QUESTION ANSWER BOOKLET
CSE GS (MAIN) 2018
PAPER IV
TEST III
ETHICS, INTEGRITY & APTITUDE

Time Allowed: Three Hours
Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS
(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)
There are FOURTEEN questions divided in two sections and printed in ENGLISH and HINDI. All questions are compulsory.
The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
Answer must be written in the medium authorised 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 answer written in medium other than the authorized one.
Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Name: Sumit Kumar Rai
E-mail: ...
Date of Exam: 21st Aug. 2018
Test Centre: Kasol Bagh
Mob. No.
Starting Time: 2:00 PM
Closing Time: 5:00 PM
Invigilator’s Signature

Marks Detail

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5. Any other remarks:

Significant improvement in your answers.

Relevant examples make your analysis more effective.
- Keep improving
- Seek content enrichment
- More
In your view, which is most appropriate way to determine human action as ethical: the quality of the action or the outcome of the action? Explain with suitable examples. (150 words)

The quality of action refers to means and procedural aspect while the outcome of the action refers to ends aspect.

Both can be appropriate way to determine human action as per the situation.

Situation in which quality of action determines human action as ethical:

1) Passing an exam through hard work rather than through paper leak.

Situation in which outcome of the action determines human action as ethical:

1) A person breaks traffic law so on to reach hospital on time and save his ailing father.
2) An IAS officer helped a poor widow in getting approval for her Indira Awas flat despite not having her PPL card.

3) In Jharkhand's Gumda district, a girl桑托什 Kumari died as she was denied ration because her ration card was not linked with Aadhar.

Here quality of action = Doing good

Outcome: Kumari died

But quality of action = girl died.

Rather, the official should have taken an exception and allowed the girl to take ration. In that case, the outcome of action would be more important.

Thus depending on situation, we should follow deontological approach (quality of outcome, duty aspect) and consequentialism approach (outcome of approach).
Institutionalised corruption refers to corruption becoming part of the system which has been accepted by officials and people as norm. In that case, corruption becomes all pervasive and difficult to be uprooted.

Does India have a culture of institutionalised corruption?

1) India is called soft state (term coined by Gurpreet Myrdal) and there is influence of powerful groups in administration.
   - Rich easily get contracts
   - Poor have to stand in long queues.

2) Licence-quota-permit system before liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation era

   Was example of institutionalised corruption.

3) Even today, citizens see institutionalized corruption from time to time:

   Ex: delay in getting BPL card, caste certificate when some money is paid the process is fastened.
However, many initiatives have been taken to weaken institutionalized corruption:

- Citizen's charter
- Right to Information Act
- Steps taken to weaken institutionalized corruption
- Secattam Model (2nd ARC recommendation)
- Current government focus (minimum govt, maximum governance)
- Prevention of Corruption Act

Additionally, 2nd ARC has talked about a code of ethics for civil servants. This will further reduce corruption in the system.
3. Discuss the relationship between ethics and law. Suppose you are a civil servant and there is a situation in which you face conflict between them; then explain with examples how your action will be guided in such situations?

Ethics is set of standard to decide right action in a situation. Law is externally enforced mechanism to ensure right behaviour.

In ethics, a person is criminal when he thinks of committing a crime, while law will consider him criminal only when he commits a crime.

Thus ethics shapes our thought process, an ethical person would be more willing to follow law.

On the other side, law helps in maintaining social order and helps a person in following his ethics. For example, in Nazi Germany, the social order was destroyed, Jews were persecuted.

In this case, law is totally gone, this makes it difficult for even an ethical person to follow his ethics and right behaviour like saving a Jew.
A Civil Servant often faces conflict between ethics and law. For example, law says that PDS ration card cannot be given to anyone if he/she has no BPL card. Now a poor widow might not have BPL card, but ethics will tell civil servant to help her. Thus a conflict is created between law and ethics.

