



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 621)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	14614
Center	Jalpur	Date	11/10/2015

### 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:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

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

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

## Section A

Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

1. (a) "If instead of insisting on rights everyone does his duty, there will immediately be the rule of order established among mankind." - Mahatma Gandhi. Bring out what this statement means to you in the present context. (150 words) 10

"यदि अधिकारों पर बल देने के बजाय प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करे तो मानवजाति के बीच शीघ्र ही शासन व्यवस्था प्रतिष्ठित हो जाएगी।" - महात्मा गांधी। इस बात पर प्रकाश डालें कि वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह कथन का आपके लिए क्या महत्व रखता है? (150 शब्द)

\* Human beings enjoy certain rights by the virtue of being "human". These include right to life, liberty, speech which are inalienable rights. In the present scenario, there has been immense clamour about demand and enforcement of these rights.

While every human demands and requires his own rights, too much modalities create inflexibility in the working of the society.

\* Duty on the other hand refers to the recognition of the fact, since we enjoy certain rights granted to us, it is also our ~~only~~ responsibility to act responsibly & reasonably.

\* An example to bring out the essence of the given statement would be while everyone has right to employment -

It is the duty of the individual to attain necessary education and apply for jobs to enjoy his rights, while state has duty to ensure employment opportunities.  
Buty give enforceability to rights which otherwise would be redundant and one dimensional.

Another contemporary example would be case of strikes. It creates disorder and disruption of economic process. While workers have right to strike & show discontentment, if instead there were on their duty to perform well & the management, power or duty of welfare of <sup>workers</sup> individuals there would be no disorder.

Similar parallels can be drawn with respect to communalism where there is clash between "right to religious freedom" & duty of state to ensure secularism and duty of individual to live in harmony with all.

Thus it is rightly said, if each one would follow his/her own duty, maximum harmony & order would be ensured.

1. (b) Should circumstances be the sole criterion for judging the morality of human action or the nature of the action and its purpose must also be considered? Justify your stand with examples. (150 words) 10

क्या परिस्थितियाँ ही मानव कार्यों की नैतिकता की परख करने का एक मात्र पैमाना होना चाहिए या कार्य की प्रकृति और उसके उद्देश्य पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए? उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए अपने मत की अभिव्यक्ति करें। (150 शब्द)

Moral Judgement  
\* Morality essentially consists of 3 components which are to be considered to while 'judging' any action from the angle of right or wrong.

### ① Object of morality:

Object here ~~is~~ relate to the thing itself.

Eg

(a) Wrong object would lead to ~~bad~~ <sup>wrong</sup> outcome.  
↳ Lying would remain a lie no matter what.

(b) Good object can become ~~be~~ right or wrong depending on outcome.

Eg having sex is a good object. But having sex ~~with~~ with a purpose of procreation within marital bonds is good. Having sex for 'fun' & 'relations' is wrong.

(c) ~~Indifferent~~ Indifferent object can lead to good or bad outcome. Eg. Running is a neutral activity. But running a bank is wrong, while running to save a life is good.

② second criterion is circumstance: It relate to time, place & manner of an action.

Some circumstance aggravate the gravity of an action.

Eg. poor man helping another poor is a higher good than a rich man helping a poor.

Similarly, robbing is bad, but robbing a rich man is not as bad as robbing a poor man.

③ Third ~~compo~~ criterion relate to intent or purpose of action.

Whether the act was done with bad, good or indifferent intent helps to decide the morality of an action.

Eg. lying to ~~do~~ deceive a person is greater wrong than lying to save a person from danger.

Therefore we see that circumstance is just one dimension in making a <sup>moral</sup> judgment of an action, other <sup>criteria</sup> ~~criteria~~ have to be roped in for a better understanding of an act.

2. (a) A person cannot do right in civil service whilst attempting to do wrong in personal life. In context of this statement, examine the relationship between personal and professional ethics. Do civil servants have to be ethical in personal life in order to be professionally ethical? Illustrate. (150 words) 10

अपने व्यक्तिगत जीवन में गलत करने में प्रयासरत व्यक्ति सिविल सेवा में सही कार्य नहीं कर सकता। इस कथन के परिप्रेक्ष्य में व्यक्तिगत और पेशेवर नैतिकता के बीच सम्बन्ध की जांच करें। क्या पेशेवर तौर पर नैतिक होने के लिए सिविल सेवकों को व्यक्तिगत जीवन में भी नैतिक होने की आवश्यकता है? व्याख्या करें। (150 शब्द)

- \* A person is "wholesome" component and can not ~~separate~~ delineate separately acts done at two different places. How one behave at "workplace" ~~is~~ is an outcome of upbringing & development in personal space.
- \* A person in civil service holds a position of "public trust", by the virtue of which he is required to be just, "impartial, considerate to people needs and objectives. These qualities cannot be magically applied at workplace until these form a part of 'persona' of an individual.
- \* Personal ethics relate to kindness, honesty, integrity, selflessness, objectivity, fairness, leadership which also encompasses the traits required by a civil servant while carrying out his duty in service of

his countrymen.

\* An abusive person who disrespects his parents and friends cannot be expected to ~~not~~ respect the multifarious ~~people~~ people he is required to serve with whom he has no personal relationship.

\* Therefore personal and professional ethics go hand in hand. While this statement is true, there are wider professional ethics one has to adhere to specifically related to work.

Eg. discipline - while personal discipline is as important, but professional is more disciplined and adherent approach is required requiring higher commitment.

If we ignore these ~~two~~ nuances, there is no difference between personal & professional ethics.

2. (b) What is the importance of whistle-blowing in public and private institutions? What role does individual conscience play in the act of whistle-blowing? (150 words) 10

सार्वजनिक एवं निजी संस्थानों में विहसल-ब्लोविंग का क्या महत्व है? विहसल-ब्लोविंग के कार्य में व्यक्तिगत विवेक की क्या भूमिका होती है? (150 शब्द)

\* Whistle-blowing is an act bringing to light any misconduct happening in any institution by public or private by such a person who is within the institution and has authentic knowledge about it.

