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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	142194
Center	PUNE	Date	4/10/17.

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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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

Patriarchy believes in the superiority of men over women in all spheres of life. Indian society is essentially a patriarchal one in practice as well as theory. Patriarchy leads to gender inequality. for example - The instances of female foeticide or not sending girls to school are prevalent in our society.

These evils originate from the family. A boy in a family observes the way his mother and sister are treated by elders since ~~the~~ his childhood. These evils become a fact of life for him and he sees nothing wrong in these evils.

The ethical framework has to be based on the belief of equality of men and women. All the false notions of gendered roles, superiority or inferiority should be banished from public life.

Along with belief, there should be a feeling of solidarity in the society and a desire to work toward women empowerment to tackle the evil of patriarchy and gender inequality.

Schemes like 'Beti Bachao
Beti Padhao' are steps in the right direction.

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

Law to gain legitimacy should have a force of enforceability. following factors drive people to take law in their hands →

- 1) No fear of punishment for breach of law.
- 2) Tardy justice delivery system and lack of faith in judiciary and law enforcement agencies for implementation of law.
- 3) Justice, even if delivered is not seen to be delivered due to quantum of punishment being very small in most of the cases.
- 4) A natural urge to do justice by oneself rather than depending on ab system.

Ways to address mob justice →

- 1] Incidences of mob justice should be investigated in a fair manner and people should be punished for breach of law.
- 2] sensitizing the people police to handle mobs.
- 3] creating awareness regarding the processes available in case of injustice and working towards expediting the delivery of justice.
- 4] creating ward level committees to prevent the incidences of mob justice.
- 5] At the end, the processes like mob justice are not based on rule of law and have no place in democracy.

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

Democracy is considered as a form of government 'of the people, by the people and for the people'.

Democracy rests on the general will, on the principle of popular sovereignty.

Democracy is not just a form of government but a way of life. Democracy should also be guided by the same moral and ethical principles like fairness, justice, liberty which are valued in a civilised society.

Democratic government facilitates the development and growth of society by delivering essential services like education, healthcare.

Democracy provides for freedom of expression, through which an Individual could work towards the betterment of society.

Democracy is not mobocracy.
It is governed by certain rules and laws. It makes difficult for a person who wants to abuse his position. for example → Corrupt governments are overthrown in elections.

To Conclude, Democracy nourishes what is good and stems what is bad.

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

John Stuart Mill is one of the greatest champions of liberty. He considers freedom of speech and expression as central to the manifestation of liberty. According to Mill, every person should have this freedom. He advocates that even a mad man should be given a right to speak.

As per Mill, if a person is saying something, if it is wrong, then he will correct himself. If it is right, then society will correct itself.

Mill believed that true democracy is direct democracy.

But representative democracy is the best practicable form of democracy.

According to Mill, representatives would be able to take decisions in more efficient, cost effective and time saving manner.

Mill wanted to protect democracy from becoming mobocracy. He even gave the principle of weighted voting so that propertied class will have more than one vote.

Mill believed in stability and peace over revolution. He is termed as 'reluctant democrat' precisely for this argument.

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

Nuclear weapons were thought of as a deterrent under the mutually assured destruction (MAD) theory. As per Ronald Reagan, USA maintains peace through strength.

India went nuclear to avoid nuclear blackmail from its neighbouring countries like Pakistan and China.

Even if look at nuclear weapons from an ethical perspective, the assumption of deterrence may not always hold true. Nuclear weapons have capacity to destroy the entire globe in case of nuclear war.

Ethically, there could be other ways of avoiding wars like based

of principles of Panchsheel, like →
respect of mutual sovereignty,
non-interference etc.

Nuclear weapons have been
used more as a threatening tool
by superpowers.

The world should move towards
a universal disarmament. so that
peace, brotherhood and harmony
prevails over war, hatred and,
suspicion.

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

Administration is carrying out tasks assigned to an agency. leadership of the organisation decides on the way of carrying out those tasks.

Traits of an effective leader and importance of leadership in public service →

- 1] Selfless → The leader should always allow greater public interest over personal interests
- 2] Objectivity → without any prejudice or stereotyping, working towards betterment of society.
- 3] Honesty → bringing truthfulness in working which is a solid foundation for effectiveness of service delivery.