Our actions in this situation should be guided by Code of Ethics like concern for weaker sections. Hence a temporary exception can be made and let ethics prevail over law to help poor lady. Later this anomaly can be reflected by making this a part of law. Thus ethics will be upheld and will be converted into law in this case.
Discuss how aptitude is defined for civil servants? Do you think that civil servants today lack aptitude for uncorruptiveness? Justify your view. (150 words) 10

Aptitude refers to ability to learn new skills or behaviour. For example, Virat Kohli has aptitude to learn new cricket shots, an Engineer has aptitude to learn mathematics, etc.

For a civil servant, aptitude can be knowing skills like technology in today's world; a generalist civil servant must be able to grasp the details of various services - be it health, education or finance. Thus, civil servants must have a wider aptitude to make them responsive and adaptable.

So Civil servants lack aptitude for uncorruptiveness today.

Aptitude of uncorruptiveness means that Civil Servant should learn how not to be corrupt, should be able to see corruption on a vice and should be able to resist it despite corruption being an institutionalized mechanism.

It is true that many young and
promising civil servants, once they join services, they become part of the system and are unable to maintain a strong character.

However, this is not true for all civil servants. There are many civil servants like Pragash Shekh Madanpal & Ashok Khetuwa who have shown attitude towards uncompliances.

What we need today is shaping attitude and value system of civil servants. And ARC has talked about code of ethics. Similarly Nolan Committees Standards of public life must be promoted. A value-based training will help in promoting attitude for uncompliances.
The statement talks about a paradox as well as a grim reality in today's society including modern administration.

**Paradox**

Those who know, don't talk

- Due to fear
- Don't want to get involved
- Example: Many know corrupt officials but do not reveal
- Poor whistleblower protection also contributes to this
- Also shows lack of courage in people

Those who talk don't know

- Shallow personality
- People talking about politics without knowing the issue
- People criticise Quran, Gita, Dalit without even reading it
- Cases of mob lynching, people don't know the truth, but will talk out and blame on someone
- Communal riots on name of food habits, religious intolerance
Thus both the phenomenon are not good for a rational and objective society. This also makes society and administration vulnerable to attacks by vested interests. The justice is delayed and ill elements are not put to rest.

As a way forward, the whole society needs to follow courage, rationality and ethical behaviour to change situation.

It reflects your potential to soar high.
Comment on the following two quotations of moral thinkers and philosophers:

(a) "यदि धन चला गया तो कुछ नहीं पाया, यदि स्वास्थ्य चला गया, तो कुछ चला गया, लेकिन यदि चरित्र चला गया, तो सब कुछ चला गया!" — महात्मा गांधी.

"If Wealth is lost, nothing is lost; if Health is lost, something is lost; but if Character is lost, everything is lost". Mahatma Gandhi. (150 words) 10

The statement underlines the importance of character in a person's life. Character is the soul of the person and hence if soul is lost, everything is lost. Wealth can be acquired again, health can be achieved again through medication and healthy lifestyle, but if someone loses his/her character, he/she loses everything.

1) In Mahabharata, Pandavas were made poor but they had character. Duryodhana won princely war but he had a loose character. Ultimately Duryodhana lost and Pandavas became victors.

2) Loss of character creates disengagement with self and we are not able to look deep into our own self. By losing character, we lose ourselves.

3) Roman empire fell down, because it lost character. Officials became power hungry.
For Civil Servants, Chandurji's views on character are very important in:

1) Following an ethical administration and hence reputation.

2) Managing public trust.

Officers like (ex-UP's Chief Secretary, convicted in Noida land scam) there lose all respect in public's eye. And hence civil servant must show utmost character, believing in the principle of "Sree ram param bhosanam" → Character is the most important asset.
Kautslya in his statement has talked about how it is difficult for a civil servant to not become corrupt. He says that civil servants have access to government resources and power which makes them more likely to be corrupt.

Kautslya's views were made in ancient Mauryan administration. Despite that even today we can see its manifestation in many officers. Many cases of IAS couple quarrelling more of seeking an wealth prove Kautslya's theory.

However, today we also have strong mechanism to resist such temptation. Anti-corruption laws like Prevention of Corruption Act (POCA), Lokpal, Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC) etc create institutional mechanism to check corruption.
Also, there are demand side of accountability too. Social audit, media reports, people participation, citizen charter, civil society activism also help in tackling such tendency.

