

Test Code: 11066

FIAS – 2018 – GS 7D

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Naveen Reddy . m.		1910027298
Email Id.			Roll No.
Mobile No.			Date:

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are NINETEEN questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 10:21	End Time 01:25
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Innovation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) "Power doesn't Corrupt People, People Corrupt Power". Elaborate using suitable examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans

Individual ethics and ethos does matter while exercising the power.

people corrupt power

1) people : ^{to achieve} unethical ends ~~means~~ power is used. Eg: German state was used by Hitler to exterminate the Jew community.

⇒

power doesnot corrupt people

power is neutral ; integrity and honesty of person ensures power is exercised in a proper manner.

Ex: 1) Honest civilservants of India
eventhough powerful, dedicated their
energies for public welfare

2) Ashoka - emperor of India -
used the state to propagate Dhamma

Thus, honesty in people matter
for proper exercise of power

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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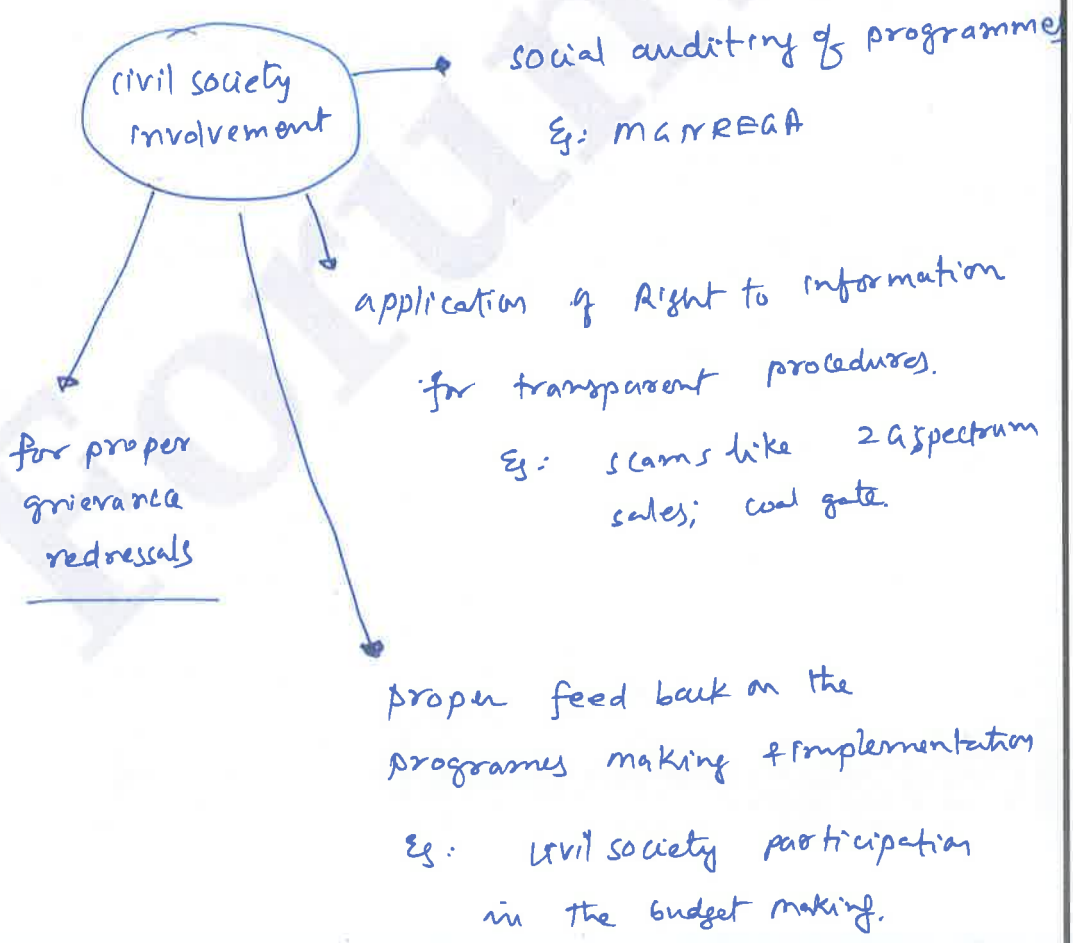


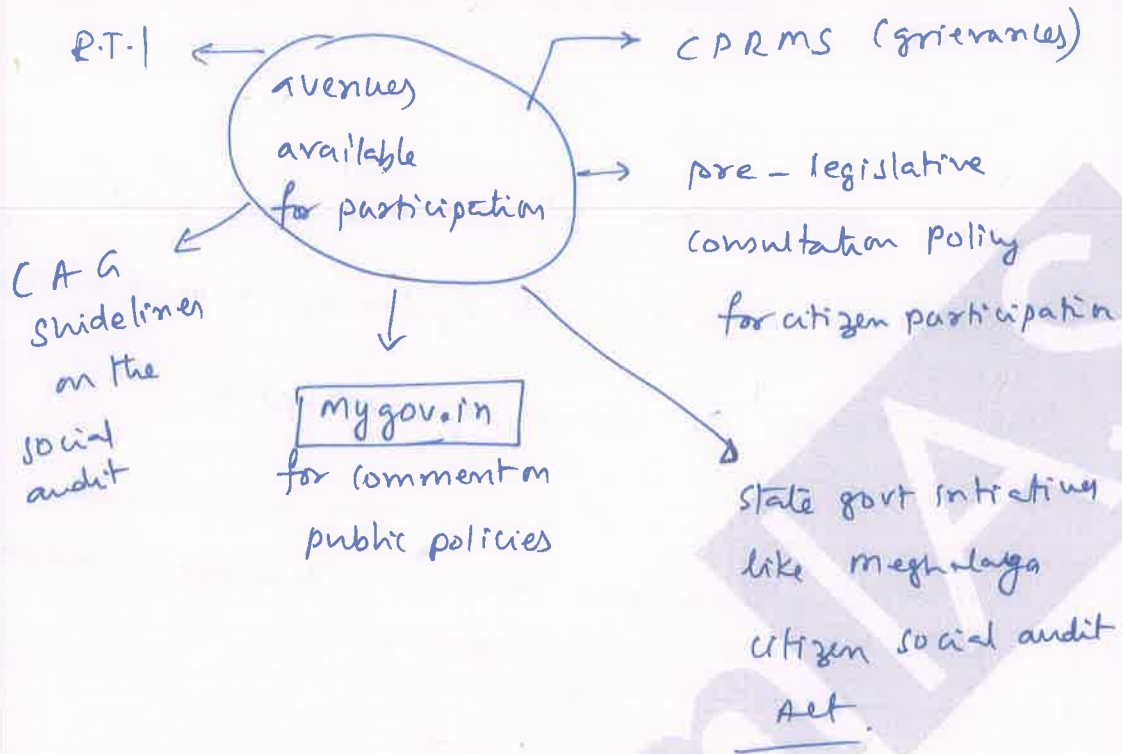
Q.2) How can civil society activities and public participation in governments' decision-making, reduce corruption? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans

Governance is a two way road.
Vigilant citizenry ensures transparency, accountability
thus, reduces the chances of corruption.

Monopoly + discretion + lack of
of services Transparency - Accountability = Corruption





Thus, citizen participation ensures, Transparency, thus led to accountability.

India needs to strengthen the citizen participation through

- 1) voluntary involvement
- 2) e-governance - portals.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

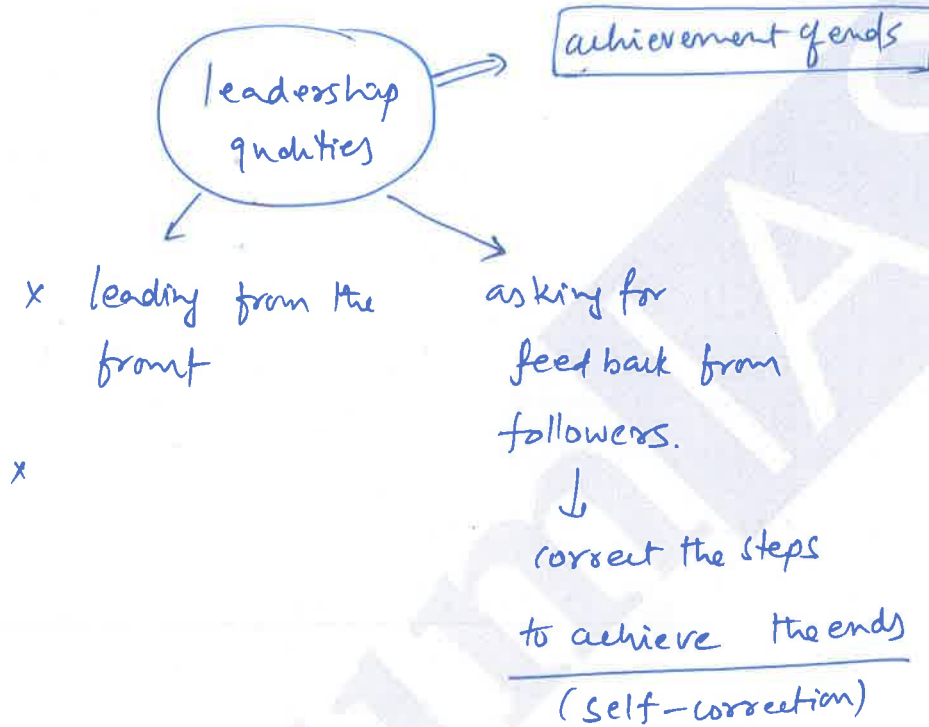
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Q.3) "A Leader is one who admits when he has made a mistake and has the grace to correct it, before it does any more harm". Illustrate with reference to a real life example.

