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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

Name of Candidate	ABHISHEK SARAF	Registration Number	198493
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	12/10/17
Center	ON LINE		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. 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

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) The seeds of patriarchy and gender inequality are sown at home, which manifest as a weed at the societal level. Elucidate. Suggest an ethical framework to systematically address the issue of patriarchy in the Indian society.

10

पितृमत्ता और लैंगिक असमानता के बीज घर में बोए जाते हैं और यही सामाजिक स्तर पर निरंतर बढ़ने वाली अपतृण के रूप में प्रकट होते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारतीय समाज में पितृमत्ता के मुद्दे का व्यवस्थित समाधान करने हेतु नैतिक ढांचे का सुझाव दीजिए।

Children are the most avid learners. They learn from gestures, repetition of incidents, social structures they see around them. In houses, dominance of male members and neglect / inferior attitude to females conditions them to such attitudes of patriarchy. Subservience by females often reinforces these. When they step out in society often they see these attitudes at play in various institutions - schools, offices, public transport. Structures like marriage, divorce, advertisements, movies etc. deepen these. Statements by politicians

leaders of communities, gender stereotypes at play further reinforce this. Finally repetition of such behaviour around them makes way into their personality and they participate consciously and subconsciously - thus perpetuating the cycle

Solution -

- (1) If you want real peace in the world start with the children - Gandhi.
Develop gender neutral ethos
- (2) Education, society, family, places of work, worship have a role
- (3) Patriarchy should be challenged outright by breaking stereotypes - felicitating women.
- (4) Awareness generation of potential of women - could add 25% to our GDP in workforce by parity
- (5) Legal empowerment to be sensitised

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- (6) "None are so fit to break the chains as they who wear them"
- empower women.

1. (b) What are the factors which drive people to take law in their own hands rather than following the due process of law? Discuss ways to address the problem of mob justice.

10

वे कौन-से कारक हैं जो लोगों को कानून की उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के स्थान पर कानून अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए उत्प्रेरित करते हैं। भीड़ के न्याय की समस्या का समाधान करने के उपायों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Today, vigilantes run wild - taking law into their own hands. Several reasons are present

- (1) Failure of institutions to provide justice - eg judiciary, police
- (2) Majoritarian impunity - where majority imposed its will on minority without fear. Eg Khap panchayats honour killings
- (3) Religious Chauvinism - we have just enough religion to make us hate but not enough to make us love one another - Gandhi
- (4) Fall of compassion, benevolence, justice as virtues and rise of rational disinterest as people see standing up - not worth their time
- (5) Political - police nexus; power asymmetry

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encourages people to take law in their hands

- (6) Deeping inequality, power of money emboldens criminals.
- (7) Criminalisation of politics
- (8) Failure of enforcement by civil society organisation of Bar Council of India; lawyers creating skeletons in courts.

Solution

- (1) Generation of values of justice, love care compassion, empathy in children.
- (2) Everything either has a price or dignity. Make the price very high for illegal actions - by enforcement
- (3) Empowerment of the bottom of pyramid - by use of technology
- (4) Surveillance of pockets prone to such acts - GIS based monitoring deployment.

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- (5) Legal framework to address mob lincers.

- (6) Training of police officials - dedicated units

2. (a) In a democracy, the purpose of the government should be to make it easy for people to do good and difficult to do wrong. Comment.

10

लोकतंत्र में, सरकार का उद्देश्य जनता के लिए अच्छा कार्य करना सरल बनाना एवं गलत कार्य करने को कठिन बनाना होना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

This quote Gladstone refers to the difference between the order of nature and an organised society with government.

There is no justice government in the wild - hence powerful ruled by force

But in a society, based on a social contract, people give up certain rights for certain benefits. This brings in to force of social contract.

The government chosen by the people for the people and of the people is bound by the social contract. Here, basic rights of everyone are supposed

to be protected by the government. The weaker sections need further help which the society provides by government. Further the government reduces the abuse of people by the powerful by deterrent justice. Thus, make it easy to do good by rewarding it and repriming/detering power. There should be traits of an equitable, accountable, responsive government. These values are seen in honesty, citizen centric, fair, just, transparent governance and administration of just - thus maximizing good for maximum number of people.

2. (b) Discuss John Stuart Mill's idea on freedom of thought and expression. Also, give reasons as to why, according to Mill, representative democracy is the best form of government despite its inherent weaknesses.

10

विचार और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर जॉन स्टुअर्ट मिल की अवधारणा पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कारण बताइए कि मिल के अनुसार, अपनी निहित कमजोरियों के बावजूद भी प्रतिनिधिक लोकतंत्र सरकार की सबसे अच्छी पद्धति क्यों है?

Mill believed in qualitative utilitarianism. He said pleasures of intellect were superior to those of body. He believed thought and expression rather than leisure, bodily comfort would / should be the base of organisation of society.

He said though of every individual could find expression only through empowerment and meaningful representation

and say in governance and ~~the~~ his / her destiny.

Thus he propounded the
idea of a representative
democracy to empower the
last man - bottom of pyramid:

3. (a) It is argued by some that nuclear weapons have acted more as a deterrent than leading to war and mass destruction. In this context, discuss whether it is ethically right to possess nuclear weapons to create nuclear deterrence.

10

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि परमाणु हथियारों ने युद्ध और सामूहिक विनाश की ओर अग्रसर करने के स्थान पर निवारक (प्रतिवारक) के रूप में अधिक कार्य किया है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या परमाणु निवारक स्थापित करने हेतु परमाणु हथियार रखना नैतिकता की दृष्टि से सही है?

