

Test Code: 11066

FIAS – 2018 – GS 7D

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

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Mobile No.		Date:	28/8/2018

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION		
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<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 15.15	End Time 18.30	
			Mode Of Examination :		Online <input checked="" 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)

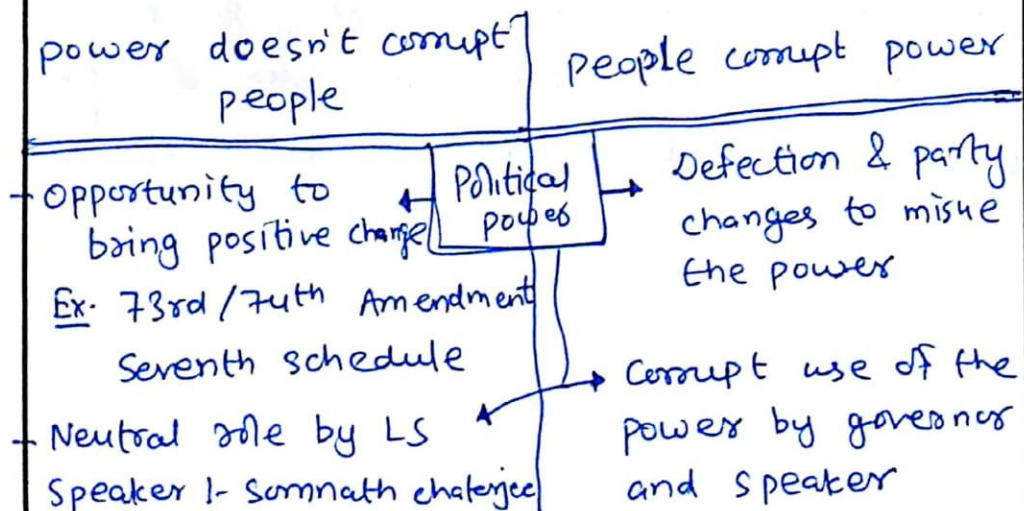
Ans. It's generally believed that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely (Lord acton). Abram Lincoln also said If you want to check someones character, give him power.

But power is value neutral.
Its use will depend on the people, who are using it. Santhanam Report and ARC highlighted that :-

Power + Discretion - Accountability = Corruption

- More the power, higher is corruption.
- More the discretion, higher is corruption.

It can be further seen as:



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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Even the economic power is value neutral but the head of state (people) define usage

- profit motive
- Crony capitalism
(Harshad Mehta, Satyam) Scam
- Corporate social responsibility
 - Infosys
 - Tata Foundation

Even in civil services, power / discretion is to bring positive change, but person holding the authority defines its time/corrupt use



- Armstrong pame
↳ people's road
- Rajni sekri sibal
↳ exposed JBT scam
- Nexus with mafia-contractor & corporates
↳ crony capitalism

Even in society, the focus has to be on building citizen with strong integrity during socialization process. This will ensure that they don't make corrupt use of power

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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

Ans. ARC II has given centralisation of powers as main reason of corruption along with British legacy and public employment.

The focus has to be on:-

- a) Decentralisation of decision making
- b) Participative approach & Social audit
- c) Openness in governance
- d) Reducing human interface

In this context, role of civil society activities and public participation in decision making is crucial for reducing corruption.

- 1) Developing checks on arbitrary power usage :- Sharing of power with citizens.
- 2) Public involvement ensures actionable accountability and 24x7 vigilance.
- 3) Strengthens the voice of the voiceless
↳ empowers down trodden section who are worst sufferers of corruption

4) Social audit uniquely combines civil society & its participation in governance

↳ Social impact assessment accepted

5) Accountability mechanism } The decision taken will be based on fact/data and public interest. Civil society pressure on bureaucracy.

The need is to further strengthen civil society through innovative mechanism such as RTI, Citizen charters and public service delivery (pending).

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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. Leadership is not about doing right things always but doing thing rightly. The values, principles and ethical systems of a person makes him strong enough to accept their mistake and correct it.

Ex. Grandhiji after chauri-chaura incident :-

Accept :- He made a mistake - he accepted that people weren't ready for non-violent satyagraha.

grace to correct it - withdraws the movement

before it does any harm - otherwise non-co-operation movement could have turned violent. And British would crush it harming cause of our Independence.

Real life example :- After two year of my service, I was recently heading a project for procurement of critical devices. My team prepared report & gave good inputs.

We were about to put advertisement with prepared specifications.

Made mistake - forgot to consider industry best practices in Indian situation

↓
I accepted it in front of my superior.

corrected it - our team worked on to finalize specifications

It didn't do any further harm as situation was controlled before going public.

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Content	
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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 Citizen charter is a public document telling about the goods and services provided by an orgⁿ / dept. along with standards of quality and time.

Values - Choice, Voice, Quality. Value for money

It doesn't create any legal rights as it's not legally enforceable. It doesn't have legal force but moral force. It creates moral obligation on the orgⁿ to provide services which are promised in the charter.

In democracy, citizens are master and government is servant. It's existing right of citizens that they are served in most effective manner by their servant. Citizen charter ensures enforcing this right.

The rights of citizen gain legitimacy from Social contract theory.

The existing rights of!-

- a) Service with dignity
- b) Equality of treatment in public service
- c) Transparency
- d) Access to knowledge - RTI

These and other rights by virtue of being citizen of Indian state are ensured effectively by a working citizen charter.

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

Ans.