Last but not the least, the values and morals of civil servants themselves act as a check against corruption and these have been many examples for.

Same in modern society from Ashok Khemka to Vinod Rai to Pradeep Shukla Nagpal.
Truth is the condition of being factually correct. It is the description of the situation as it happens. It might be pleasant or sour depending upon the situation. Truth of news of death of your father is sour, while truth that you have passed the exam is pleasant.

In public service, truth is important to make an objective analysis of the situation and take a rational decision. For example, in case of a communal riot in district, the truth must be established regarding who started the riot, who incited the crowd, were police involved and favoured one particular group or not etc. All these are facts which must be established.

It is essential to know truth to avoid misjudgment. For example, we can punish a person and send him in jail without proving his guilt. Therefore truth must be upheld. In this regard, Gandhi's emphasis...
on truth as the noblest virtue can be recalled.

To establish truth various mechanisms can be adopted. An independent investigation, trial till complete justice is done are few ways.

Further, the civil servant should be rational and objective when they hear matters involving communal conflict, caste violence and always establish truth before taking a big decision.
Discuss the factors responsible for moral decay in Indian society. How 'demonitisation' can help our society to move from moral decay to moral fabric. (150 words)
Demonetisation thus addresses the external form of corruption. It can help in tackling the black money. But demonetisation cannot change the heads of criminals or change their value system.

Hence it must be supplemented with a value-based society, focus on building strong character in children from very start to build our moral fabric in the long run.
Discuss the relationship between 'freedom of expression' and ethics. Should people be allowed to speak their mind during some emergency or crises like situation against the government? Give your reaction.

Freedom of expression gives citizens the right to voice their criticism against ill doings of governments. By putting a ban on freedom of expression, we do injustice to citizens. Thus, ethics is violated. The state-citizen relationship is based on social contract as highlighted by John Locke.

Freedom of expression is thus ethical expression of this contract where citizens can criticize the government for its failure.

During an emergency situation, depending on the situation, citizens can be allowed or not allowed to voice their concern and speak their mind.

1. During internal emergency like 1977, citizens should be allowed to speak their mind.
2. During external emergency for example during war time (1962 China War, 1971 Bangladesh War etc.), citizens can
be prevented from speaking their mind if it results in demoralization of our defence forces.

Thus, the context of emergency will decide whether we should allow or prevent citizens from speaking their mind. Article 356 and Article 359 have been made in similar spirit.
7. (b) समाजीकरण, अभिवृद्धि के निर्माण और संरचना के संदर्भों की व्यवस्था करें। यह कैसे समाज में सामाजिक मानक स्थापित करने में मदद करते हैं?

Explain the relationship between socialisation, formation of attitude and moral development. How they help in nurturing social capital in the society? (150 words) 10

Socialisation of processes of growing up in family, society in a mutual interaction process. This interaction creates an influence which shapes our values and attitudes.

For example, a child learns to respect women if he sees both parents respecting each other. If his village people not showing discrimination towards women. On the other hand, if he sees strong patriarchal actions like village controlling women movement, then his attitude will be shaped accordingly.

Thus, right socialisation will bring right values which will lead to moral development.

PM Modi's "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" aims to improve the socialisation process by making society respecting girl child. Thus children will learn to see girl as equal to them. This way attitude and values shaping can be done.
How they help in nurturing Social Capital:
Social Capital is based on trust and mutual respect between people.

- Parent-child interaction
- Teacher-child interaction
- Society-child interaction

Trust, value formation (social capital)

Attitude of children

Can influence attitude of society/father

Example: Geeta and Baldev Phagat's achievement has helped in reducing Patriarchal attitude in their village and nearby villages. This improves social capital of the village.
8. (a) "मानचत बोलकर और मैकस बेकर के नीतिशास्त्री के बीच अंतरिक्ष है।" इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

The concept of emotional intelligence and Max Weber's bureaucracy are contradictory to each other. Critically analyse the statement. (150 words) 10

Emotional Intelligence concept given by Daniel Goleman talks about managing self and other's emotions, to anticipate actions and to regulate our actions. It is important for a compassionate and empathetic understanding situation of any situation.