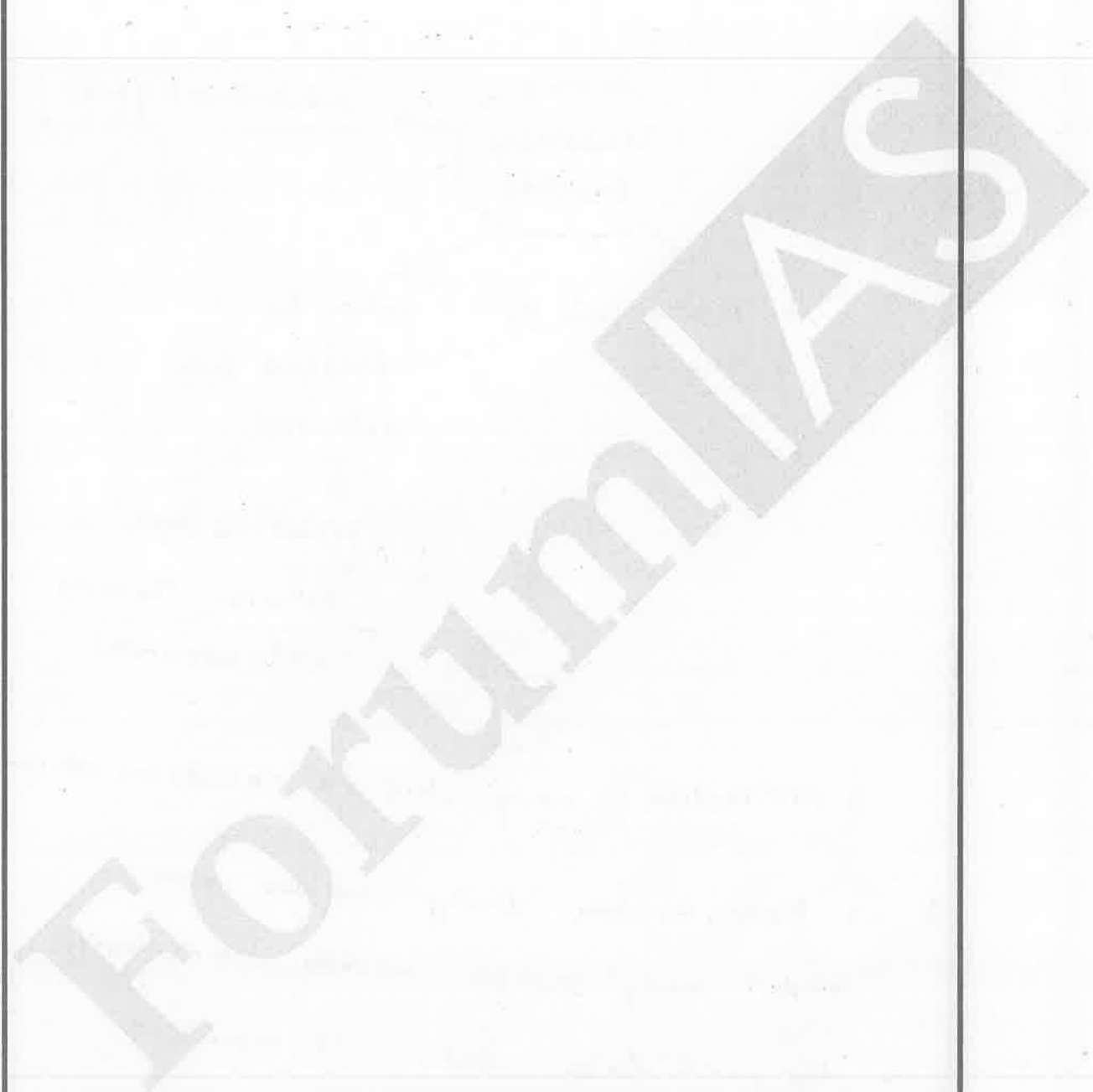
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans



* continuation of wrong steps → no ends are achieved.

Eg: → Abram Lincoln during civil war years. made many strategic mistake in deploying the union forces. But with valuable suggestions → he corrected them.



Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

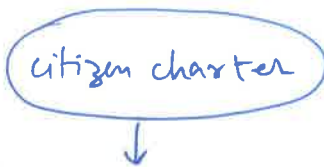
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Q.4) Citizens' Charter does not by itself create new legal rights, but it surely helps in enforcing existing rights. Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans:

Basic intent is making citizen as centre of public service and all institutions are geared up to this task.



Existing Rights: re-statement of services that already offered by the particular public institution

Eg: Delivery of license / pass ports.

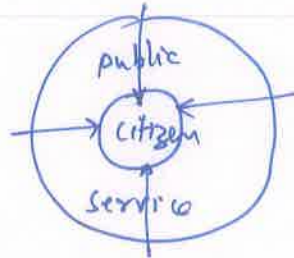
but these rights are properly enforced

through

- 1) Timing of service delivery
- 2) standard at which these are delivered
- 3) if not delivered, how redressal the grievances and to whom ~~not~~ this should be held accountable.

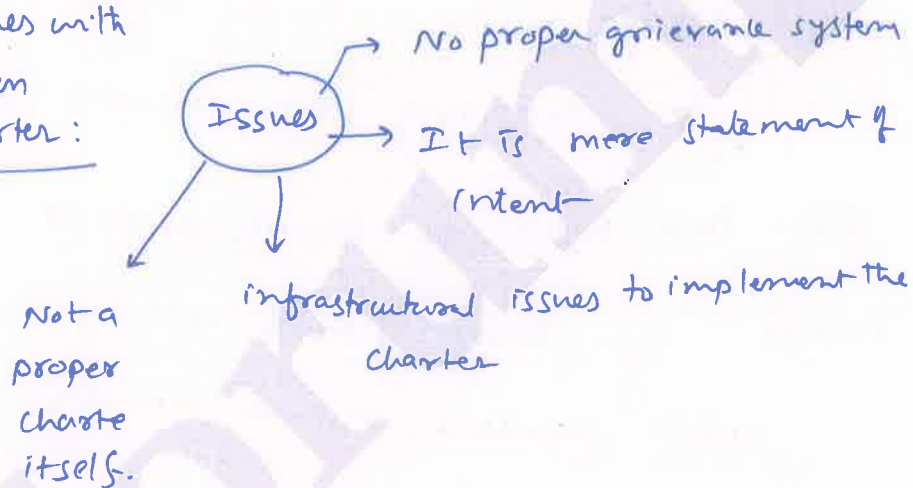
These above provisions are incorporated in the citizen charter so that citizen ~~services~~ centric governance takes place.

citizen centric governance means :-



→ Institution exists for the purpose of citizen not vice-versa is motive of citizen charter.

Issues with citizen charter:



Indian institutions should adopt

"sevottam model" for citizen charter development.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

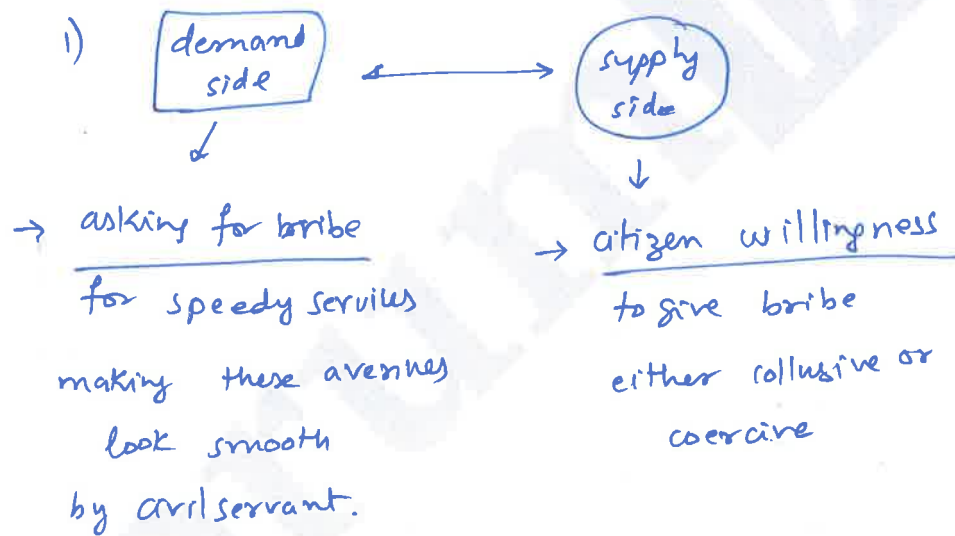
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Q.5) Evaluate the problems and prospects of 'Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018'. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans

Protecting the honest, punishing the wicked is basic essence to combat corruption. Not only demand side of corruption needs to be curbed, but also supply side.



The bill addresses the supply side issue also.