\* Public institutions are by definition for the public. They have a responsibility towards the society and are established on the tenet of ensuring greatest good to greatest number. Any malpractices within such institutions of public trust can have greater repercussions on the functioning of society and hence condemnable. In such a case, whistle blowing is of immense value.

It brings about corrupt individuals to light and ensure a correction of wrongdoing.

Eg. VYAPAM scam was brought to light by public personnel.

\* Private institutions too draw money from public via share or otherwise work for the public. Hence integrity is important. Whistleblowing in private institutions:

- bring to light any malpractices
- ensure correction of malpractices
- set standards for others to follow.

will Eg. SHRADDHA scam.

\* The <sup>imp</sup> importance of whistle blowing cannot be underestimated, but the highest credit here goes to the individual conscience, who refuse to be accomplice in act which stand against the own and societal principle.

Eg. Edwin Snowden who despite knowing threat to his life, stood against wrongdoing of ~~to~~ a powerful country. Similarly wikileaks can be quoted here.

Whistleblower cause peril to his life, job and future life, but still stands up for moral cause by the fortitude and conviction of his personal conscience while others choose to remain silent.

3. (a) 'Objectivity' and 'neutrality' are among the core civil service values. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

'वस्तुनिष्ठता' एवं 'तटस्थता' सिविल सेवा के आधारभूत मूल्यों में स्थान रखते हैं। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (150 शब्द)

\* Objectivity relate to 'impartial' judgement of any situation and 'judgement' not driven by emotions.

Civil servant by the virtue of his standing is required interact and indulge in activities involving ~~with~~ individuals from various social standing and background. While doing the work, he has to ensure that he is not diverted to a particular community due to his social liking or adherence to that group. Since civil servant holds a position of 'public trust' he has to ensure that he is worthy of that trust.

Ex. while granting <sup>contracts</sup> ~~proceed~~, "e-auction" is an objective way of ensuring highest bidder gets the contract. In case of non-availability of electronic facility, he must himself ensure this, and not grant it to his family or friends.

\* Neutrality relates to him being impartial in all situations <sup>without prejudice</sup> and not judge actions by emotions, ensure equity ~~or~~ equality and justice ~~with~~ without undue favour to any one.

eg Civil servants themselves can have personal liking for any political ideology or party, but while giving advice to the political executives they have to set aside their personal preference.

They have to give advice according to best judgement and ~~not~~ not intentionally send an advice favouring anyone.

3. (b) The legal framework in modern society has both anomalous and complementary relationship with its ethical framework. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

आधुनिक समाज में कानूनी ढाँचे का इसके नीतिगत ढाँचे के साथ असंगत और पूरक, दोनों सम्बन्ध हैं। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (150 शब्द)

\* Legal framework relate to rules, regulations and laws enacted for functioning of a society. Legal framework of an country has to ensure equity, impartiality and justice.

\* Since legal frameworks being common to diverse population, it tries to rope in diverse opinions of moral standards.

\* Ethical standards form corner stone of laws such as:

1. Environment Protection Act → to ensure protection of environment.
2. Wildlife protection Act → to cater to animal life.
3. Immoral Trafficking Act → against trafficking
4. Child labour Act
5. ~~Marriage~~ Special Marriage Act etc.

The above mentioned laws are all complementary to the ethical framework all ensuring values such as justice, equality, fairness, kindness, love, respect etc. are catered to.

But concurrent to ~~laws~~ ensuring this, laws also have anomalous relation with ethics.

\* While everyone has ~~the~~ life & freedom as basic rights, laws of imprisonment, death penalty, confinements go against ethical framework.

Eg. AFSPA, ULPA Act etc.

\* People also have ~~the~~ rights to speak their mind, but laws related to 'defamation' impose restriction.

\* Land acquisition act, forcible eviction of tribals also present anomaly in ethical values such as justice, equality and fairness.

4. (a) There seems to be a fundamental contradiction between effectiveness and accountability. Comment. Why is accountability a necessary evil for good governance? Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्रभाविता और उत्तरदायित्व के बीच आधारभूत विरोधाभास नज़र आता है। टिप्पणी करें। सुशासन की राह में उत्तरदायित्व एक आवश्यक बुराई क्यों है, इस पर विचार करें। (150 शब्द)

\* Effectiveness relate to speediness of action and timely action. Accountability relate to answerability for actions.

\* A person concerned with a position of governance has to ensure effectiveness of actions so that no inconvenience is caused. But concomitant to effectiveness, accountability derails the speediness as the action taker has to ensure that the action adhere to various laws, principle and is of best judgement. He has to constantly be aware of implication of his action as he is answerable and his position depends on his action. If he hastily takes a decision, it may not bring about required implication many times and that can bring him to book.

~~Therefore effectiveness~~ It necessarily slow down the decision making. Eg.

While granting permission to clear forest for mining in a quick manner can ensure quick action, but he will be accountable to NGOs, rights groups, residents to justify his action and may defer it for detailed reports, impact assessment and consents which slow down the process.

But we live in a democracy, the public servant has to work for betterment of society. He holds an office because of public trust and has to be responsible while taking any action.

Governance encompasses activities ensuring functioning of the society, therefore accountability forms a chief component.

Accountability though slow, ~~is~~ often referred to as evil is an essential ingredient to <sup>good</sup> governance.

4. (b) "One of the penalties for refusing to participate in politics is that you end up being governed by your inferiors". Explain. Suggest some measures that can be taken to increase political participation in our country. (150 words) 10
- "राजनीति में भागीदारी निभाने से अस्वीकार करने की सज़ाओं में से एक है अपने से निम्न स्तर के लोगों के द्वारा शासित होना।" इस कथन की व्याख्या करें। हमारे देश में राजनीतिक भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए किये जा सकने वाले कुछ उपायों के बारे में सुझाव दें। (150 शब्द)

\* The price that good men pay for indifference to politics is to be ruled by evil men.

Measures to increase participation :

- ① Increase awareness in political science & public life ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> school & college to students by organising debate & mock parliament.
- ② Give opportunity to student representatives to visit the parliamentary debates eg. Youth congress.
- ③ Parliamentarians should engage in debate with the members of their constituency after elections & not forget them.
- ④ Penalties & enforcement laws be enhanced for booth capturing, malpractices etc.