Emotional Intelligence is contradictory to Max Weber's bureaucracy:

1) Weber's bureaucracy is impersonal in nature and has detached action which is not case in emotional intelligence.

2) Weber's bureaucracy is rigid and follows strict rules, gain against Emotional intelligence.

For example, a Weberian bureaucracy would reject proposal of a poor widow's application if she does not have all documents. But a bureaucrat having emotional intelligence will understand her plight and seek exception to help her.
The outside view:

Weberian bureaucracy has emotional intelligence as it promotes merit-based system. Those who are capable are chosen. During the selection process, their EI can be checked.

The visible manifestation might be lacking in Weberian bureaucracy in order to make administration more rahmat. However, a detached bureaucracy can still be pro-poor bureaucracy by making long-term rules if it is only the extent of manifestation that is missing in Weberian bureaucracy in the first instance.
8. (b) "Faith is unquestionable but ethics is not." Critically examine. 

Faith is belief in something: it can be norm, a tradition, an abstract idea or simply faith in God.

Ethics is set of standards which help in deciding a right decision. For example, medical ethics says to help patients first, criminal law ethics says to help your client etc.

Faith is both questionable and unquestioable.

(i) Faith in God can help someone in need, it can be a source of hope and hence cannot be questioned.

(ii) However, many faiths like belief in superstition and alchemy can be questioned. Example: 11 members of a family in Delhi committed suicide under a false faith.

Thus faith can be questioned.

Ethics can be both questionable and unquestioable.

(i) Certain universal ethics like belief in honesty, truth, integrity and helping a
Weak traits are unquestionable in nature.

(1) However, certain ethics can be questioned. For example, a criminal lawyer trying to save a murderer can be questioned even though he is following his ethics.

(2) Ethical Relativism:

In 1860's USA society saw slavery as normal. This can be questioned in retrospect. Few societies give preference to make child (patriarchal values). This can be questioned.

Thus, ethics, facts, and ethics can be questioned in few situations.
It has been reported that 20 farm labourers have been died because of spraying a particular pesticide in cotton fields in a state. Also, several thousands were admitted to hospitals with symptoms ranging from severe nausea, vomiting, acute abdominal pain, diarrhoea and blurred vision and even temporary loss of sight caused by passive, accidental inhalation of the chemicals.

It is alleged that such incidents happen every year. The farmers are alleging that pesticides were spurious, but suppliers have put blame on farmers for not taking precautions and protection measures.

Suppose you are BDO with magisterial power to take all measures including legal action against those responsible for ill-effects of pesticides then discuss your courses of action. Also highlight challenges in dealing effectively with the problems in the case studies? (250 words)

Various Stakeholders in this case are:
1. Farm labourers who died
2. Farmers
3. Pesticide company
4. Society at large
5. Environment

Various issues which need to be analyzed:
1) Claim of farmers that pesticides were spurious.
2) Claim of pesticide company that farmers did not take precautions while using pesticides.
3) Public health preparedness to avoid death in such mishaps.
4) Measures to prevent occurrence similar incidents in future.
As the BDO, my first response would be to put a temporary moratorium on the use of pesticides, given the death of 20 farm laborers. After that, my priority would be to ascertain the fact of the case. I would set up a meeting, first separately with farmers' group and with pesticide company representatives and then a common meeting with both parties.

I would note down initial facts as stated by the parties. I would seek report of medical officers on pesticide death. I would set up an inquiry committee to look into matters.

As a precaution, I would ask the pesticide company to stop selling the pesticide.

Once the findings have come, I would take appropriate action.

1) If the pesticides were of spurion nature, the marketing and selling licence of pesticide company would be revoked. I would seek district magistrate's order in this regard.

2) I would recommend strong legal actions including
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Lead with Edge...

Challenges in dealing efficiently with various issues:

1) Lack of awareness on safety of pesticides used.
2) Challenge in establishing the claim of farmer.
3) Lack of awareness on safety of shrimp farming.
4) Inadequate knowledge and vomiting after pesticides exposure.
5) Long term vision to be implemented.
6) Crop loss in quick time so can cause public sentiment.
7) Public health concern.
8) Challenge of pesticide company.