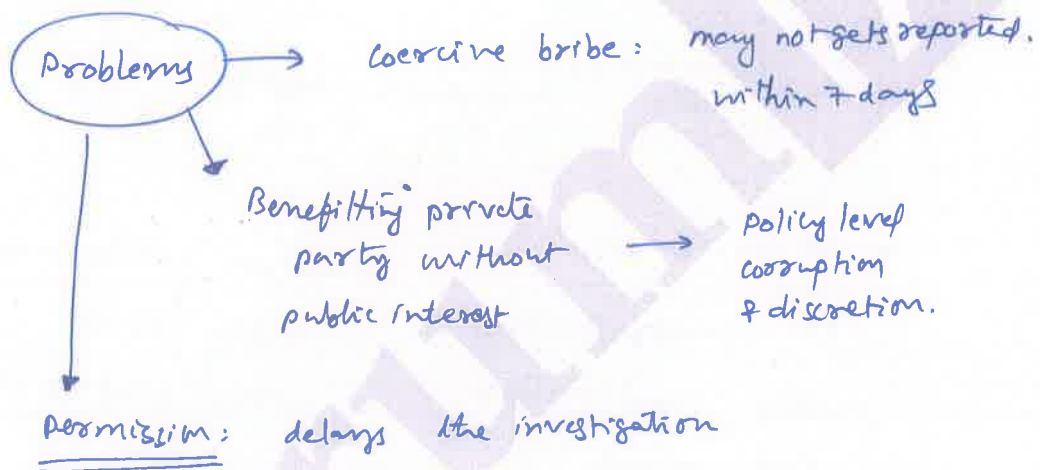
2) Policy paralysis and decision making:-

Issue of benefitting private party through decision making. Economic survey pointed out

this provision led to policy paralysis in the past. Recent amendment address this issue.

3) Permission for the investigation & prosecution

protect honest civil servant. but be given 3 months under the new bill.



thus, though intent is good and its implementation is crucial to combat the corruption.

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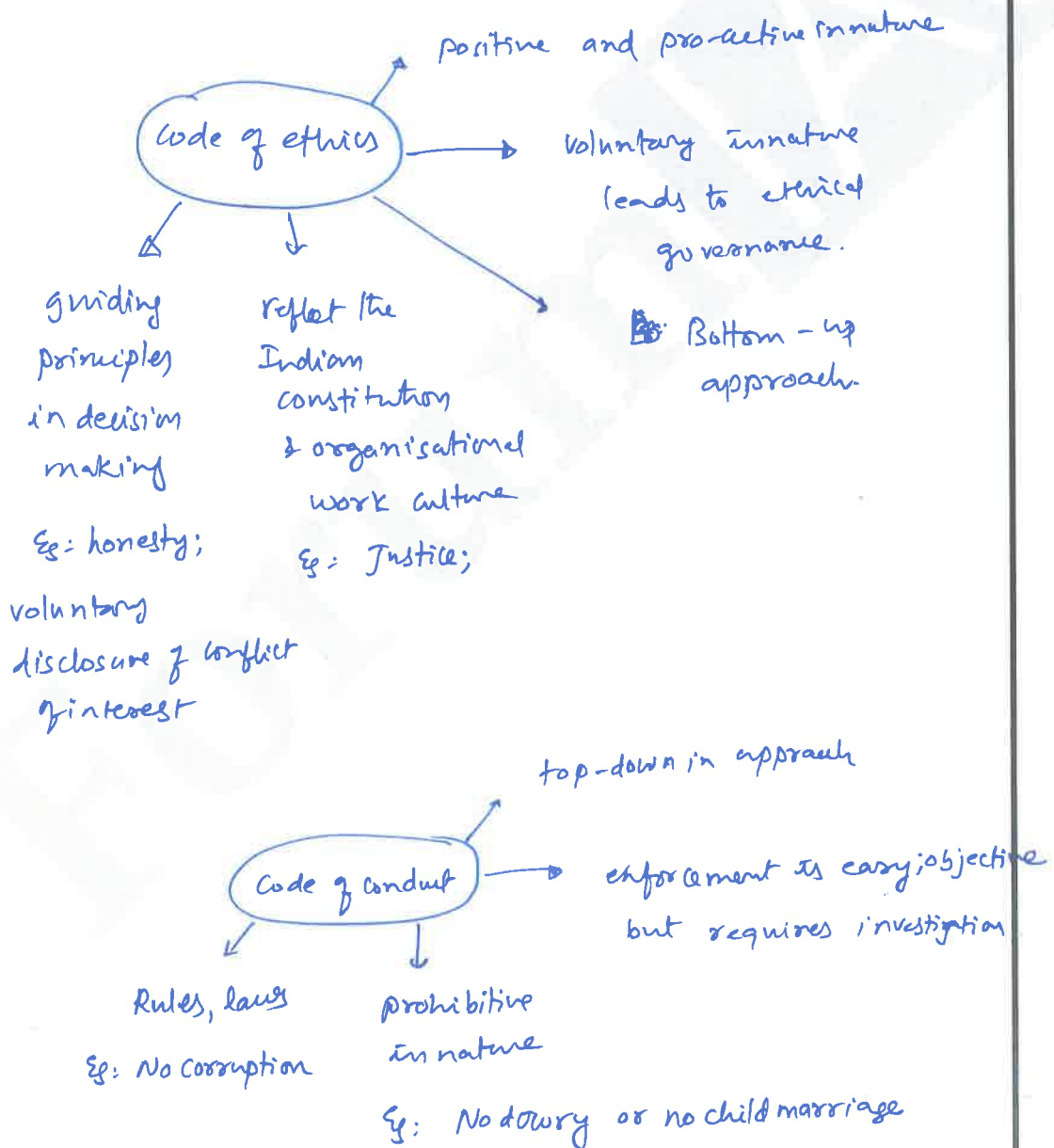
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Q.6) What do you understand by 'Code of Ethics' & 'Code of Conduct'? Do you think there is a need to shift from Code of Conduct to Code of Ethics? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans.

code of ethics, code of conduct for ethical governance and accountability in civil servants.



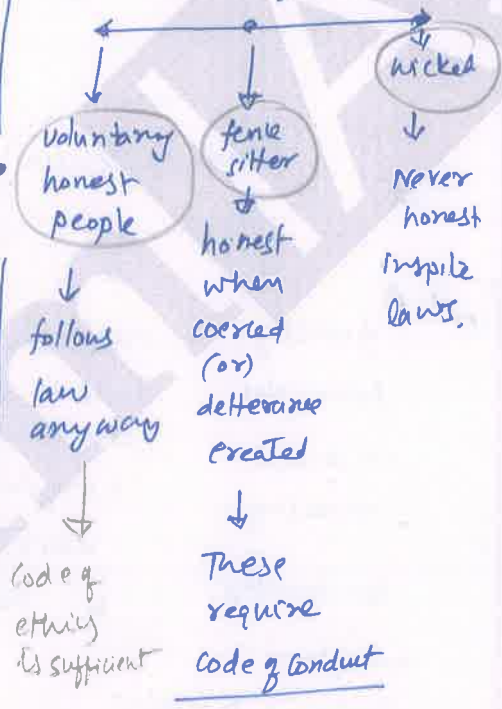
Need for shift

Shift is needed

- * No every thing is codified.
- * discretion in implementation means, exercise the discretion with a sense of responsibility.
- * leads to ethical governance
- * ~~avoid~~ fairly uniform decisions in case of conflicts

but code of conduct is also necessary.