World today sees proliferation of nuclear weapons under the idea of "mutually assured destruction" based deterrence. This is used to justify the arms race today.

Pros

- (1) World war averted after WWII
- (2) No first use by India and China reduces paranoia and encourages deterrence at the same time

Cons

- (1) Destabilised the world due to fear, paranoia leading to arms race - neglect of people
Eg. RUSSIAN ECONOMY'S FAILURE

- (2) Exclusivist deals like NP7, NSC to keep others out
- (3) Others who don't have these weapons have no say but suffer - eg Marshall Islands.
- (4) Fear of abuse by terrorists
- (5) Fear of accidental use by States.
- (6) Peace based on fear reduces happiness. "Power based on love is a thousand times more permanent and effective than one based on fear of punishment" - Gandhi
- (7) Threatened humanity itself - is this the way to live!!
way ahead
- (1) Confidence building, trust rather than paranoia.
- (2) Verifiable, impartial, mutual disarmament

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- (3) Love (care, trust, benevolence, fairness, justice, humanitarianism) should lead the way.

3. (b) Differentiate between administration and leadership. Highlighting the traits which characterize an effective leader, discuss the importance of leadership in ensuring effective public service delivery in a bureaucratic setup.

10

प्रशासन और नेतृत्व के बीच विभेद कीजिए। प्रभावी नेतृत्वकर्ता के गुणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, नीकरशाही व्यवस्था में प्रभावी लोक सेवा वितरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु नेतृत्व के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Leadership refers to motivating people, inspiring, improving and encouraging people from within for a cause. Decisiveness and self-sacrifice, example setting are important traits of a leader.

Administration entails using a machinery to achieve a common desired goal. Administration involves leadership. But the basic difference is Administration

make people do something, leaders make

people want to do something. Thus, leaders

connect with people at deeper level rather than administrator who manage, seen and coordinate.

Traits of a leader - dynamism,
humility, selflessness, integrity,
pluralism, probity, compassion,
innovativeness, emotional intelligence

Leadership in public service delivery

- (1) Balance diverse interests by listening/
sustaining and balancing aspirations.
- (2) Honesty in thought words and action
generates trust and two way participation
- (3) 'An ounce of action is worth a thousand
words' - A leader set an example
- (4) Emotional intelligence of a leader
generates congenial work environment,
satisfaction of all stakeholders.
- (5) Leader connects with people -
Empowers them not just sees them
as 'objects of charity'.
- (6) A leader merges visions to
legendary joint effort and maximum
happiness. Eg. GRANDHIJI

4. (a) Apart from functional knowledge and expertise, the efficacy of a civil servant also depends upon his emotional intelligence. How does emotional intelligence contribute to efficacy? How can civil servants enhance their emotional intelligence?

10

कार्यात्मक ज्ञान और विशेषज्ञता के अतिरिक्त एक सिविल सेवक की प्रभावकारिता उसकी भावनात्मक बुद्धि पर भी निर्भर करती है। भावनात्मक बुद्धि प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार योगदान करती है? सिविल सेवकों द्वारा अपनी भावनात्मक बुद्धि में किस प्रकार वृद्धि की जा सकती है?

Daniel Goleman suggest EI contributes to 80% of a person's success in a workplace. He reasons that

- (1) EI helps one to manage ones' emotions and access, generate them to produce desirable environment
- (2) EI helps to develop trust, faith cordial relations.
- (3) helps to understand others emotions and respond - thus connect with others on a human level.
- (4) helps develop 2-way communication thus connect people, encourage satisfaction - productivity enhance - ment
- (5) EI helps delay gratification, work

hard, work sustainably and
thus produce better results

- (6) EI helps to understand diverse conditions, fears demand thus helps in fusion
- (7) Equanimity in success and failure due to EI - helps effort in ups and down.

Enhance emotional intelligence by

- (1) Introspection and analysis of one's acts - consequences helps develop intelligence
- (2) Training, perennial perceptiveness
- (3) Developing humility, compassion, self awareness, empathy, listening skills - help with EI.
- (4) Developing tolerance to diversity - quality of seeing positive helps develop EI
- (5) Patience and anger management help develop EI

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4. (b) Enumerate the mechanisms that promote accountability of public officials in discharging their functions and responsibilities in India. Also discuss why ensuring accountability for performance is not a simple task in government service.

10

भारत में, अपने कार्यों व जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन करने में लोक अधिकारियों की जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देने वाले तंत्रों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सरकारी सेवा में कार्य-निष्पादन की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना सरल कार्य क्यों नहीं है।

Accountability is the foundation of democratic citizen centric, corruption free government. Mechanisms in India range from legal to moral :-

- (1) Code of conduct and code of ethics for officers.
- (2) RTI - for people to seek knowledge and question
- (3) Social audits by people
- (4) Empowerment of people in gram sabhas - LSGs.
- (5) Citizens charter.
- (6) CAG audits of public departments.
- (7) Vigilance Commission - Central and State level.
- (8) CBI led investigation
- (9) Lokpal and Lokayukta.

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(10) Periodic elections -

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(11) Parliamentary oversight.

(12) Directive principles and fundamental rights.

Difficulty.

- (1) Complex issues.
- (2) Slow / cumbersome process of judiciary
- (3) Rational disinterest of common man
- (4) HALTA HAL ATTITUDE of people of acceptance
- (5) Colonial mindset of client patron relations - information power asymmetry
- (6) Poor awareness of mechanisms.
- (7) Non state actors - eg vigilantes, murderers of Gauri/Lankesh.