- ⑤ Ensure awareness among women through elite engaging women in political debate.
- ⑥ Apart from 'personal' factors, many ~~are poor also~~
- ④ Increased campaigning, endorsement by public figure, use of social media to take pride in voting is one way of increasing interest & social pressure to vote.
- ⑦ Political parties ~~participate~~ should give opportunity to youth to contest certain seats.
- ⑧ Reservation of seats for women upto 25% is one way of increased participation and interest of women.

5. (a) The erosion of civic values from our public life has become a pervasive phenomenon. Discuss the role of value education in tackling this issue in the Indian context. (150 words) 10

हमारे सार्वजनिक जीवन से नागरिक मूल्यों का ह्रास एक व्यापक परिघटना बन गयी है। भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस मुद्दे का समाधान करने के सन्दर्भ में मूल्यप्रद शिक्षा की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। (150 शब्द)

- \* Civic values in public life would be love, forgiveness, kindness, mutual help, cooperation, respect for elders etc.
- \* With growing competition and increased momentum towards self-absorption & individualism, many <sup>civic</sup> values are being eroded and replaced by arrogant and 'not-in-my-backyard' kind of attitude among people.
- \* Civic values ~~are~~ <sup>can be</sup> taught and inculcated in a person in his early years when he is still assimilating values and learning different <sup>behavioral</sup> norms. In this regard value education can play a pivotal role. India has immense in its culture great ethical values which need to be embodied in present generation with teaching them about values held by our forefathers, in our inscriptions and

culture.

⊕ India suffers from moral erosion of values as can be gauged from:

1. Increased incidence of rape and violence by adolescents.
  2. Disrespect ~~for~~ <sup>of</sup> elders ~~as~~; increased ~~proliferation~~ proliferation of old age homes
  3. No value for trust and friendship → increased scam at corporate level.
  4. Disrespect for public property → public urination, scribbling on monument
  5. Communalism & riots → ~~disturbance~~
- \* These are values which have to be inculcated in adolescents through value education as respect for women, value of friendship over money, respect of public property, love and religious harmony which would ensure greater harmony among society.

5. (b) It is often said that home is the first school and parents are the first teachers. Explain the role of family in inculcating moral values. Analyze how the changing nature of family has affected this role in the context of India. (150 words)

10

प्रायः यह कहा जाता है कि घर प्रथम विद्यालय और माता-पिता प्रथम शिक्षक होते हैं। नैतिक मूल्यों की स्थापना में परिवार की भूमिका की व्याख्या प्रस्तुत करें। भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस बात का विश्लेषण करें कि परिवार की बदलती प्रकृति ने किस प्रकार इस भूमिका को प्रभावित किया है? (150 शब्द)

\* Role of family in inculcating moral values :-

1. Parents by spending time & listening to child inculcate ideas of cooperation and empathy.
2. By 'eating together' can inculcate values of harmony, cooperation and mutual respect.
3. By talking politely and having friendly conversations can instill confidence and politeness among children.
4. By keeping tab on use of TV & <sup>mobile</sup> ~~phones~~ ~~phones~~ can teach them to value people and things.
5. By ~~not~~ doing charity and ~~giving~~ ~~things~~ giving things to poor can inculcate friendliness & sharing attitude.

~~include the text~~

6. Grandparents can indulge children in stories, take them on walks instilling respect for environment.

The moving trend towards nuclear family and taking older parents as burden is ~~is~~ degrading the ethos of our society.

1. <sup>working</sup> parents have no time to talk to children → social isolation of child, unfriendly, scared.
2. Grandparents do not live together → no family value of sharing, respect for elders in child.
3. Increased divorces → psychological impact, violent behaviour in child.

6. "A world without nuclear weapons would be less stable and more dangerous for all of us." Critically examine the ethical dimensions of the given statement from the perspective of international relations. (150 words) 10
- "नाभिकीय हथियारों से रहित विश्व हम सब के लिए अपेक्षाकृत कम स्थायित्व और अधिक खतरनाक होगा।" अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के सन्दर्भ में उक्त कथन के नैतिक आयामों की आलोचनात्मक व्याख्या करें। (150 शब्द)

\* The increased competition for owning nuclear weapons comes from the idea of collateral damage & deterrence principle.

\* As holder of sovereign power and duty to protect the citizens from any external enemy every state has to ensure its defence preparedness against enemy attack.

By the logic, if enemy state have certain deadly weapons while we do not have place us at a point of being subjugated and national security at danger. This goes well with the logic given in the question. Till the enemy knows that we have power and equally destructive weapons to respond

balls and cause equal devastation, no one would want to start a war and would solve differences by negotiations.

This is part reason behind nuclear proliferation.

The ongoing attempt by state such as Iran, North Korea to develop weapons is also by the logic, to feel safe in an environment of hostility.

But another dimension relates to mad rush of owning these weapons that can bring about world to an end. If by mistake or covertly by a miscalculation the weapons of one country are employed against another this can lead to a full fledged nuclear war, bringing whole world to a collapse.

Therefore a collateral attempt at nuclear disarmament in the long run is the right way out.

7. The increasing speed and scope of globalization has raised several ethical concerns. Analyze with examples. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण की बढ़ती गति एवं संभावना ने नैतिकता संबंधी कई चिंताएं पैदा कर दी हैं। उदाहरणों के साथ विश्लेषण करें। (150 शब्द)

- \* Globalisation brings societies together - economically, culturally and politically.
- \* ① It is the cultural intermingling that raises an ethical concern. Different societies of the world have evolved over the centuries and hold values which can get eroded in a global culture of capitalism and ~~other~~ consumerism.
- \* ② Another concern relates to ensuring poor countries equality in some of world institutions as WTO, IMF, Security Council.
- \* ③ Globalisation can route out the indigenous industries and crafts in favour of standardised products - ethical concern of ensuring rights of a country to preserve its dying arts and employment.

④ Globalisation brings technology that apart from reducing diversity bring unemployment, ∴ mass-technology instead of capital technology may be suitable in some country.