Jail terms to company representatives.

It is also possible legal action if spread over enormous.

Public trust and causing damage to public health.

If Lead scenario I could focus on spreading awareness.

Public trust and causing damage to public health.

Public trust and causing damage to public health.

Public trust and causing damage to public health.
The incidences of begging at traffic signals are often seen on the streets of metro cities and even small towns in India. The beggars including children appear in very poor and helpless condition. Various surveys under taken by NGOs suggests that there is wide racket involved in forcing these children to work at traffic signals. There are also cases of human trafficking involved in these rackets. The government tries to shift them to orphan houses or residential schools but it is observed that they escape from these houses to only return to their earlier places.

Suppose you are the government officer having responsibility to relocate and rehabilitate such children in one of the cities then

a) What courses of action will be taken by you to effectively relocate and rehabilitate these children?

b) Discuss long term measures to prevent the act of begging on the streets and pavements in cities.

(250 words) 20

Childhood is the most important phase in a child’s life. Forced labor or human trafficking is equivalent to killing this very childhood aspect and hence crushing the soul of child. The case study underlines the problem of forced begging by children.

a) I would take following measures for effective relocation and rehabilitation of children in case study:

b) Count the number of children who have been forced to involve in begging. To do that, Aadhar number linkages would be used and thus a dataset would be prepared. Would seek support of traffic police in this exercise.
2) Coordinate with shelter houses and residential schools to monitor the children living there.

3) Would listen to the story of children who left the shelter houses and residential schools in first place and would try to understand if there are any problems they are facing:
   - Lack of support at new place
   - Any sexual exploitation effort or any other issue.

4) Would check the daily activities and routine of these places and work upon making it engaging so that children feel “at home.” Childhood needs to be made childhood like and hence these children need to proactively engage in creative activities.

5) To prevent children fleeing the shelter house or residential schools, put a CCTV based monitoring at entry and exit point and strengthen security at those points.

Thus by making children’s stay engaging and wanting to prevent causes of fleeing, children would be relocated and rehabilitated in an effective manner.
Long term measures to stop begging on the streets and pavements of cities:

1) For children
   1) They will be put in residential schools and they will earn while learning to act as incitement.
   2) Strengthen the inter-state monitoring and coordination to prevent human trafficking.
   3) Providing skill training to children engaged in begging.
   4) Tracing and Putting the perpetrators behind jail.
   5) Involving citizens in reporting child begging cases through a hotline so that they can be tracked and arrested.

2) For adults
   1) Involving them in skill training, will seek support of NTO in identification of people involved in begging.
   2) Citizen support in reporting the matter; for example, there are many people found in begging at entry gates of Delhi metro station. A kiosk can be set up on which citizens can feed in data of people involved in begging.
This data can be transmitted to control room which then will compile and work upon relocation and rehabilitation of these people.

**Diagram:**
- Seek community support
- Children/School feedback
- Identification
- Relocation
- Skill training
- Employment
- Pipeline: Tackling begging

**Handwritten Notes:**
- Thus a co-ordinated effort involving police, states, contractors, employers could help in tackling problem of begging in long run.
11. There are elections going on for municipality in one of the states. You are the Polling officer of three booths in an area of a town. In one of those polling booth centres, people come to know that when they press button on Electron Voting Machine (EVM) to vote for particular candidate, the vote goes to other candidate from different party which is in power in the State. The incident leads to chaos at the polling booth as people start alleging that EVMs are tampered and many of them start leaving without casting their vote. The representatives of the other political parties present at booth centres pressurise you to take immediate actions.

a) What will be your immediate courses of action in such situation? Explain with reasons.

b) What measures you will suggest to avoid such incidents in future?

(250 words) 20

As the polling officer, my priority is to conduct elections in free and fair manner. In this case, the allegation of EVM malfunctioning threaten achieving that objective.

My immediate action would be to calm down people. To do that, I would tell them the actions we are going to take. I would draft a letter in front of them, making the observation of citizens and will them that this letter...
Would be my official feedback to district magistrate.
This would be considered while going for
Counting. I cannot stop election and voting, but
I will use emotional intelligence to allay the
fears of citizens. Thus, my priority would be
to maintain calmness in the crowd.