4] Accountability → It provides for fixing the responsibility. ~~and~~

5] A part from these traits, a leader must be decisive, smart, responsive, Compassionate and competent.

for example, In case of public service distribution system, a efficient and honest civil servant could ensure effective public ~~delivery~~ service delivery.

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

Emotional intelligence is reasoning
with emotions and using emotions
to reason with people.

In case of civil servants he has
to understand the emotions of
himself, regulate his emotions,
keep calm and compose in tense
situation. All these qualities are
manifestations of Emotional Intelligence.
(EI)

EI also helps in working with
the diversity of employees. Understanding
their grievances, motivating them
for work, creating a conducive
work environment etc.

EI has be enhanced through
following ways →

1] Resocialisation → understanding

the emotions of people is as a part of society not detached from it.

1] Meditation → ~~It helps to concentrate~~
~~better on the non-verbal cues of~~
~~person.~~

2] Meditation → It helps in maintaining
calm and peace of mind.

3] Training, workshops and lectures. →
It could help to improve the
interpersonal skills.

To conclude, Emotional Intelligence
is as important as knowledge and
expertise for a civil servant.

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

Accountability is the facet of rule of law. It can be defined as answerability and responsibility for actions taken by an individual or a group or organisation.

Mechanisms for promoting accountability

- 1] Openness → open exchange of information regarding the work.
- 2] Transparency → clear delineation of scope of work and the hierarchy in the organisation.
- 3] E-governance → use of technology to keep track of the procedure.
- 4] Social audit → To promote audits by participation of citizens, NGOs etc.

problems in government service to
ensure accountability →

1] The decision making is not concentrated
in the hands of a single individual
but the power is more diffused
among various departments.

2] many decisions are justified under
the discretionary power of government
officials.

3] Many a times, information is not
provided or vague information is
provided which impedes any
investigation.

To Conclude, Government
processes should be made more and
more transparent, technology driven
for effective public service delivery

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. 10
- (a) "The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated."

The above quotation is essentially about the value of compassion a society, a nation should have even towards animals.

Animals benefit society in a number of ways. Cows, buffalos provide the milk, which is important for nutritional security of children.

~~The~~ Animals unlike Humans can not form groups and demand to be treated kindly and with respect. They are the most vulnerable ones.

Principles of morality are true irrespective of the object towards which they are directed.

Moral principles direct us to be grateful towards the animal

for the service they provide us,
to be Compassionate towards them.

A nation which treats its
animal with love and care could
be said to have progressed
on moral, ethical considerations and
consist of a truly civilised society.

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

10

Prejudices are judgements made about an object without looking to facts. Prejudices could be considered as opinions which are not based on any reasons.

Prejudices leads to stereotyping of individuals. For example, a prejudice towards a female can construct a stereotype of them being weak genders.

A wise person will never hold any ~~per~~ prejudices. Prejudices detach us from reality. It impedes the progress of society at large.

To be open and adaptable to change are hallmark of a progressive society. Fools never use their

reason and instead use
their prejudices to reason with
their opinions.

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

Government officials have large discretionary powers due to their nature of work. Many a times their decisions are influenced by their personal interests.

The reasons could be lack of integrity, accountability, openness, transparency in decision making ~~power~~ process. With the urbanisation, the cost of living has increased manifold but the remuneration of government employees has not risen commensurately.

Laws, rules and regulation are not strong to prevent official from taking personal interest

motivated decisions,

OECD guidelines for managing
conflict of interest are as follow →

- 1] More than one eye for decision
making process.
- 2] Making the system more transparent,
accountable and open.
- 3] Use of technology.
- 4] Increase in remuneration of
employer.
- 5] Audits of the work.
- 6] oath of office should include more
focus on integrity.

To conclude, internal regulations
like morals will always be more
effective than external rules.

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

Nolan Committee has focused on value development ~~on~~ in public officials. The principles are as follow :-

1] Selflessness → It will resolve conflict of interest. For example → a officer ~~be~~ having a monetary gain in a decision making will 1st weigh the public gain of that decision. Similarly principles like Integrity, openness, objectivity, impartiality, transparency, Honesty, accountability are important in public life.

public servants always deal with large amount of public funds and have wide discretionary powers.