⑤ There also lies concern of probing dietary habits & health of people as can be gauged from increased preference for soft and packed food instead of freshly cooked food → dilemma of health over global products

⑥ MNCs also encourage local retail shops and support them by offering choice and reduced cost.

dilemma of ensuring livelihood over consumer choice

8. What do you understand by aptitude? What kind of aptitude is considered important for civil services? What measures have you taken to make yourself fit for being a civil servant? (150 words) 10

अभिक्षमता से आप क्या समझते हैं? किस प्रकार की अभिक्षमता सिविल सेवा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण समझी जाती है? स्वयं को सिविल सेवक के रूप में उपयुक्त बनाने हेतु आपने कौन-से उपाय किये हैं? (150 शब्द)

(M) → Measure by me.

\* Aptitude refers to the compatibility of personality of an individual for the requirements of a job.

\* Aptitude important for civil service:

① A love for public service and a genuine interest in their problems.

(M) I try to listen to problems of ~~every~~ ~~people~~ people I come in contact with like auto rickshaw drivers, helpers, old people to understand their troubles.

② Selflessness and positive attitude (OPTIMISTIC)

A civil servant has to have a very positive attitude towards problems and ensure all problems can be solved.

(M) I try to give positive opinion to people about their problems with genuine concern.

## ② Fortitude and Fearlessness

As civil servants might be required to act in emergency and hostile condition he has to ensure that he has qualities of fearlessness.

① I stand up whenever I see wrong being done, a child being harassed, women being misbehaved, shopkeepers not acting prudently. ~~and~~

② A civil servant must be disciplined, keep promises and be fair.

③ I ensure that promises are kept are kept and I show up rights in time when I have to. I make sure whatever I am eating, I have to half it & share it with who so ever is nearby.

## Section B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow:

9. You are a young civil servant posted in a tribal dominated district, which is notorious for illegal mining done by mafia. They exercise their power over poor tribals of the region by bribing the local tribal musclemen who have political aspirations. The consequent easy money and luxury have ensured that these musclemen work in the interest of these mafia. They use these 'tribal' musclemen as a 'front' to plant 'constructed' news in the media to create confusion or to gain sympathy of the civil society activists and the public at large. It is a strategy to thwart any concrete action of the government for eliminating the menace of illegal activities in that area. You quickly understood these designs after assuming the office. You came to know that some employees in your own office are in nexus with the mafia. When you initiated stringent action against the mafia they turned hostile. They prompted few tribal musclemen to file a fake FIR against you under the stringent provisions of the 'Prevention of Atrocities Against SC and ST Act'. They also convinced the unsuspecting poor tribals that the state was again launching atrocities against them. These poor tribals were eventually tutored to write a complaint to the National and State Commission for ST, a copy of which was leaked to the media. This could easily become a very hot issue for the opposition parties in the state as the Assembly Elections were due only six months later. Unfortunately all this can have grave consequences for your career.

(a) Bring out and discuss the ethical issues involved in the above case.

(b) What steps will you take in pursuance of the most appropriate closure of this case? (250 words)

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आप एक जनजातीय बहुल जिले में पदस्थापित युवा सिविल सेवक हैं। यह जिले के माफिया द्वारा अवैध खनन हेतु कुख्यात है। वे (माफिया) राजनीतिक आकांक्षा रखने वाले जनजातीय दबंगों को रिश्वत देकर निर्धन आदिवासियों पर अपनी हुकूमत चलाते हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरलता से प्राप्त होने वाले पैसे और विलासिता ने इन दबंग लोगों द्वारा माफिया के हित में कार्य किया जाना सुनिश्चित किया है। वे नागरिक समाज के कार्यकर्ताओं और आम जनता के बीच बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रम फैलाने या उनकी सहानुभूति बटोरने के लिए मीडिया में झूठी खबरों को स्थान दिलाने हेतु इन जनजातीय दबंगों का उपयोग "मोहरा" के रूप में करते हैं। यह सरकार द्वारा उक्त क्षेत्र में अवैध गतिविधियों के संजाल को समाप्त करने के लिए की जाने वाली किसी भी ठोस कार्रवाई को निष्फल करने की एक रणनीति है।

पद-भार ग्रहण करने के शीघ्र बाद आप इन षड्यंत्रों को समझ गए। आपको यह बात भी पता चली कि आपके कार्यालय के कुछ कर्मचारी माफिया के साथ सांठ-गाँठ रखते हैं। जब आपने माफिया के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई आरम्भ की तो उनका रुख आपके प्रति शत्रुवत हो गया। उन्होंने अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति अत्याचार निवारण अधिनियम के सख्त प्रावधानों के तहत आपके विरुद्ध एक झूठी प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफ. आई. आर.) दाखिल करने के लिए कुछ जनजातीय दबंगों को उकसाया। उन्होंने शंका रहित निर्धन आदिवासियों को इस बात का विश्वास दिलाया कि सरकार पुनः उन पर अत्याचार कर रही है। अंततः, इन निर्धन आदिवासियों को राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग और राज्य अनुसूचित जनजाति

आयोग के पास शिकायत दर्ज कराने को बहलाया और सिखाया गया, जिसकी एक प्रति मीडिया में प्रकट कर दी गयी।

चूँकि सिर्फ छह माह बाद विधान सभा के चुनाव होने वाले हैं, यह विपक्षी दलों के लिए बड़ी सरलता से एक गर्म मुद्दा बन सकता है। दुर्भाग्य से इस सबका आपके भविष्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

(a) उपर्युक्त मामले से जुड़े नैतिकता संबंधी मुद्दे पर प्रकाश डालें और चर्चा करें।

(b) इस प्रकरण की सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त ढंग से समाप्ति हेतु आप कौन से कदम उठाएंगे? (250 शब्द)

### Ethical Issues in the case :

- ① Misuse of <sup>natural</sup> ~~public~~ resource - mines.
- ② Harassment of poor and downtrodden - ~~area~~ in area.
- ③ Impingement of laws
- ④ Unethical behaviour on part of public functionaries in the office.
- ⑤ Corruption & bribery
- ⑥ Collusive deal of public
- ⑦ Media behaving irresponsibly by not knowing entire matter correctly.