* Nature of civil servants



So, both are necessary.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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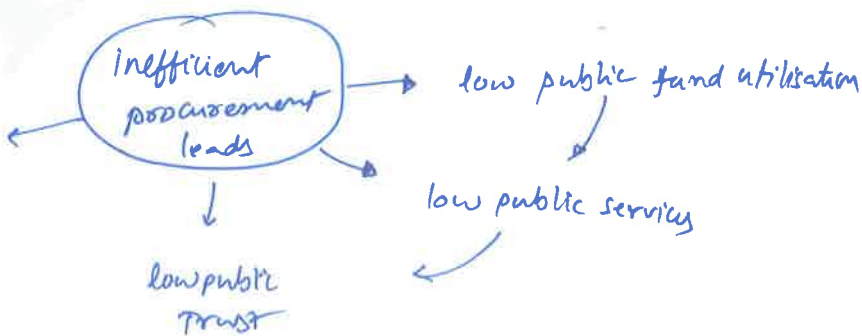
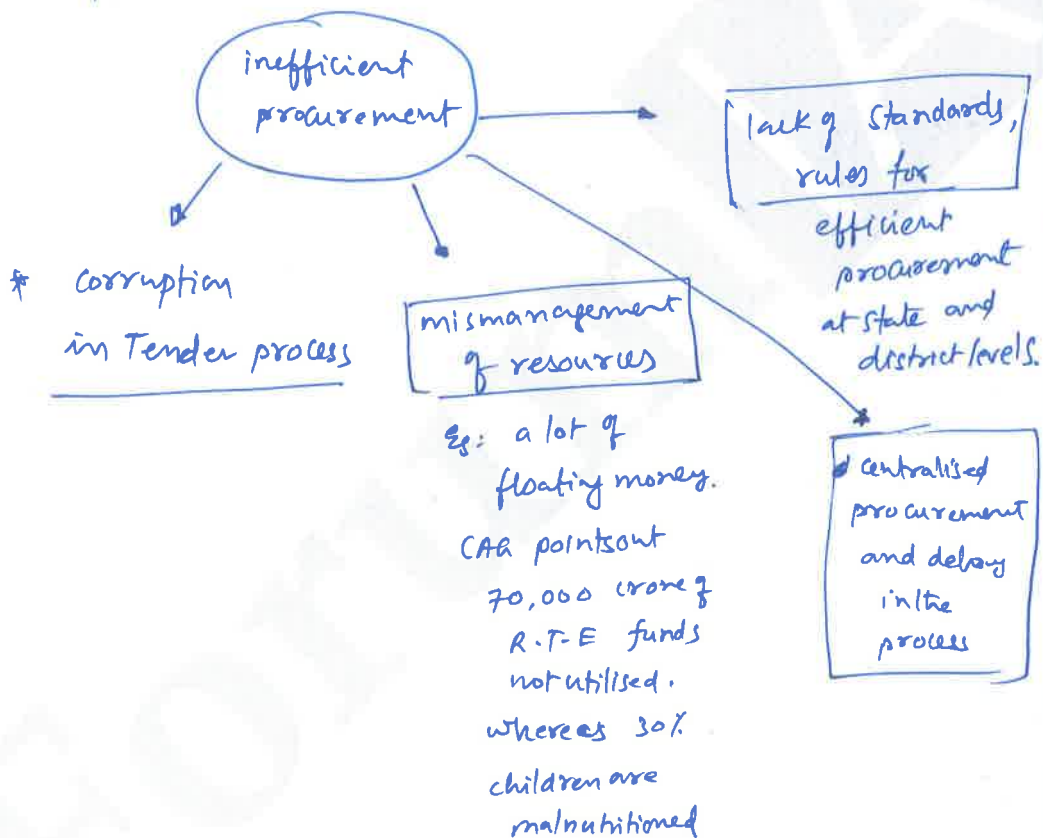
Q.7) Poor utilization of funds is a direct consequence of weak and inefficient procurement policy. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

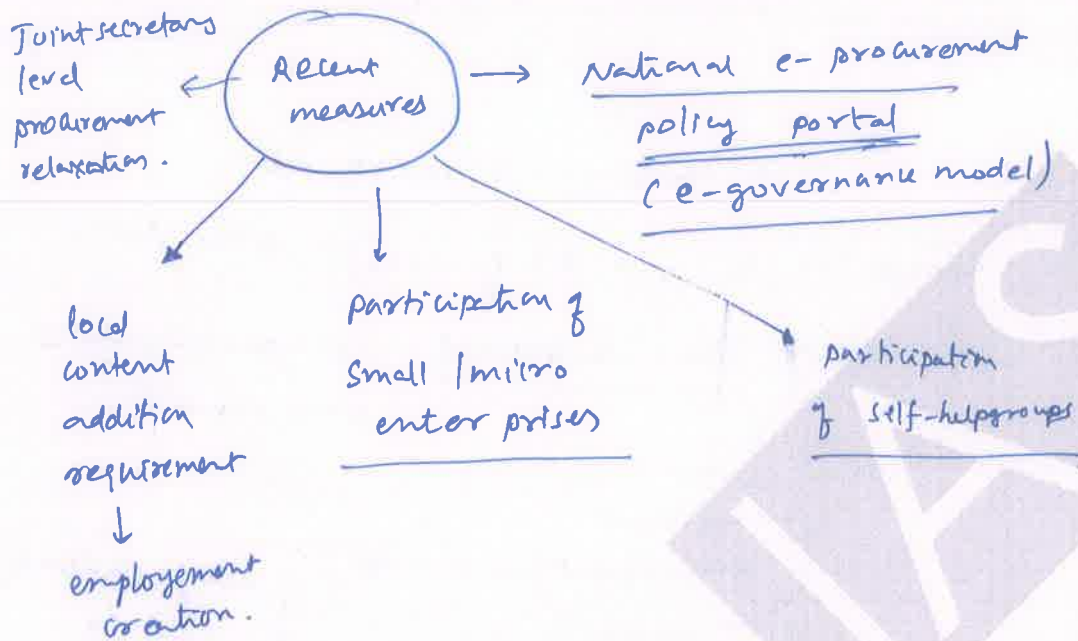
Ans

Govt spending is 30% of GDP;

Spends ₹3 to give ₹1 of benefit to the poor.

This is result the centralised, non-participatory procurement.





Thus, with these measures, procurement at decentralised levels, and efficient mobilisation of resources helps in efficient implementation of programmes.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

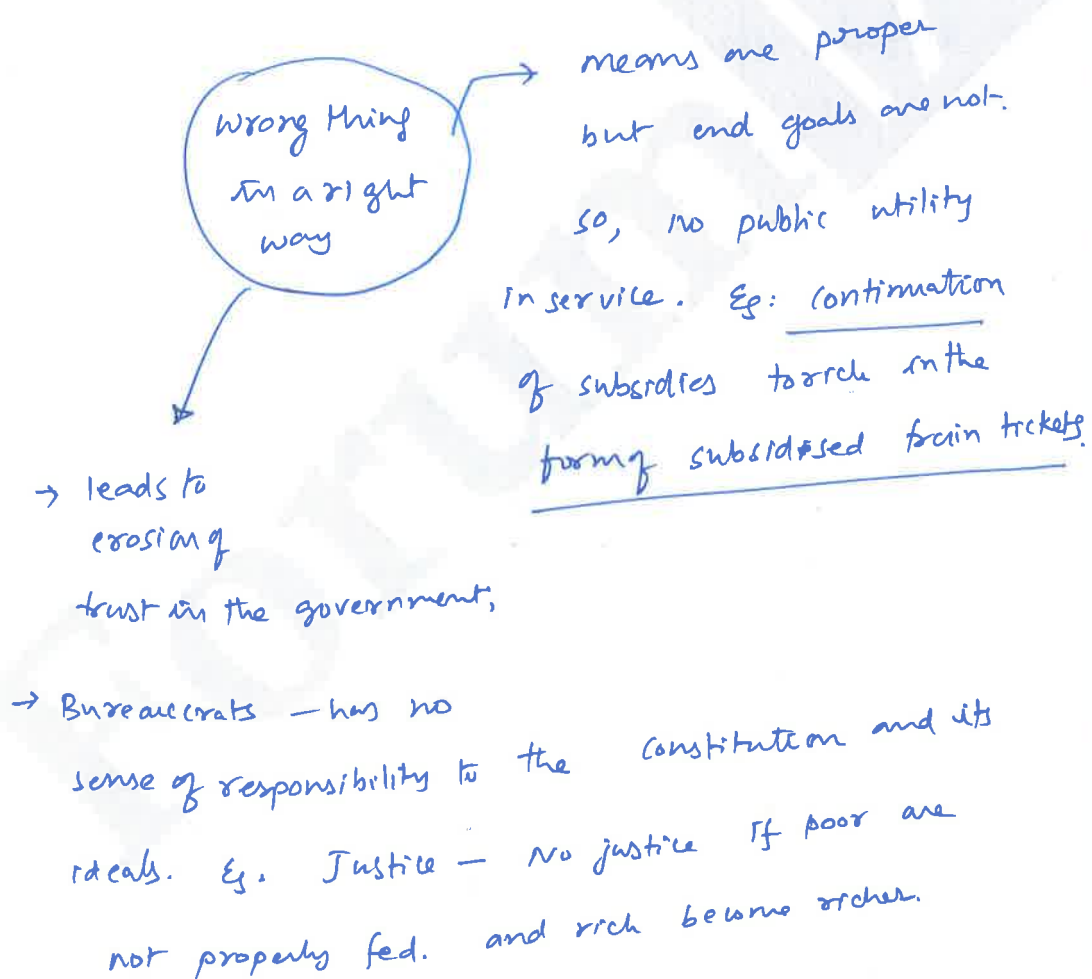
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Q.8) Doing 'wrong things in a right way' or 'right things in a wrong way', which do you think should be a preference of the civil servant and why? Explain giving suitable examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans:

Means are as important as ends.
Modern democracy wants proper public services in a transparent, accountable manner.



doing right thing in wrong way

means are not good but end goals are.

Eg - Robin hood style of poverty elimination does not work.

→ it is not sustainable in the long run

→ subvert the very processes

→ enhance discretion → corruption.

So, both process (means) and ends must be balanced.



Eg: - poverty elimination through Direct Benefit Transfer

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.9) Corruption though unethical has been seen to benefit citizens time and again. Do you agree? Discuss with real life examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans

Corruption is seen as inevitable & essential in the country because:

Common public perception about corruption

- efficient working/delivery of services; quick delivery
- inevitable because individual helpless in context of systemic corruption.
- it is every where; one cannot change the system.