Meanwhile, I would contact
my superior and report my observation and
wait for feedback. In case they recommend
to stop elections and voting, then I would put
a stop. This would ensure that voting is
not stopped on mere allegations and state machinery
is made aware of the ground realities too. This
would further help during independent investigation
of the matter.

(b) To avoid similar situations in future, I would
suggest following measures:

1) Demonstration of EVM functioning to citizens
    group and representatives of political parties
    few days in advance.
2) Ensuring presence of an official technical expert at polling booth to provide technical feedback in case such observation is made.

3) CCTV recording of voting; in case such technical error happens a demarcation voting can be done and send to distinct voting team.

4) In the long run, the election commission of India van to ensure voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) at all polling booth.

These measures would help in building citizens confidence in election machinery. A backup system like VVPAT will further help voters in verifying their voter.
A serving IAS officer's daughter gets stalked by Mr A and his friends at midnight on the main road of a mega city. Her car is also banged by them. She saves herself anyhow with the help of police on patrolling.

When she goes to file an FIR against them then police come to know that Mr A is son of the state party president which is also in power in the same state and hence refuses to file FIR.

While banging her car, the stalkers remarked that why were you (girl) roaming at midnight? A good character girl wouldn't.  

a) Discuss the ethical issues in the case study.

b) What should be the options for you suppose you are the serving IAS officer? Discuss their pros and cons and choose the most appropriate option, giving reasons.

(250 words) 20
3) The influence of power can be seen as Mr. A is the son of the ruling party's president.

4) Larger issue of justice, equality, human rights, dignity of a woman and poor value system of young generation are also there.

As an IAS officer and as a father I will have to fulfill my both duties without getting involved in the matter. As a civil servant I also have a transactional relationship with Mr. A's father which might influence my decisions.

Various options before me are:

Option 1: Ask for a written apology from Mr. A and his son and let the matter die.

Option 2: Let the matter die without making a big fuss about it.

Option 3: Take strong measures, ensure FIR is filed and justice is delivered.
### Option 1:

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<td>1) Will teach a lesson to Mr. A and his friends and they will realize their mistake.</td>
<td>1) Patriarchal attitude might not change and this might be seen as weakness on my part.</td>
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<td>2) It will bring some justice to my daughter.</td>
<td>2) They might think that a mere apology can help them get away easily in future too.</td>
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### Option 2:

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<td>1) No justice done, but can improve my relationship with party chairman.</td>
<td>1) I will lose all respect in my daughter's eyes.</td>
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<td>2) Not suitable for a civil servant to ignore matter.</td>
<td>2) This will only bolster indiscipline in long run.</td>
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### Option 3

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<td>1) Will do complete justice</td>
<td>1) Might damage my relationship with party president.</td>
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<td>2) Morally and legally might decision</td>
<td>2) Can put my daughter in danger due to strong action being taken.</td>
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<td>3) Will send a strong message about not violating dignity of a woman</td>
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The most appropriate action is option 3. The reason are that option (3) given primary to justice and legal mechanism. It is not influenced by power and breaks the silence which often happens in such cases. As Napoleon once said that would suffer more because of silence of good people. Hence as a serving IAS Officer it is my duty to not be silent. This would also set up an example for others to raise their voice against cases of woman stalling even in case of strong and powerful people.
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13.

Government has officially decided to construct a nuclear power plant in one district of a state. All the clearances have been done such as design, disaster profiling of the area, population which will be relocated, etc., and the location has been found very ideal for the plant. Since the location is in remote area which is sparsely populated, there are over 2000 population which are going to be affected in relocation. The locality has children, youths, adult men and women, aged, farmers, local traders and businessmen. They have been living happily in that remote area and with their collective efforts, largely the village has been self-reliant.

They are not against the plant or any developmental project but they also don't want disruption in their lifestyle, social harmony, belongingness and emotional attachment, recreation, business, and farming, which they have narrated to you on your visit to the area. Some of them have even threatened that if this happen, they will commit suicide.