Prevention of corruption (Amendment) bill 2018 aims to amend prevention of corruption act 1988. The provisions along with their problems & prospects are as :-

- ① Giving bribe is recognised as offence but not if forced to pay and reported within 7 days! -
 - It can act as deterrent to collusive corruption.
 - Lack of awareness about this in hinterland may cause suffering to innocent bribe givers
- ② Prior sanction of govt/competent authority before investigation! -
 - It will further create road-block as such provision was struck down by SC.
 - It provides blanket cover to all civil servant
 - Expected to speed up decision making power
- ③ Time-limit for completion of trial - 2 years and max. extension to 4 years -
 - Sense of justice among citizen.
- ④ Confiscating and seizure of property in case of disproportionate assets! -

- The trust of society among admin improve
- Before, the attaching property required separate property & corrupt officials enjoyed the illegal wealth.

⑤ Criminal misconduct! Only two categories

- Illicit enrichment
- Fraudulent misappropriation of wealth

It will protect civil servants for their bonafide decisions.

The bill aims to improve speed of decision making by providing adequate protection to honest civil servants and deterrent against corrupt practices.

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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 conduct refers to set of guidelines that public servants must follow during their discharge of official duties.

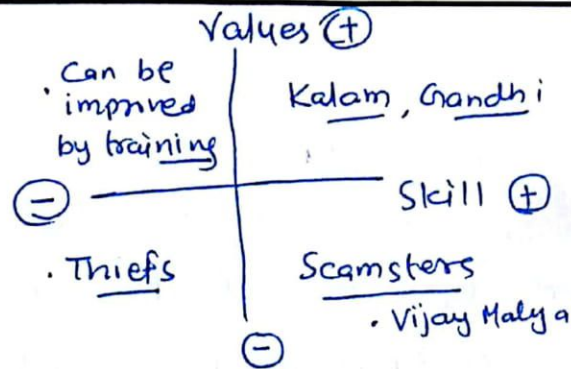
Ex. Civil services conduct rules 1964
All India services conduct rules 2014

Code of ethics refers to the desired behaviour from the employees of an organisation in accordance to value system of organisation.

Ex. Proposed public service code

<u>Code of conduct</u>	<u>Code of ethics</u>
• Legal obligation	• Moral obligation.
• External control.	• Internal control.
• <u>Formal</u>	• <u>Informal</u>
• <u>Enforceable</u>	• <u>Nurtured & promoted</u>
• Deals with <u>accountability</u>	• Deals with <u>responsibility</u>
• <u>What should be done?</u>	• <u>What should be done?</u>

There has been growing focus on strengthening value system, emotional intelligence, Probity, etc in public life.



The situation of high skill - low value is considered most dangerous.

In this context, improving the values has assumed significance. The need is to find a balance between code of ethics and code of conduct. It will ensure/

- .) Balance between legal & moral aspect
- .) Synergy between IQ & EQ
- .) Values and skill in desired ratio

ARC has also recommended for both code of conduct & code of ethics for civil servants.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Content	
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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. Indian financial management and administration system suffers from poor utilization of funds. The reasons are:

- a) Poor absorption capacity
- b) Line budgeting system instead of zero base budgeting system
- c) March rush
- d) Lack of adequate planning

One main reason is weak and inefficient procurement policy. It creates time and cost over-runs. Also, poor utilization of the available funds.

① The procurement policy is long and complex. It takes time to complete the whole process. Automation and tech inculcation is expected to improve situation

② Transparency and competition was lacking :- Government e-Marketplace (GeM), a web-based procurement portal is positive development.

③ Even in highway sector, the delay in procuring essential materials affect the fund utilization. Ex (INAM-Poo improves.)

④ Education :- The funds under serva shiksha abhiyan remain unutilized due to delay in procuring books, uniform, etc

The government is moving towards procurement policy development in individual sectors. But holistic policy to deal with all aspects is needed.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Content	
Total	



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. Ideally, a civil servant should do right things in a right way - Purity of both means and end. Gandhiji also stressed on the same.

Wrong things in a right way (Right means but wrong end).

In bureaucracy, excessive orientation to rules/regulation, process (procedure, law, etc. create such situation. Here, the way of action could be justified by conduct rules/law also.

Ex. Denying ration in absence of Aadhar
↳ starvation death (Jharkhand)

Humanistic/empathetic aspect is missed in it. Deontology might justify it.

Right things in a wrong way :- The means are questionable to achieve end.

Ex. Gandhiji opposed taking help of fascist powers (Germany) for Indian independence - Subhash Bose did it.

- Helping your friend through cheating
- Ensuring public goods delivery by flouting rules, conventions, etc

This may be justified by Utilitarians as they focus on end (max. benefit to max. people).

But in administration, it can cause anarchy & disorderliness.

I would prefer purity of both means and end. Civil servants should try to achieve their goals within constitutional framework. Both way and things has to be right.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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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. There is a saying that corruption eases the wheels of administration and it speeds up the process of your work. Even though unethical, people feel it benefits as:-

- a) Hawala transactions :- Fast speed of money transfer
- b) Getting loans / benefits of government schemes on time :- Bribing clerk, etc
- c) Employment opportunity for youth during elections as black money comes in economy.

But this is a minority view with short term perspective. In long term, corruption is disastrous for citizen and society.

Corruption creates a vicious cycle and everyone becomes victim in it.

{ Coercive corruption :- Citizen suffers
Collusive corruption :- Society suffers

It decays the system brick by brick. The trust of society in administration takes a

hit. It creates restless society. Moral corruption affects the system for long term.

Ex. Getting projects by bribing officials
 ↳ Use of low quality ingredients
 ↳ less life-cycle
 ↳ maintenance cost

- Freebies during elections
 ↳ recovery after coming to power
 ↳ corruption in policy making
 ↳ Nexus with corporates

Hence, corruption is both unethical and harmful to society in long run.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
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Content	
Total	