Way ahead

- (1) Use of technology for voluntary disclosures.
- (2) RTI, Social audits to be deepened as per suggestions of 2nd ARC.
- (3) Repeal OSA - as per Shourie committee
- (4) Citizen centric structure rather than rule centric

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- (5) Client patron attitude to give way to sovereign - servant attitude.

5. Given below are two quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. For each of these, bring out what it means to you in the present context.

(a) "The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated."

10

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के दो उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। प्रकाश डालिए कि इनमें से प्रत्येक के, वर्तमान संदर्भ में, आपके लिए क्या मायने हैं।

(a) "किसी राष्ट्र की महानता और उसकी नैतिक प्रगति का मूल्यांकन पशुओं के प्रित किए जाने वाले व्यवहार से किया जा सकता है।"

Morality comes into play when one has power and discretion as well as no fear of action - one can act any way they chose without fear of punishment. It is then when what course one chooses decides how moral, ethically upright a person is. Abraham Lincoln said -

"Nearly all men can stand adversity but if you want to test a man's character give him power". Here he mean that discretion authority reveals morality. Now,

Frieder said - (paraphrasing)

The morality of every profession
would be not very higher or
lower than the overall morality
and decency of the nation as
a whole. This reflects

the fact that society affects
one's morality and it manifests
in how they treat those
beneath them. Animals is just
an example it can very
well reflect how one treats
a beggar, his subordinates
weaker sections of society.

Here we need to develop,
apply our virtues of compassion
and humility.

5. (b) "Prejudices are what fools use for reason."

10

"पूर्वाग्रह वे हैं जिनको मूर्ख तर्क के लिए उपयोग करते हैं।"

Prejudices refer to ones convictions which are based on no logically sound reasons. They may/may not have been acquired by experience but are definitely against the values of wisdom, justice and humanitarianism.

Here the quote refers to 'fools' those who do not apply themselves to the knowledge they receive yet accept it to form options - thus use it for reasoning.

Lack of critical thinking makes one amenable to external influence. Prejudices often manifest in society eg Distrust of other community eg Religions (Hindu - Muslim), classes eg (Rich - poor) etc.

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Here, the unthinking ingrain
them in their thoughts and
use them to conduct their
life.

way ahead

- (1) Development of critical ethos
as preached by reformers like
Gandhi, Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (2) Be perceptive but not
impressionable
- (3) Analyse from various angles.
Thus develop ones rationality
and not be a 'biased fool'

6. Ensuring that government decisions are not influenced by public officials' private interests is a growing concern. Discuss in the context of India. Also enumerate the core principles reflected by OECD guidelines for managing conflict of interest in the public sector. **10**

यह सुनिश्चित करना कि सरकारी निर्णय लोक अधिकारियों के निजी हितों से प्रभावित नहीं हों, बढ़ती चिंता का विषय है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हितों के टकराव का प्रबंधन करने हेतु OECD के दिशा-निर्देशों द्वारा परिलक्षित मूल सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

As economies diversify functions of government enlarge. As functions enlarge the persons who form the executives in the government find themselves in conflicting roles where their decision as public servants would affect their private interest as citizens, businessmen, taxpayers etc.

In India often times a regulator in a body (eg GREA) is also a promoter in another (eg MofFEC) in an crops issue.

Even since LPG reforms role of regulation and entry of private

in roles of officials where ministers have their family members bidding for contracts. Further due to lack of channels of social accountability, awareness of people, client-patron attitude, inspector raj, the challenge has deepened. We responded with code of conduct, code of ethics, voluntary disclosure, Prevention of corruption acts, rules for bidding etc. but discretion needs to be leveraged ethically. Hence OECD guidelines can help -

- (1) Transparency and disclosures
- (2) Integrity and probity.
- (3) Restricting officials from private business
- (4) Professionalism in interaction with clients - business dealers of government
- (5) Not accepting any illegitimate income source / favour from clients.

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(6) Strict enforcement

(7) Regular updation of rules.

(8) Use of technology for vigilance

7. Discuss, with examples, the significance of principles of public life as recommended by Nolan committee. Why are these principles considered as an essential set of expectations from public servants? 10

नोलन समिति द्वारा अनुशंसित सार्वजनिक जीवन के सिद्धांतों के महत्व की मोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए। इन सिद्धांतों को लोक सेवकों से की जाने वाली अपेक्षाओं का एक अनिवार्य समुच्चय (सेट) क्यों माना जाता है?

Nolan committee recommended principles for public life which would - if followed - lead to responsive accountable as well as efficient public service. They are

(1) Integrity - wholeness of values in thought, belief and action. As guardians of people public servants need to follow what they preach to generate sense of ownership, reliance in people - thus setting example for society to follow.

(2) Accountability - People being sovereign as well as masters of public servants should be answered about actions/reactions of public servants. Eg. Social audits to reveal where and why funds are used.

(3) Selflessness - where a public servant

puts public interests above his own.
Eg an officer chooses to work in
a remote area where his expertise
is needed. Thus rendering best
service to people.

Honesty - a servant of people one is
supposed to be completely honest
about act. Eg disclosure of one's own
assets, actions in case etc.

Objectivity - Every citizen is our
master as public servant. To
serve them without bias eg
communal, caste, class bias is needed.

Leadership - at several instances
eg eating food prepared by a dalit
by a collector shows setting example
by act and enthusing people.

Openness - As guardian of public
welfare, handling public assets
working with them in people's
trust, openness is necessary.

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Example reasons as to why, now a
decision to dislocate a village was
made. The benefits and
costs be openly discussed.

8. A peculiar inhuman situation exists for the people fleeing from war zones - they cannot go back to their homeland for fear of being persecuted and no country is ready to bear their burden due to various reasons. Citing contemporary examples, discuss the ethical issues involved in such situations.