Suppose you are a government officer and has been given with adequate power the task to successfully relocate them, then

a) What will be your order of priority to the above stakeholders while exploring various options and why?

b) What are the various options available to you?

c) Evaluate them and choose the most appropriate one, giving reasons.

(250 words) 20

The case represents a dilemma between development and socio-cultural continuity of a group of people.

The 2000 people of the region are not against the development but they are too attached to their way of life. There is huge social cost in their relocation which cannot be simply compensated through monetary compensation.
(a) **Order of Priority of Various Stakeholders:**

This list is made in view of creating minimum damage to social disruption and at the same time seeing the feasibility of relocation. For example, it is not possible to relocate children first until their parents are willing to relocate — and so on.

The list is:

1) Local traders and businessmen

2) Youths

3) Adult men, women, children, aged (as a block keeping the family as a unit)

The farmers are nothing but adult men and women.

Why this listing?

1) Businesses men can easily relocate given their primary motive is trade and business and they will be higher on rational side than on emotional side.

2) Youths, especially students can be given educational facilities and hence, they can be relocated.

3) Familiar will be chosen offer these 2 groups for two main reasons. First, Trade
and, third, relocation would make translocation more difficult and second, they need time to adjust and say goodbye to their old place.

b) Various options available are:

Option 1: Forceful eviction of people from the region in case they deny.

Option 2: Abandon the nuclear plant as people are not ready to move.

Option 3: Work on gradual relocation of people, enrolling simultaneously on their social and psychological rehabilitation.

(c) Evaluation:

Option 1: Ment

1) Create faster mechanism and plant can be developed.

2) Lengthy negotiation process can be avoided

Option 2

Ment

People would be happy, no damage to their social life

Dement

I ignores the development aspect and Bentham's utilitarian principle
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option 3</th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>Ment</td>
<td>Dementia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Seeks balance btw development and proper rehabilitation.</td>
<td>1) lengthy and time taking process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) lengthy process but will bring justice and will ensure plant does not face resistance in future</td>
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The most appropriate option in this case is option 3. This gives community time to relocate and at the same time this works along social and psychological rehabilitation of people. Such a measure is in spirit of democracy and also in favour of planned development.
A girl studying in government school has topped 12th exam from her district. She belongs to low income family which sustains on daily wages. In the felicitation program organized by the school, the state education minister announces that the government will bear all the education expenses of girl's higher education. The promises by the minister are also publicized in the local media.

The assurance by minister motivated the parents to take education loan for her admission in a medical college in one such major city of the state. Meanwhile, the government in the state has changed after elections. When parents approached the new minister, they were not promised for any financial help.

The parents finds it difficult to continue the education of the girl as they are not able to meet the college expenses. Also, they are fearful about how to repay the education loan.

a) Suppose you are the head of the college and the parents approach you for intervention then what appropriate courses of action will be taken by you?

b) In your view whether the ex-minister has any responsibility to support her financially, if parents give newspaper clippings in support of promise made by the ex-minister. Give reasons in support of your argument.

(250 words)
that help is not there anymore, putting the future of girl's education in danger and the parents in a troubling financial situation.

As the head of college, I empathize with the conditions of the poor family. However, I have limited options in this case to ensure that they get help from the state government. I could recommend them mechanisms like making an appeal or spreading the news through TV or print media to make an impact. Meanwhile, I will discuss the matter with the principal of medical college for unique waiver. After that, their fees are very high, I will try to find ways to help them. I can personally recommend the banks to trust the family on girl has shown great results in the past.

After getting approval from principal, I can provide unique waiver or a percentage.
of fee to be exemplified for the girl.

In my opinion, the ex-minister made the promise of supporting the education of a girl in capacity of a state functionaria. Thus, it is the health ministry which is responsible for actually providing assistance. However, the ex-minister can be morally held responsible for failure to ensure that his successor has not kept the promise. Therefore, the ex-minister cannot be legally made responsible to provide for girls education. But if he can afford, then he should take responsibility and help the girl in her education. In that context, he is morally responsible, though legally he might not be.
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TIME : 11 AM - 1:30 PM

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DURATION : 10 DAYS

No. OF CLASSES : 7

TIME : 8:30 - 11:00 AM