Solution:

- \* Since the poor ~~the~~ ~~tribesmen~~ are harassed and ill-treated, there would be few willing to complain against these 'musclemen'. They have to be first recognised <sup>as</sup> ~~for~~ evidence, be given full protection.
- \* In the meantime be fully open to any investigation against myself as I have my strong reasons which are forthright.
- \* The illegal miners will be given eviction notices, ~~and~~ once they move out, the 'musclemen' will become less powerful.
- \* Any knee jerk reaction to take to the media should be avoided.

In the long run,

1. ensure fair elections to local body.
2. ~~also~~ ensure ~~of~~ crackdown on any violent or miscreant elements in the area.

1. Ensure proper education of the tribals to stand for their rights by bringing schools, hospital and organising them in ~~NGOs~~ SHGs to ensure they resist illegal action.

I will have to convince the ~~power~~ higher authorities of the merit of my action and long-term positive impact.

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस भाग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In the face of acute famine in the district, you, as an area officer, have instructed your subordinates to procure food grains from the FCI godowns located in the adjoining districts. This would make the food grains available to the public through PDS shops. Considering the gravity of the situation, this task has to be done immediately, because majority of the people in the district are poor, and therefore can't buy the food at the market prices. However, you were told that all the truck operators have formed a cartel and are asking for three times the usual transportation rate, in order to exploit the situation. This would nullify your effort, as the prices of the food grains would increase due to high transportation charges.

(a) Following are some suggested options. Please evaluate the merits and demerits of each of the options:

1. Threaten the truck owners of severe consequences if they do not fall in line and cancel their transportation permits.

2. Transport the food grains by Railways, though it may take a week.

3. Agree to pay the truck owners the transportation charges they are demanding, so as to ensure the availability of food grains, but searching for alternative and affordable transportation. However, take legal actions against the truck owners at a later time.

4. Asking the state government for sending some help.

(b) Also indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options) the course of action you would like to follow, giving proper reasons for the same. (250 words)

20

जिले में गंभीर अकाल की स्थिति में, एक क्षेत्रीय पदाधिकारी के रूप में आपने अपने सहायकों को समीपवर्ती जिलों में स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों से खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने का निर्देश दिया है। इससे जन वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से लोगों को खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध हो पायेगा। स्थिति की गंभीरता को समझते हुए इस कार्य को शीघ्रतापूर्वक किया जाना है क्योंकि इस जिले की ज्यादातर जनता निर्धन है और इसलिए वे बाज़ार-मूल्य पर खाद्यान्न नहीं खरीद सकते। यद्यपि आपको बताया गया था कि सभी ट्रक-संचालकों ने एक संघ बना लिया है और स्थिति का लाभ उठाने के लिए वर्तमान दुलाई दर के तिगुने की मांग कर रहे हैं। इससे आपका प्रयास व्यर्थ हो जाएगा क्योंकि उच्च दुलाई दर के कारण खाद्यान्न के मूल्यों में बढ़ोतरी हो जायेगी।

(a) नीचे कुछ विकल्प सुझाए गए हैं। कृपया प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुण एवं दोष का मूल्यांकन करें:

1. ट्रक-स्वामियों द्वारा आपकी बात न मानने के लिए उन्हें गंभीर परिणामों की धमकी देंगे और उनके परिवहन अनुज्ञा-पत्र को रद्द कर देंगे।

2. रेलवे द्वारा खाद्यान्नों की दुलाई कराएंगे, यद्यपि इसमें एक सप्ताह का समय लग सकता है।

3. ट्रक मालिकों को उनकी मांग के अनुसार दुलाई शुल्क के भुगतान को तैयार हो जाएंगे ताकि खाद्यान्न की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो सके। लेकिन किसी वैकल्पिक रास्ते और कम खर्चीले साधनों की तलाश जारी रखेंगे। यद्यपि, बाद में ट्रक-मालिकों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई करेंगे।

4. राज्य सरकार को कुछ सहायता प्रदान करने को कहेंगे।

(b) उचित कारण बताते हुए (उपर्युक्त विकल्पों तक सीमित रहे बिना) उन उपायों के बारे में चर्चा करें जिन्हें आप अमल में लाना चाहेंगे। (250 शब्द)

1. Threaten . . . . . permits.

### Merit

1. will ensure compliance with rule.
2. Set a message out to everyone.
3. May bring evening truck drivers in time and food will reach in time.

### Demerit

1. Driver may then protest and create noise against strict action.
2. Food may thus not reach at all.

2. Transport by railway.

### Merit

1. will meet standards of cost.
2. will not have to oblige to miscreant drivers.

### Demerit

1. delay will cause greater inconvenience, the problem will remain.
2. The who further escalate the ~~price~~ price

in the market.

3. Agree to pay, looks for alternatives.

### Merits

1. Immediate food needs met → inconvenience avoided.
2. No escalation of crisis by demand, efficient delivery.
3. ~~Provides~~ Enough time to find affordable options.
4. Price controlled & people happy.

5. Legal action late, therefore no legal complacency.

1. Loss to exchequer.
2. Prices may further raise demand.
3. Alternative options may come late or not exist.
4. Asking state governments for help.

### Merits

1. Additional help to address crisis.

2. Gravity of situation highlighted.
2. More help would solve problem.

### Demerits

1. Shifting responsibility
2. Not acting competently to handle situation as time may take time to process help.
2. Public will suffer meantime

Clearly the best option of taking the problem at hand right now is most workable in the present situation.

1. The gravity of problem demands immediate action → public service & effectiveness met.
2. The problem being immediately addressed, next steps can be shifted on looking out for other affordable options.  
\* Suggested train railways can also

- be used for bulk supply at a later date.
2. Financial propriety cannot be met  
cost of public life.
2. The erring bank directors will be brought  
to book later by stringent action  
and cancellation of license for taking  
opportunity in a grave calamity and  
setting standards right for others.