But reality is

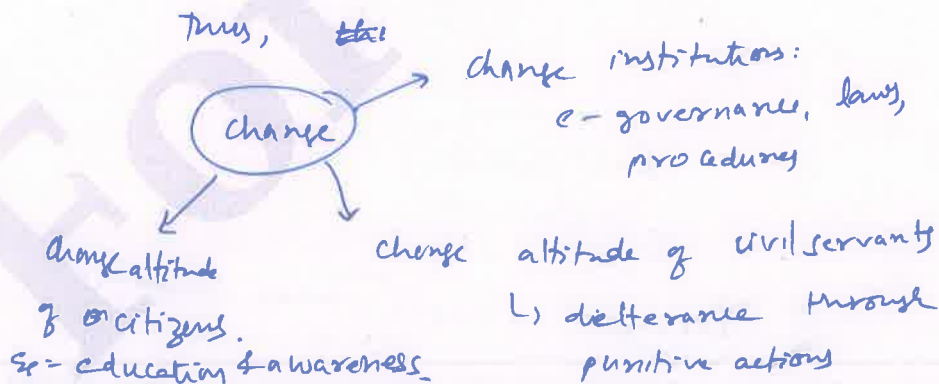
- 1) corrupt network are made smooth & actual delivery mechanisms of service made tough to make corruption is necessary for service delivery e.g. license at Road Transport Authority

Unbureaucratic procedure → middle men & corruption.

2) Proper mechanisms are established like prevention of Corruption Act, vigilance offices. But there are not approached by the citizens.

eg: license requirement or land registration
 corruption → No body willing to go to vigilance because it delay the service.

3) citizen himself does not want to fulfill obligations. eg: Driving license without proper learning / testing.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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Q.10) What do you understand by civil services' activism? Analyze its implications on the functioning of democracy? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans

Active civil servant for the public welfare is civil service activism.

civil servant activism

1) pro-active service especially in public welfare

Eg: sanitation drive by secretaries
cleaning washroom themselves.

so that people aware about the problem

2) using New public administration Techniques

like 1) collaboration with other departments

2) interaction with low-rung officials

so that first hand feed back is possible.

3) Participation of former civilservants in the policy making.



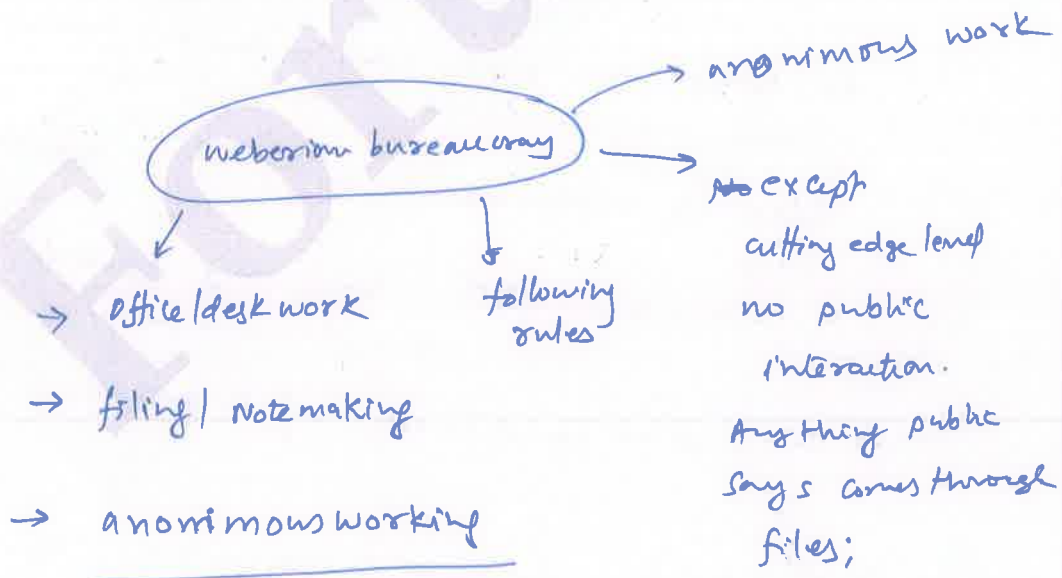
eg: T.S.R. Subramanian in civil service reform — supreme court judgement on civil service Board.

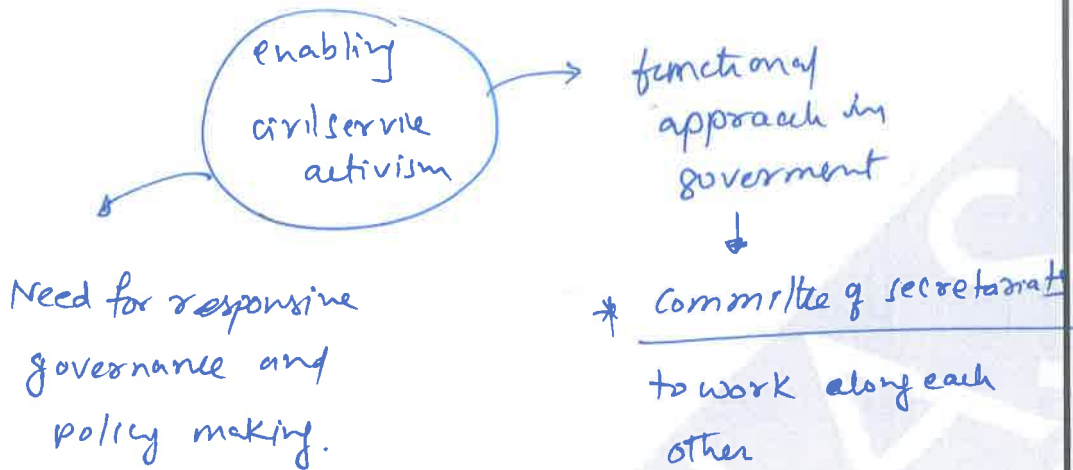
Prakash Singh — political reforms (2006)

A) Promotion of government policies & programmes:

eg: Child welfare; Make in India; Skill India
Health; visiting hospitals.

Thus, weberian bureaucracy ~~has~~ changed to civil service activism.





Thus, civil service activism is changing the face of civil services. It symbolises the fact that C.S. in India becoming more responsive, atleast at top level;

But it should not damage, ministerial responsibility, anonymity and other functions.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.11) Do you think 'Right to Public Service Delivery' should come along with 'Right to Grievance Redressal'? Justify using suitable arguments in support of your answer.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans:

Yes, Grievance redressal is the essence of governance and is integral component in the public service delivery. Without proper grievance redressal, there is no ^{other} way to ensure public services reached the citizen properly. Moreover, ^{quick} grievance redressal mechanism enhances the public trust in the institutions.

Right to Grievance redressal helps in quality of service and Right to service in following ways:

2) It helps out reaching the most deserved persons; in case welfare schemes - marginalised.

E.g. Hunger Deaths in Jarkhand could have been avoided if proper D.B.T redressal mechanism exists.

2) It improves the quality of service which is essential part of Right to public service.

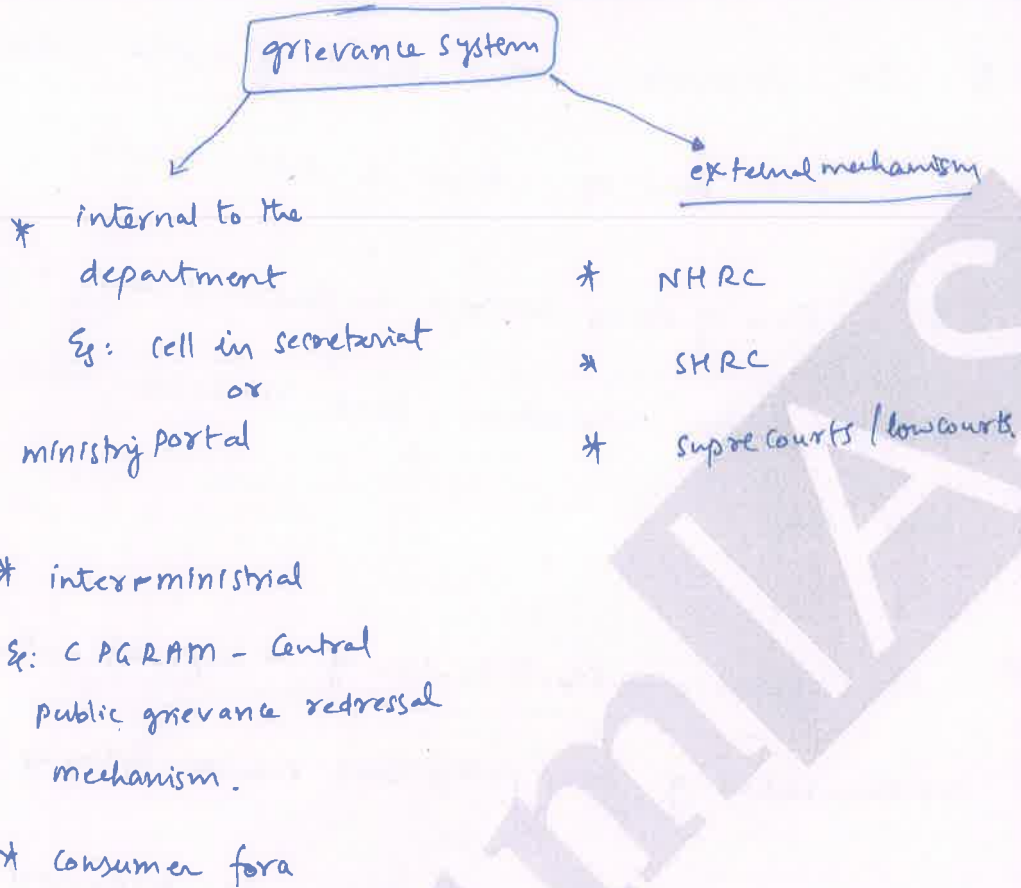
Eg: Ease of Doing business in India is poor because getting electric connection, land clearance takes huge time.

