation of forced labor.

Further the constitution of India, bans forced labor under Article 23 and has enacted various legislation to end the practice of force labor.

② Course of Action

1. First, I will try to do a preliminary analysis of the case. to find out more information.
2. Then I will try to find the reach of these practices, are they widespread or localised within a small area?
3. Then I will arrange a meeting involving those forced labor and other people from the NHO's, Civil society to find the future course of action.
4. After collecting sufficient evidence I will report the case to the district

Police authorities for further action.
and will follow up the progress
on the case.

If the issue is very severe, I will
approach my seniors and ask for their
advice about the best course of action.

Thus by following the above path,
I will be upholding the central values
of empathy and compassion towards
the peoples. Also the action here
is consonant with the values of
the constitution and the conduct
rules provided by the government.

Thereby ending this process of forced
labor in my district I will setup a
precent which other districts and
village can follow.