11. 'Honour killing' has been in news in recent times. It involves the homicide of a member of a family by other members, due to the perpetrators' belief that the victim has brought shame or dishonour upon the family. Analyse this problem in detail and indicate not only the social but also the emotional and attitudinal factors responsible for this problem? Also, distinctly bring out why:

- (a) The youth in such areas do not speak up against these practices.  
 (b) The conviction rate in 'honour killing' cases is extremely low.  
 (c) Women, who have to face the brunt of this crime the most, do not speak against it collectively.

Discuss some feasible steps, which could be effective in controlling this serious problem. (250 words) 20

'ऑनर किलिंग' हाल में सुर्खियों में रही है। इसमें परिवार के एक सदस्य की किसी अन्य सदस्य द्वारा की गयी हत्या को सम्मिलित किया जाता है। यहाँ अपराधकर्ता ऐसा विश्वास करता है कि पीड़ित व्यक्ति के कारण परिवार का तिरस्कार एवं अनादर हुआ है। इस समस्या का विस्तार से विघ्नेषण करें और इसके लिए उत्तरदायी न सिर्फ सामाजिक बल्कि भावनात्मक और सोच संबंधी कारकों को भी इंगित करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस बात पर भी स्पष्ट रूप से प्रकाश डालें कि क्यों:

- (a) ऐसे क्षेत्रों में युवा इन प्रथाओं के विरुद्ध मुंह नहीं खोलते।  
 (b) 'ऑनर किलिंग' के मुकद्दमों में अपराध सिद्धि की दर अत्यंत निम्न है।  
 (c) महिलाएं, जिन्हें इस अपराध का सर्वाधिक आघात झेलना पड़ता है, सामूहिक रूप से इसके विरुद्ध आवाज़ नहीं उठातीं।  
 कुछ ऐसे व्यवहार्य ऋदमों के बारे में चर्चा करें जो इस गम्भीर समस्या को नियंत्रित करने में प्रभावी हो सकती हैं। (250 शब्द)

'Honour killing' as a crime has infested the Indian society since time immemorial. It is one of the gravest blot on our collective conscience as a society and our hatred towards love and individual freedom.

Factors responsible

1. Patriarchal society where elder <sup>male</sup> ~~women~~ members feel the need to restrict ~~on~~

Younger ones to their own standards of inward morality.

2. The deep roots of caste and creed in the society that doesn't allow intercaste marriage.
3. Fear of social ostracism by the members of society for
4. Setting standards for other members in society and caste.

### Emotional & attitudinal factors

1. Anger of betrayal ~~of~~ by one own family members.
2. Unability to accept that <sup>their</sup> 'children' have ~~choice~~ rights to choose their own partners.
3. Hatred of other caste.
4. Wanting to become 'moral guard' to get respect from own community.

5. Fear that the ~~the~~ children are now  
'out of hand'.

\* This problem is more entrenched in the rural areas of north India where ideas of caste are deeply entrenched. Urban societies are by nature ~~more~~ cosmopolitan having members of diverse community with little room for 'caste' tension.

2) Youth in such areas do not speak up often because of fear of elders → fearing punishment and out-caste, fear of being expelled from family property → lack of knowledge of law → lack of liberal attitude with a learning environment of university provide for due to lack of education.

(b) conviction rate is low.

- ① Happens in rural areas more where people do not themselves report.
  - ② Society being joint amorphic.
  - ③ Political ~~weak~~ reasons as well because.
    1. No actions by politicians.
  - ④ Gram panchayats themselves being a constitutional body to handle 'family issues', therefore initial closeness is also first reported to such bodies than police.
  - ⑤ Unwillingness / inability to report to police stations by others.
  - ⑥ Apathetic attitude of police to ~~also~~ report a missing FIR.
- (c) women do not speak.

① ~~the~~ Feudal society restricts women's rights.

- ② women unaware of own rights.
- ③ inability to collectivise on their own.
- ④ Economical dependence reduce their freedom.
- ⑤ Lack of education
- ⑥ Wrong Attitude of conformity.
- ⑦ Fear of repressions

### Feasible steps :

- ① Enable police to report- FIR, take action against erring officials.
- ② Organise women in SHGs where they get a chance to talk about issues and form collective opinion.
- ③ Make awareness that it is a crime ~~to~~ & take ~~an~~ action against erring family members.
- ④ Organise 'hot point' kiosks to report in-bloc.

12. You are posted as a District Magistrate in a communal violence prone area, where incidents of communal clashes are often visible. Recently, trailer of a movie was released by a Film Director whose is known to make movies on religious issues. After the release of the trailer, there was anger among a minority community, who claim that their religious sentiments had been hurt in the movie and thus demanded a ban on the movie. However, the government did not pay heed to any such demands and the movie is slated to be released the next week across the entire country.

You had also watched the trailer and felt that it was derogatory to that minority community. Also, being in-charge of the communally sensitive district, you are concerned about the law and order scenario on the day the movie releases. Some of the options to deal with the issue are mentioned below. Evaluate these options and suggest the best course of action, giving your reasons for it.

(a) Do not allow the release of movie in your district as you feel that it hurts the religious sentiments.

(b) Make sure that the movie is released in your district on the given day by taking steps, like arranging for more police and paramilitary forces to deal with anticipated public order scenario etc.