3) It allows identification of loopholes in the implementation of the policy and ensures filling up of

them. Eg: Mid-day meal scheme - in government schools - grievance redressal cell at panchayat allows timely cooked and quality food with local food items.

4) Proper grievance redressal enhances the public trust.

Recognising the importance of grievance redressal mechanism, ~~there are~~ many grievance redressal systems established.



Thus, grievance redressal coupled with e-governance, and effective citizen charters ensures of quality public service delivery.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

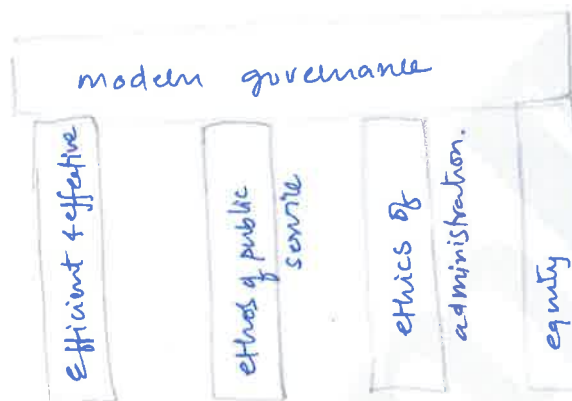
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Q.12) Technology helps in reducing discretion and thus brings in objectivity, but there are obstacles in use of modern technology in governance, which needs to be overcome. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans:

The basic essentials of governance is as follows:

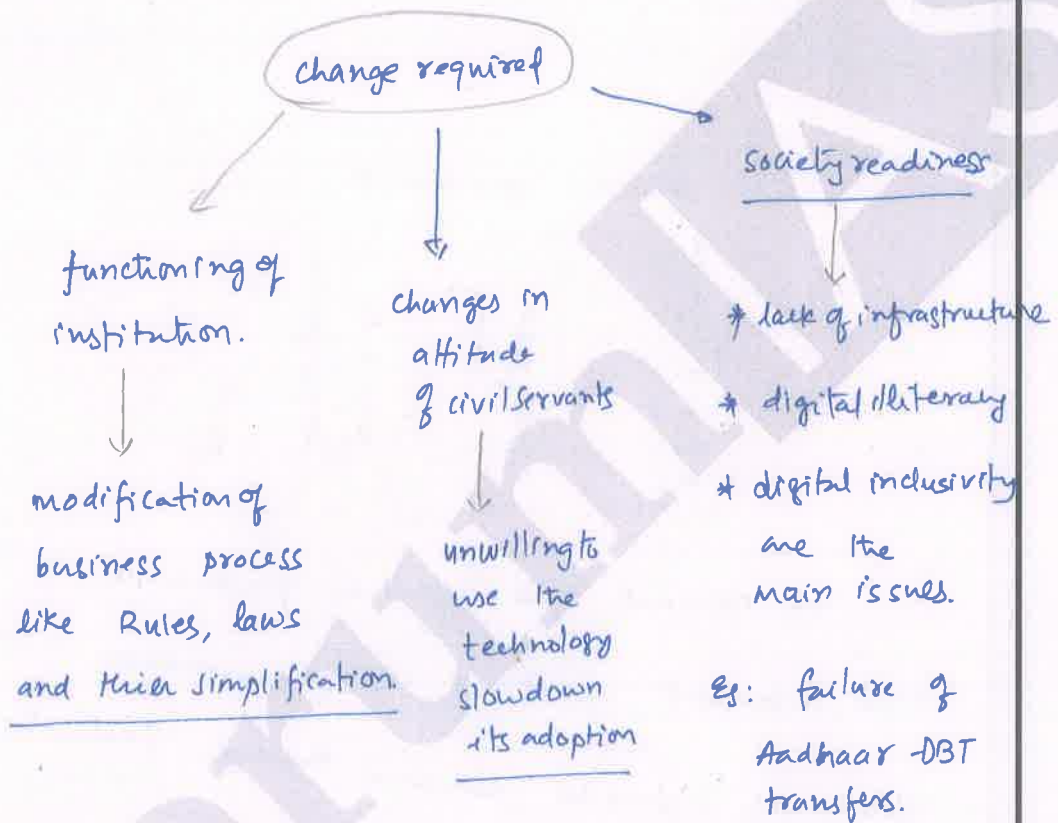


The efficient and effective governance is the most important facet of modern governance. These efficiencies could be achieved through Technology.

For instance, Direct Benefit Transfer - has reduced the leakages of public distribution system to a considerable extent. Similarly, Aadhaar - Bank seeding has potential eliminate tax evasion.

This enhances transparency and reduces the discretion.

There are many challenges to adoption of modern Technology. Because, it involves changes in following facets:



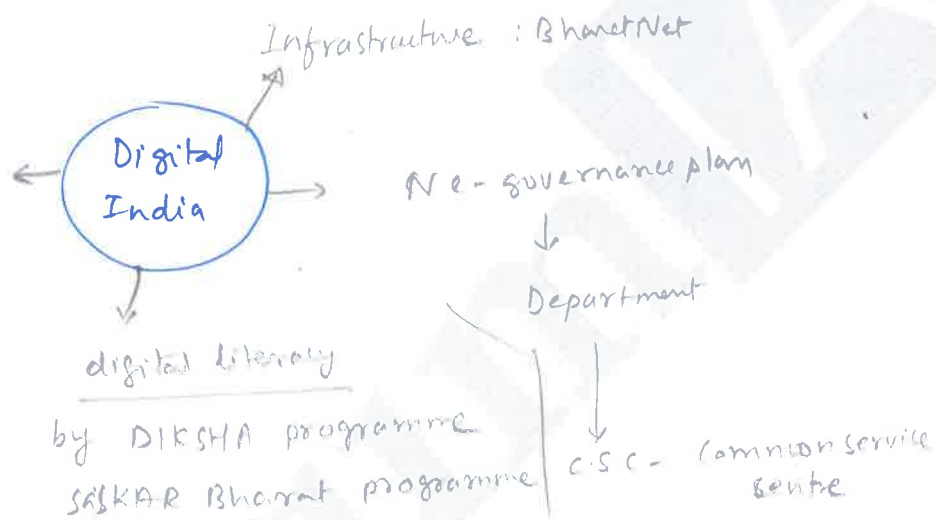
These challenges needs to addressed in following ways:

① Streamlining departmental process and provide platforms for inter-departmental working:

Eg: repeal of obsolete laws, simplification of rules and put them in public domain.

② Change in attitude of civil servants: It requires proper training, incentives and disincentives for its adoption.

③ Society ready ness:



With these measure and other governance reforms, ~~the~~ obstacles to technology in governance can be reduced.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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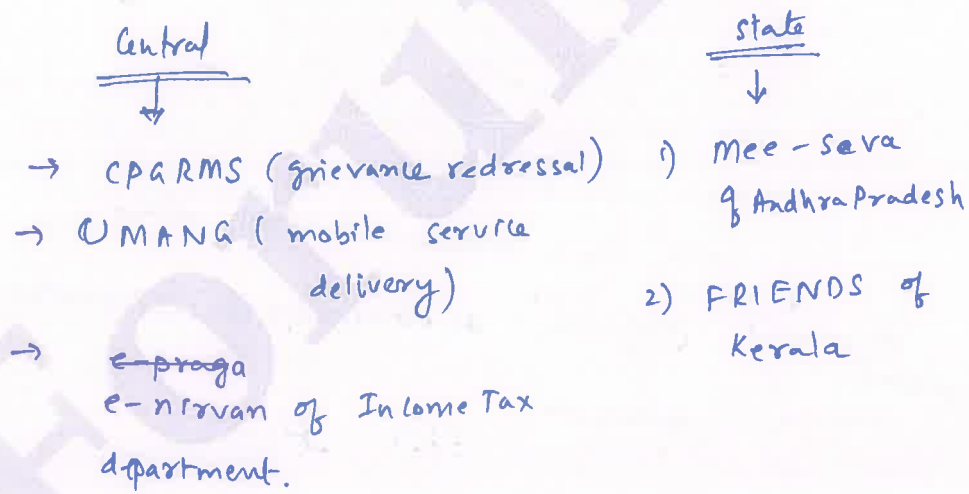


Q.13) Governments to Citizen (G2C) Initiatives under e-governance have numerous successful models, yet some challenges remain to be addressed. Discuss.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans:

many of G2C initiatives has brought a tremendous change in quality of public service delivery. Timely, responsive, empathetic and credible service delivery has become a standard in the governance, Majorly credit goes to e-governance initiatives of both Central and state institutions.