10

युद्ध-क्षेत्र से पलायन करने वाले लोगों के सम्मुख एक विचित्र अमानवीय स्थिति उपस्थित होती है - वे अत्याचारों के भय से अपने गृहदेश को वापस नहीं जा सकते और कोई भी देश विभिन्न कारणों से उनका भार वहन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है। समकालीन उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए ऐसी स्थितियों में समाविष्ट नैतिक मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए।

World is seeing dislocation of people - fleeing for their lives.

Rohingyas of Myanmar, Syrian refugees - victims of ISIS, refugees from North Africa seeking to cross over to Europe face / pose following issues to humanity.

- (1) Trusteeship of global resources
which should be divided
equally among people - ~~not~~ not
divided on the basis of fictitious
walls of nation-states.
- (2) Benevolence compassion love - care
for unfortunate victims
- (3) Responsibility for ones actions

which cause such scenarios -
eg west's adventurism in middle
East

(4) Value of religion - We have just
enough religion to make us hate
but not enough to make us love
one another - Gandhi

(5) Materialism - Value of man was
reduced to his immediate identity
and nearest possibility - Rohith
Vemula. This sees refugees
as burdens.

(6) Humanitarianism as numbering
same species rather than walls
of man-made institutions.
way ahead

(1) Value education to children

(2) Reduce opportunism to deal with
unfortunate

(3) Global recognition of responsibility

(4) Solidarity

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(5) Institutions to come together

(6) "Yato Mat, Tota Pathi" - religious
brotherhood

9. As the administrator in-charge of your area, you are witness to the widespread food wastage in lavish parties as well as in restaurants and eateries, on one hand and people starving due to inability to ensure one square-meal a day, on the other. Realizing that it is not the scarcity of resources, but the habit of people that is causing paucity in availability of food, you decide that certain measures are needed to be taken in order to deal with the issue of starvation at the grassroot level. 20

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

- Identify the ethical issues involved in this case.
- What measures would you take to deal with wastage of food in your area?
- What explains this co-existence of affluence and hunger in developing countries like India?

अपने क्षेत्र के व्यवस्थापक प्रभारी के रूप में, आप देखते हैं कि एक ओर भव्य पार्टियों और साथ ही रेस्तरां व भोजनालयों में बड़े पैमाने पर खाद्य सामग्री का अपव्यय होता है, जबकि दूसरी ओर प्रतिदिन एक समय का पेटभर भोजन सुनिश्चित करने की अधमता के कारण लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं हैं। इस वास्तविकता को समझते हुए कि, भोजन की उपलब्धता में कमी का कारण संसाधनों की कमी नहीं अपितु लोगों की आदत है, आप निर्णय करते हैं कि जमीनी स्तर पर भूखमरी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों की आवश्यकता है।

दी गई स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

- इस प्रकरण में समाविष्ट नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- अपने क्षेत्र में भोजन के अपव्यय से निपटने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?
- भारत जैसे विकसित देशों में प्रचुरता और भूख का सह-अस्तित्व किस बात की व्याख्या करता है?

The issue presents that fact that inequality is a man made phenomenon not a natural one - needs - humanitarian solution.

Issues

- (1) Justice between various sections of society; fairplay.
- (2) Trusteeship
- (3) Inequality in life and usage of natural resources; Sustainability.

- (4) Virtues of love care, humanitarianism
wisdom
- (5) Government intervention for welfare
of deprived in society; respect of
the government
- (6) Compassion for weak and altruism.
- (7) Generation of 'social capital' through
looking beyond self interest
- (8) Gandhi's talisman, need-greed
-self aggrandisement issues.
- (9) Value of money is equal to happiness
not materials.
- (b) Globally 60 crore people suffer due to
hunger. \$1 trillion worth food is
wasted - would suffice to
feed them. Measures
- (1) Guidelines to be mandate that
food in public functions should be
distributed and not dumped in
garbage
- (2) Public awareness campaign - by
involving local politicians, religious
leaders.

- (1) Infrastructure for food collection and distribution developed on war footing
- (4) Incentives for people who adhere to these in terms of tax rebates
- generate instrumental conditioning.
- (5) Try to generate social influence by peer pressure in each social group - where wastes occur.
- (6) Data collection in each area - reducing wastes would enhance actions setting up virtuous cycle.
- (7) Generate a sense of ownership among people to the process by involving resident welfare associations
- (8) Enable people - hunger stricken to demand rights by picketing at dump sites where wasted food is thrown - "None are so fit to break the chains as they who wear them"

- (1) Coexistence of hunger and wastage / affluence and abject poverty are paradox of our socio-economic - political milieu.
- (2) Fall of trusteeship, compassion, empathy, kindness, benevolence in people - rise of consumerism materialism.
- (3) Social-structures like Caste, class perpetuate these phenomenon
- (4) fall of 'social capital' and loss of cooperative effort.
- (5) Failure of policies like trickle down policies which relied on growth only not inclusive growth
- (6) Lack of proper infrastructure - warehouses, distribution system.
- (7) Corrupt practices e.g. hoarding, black marketing

- (7) Seeing man as a means to an end rather than an end - as political vote banks as antagonists on communal lines.

Solution

- (1) Rivers do not drink their waters themselves, Trees do not eat their fruits, clouds do not eat the grain raised by them the wealth of noble is used solely for the benefit of other - TRUSTEESHIP.
- (2) If you want others to be happy practice compassion, If you want to be happy practice compassion
- (3) If you want real peace in the world start with children - engrain values in children
- (4) Targeted policies like NFSA.
- (5) Infrastructure - warehouses, ENam.
- (6) Crackdown on corrupt - hoarders.
- (7) Research to overcome bottlenecks in process.