(c) Allowing release of the movie, but imposing curfew in the region so that people are devoid of watching the movie. (250 words) 20

आप एक साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र में जिलाधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त हैं, जहां साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों की घटनाएं प्रायः देखने को मिल जाती हैं। हाल ही में धार्मिक मुद्दों पर फ़िल्में बनाने के लिए विख्यात एक फिल्म निर्देशक के द्वारा एक फिल्म का ट्रेलर जारी किया गया। ट्रेलर जारी होने के बाद एक अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय में रोष व्याप्त था। उस समुदाय का दावा था कि फिल्म में उनकी धार्मिक भावनाओं को आहत किया गया था और इसलिए फिल्म पर प्रतिबन्ध की मांग की। यद्यपि, सरकार ने ऐसी किसी भी मांग पर ध्यान नहीं दिया और फिल्म अगले सप्ताह पूरे देश में रिलीज़ होने वाली है।

आपने भी ट्रेलर देखा था और अनुभव किया था कि यह उस अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के लिए अपमानजनक था। इसके अतिरिक्त, साम्प्रदायिक रूप से एक संवेदनशील जिले के प्रभारी होने के कारण आप फिल्म के रिलीज़ होने के दिन क़ानून-व्यवस्था की स्थिति को लेकर चिंतित हैं। इस मामले से निबटने के कुछ विकल्प नीचे दिए गए हैं। इन विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करें और कारण बताते हुए सर्वाधिक सही कार्रवाई के बारे में अपने सुझाव प्रस्तुत करें।

(a) चूँकि आप ऐसा अनुभव करते हैं कि फिल्म धार्मिक भावनाओं को आहत करती है इसलिए उसे अपने जिले में रिलीज़ होने की अनुमति न दें।

(b) लोक व्यवस्था इत्यादि की प्रत्याशित स्थितियों को ध्यान में रख अतिरिक्त पुलिस और अर्द्ध-सैनिक बलों की व्यवस्था के साथ फिल्म का उसी दिन आपके जिले में रिलीज़ होना सुनिश्चित करना।

(c) फिल्म के रिलीज़ की अनुमति देना किन्तु उक्त क्षेत्र में कर्फ्यू लगा देना ताकि लोग फिल्म देखने से वंचित रहें। (250 words)

(a) Do not allow release . . .

### Merits

1. No fear of Riots.
2. No violence
3. Harmony ensured.

### Demerits

1. ~~State's~~ Right to be offended no right.
2. 'Other' community may demand ~~compensation~~. movie to be released.
3. People's freedom to watch movie restricted
4. Film maker's profit - eroded from that area.

(b) Release with preparation

### Merits

1. People get to watch.
2. Profits of stakeholders saved.
3. Full preparation for miscreants.

### Demerits

1. Unnecessarily deploy force in peaceful area → create public fear.

2. Protest will happen → may turn violent → any death will further escalate situation

(c) Putting newspaper with create an environment of fear and since people ~~are~~ cannot watch the movie it makes no sense to ~~see~~ release it.

Since the officer by his <sup>own</sup> best judgement finds the movie defamatory & so is the public opinion in the region, he must not release it.

As it would disturb the delicate fabric of secularism in our dear society and cause great damage to life and property.

The 'others' can be sensitised about the  
matter and everyone by common  
judgment would prefer peace over  
violence.



13. Arvind has recently started working as a cyber security analyst at a government intelligence organisation. During the course of his work, he stumbles upon documents, which reveal that the government is spying on leaders of opposition parties with alleged Maoist links. He discusses this matter with his superior officer who tells him that though the spying was illegal, it was essential for national security. He also tells Arvind that sanction for the spying came from the highest echelons of the government. He further warns Arvind not to divulge facts of the case to anyone else in the organisation and especially no one on the outside as it may lead to his dismissal from the organisation or even his arrest for treason.

However, Arvind being an honest person finds himself in a deep conflict. He feels that the spying, apart from being illegal, could also be misused by the government for settling political scores with its opponents.

The following are some options that Arvind has. Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of these:

1. Do nothing as he does not want to risk losing his job or end up in jail for treason.
2. Talk to the head of the organisation to get his opinion on the matter and then do as he says.
3. Send an anonymous letter to the press leaking the details of the case.
4. Go to the press directly with the details of the case.

Also indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options) what you would like to advise, giving proper reasons. (250 words) 20

अरविन्द ने हाल ही में एक सरकारी खुफिया संगठन में एक साइबर सुरक्षा विश्लेषक के रूप में कार्य करना आरम्भ किया है। अपनी कार्यावधि के दौरान उसका सामना कुछ ऐसे दस्तावेजों से होता है जिनसे पता चलता है कि सरकार माओवादियों से कथित रूप से जुड़ाव रखने वाले विपक्षी दलों के नेताओं की जासूसी कर रही है। वह इस मुद्दे पर अपने वरीय पदाधिकारी से चर्चा करता है जो उसे बताते हैं कि यद्यपि जासूसी अवैध थी किन्तु यह राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक थी। वह अरविन्द को यह भी बताते हैं कि जासूसी की अनुमति सरकार के उच्चतम सोपान से मिली है। इसके अतिरिक्त वह अरविन्द को चेतावनी देते हैं कि वह इस मामले से सम्बंधित तथ्यों को संगठन के किसी अन्य व्यक्ति या किसी बाह्य व्यक्ति के समक्ष उजागर न करे। यह उसके संगठन से पदच्युत किये जाने या देशद्रोह के आरोप में उसकी गिरफ्तारी का कारण भी बन सकता है।

हालांकि, अरविन्द जो एक ईमानदार व्यक्ति है, एक आप को गंभीर विरोधाभास में पाता है। वह अनुभव करता है कि जासूसी के अवैध होने के साथ साथ सरकार इसका दुरुपयोग अपने विरोधियों के साथ राजनीतिक हिसाब बराबर करने में भी कर सकती है।

अरविन्द के पास कुछ निम्नलिखित विकल्प हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक के गुण और दोष का मूल्यांकन करें:

1. कुछ नहीं करना क्योंकि वह न तो अपनी नौकरी खोने का खतरा उठाना चाहता है और न ही देशद्रोह के लिए जेल जाना चाहता है।
2. संगठन प्रमुख से कथित मुद्दे पर उसकी राय लेने के लिए चर्चा के तत्पश्चात उसके आदेशानुसार कार्य करना।
3. प्रेस के पास मामले के ब्यौरे का खुलासा करता हुआ एक अज्ञात पत्र भेजना।
4. मामले के विस्तृत ब्यौरे के साथ सीधे प्रेस के पास जाना।

उचित कारण बताते हुए (उपर्युक्त विकल्पों तक सीमित रहे बिना) इस बात का संकेत दें कि आपका सुझाव क्या होगा? (250 शब्द)

Evaluation :

1. Do nothing :

Merits

- (a) Job saved.
- (b) No inconvenience & charge of treason
- (c) saved from threat to life if revealed.