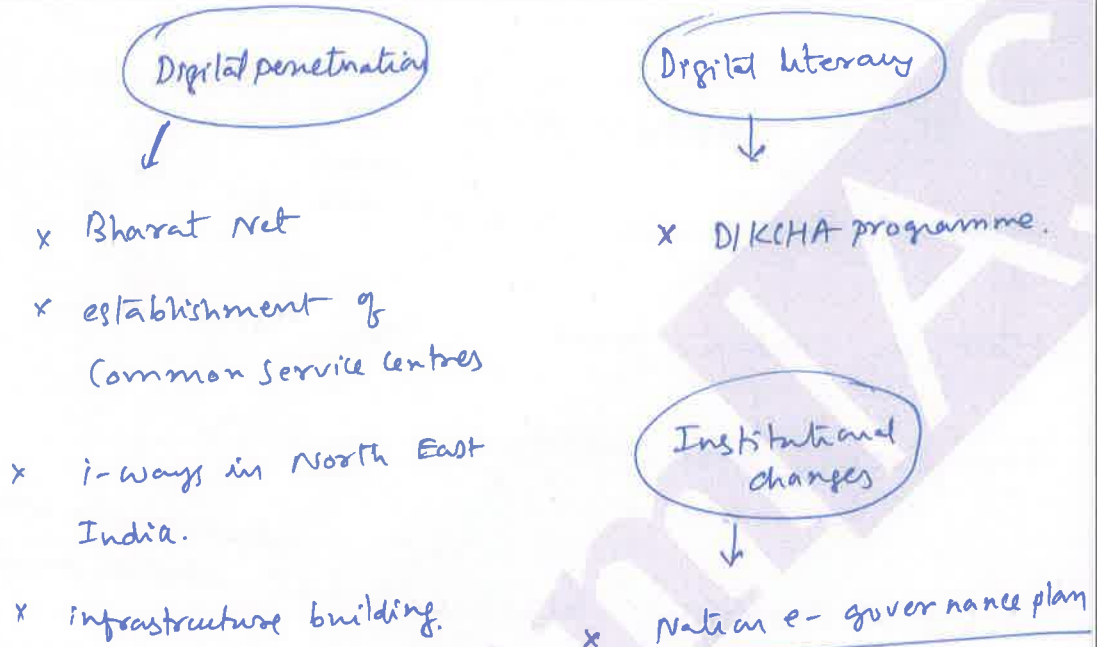


~~But~~ All these models of public service delivery is an improvement. But there are obstacles in the full fledged adoption of e-governance in India:

Issues :-

- 1) Digital Penetration: There still exist a lot of digital divide in rural-urban areas. Tele density in rural areas is $\frac{1}{3}$ of what in urban areas. This infrastructure issue needs to be addressed.
- 2) Digital Literacy: large scale ^{public service delivery} G2C ^{adoption requires} basic digital literacy to enable the citizen to participate in the governance.
- 3) Institutional modifications: Simplification of laws and rules is essential. Direct imposition of digital technology on the existing institutional processes creates more obstacles than solving governance problems. Eg: digital imposition on courts without change in court procedures.

Thus, these issues addressed in following ways.



More over, effective citizen charters, online grievance redressal mechanism creates a positive ecosystem for e-governance in India.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

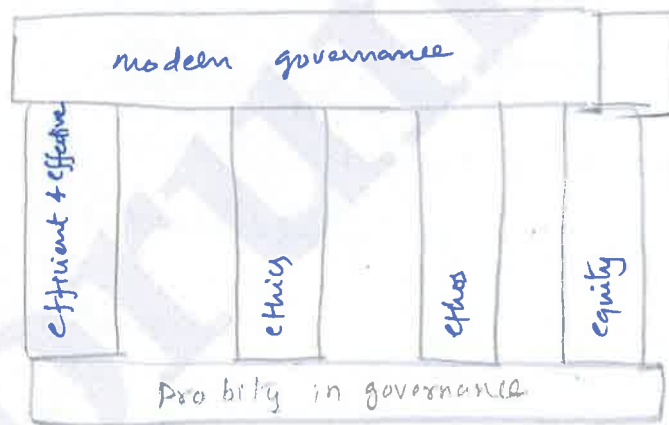
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Q.14) How far do you agree that probity is an essential and vital requirement for an efficient and effective system of governance and for socio-economic development? Justify using suitable examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans:

Probity is nothing but an evidence of ethical governance. It is an off-shoot of governance, (decision making, and implementation) based upon the ethical guidelines laid down for ourselves. Constitutional principles like Justice, equality acts as ethical guidelines.



Probity address all the above pillars of governance in the country.

1) Effective and efficient decision making

* guided by ethical principles → ~~decis~~

policy goals properly set. Ethics allows balancing the ethical dilemmas. For instance,

Allocation of money under the Budget. Ethical

Governance prioritises the vulnerable people and their requirements like farmers.

2) Its implementation also effective & efficient:

~~Ethi~~ Rules and laws cannot contain ~~the~~ every aspect aspect of administration. Thus,

a sense of responsibility - responsibility to public

Service (ethos) is essential for probity in governance.

For instance, going extra-mile in public service delivery and grievance redressal.

3) ethics : Absence of corruption is important facet of probity in governance.

Eg: probity allows - ~~efficient~~ there is no conflict of interest w.r.t to official duty.

It allows doing thing in transparent manner.

Thus, probity is outward manifestation of inner ethical governance. Modern

governance requires, ethos of public service and ensure equity (vulnerable and marginalised) in the governance.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.15) RTI has achieved much but clearly it seems to have reached a stage where the need for a 'Second Revolution' has become inevitable. Examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans:

R.T.I has brought a revolutionary change in the working of public institutions in the country.

RTI achievements

- 1) Transparency increased
- 2) Nearly 5 million applications every year
- 3) 2% of entire country used these provisions
- 4) many high level and petty scams exposed due to R.T.I. Eg: coal gate ; 2-G case ;

⇒ But there are several issues, R.T.I suffers from:

- 1) Huge pendency and backlogs
- 2) There is no voluntary disclosure under sec (4) of R.T.I act.

3) Exemptions under Sec (8) is frequently used to deny the information.

4) R.T.I applicants are intimidated and became vulnerable to Bureaucratic - politician - business men nexus. Many R.T.I applicant killed in suspicious circumstances.

⇒ These measures needs to be addressed for the act to become more effective. and bring second revolution:

1) 2nd ARC recommendations like Spending on infrastructure at cutting edge institution needs to be strengthened. It recommended 1% of allocation on file management.

2) Voluntary disclosure provision must be used effectively. If this provision [Sec(4)] used 70% of R.T.I pendency would decline.

3) Protection to R.T.I applicants from harassment and death threats.

4) Strengthening the position of Public information officers, appellate authority and central/state information commission. These bodies must be given statutory protection.

5) Central government should empower information officials to implement the act. and punitive powers should be given.

Thus, strengthening R.T.I is required to bring more transparency into the system. This requires cooperation from other institutions like Supreme Court and Parliament.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.16) "It is impossible to run 21st century economy with a 20th century bureaucracy using 19th century rules". In light of the above statement examine civil services' reforms gaining significance lately. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans

Institutions, men officiating these institutions are integral part in the governance.

Indian civil services suffers from 1) 19th century

rules - archaic laws, procedures to ~~replace~~

2) Hierarchical, status quoist bureaucracy which

responds only in crisis situations and

remains passive in normal times.

For dynamic economy requires,

dynamic bureaucracy and institutions. If

responsiveness of administration is slow, to dynamic

changes, effectiveness of governance declines. To

guide the economy properly, India needs civil

Service reforms.

civil service reforms

Recruitment

- 1) lateral entry should allowed to enhance the competition.
- 2) 2nd ARC recommend reduction age of recruitment.

Training & Socialisation

- 1) Training should impart the skills and aptitude.
- 2) mould the ethos of public service & inculcation of values.

day to day working & institutional autonomy

- 1) Reduce unnecessary interference in day to day working.
- 2) civil servant - minister's chine wall must be maintained

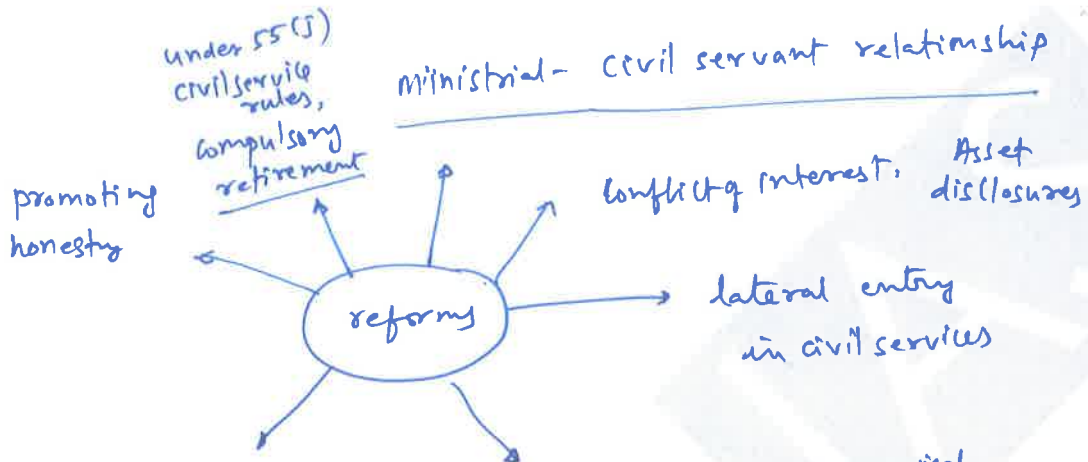
incentive & disincentives to perform

- 1) Perform related pays
- 2) Recognition of the work done
- 3) punishing the corrupt.

later career options and promotions

- 1) promotions based upon the performance & integrity of the person
- 2) minimum security of tenure.