10. The excluded and marginalized section of society are worst hit by globalization. Take the case of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) like Sentinelese of Andaman & Nicobar islands; their population has reduced drastically and they are facing various other problems as well. In this context answer the following questions: 20

(a) What are the challenges faced by PVTGs due to globalisation?

(b) If you are posted as a Development Officer in such an area, what will be your priorities to reduce their vulnerabilities and ensure welfare?

समाज के वहिष्कृत और सीमांत वर्ग वैश्वीकरण द्वारा सबसे बुरी तरह प्रभावित हैं। विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (PVTGs) जैसे अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के मेंटिनी लोगों का प्रकरण लें; उनकी जनसंख्या अत्यधिक कम हो गई है और साथ ही वे अन्य विभिन्न समस्याओं का भी सामना कर रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) वैश्वीकरण के कारण, PVTGs द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं?

(b) यदि आप ऐसे क्षेत्र में विकास अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाते हैं, तो उनकी सुभेद्यताओं को कम करने एवं कल्याण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आपकी प्राथमिकताएं क्या होंगी?

When the rich fight the rich
it is the poor who die.
Globalisation reflects this where
fight is competition for wealth

Issues

- (1) Materialism over spiritualism
- (2) Wealth v/s welfare
- (3) Fall of justice, empathy, love-care, compassion as virtues
- (4) Need-greed dichotomy which also affects our own next generation.
— environmental degradation.

- (5) Reduced space for others to develop proper and live happily
- (6) Trusteeship
- (7) Role of society, government and welfare state
- (8) Inclusive growth development - equitable distribution of pie
- Amartya sen.

Problems.

- (1) Society sees them as verities and as outdated irrelevant cultures as it tries to ape west in the name of modernism.
- (2) Quest for resources has seen their land being grabbed - environment being polluted
- (3) The onslaught of English has reduced the base of their languages
- (4) Government has lagged in rehabilitation of development-affected tribals.
- (5) Climate change as a result of

transport potentiation due to global value chain, transport markets affects them the worst.

- (6) Expanding cities and shrinking forests have pushed them deeper into forests - leading to man animal conflict - higher infections - eg AIDS, Ebola
- (7) Here they are forced to give up their culture and taken to 'supposedly' urban practices which yield incomes. Poor skills condemn them to poverty.
- (8) Loss of traditional knowledge eg - medicinal of herbs; lack of proper services by economy condemns them to death, poverty where government steps to regulation and private sees them as unviable

(g) Their minor products, handicrafts are less valued today as cheap products are imported → poverty.

(c) Solutions.

(1) Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas

Nehru said they should be allowed to develop as per their genius - not enforced modernisation.

(2) Use of articles 14, 15, 16, 29, 30 to protect their culture. NCST, NSTFOL, forest rights act need to be implemented

(3) None are so fit to break the "chain as they who wear them" - Socio-economic empowerment by MDR, Stand up India, Tribal Kaat in Delhi, National SC/ST herbs, Skill India etc.

(4) The purpose of government is to make it easy for people to do good and difficult to do evil - GLADSTONE

crackdown on poachers, mafia, smugglers, corporate - bureaucratic nexus.

- (5) Equity should be the overarching concern of any democratic polity worth its name - provision health, education, other local infrastructure needed
- (6) Generate awareness in urban people about their negative externality on other - to leverage trusteeship, compassion of them
- (7) Cooperate with NGOs in awareness creation among them of their rights
- (8) Data collection for evidence based research / policy formulation implementation.

11. Undercover journalism exposes injustices, negligence, corruption and wrongdoing and yet going undercover to expose wrongdoing remains controversial. But, undercover journalists contend that they are fulfilling a fundamental duty of finding truth through their journalism. They argue that public enlightenment is the forerunner of justice and the foundation of democracy and the duty of the journalist is to further those ends by seeking truth and providing a fair and comprehensive account of events and issues. So, there are some supporters of this kind of journalism, which sometimes infringe the privacy of individuals. However, some journalists also urge avoiding surreptitious methods of gathering information except when traditional open methods will not yield information vital to the public. In this context, answer the following questions: 20

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the practice of undercover journalism?

(b) Do you support the practice of undercover investigation by journalists? Give reasons in support of your answer.

गुप्त पत्रकारिता (अंडरकवर जर्नलिज्म) अन्याय, लापरवाही, भ्रष्टाचार और गलत कार्यों को उजागर करती है लेकिन फिर भी गलत कार्यों को उजागर करने के लिए गुप्त रूप से कार्य करना विवादाम्पद बना हुआ है। हालांकि, गुप्त पत्रकारों का तर्क है कि वे अपनी पत्रकारिता के माध्यम से मजबूत को उजागर करने का एक मौलिक कर्तव्य पूरा कर रहे हैं। उनका तर्क है कि सार्वजनिक प्रबोधन न्याय का अग्रदूत और लोकतंत्र की नींव है और पत्रकारों का कर्तव्य सत्य की खोज और घटनाओं एवं मुद्दों की निष्पक्ष व व्यापक जानकारी प्रदान करके इन ध्येयों को आगे बढ़ाना है। इसलिए, इस प्रकार की पत्रकारिता के कुछ ऐसे समर्थक हैं, जो कभी-कभी व्यक्तियों की निजता का भी उल्लंघन करते हैं। हालांकि, कुछ पत्रकार सूचना एकत्रित करने के निंदनीय तरीकों से वचने का आग्रह भी करते हैं, सिवाय जबकि पारंपरिक खुले तरीकों से जनता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सूचना नहीं मिलती है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) गुप्त पत्रकारिता के आचरण में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) क्या आप पत्रकारों द्वारा गुप्त जांच के आचरण का समर्थन करते हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण बताइए।

The dilemma presents issues of private interest v/s public welfare

Issues are Journalistic ethics.