Demerits

- (a) against conscience
- (b) Illegal and hence against public interest

2. Talk to head.

Merits

- (a) Head may take action
- (b) clear conscience by reporting the matter.
- (c) No job loss.

Demerits

1. Higher official may be involved.
2. Collusive cases could be the case.
3. May be dismissed by higher official.
4. May create discord with the junior official whose permission is taken.

2. Anonymous letter.Merits

1. Clear of conscience
2. Matter reported to public
3. No threat to life and job

Demerits

1. Official already knows the 'employee' had information & hence may complain.
2. ~~Anonymous~~ Anonymity is not the right way to stand for something one believes in with 'deep conviction'.

4. Go to press directly

### Merits

1. Case revealed.
2. Public interest addressed.
3. Popularity

### Demerits

1. Against official position to do so.
2. Life threat as now recognised.

The right action would be : (ALTERNATIVE TO GIVEN OPTIONS)

1. First report the matter to higher officials so that he is ~~the~~ clear of conscience at present.
2. If the higher official also gives 'ambly response', then the next action should be to take help of some 'civil society group'.

and not media.

2. Group can file a 'PIL' , his anonymity  
would be maintained and collective  
action can ensure corrective action.

14. You are a Head of Department in a premier University. Recently a clerical staff in your department was terminated from the job as he was found under the influence of alcohol during office hours. In the previous month there were a lot of complaints regarding his poor quality of work, tardiness and some incoherent behavior. Later you came to know that this change in behavior was concurrent with the death of his wife after a prolonged illness. It has also made him debt ridden. This may be further compounded by the fact that he has a daughter to marry off soon and a differently abled son to take care of.

He desperately needs a job. He has applied for a position at a private University and has already given your name as a reference. He pleads you to give him a good recommendation and not mention his drinking, which he assures you is now under control. He also asks you to mention that he voluntarily left the University to address a family medical crisis and that the University was pleased with his work. You like this person and believe that he is a good worker when he is not drinking. But you doubt whether he has really overcome his drinking problem.

Valid arguments can be advanced, both, for rejecting his plea with the consequence that his condition may become even worse and for accepting his plea with a noble intention, but keeping the third party in dark. What could those arguments be? Could there be any better way to get out of this dilemma? If so, outline the main elements of this third way, pointing out its merits. (250 words) 20

आप एक प्रमुख विश्वविद्यालय में विभागाध्यक्ष हैं। हाल में आपके विभाग का एक लिपिक वर्गीय कर्मचारी अपनी नौकरी से बर्खास्त कर दिया गया क्योंकि वह कार्यावधि के दौरान शराब के नशे में था। इसके पिछले माह में उसके कार्य की निम्न गुणवत्ता, आलस्य और असंगत व्यवहार की कई शिकायतें मिली थी। बाद में आपको पता चला कि उसके व्यवहार में यह परिवर्तन लम्बी बीमारी के पश्चात उसकी पत्नी की मृत्यु की वजह से था। इस कारण वह ऋण के बोझ तले भी दब गया है। स्थिति इस तथ्य से और जटिल हो सकती है कि उसे शीघ्र ही एक बेटी का विवाह करना है तथा एक निःशक्त पुत्र की देख-भाल भी करनी है।

उसे एक नौकरी की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है। उसने एक निजी विश्वविद्यालय में एक पद के लिए आवेदन दिया है और अनुमोदक के रूप में आपके नाम का जिक्र भी वहाँ कर चुका है। वह आपसे विनती करता है कि आप उसकी अच्छी अनुशंसा कर दें और शराब पीने की उसकी आदत की चर्चा न करें, जिसके बारे में वह आपको बताता है कि अब नियंत्रण में है। वह आपसे यह बताने के लिए भी कहता है कि उसने परिवारिक चिकित्सा संकट से निबटने के लिए स्वेच्छा से विश्वविद्यालय को छोड़ा था और विश्वविद्यालय उसके काम से खुश था। आप इस व्यक्ति को पसंद करते हैं और जानते हैं कि जब वह शराब नहीं पीता है तो वह एक अच्छा कर्मचारी होता है। किन्तु आपको इस बात पर संदेह है कि उसने वास्तव में अपनी शराब पीने की समस्या पर काबू पा लिया है।

उसके आग्रह को ठुकराने, जिसका परिणाम उसकी स्थिति के और बिगड़ जाने के रूप में होगा तथा अच्छे आशय से उसके आग्रह को स्वीकार करने, अर्थात् इन दोनों ही स्थितियों के पक्ष में मान्य तर्क प्रस्तुत किये जा सकते हैं किन्तु इससे तीसरे पक्ष को अन्धकार में रखना पड़ेगा। इन दोनों ही स्थितियों के पक्ष में क्या तर्क हो सकते हैं? क्या इस दुविधा से निकलने का कोई और

बेहतर तरीका हो सकता है? यदि हाँ, तो इस तीसरे तरीके के मुख्य तत्वों को इसकी खूबियों के साथ रेखांकित करें। (250 शब्द)

The situation presents a case of ethical dilemma whereby a choice has to be made between equally moral seeming choices.

Accepting plea / Rejecting plea

- +ve
1. Give help to the ~~poor~~ man.
  2. Give chance to improve

- ve
1. Other party in dark who relied on you.
  2. Man may not improve

Rejecting

Given the social conditions, the man has chances of further disimprovement if not supported. This would also amount wrong to the needy children who may have to work (may be exploitation) if he doesn't work.

It will also be wrong to tie to a party who ~~is~~ relied on as the person for his honest opinion. The person holding post in a premier university cannot behave ~~contrary~~ contrary to professional conduct.

### A way out!

1. The third party can be informed about his competence with a slight referral to his condition.
2. The third party should be informed to ~~the~~ keep him for a probation basis for a month, then ~~to~~ permanently satisfied.
3. Manojit ~~can~~ clerk be informed of term & its consequences so that he performs well fearing his job.

4. This also give chance for him to  
improve and official did not  
keep anyone in dark,

60

621

# VISION IAS™

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस भाग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)