Thus, recent reforms:



1) establishment civil service Board

2) Supreme Court guidelines in Prakash Singh case

With these reforms, and ^{implementation of} 2nd A-R-C

reform — lead to responsive Bureaucracy.

Establishment of Committee of secretariat also improves the functioning of governance. These measures also needs to be implemented at state level also.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.17) You are the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) and are given the responsibility to formulate a Citizens' Charter of the department. How should you go about it? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans:

citizen's charter of the department

indicates :

- 1) vision of the department and mission to achieve the vision
- 2) standards of service delivery
- 3) citizen's role and grievance redressal mechanism in case of the non-delivery of services.

As a Dy. Commissioner, should first invite the NAO's and user groups to formulate the requirements of citizens. Previous

years data, statistics must be considered to know

the departmental - citizen interface needs

Based upon this ^{draft} vision could be formulated:

Vision: provide affordable, timely and safe public transport as well as public services.

Mission: use of e-governance
citizen participation
empowering the staff
enhancing the infrastructure.

Standards of services:

- 1) license issue — 2/3 days
- 2) permits for physng buses — one or 2 days
- 3) Accidental or relief claims — 1 or 2 days
- 4) quality of service — public Transport.

citizen's role and grievance redressal

- 1) formulate the citizen's role.
- 2) dedicated officer for grievance redressal - ensuring autonomy and accountability.

After framing the draft, the Dy Commissioner put this in public for comments and amendment. She/He should make amendments accordingly.

Thus, public consultation in the citizen enhances its credibility and reduce the later grievances. leading to proper service quality and standards.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.18) You are the head of the Human Resources department of a private organization.

One day one of the employee committed suicide due to work pressure and long duration of work timings, as revealed from his suicide note. His family was demanding compensation. However, the company denied compensation because company had several employees working under similar conditions and also the deceased did not report to the management regarding his problem before taking such step. However, employees of the company went to strike demanding compensation for the family of the deceased. The Chairman of the management board has asked for your recommendation.

- What recommendation would you provide to the management?
- Discuss the merits and demerits of each of the recommendations.
- Is it Ethical on part of an employer to ask employees to work beyond working hours?

(20 Marks, 300 Words)

Ans:

Work pressure - suicides involves a great psychological depression and it is a disorder which needs to be addressed with proper institutional mechanism.

Ethical issues in the case:

- 1) suicide of the employee
- 2) compensation
- 3) previous ~~are~~ suicide employees ^{are} not reported.
- 4) Reports of work pressure + long hours
- 5) Family dependence on the employee - ^{suicided} issue of strike

Based upon the above ethical issues;

Recommendation would be:

- 1) ~~Deny the compensation as it is a rule.~~
(or)
- 2) ~~Compensate the family for their loss.~~
(or)
- ③ Compensate the family first ^{by changing rules} and recommend to address following issues:
 - ① Whether there is any proper reporting framework for work pressure and health related issues.
 - ② Internal Institutional mechanism for redress of these issues.
 - ③ Ensuring the health of employees to make them more productive and reduce the long hour work.

⑤ Merits and demerits :-

1) Deny the compensation:

Merit: 1) It is done according to the previous instances. Tradition was followed and rule

adhered.

Demerit :- 1) No respect for service rendered by the employee

2) compensate the family

Merit - 1) Respect to service and showing empathy

Demerit - 1) previously suicided employees also revive the demand - it is burden on financial resources.

3) compensate the family by changing rules and address the following issues:

Merit → 1) Address the present problem of compensation

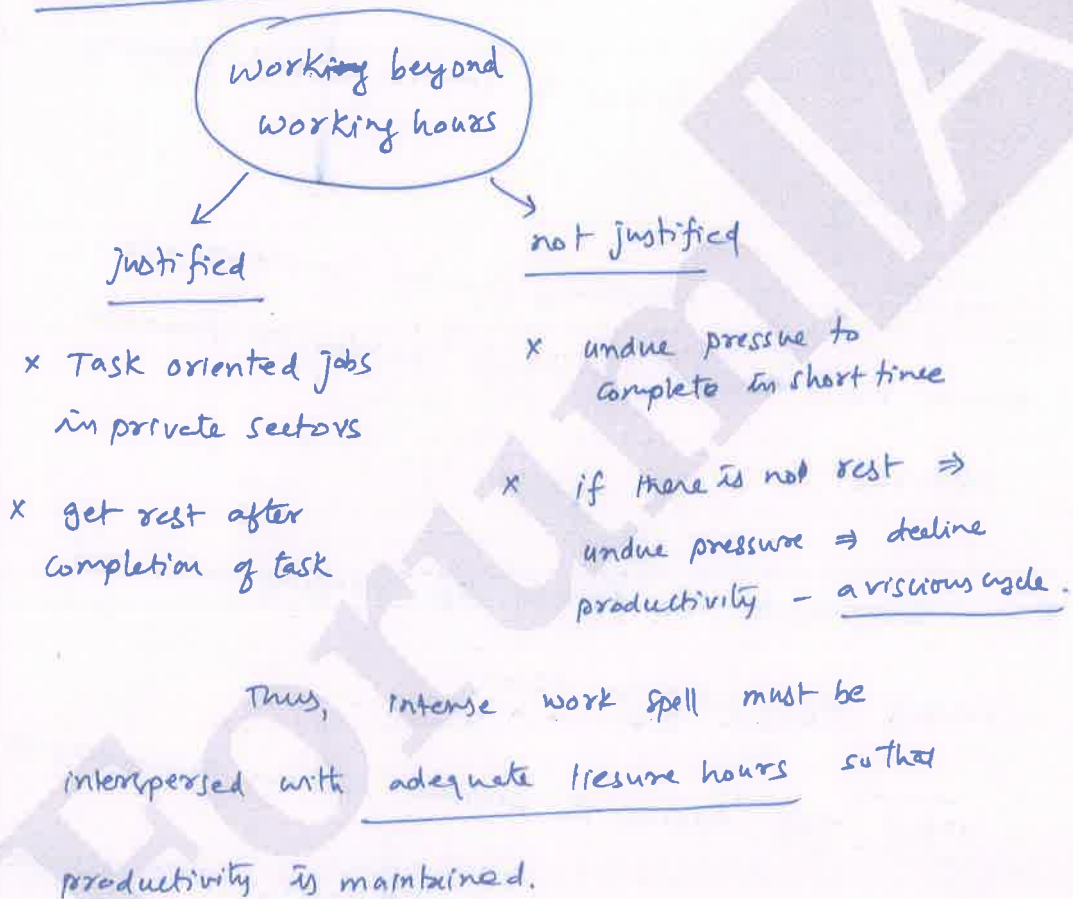
2) In future, these problems don't arise because

1) proper system of checking the health of employees is put in place.

2) There would check on the work hours and so that productivity is ensured.

- Demerits -
- 1) Requires substantial changes in the policy and institutional framework.
 - 2) Short term financial burden.

(c) ethicality of long hours:



Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.19) You have joined a government district hospital as a junior doctor. After working for few months, you find that substantial misappropriation of public funds is taking place. The fund was meant for procurement of medical devices and essential medicines which are being diverted to private clinics of doctors working in the hospital and to the private pharmacies. You report this to your immediate senior and you find that he too is involved in this, along with the chief medical officer. He asks you to keep quiet and come along or face adverse consequences.

Every day you find people spending out of their pockets for medicines to which they are entitled free of cost. What options do you have to ensure probity in utilization of funds in this case? Which one will you choose and why? (20 Marks, 300 Words)

Ans:

leakage of funds, and other resources
is the basic cause of ineffective public programmes
in India.

ethical issues in the case:

- 1) collusive corruption between medical officers and private hospitals + pharmacies
- 2) Out of Pocket expenditure by the poor making them even poorer.
- 3) Role of medical officer towards corruption around him.

Probity means an evidence of lack of corruption. Here corruption is blatant

and collusive in nature.

Options before medical officer:

1) Keep quiet as advised by the senior

(08)

2) Direct vigil blow to the media about the collusive corruption

(08)

3) Gather the evidence of corruption and report this evidence to chief vigilance officials in the medical department for action. $\$$

In order to ensure proper redressal, this systemic corruption, going through proper institutional channel is necessary. This gives a sense of faith in justice system.

In exercising the option ①:

Junior doctor is passive beneficiary of corruption or passively involved. This does not give him sense of integrity and self-satisfaction of work. Moreover, it is a legal responsibility of citizen to ~~not~~ report the corruption around him.

So, he cannot exercise this option on both moral as well as legal grounds.

2) Direct vigil blow: It creates a sensation of news in the department. But addressal of the issue is a doubt. This because, the evidence of corruption may be destroyed. This also shows lack of faith in system established to combat corruption.

3) evidence gathering and Report to vigilance officials:

1) It is active process to combat corruption.

2) It means → an indication of faith in the system - vigilance officials, criminal justice system.

3) It also addresses the issues - future corruption chances by changing rules, transparent procedure of procurement. This address the out of pocket expenditure and

collusive corruption.

Thus, junior medical officer must choose 3rd option.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
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- 5

Test Goal

- 1
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- 2
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- 3
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Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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