(1) *Professionalism and work practices*

(2) *Public interest to know the truth that affects them.*

- (3) Use of public funds.
 - (4) exposure of corruption - thus creating deterrence to corrupt
 - (5) Rights of people to privacy - Article 29.
 - (6) Genuine work v/s sensationalisation
 - (7) Truth, justice, common good
 - (8) Ends / means dichotomy.
 - (9) Journalism - challenges to journalists in over cover journalism - their safety by going under cover.
 - (10) Role of government and civil society to regulate the practice for maximum happiness to maximum number of people
- Stakeholders - ① The crime donor / who undergoes sting operation
- ② Society
- (3) government (4) Journalist.

- (b) The practice has its pros and cons.
- (1) Pros
Exposure of truth. Gandhiji said
"Truth never hurts a cause that is just". Hence it should be allowed
 - (2) Journalists do public service yet face private danger - of Gauri Lankesh. Whistle blown law yet is not implemented. Any thing that help them do their job is welcome
 - (3) Evidence collection - which might not be possible otherwise
 - (4) "Fear has it use" - Gandhi
- create deterrence in mind of corrupt - reform society for better
 - (5) Right to know of people upheld - where power asymmetry subverts it - especially private sector which avoids RTI; same for political parties.

Cons.

- (1) "Everything you add to the truth subtracts from the truth" - selective recording and doctored videos can do harm
- (2) Sensationalisation by media for TRPs turn the benefits upside down
- (3) Criminals use these via paid media for political ends.
- (4) Overall decline of journalistic ethics is known.
- (5) Reduce faith of people in honest coverage after biased stings.
- (6) Not everyone has the wherewithal to fight wrongful defamation by judicial means - leading to further power asymmetry.
- (7) Right to privacy - violated would further lead to higher demands of society thus

further enhancing such a vicious circle.

- (8) often evidence is rejected in courts due to dubious circumstances - procedural issues - reducing utility way ahead
 - (1) Regulation by independent non political body
 - (2) Development of protocols for operations.
 - (3) Legal framework so that evidence is proper
 - (4) Deterrent punishment to journalists who violate for self interest
 - (5) Technological empowerment of enforcement to check validity of evidence submitted.
 - (6) Public awareness to reject - sensationalisation
- Thus, regulation is best for common good.

12. You are the chief executive of ABC Ltd., an automotive component manufacturing company. Until recently, all of your production plants were located in City X. However, the cost of production has risen, causing profits to decline. A number of factors have led to an increase in the production costs. First, the union representing the workers in your plant waged a successful strike resulting in increased salary and benefits. A second factor has been imposition of stringent environmental regulations. Shareholders are concerned about the declining fortunes of the company. Many of the competitors have moved their operations to less-developed cities, where the operating costs are less than in City X. ABC Ltd. is a major employer in the city where it is located, and you know that a plant closure will cause economic dislocation in the city.

20

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the ethical issues involved in this case?
(b) How can the interests of different stakeholders be reconciled in this case?

आप वाहनों के कलपुर्जे विनिर्मित करने वाली एक कंपनी ABC लिमिटेड के मुख्य कार्यकारी हैं। अभी हाल तक, आपके सभी उत्पादन संयंत्र शहर X में अवस्थित थे। हालांकि, उत्पादन की लागत बढ़ गई है, जिससे लाभ गिर गया है। उत्पादन लागत में कई कारकों से वृद्धि हुई है। सबसे पहला, आपके संयंत्र में श्रमिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली यूनियन ने सफलतापूर्वक हड़ताल की, जिससे वेतन और उनके लाभ बढ़ गए। एक दूसरा कारक कठोर पर्यावरणीय विनियमों का आगोषण रहा है। शेयरधारक, कंपनी के अंधकारमय भविष्य को लेकर चिंतित हैं। कई प्रतिस्पर्धियों ने अपना परिचालन कम-विकसित शहरों में स्थानांतरित कर दिया है, जहां शहर X की तुलना में परिचालन लागत कम है। ABC लिमिटेड जहां अवस्थित है, वहां वह एक प्रमुख नियोक्ता है। आप जानते हैं कि संयंत्र बंद होना शहर में आर्थिक अव्यवस्था का कारण बनेगा।

इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?
(b) इस प्रकरण में विभिन्न हितधारकों के हितों में सामंजस्य कैसे स्थापित किया जा सकता है?

The issue presents the following ethical issues

- (1) Environmental ethics
- (2) Corporate governance
- (3) Social impact - public interest in city.

- (4) Profit motive of corporate
- (5) Regulatory arbitrage as a corporate tactic - Competition.
- (6) Justice, benevolence, trusteeship.
- (7) Fundamental duties of citizen under article 51 A(9) to protect environment
- (8) Management - labour cordial relation - interpersonal relations.
- (9) Responsibility as a chief to board and share holders.

Following solutions lie -

- (1) Move to other city

Merits

- (1) Reduced cost due to labour environment
- (2) Value saved for shareholders.

Demerits

- (1) Escapist idea where regulatory arbitrage is exploited - same is done by west
- (2) Social impact neglected
- (3) Eventually cost will rise in new city.

- (4) Will not lead to be mean & want to be - violation of fortitude, professional ethics of reform and corporate governance

Approach - 2

Resign

Merits

- 1) Situation avoided

Demerits

- (1) Dereliction of duty
- (2) Blot on my resume.
- (3) Failure of virtues of fortitude

Approach - 3

- Stay and reorient practices to reduce losses. Generate profits and capture market.