They have to adhere to the principles of public life because their ultimate aim is public service.

These principles will help is in creating a conducive environment for effective public service delivery. They allow administrators to work towards betterment of society.

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

for the people of war torn countries, it becomes very difficult to find a refuge in any other country.

currently refugees from Syria and Rohingya refugees from Myanmar are finding it difficult to get refuge in other countries.

Ethical issues involved →

- The principle 'non-refoulement' is a principle of customary international law but government brands the refugees as a source of terrorism and refuse them entry into their country.

2] The dilemma is between national security and humanitarian universalism.

3] It could also be considered that refugees will eat into resources meant for the host country population.

4] Countries of Europe and USA are opposing the refugees on grounds of xenophobia.

5] Nationalist forces look at migration of refugees as a cultural invasion on native culture.

There is a need to balance the genuine fears of host countries with the humanitarian assistance the refugees need today.

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

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?

Stakeholders involved →

- 1) Myself, as administrator incharge whose responsibility is to ensure welfare of people.
- 2) The Poor people, who are unable to afford one square meal a day.
- 3) The affluent people, who are responsible even if unintentionally, to the wastage of food.
- 4) Government, who should work to bring equity and social justice in society.

a) Ethical issues involved →

- 1) conflict between right to food and right to spend money.

2) As an administrator, the issue is a conflict between allowing free choice to citizens vs intervention by the administration.

3) Right to privacy is also an ethical issue in given context.

4) The dilemma is also regarding the way in which administration should intervene, through rules and regulation or through Consultation.

b) ways to deal with food wastage →

1) creating awareness and sensitizing affluent people through mass awareness campaigns can help.

2) Taking help of NGOs to collect the leftover food in such events for distributing to the poor.

3) children should be sensitized through lectures in school. They could act as a ambassador for this cause.

- 4) Use of newspapers, radio and other mass communication avenues to generate ~~st~~ force towards this cause.
- 5) Framing rules, regulations for the eateries and restaurants for avoiding food wastage and strict enforcement and punishment for ~~non-compliance~~ non-adherence.

C] Co-existence of affluence and hunger in developing country like India.

- 1) The answer lies in the income inequality among Indian^s people.
- 2) The fruits of development are not shared in an equitable manner.
- 3) The state machinery has failed in the delivery of essential services like food, health and education.
- 4) Even after enactment of progressive legislations like National food security Act (2013), its implementation is plagued by corruption and leakages.

Way forward
our aim should be to work towards
creating an egalitarian society based
on the values of justice and liberty
enshrined in the preamble of our
Constitution.

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?

Introduction to the Context →
Globalisation has made the world a 'global village'. Globalisation per se is not bad. But, the neo-liberal globalisation which works on the principle of survival of fittest and extinction of marginalised has created problems. Globalisation has in fact reinforced the inequalities and deprivation present in societies.

- a) Challenges faced by PVTGs due to globalisation.
- 1) They have an existential threat due to invasion of MNCs on their pristine and isolated places in search of natural resources like timber, Coal etc.

2) Exploitation of their indigenous knowledge without giving them due recognition has been practised by many pharmaceutical companies. In fact, they are being prevented from accessing their livelihood sources like forest produce, fruits etc., since they have all been commercialised.

3) Tourism industry and development of factories in these areas have led to environmental degradation because of lack of regulations and enforceability of laws.

b] Policies for PVTGs welfare →
1) First priority will be to stop the environmental degradation since that has a long term impact on the livelihood of the PVTGs. I will ensure strict implementation of environmental laws and will urge the factories to limit their

emissions so as to bring them within permissible limits.

2] I would work towards creating basic civic amenities like school, hospitals and Community welfare centres for the benefit of PVTGs

3]. The tourism industry ~~lead~~ will be regulated and will be taxed sufficiently to fund the welfare of PVTGs.

4] The traditional practices of PVTGs are protected by Indian Constitution. I will review the safeguards that are in place and strengthen their implementation.

5] Generating awareness and making PVTGs empowered will require a special drive by district administration and civil society groups.