Solution.

- (1) Order a thorough analysis where product inefficiencies can be cut

- (2) Hold renegotiations with trade unions in light of new facts - reduce inefficiency, generate employment
- (3) Involve government to reduce knowledge asymmetry.
- (4) Seek tax rebate, interest reduction on loans in view of social impact.
- (5) Since I am the only producer in the region - Capture market by awareness generation - better outreach to customers, better service thus generate profits at low margin.
- (6) Involve in CSR to generate further welfare. good reputation thus deepen economic-social welfare - customers of tomorrow to be captured.
- (7) Use green technology eg- recycle water power-solar, rainwater harvesting

Reduce costs.
(8) Report transparently based
on sound economic analysis
how these practices would help
save the company as well as
city. - win win for all.

"In struggling with misfortune
lie the true proof of virtue"
- Shakespeare

Neither money, power, nor name
nor fame, nor learning,
it is the character that
cleaves through adamant
walls of difficulties -
Swami Vivekananda

"One has to carry people with
one" - Pandit Nehru

Thus balance Shareholders as
well as Stakeholders' interests.

13. You are posted as a District Education Officer (DEO) in a Maoist affected district. You have been specifically given the responsibility to work on the literacy mission. After reading the education reports and doing field visits, you find that the number of out of school children has increased drastically and the motivation among students and teachers is also low. While certain basic infrastructure is already in place, the major hurdle in attracting students to these schools include the attitude of inhabitants towards education and the security risks involved in sending children to schools. Given the situation, answer the following questions:

(a) Analyse the reasons behind such an attitude. 20

(b) As a DEO, what are the steps that you would take in order to increase the school attendance and change the prevalent attitude of inhabitants towards education?

आप एक माओवाद प्रभावित जिले में जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी (DEO) के रूप में तैनात हैं। आपको विशेष रूप से साक्षरता मिशन पर काम करने का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है। शिक्षा प्रतिवेदन (रिपोर्ट) पढ़ने और जमीनी स्तर पर दौरा करने के बाद, आप पाते हैं कि स्कूली शिक्षा से वंचित होने वाले बच्चों (आउट ऑफ स्कूल चिल्ड्रेन) की संख्या में काफी वृद्धि हुई है और छात्रों व शिक्षकों में प्रेरणा की भी कमी है। जहां कुछ आधारभूत अवसंरचना पहले से ही विद्यमान है, वहीं इन स्कूलों में छात्रों को आकर्षित करने में आड़े आने वाली प्रमुख बाधाओं में शिक्षा के प्रति स्थानीय निवासियों का दृष्टिकोण और बच्चों के स्कूल भेजने में सम्मिलित सुरक्षा जोखिम सम्मिलित हैं।

इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकार की अभिवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(b) DEO के रूप में, स्कूल में उपस्थिति बढ़ाने और शिक्षा के प्रति स्थानीय निवासियों के प्रचलित अभिवृत्ति को बदलने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे?

Issue presents typical development, security challenges in LWE. People are reluctant. Maoists use this to deepen their grip. Government needs to act decisively and innovatively.

Issues

- (1) Role of government in public welfare - security development,
- (2) faith in government in people

- (3) Use of funds for welfare
- (4) Social attitudes - and how to change them.
- (5) Inclusive growth and development
- (6) Work ethic and professional values for reform.
- (7) Compassion for weaker sections.
- (8) Article - 14 - "Equal protection of law".

Stakeholders

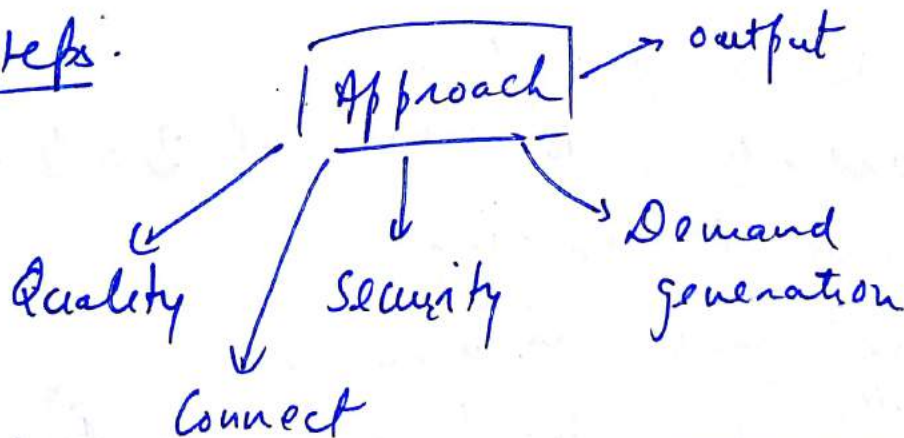
People, government, Maoists and myself

Reasons for such attitude

- (1) Education seen as aesthetic rather than necessity - due to low returns - jobs in cities.
- (2) Maoists target these initiatives to isolate people - perpetuate self
- (3) Poor service delivery, infrastructure

- reduces interest and quality
- thus setting up a cycle
- (4) Lack of awareness regarding utility of knowledge, government initiative, trust in governments
 - (5) Corruption in these areas is rampant - further reduces faith in State initiatives
 - (6) Lack of motivated manpower to reduce such chasms between people
 - (7) Top down initiatives have their limitation.
 - (8) Lack of person to person connection of officers with people

(5) Steps.



Quality -

- (1) Attract trained teachers via remunerative salaries and securities. Coordinate with district administration for
- (2) Infrastructure to be developed so that people would feel safe and cared for thus connect with government

Security

- (1) Coordinate with security forces - police, CRPF etc. to provide enhanced security for children - thus alleviating parents' fears.

Demand generation

- (1) Coordinate with panchayat leaders to generate awareness
- (2) Use social influence via authority, likeability of leaders.

Use residents of the area who have succeeded. Attract officers from the area to talk to people

- (3) Coordinate with local bodies to decentralise primary education via small school with 1km or even smaller radius. This would generate demand

Output to outcomes

- (1) To be tracked and monitored and reformed/improved iteratively.

- (2) Skilling teachers

Connect with people

- (1) Coordinate with other departments for outreach / connect with people on a human level - so that they develop trust.

- (2) Value traditional knowledge - incorporate it in learning in schools for deepened trust

- (3) Generate ownership by requesting locally.

14. Mr. Pradeep is a senior civil servant in the central government and is involved in the budgeting department. In the course of performing his duties, he comes to know about diversion of funds earmarked for SC/ST sub-plan for other purposes. While he is not directly responsible for this aspect of the budget, he raised his concerns to the department concerned. He also learns that the minister responsible as well as senior most civil servants are aware of the practice and have given tacit approval for it. Soon thereafter, Pradeep was summoned to talk on the issue and was told that since the matter is not within his jurisdiction, he should 'keep his nose out of it'. After much soul searching, Pradeep decided to obey his supervisors by leaving the matter alone. Based on the information given, answer the following questions:

20

(a) Elaborate on the internal dissonance that Pradeep faces in the given situation.

(b) On what basis can the decision of Pradeep be justified?

(c) Had you been in Pradeep's place, what would have been the course of action chosen by you? Recognise the merits and demerits, if any.

श्री प्रदीप केंद्र सरकार में एक वरिष्ठ सिविल सेवक हैं और बजट निर्माण विभाग में जुड़े हैं। अपने कर्तव्यों के निष्पादन के दौरान, उन्हें SC/ST उप-योजना के लिए निर्धारित फंड का अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग करने (डायवर्जन) के संबंध में पता चलता है। जबकि, वह बजट के इस पहलू के लिए सीधे उत्तरदायी नहीं है, लेकिन वह संबंधित विभाग के समक्ष अपनी चिंताएं उठाते हैं। उन्हें यह भी पता चलता है कि उत्तरदायी मंत्री के साथ-साथ वरिष्ठतम सिविल सेवक इस परिपाटी से अवगत हैं और उन्होंने इसके लिए मौन स्वीकृति दी हुई है। इसके शीघ्र बाद, इस मुद्दे पर बात करने के लिए प्रदीप को बुलाया गया और उन्हें बताया गया कि चूंकि यह प्रकरण उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में नहीं है, इसलिए उन्हें 'इसमें अपनी टांग नहीं अड़ानी' चाहिए। काफी आत्मविश्लेषण के बाद, प्रदीप ने इस प्रकरण को छोड़ अपने पर्यवेक्षकों के आदेश का पालन करने का निर्णय लिया।

दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) दी गई स्थिति में प्रदीप द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले आंतरिक असंगति (विरोधाभास) का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।
(b) किम आधार पर प्रदीप का निर्णय उचित ठहराया जा सकता है?
(c) यदि आप प्रदीप के स्थान पर होते, आपके द्वारा चुनी जाने वाली कार्यवाही क्या होती? गुणों-अवगुणों की पहचान कीजिए, यदि कोई हो।

The issue presents challenges seen in public service and how pusillanimous officers are silenced.

Issues faced by Pradeep -

- (1) Challenges of corruption - utilisation of public funds
- (2) Responsibility as a citizen, public servant
- (3) Values of courage, justice, compassion.
- (4) Professionalism to reform the system.
- (5) Conscience as a guide of ethics
- (6) Truth as the highest good - and speaking truth to power.

Hence these influence him to disclose the issue

however.

- (1) Values of confidentiality
- (2) Protecting self from reprisal
- (3) Face of government in society and its respect dignity would get tarnished
- (4) No jurisdiction reduces his remit of action
The dissuade him from acting.

the basis on which his decision is justified is

- (1) Respect for government would be tarnished in society if he whistles blows - this would further create mistrust and difficulty for honest servants -
- (2) As a junior officer he would face powerful reprisal of seniors could create unfriendly work environment for him
- (3) Could be used by politicians for sensationalisation
- (4) He would be questioned of how he came to know; would question his own focus as he is concerned with other departments not his job -
- (5) Eventually people should be empowered to demand accountability - internal disclosures are

However he is not justified to back out.

My course of action

- (1) Report the matter to vigilance departments as well as police for personal security.
- (2) As the investigation proceeds - cooperate fully about how, why & know.
- (3) Cooperate with civil society to educate the SCs / STs about how they should demand social responsibility from government.
- (4) If the internal vigilance investigation is manipulated - I would be forced to whistle blow as last choice.

Merits

- (1) Values of justice, fortitude, honesty, integrity upheld
- (2) Public interest protected
- (3) Professional values to reform the system.

- (4) Public dignity of government protected.
- (5) Public is empowered to deal with government - demand accountability.
- (6) Corrupt are punished - correct work precedent set.

Demerits

- (1) Reprisal may follow - In struggling with misfortune lies true proof of virtue
- (2) Pressure would deepen on me -
 "To be outspoken is easy if we don't wait to speak the whole truth" - Gandhi
 "Truth is truth, even if you are in a minority of one" - Gandhi
- (3) This could cause loss of face of exposed - I tried my best to avoid it. But, here public interest is paramount.