6] PVTGs are dependent on the minor forest produce for their livelihood. I will work toward implementation of forests right act (2006) in the region so that security of land and livelihood is guaranteed to them.

way forward :-

The real challenge lies in bringing them in the mainstream and equipping them with skills and education so that they are empowered. The welfare of the weakest section of society should be a top priority for the state.

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.

Stakeholders →

- 1) Journalists who believe in ends justify the means theory.
- 2) Journalist who are cautious of using surreptitious methods and advocate using only as last resort.
- 3) Government, who has to ensure press freedom as well as right to privacy to citizens.
- 4) Society at large, which believes that fairness and truth along with privacy should balance each other.

- a) Ethical issues
 - 1) Ends vs Means, ~~That~~ i.e. deontological perspective vs Consequentialist perspective.
 - 2) Conflict between fairness, truth, justice and right to privacy ~~of~~
 - 3) Journalist ethics themselves are not clear on whether truth gets precedence or fundamental rights of citizens has precedence.
 - 4) Public enlightenment is sole prerogative of media or there are other channels through which it can happen.
 - 5) Conflict between legality and ethics.

b) My stand on the issue →

Pros of supporting undercover investigation →

1) Injustice, corruption, wrongdoing and negligence would be exposed leading to a deterrent effect.

2) It could lead to increasing transparency and accountability and a more responsive and sensitive polity and administration.

3) would strengthen democracy and as truth and fairness will be the guiding principles of public policy.

4) It is a fundamental duty of fourth pillar of Indian democracy towards public enlightenment.

Cons of supporting undercover investigation →

1) Could be abused by immoral and unethical journalist for blackmailing and could bring in criminal elements

- 2) It encroaches on the fundamental right to privacy of the citizens.
- 3) It could lead to undermining of honest decision making by public servants.
- 4) As right to information act (2006) is in force, Journalist should ~~use~~ make use of this act to unearth corruption and could bring pressure through mass awareness campaign to amend the act where it is failing to satisfy the objective.

To Conclude, investigative journalism, when all other avenues of information gathering are closed, could be permitted but ~~with~~ it should be only for honest purpose and to uphold truth and fairness.

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?

Stakeholders →

- 1) Myself, chief executive of company who is responsible for the growth of company and is answerable to shareholders of company.
- 2) Labourers, who have got a hike in salary but their livelihood could be lost in case of closure of plant.
- 3) The city as a whole, could lose on economic front as demand in market will go down.
- 4) Government, for them environmental concern and employment both are equally important.

- a) Ethical issues involved →
- 1) Profit of Company vs the livelihood of the workers.
 - 2) Environmental concerns vs employment generation and maintenance concerns.
 - 3) Benefit of the shareholders vs possible distress to the workers and the city as a whole.
 - 4) Conflict between remaining in competition vs loyalty towards the workers. responsibility towards workers.
- b) Interests of different stakeholders to be reconciled →
- 1) Instead of moving all the production plants only the ones which are necessary to remain competitive could be moved. This would reduce the distress.

- 2) workers could be made aware of the finances of the company and instead of cutting down on the salary could be asked to work for extra hours.
- 3) I will try to bring in new technology which could offset the impact of environmental regulations.
- 4) Asking local government and state government to provide subsidies for power, water or tax concessions so as to remain financially viable.
- 5) Allaying the fears of shareholders.
To conclude, there has to be a multistakeholder, multipronged solution to reconcile the interests of various stakeholders.

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?

Stakeholders →

- 1) As district education officer it is my duty to improve the level and quality of education.
- 2) The children, who should get education as that is the only way for their development.
- 3) Maoist, who want to keep people illiterate so that they can spread their false propaganda without being questioned.
- 4) Government, which believes in providing education to every child.
- 5) Teachers, who are low on motivation.

6) Parents, who fear maoist insurgents.
~~and~~

a) Reasons for attitude against education.

1) Being illiterate themselves, parents fail to understand the liberating power of education, and the benefits of it.

2) Parents who have not seen development in their area in terms of healthcare, roads, electricity does not believe in government. i.e. trust deficit.

3) They have fear of maoist, as maoist are a potent security threat.

4) They do not see any usefulness of education as they mostly rely on traditional livelihood practices like collecting forest produce etc.

- b) steps to be taken →
- 1) I will first of all try to create awareness among students and teachers regarding the importance of education and the commitment of government towards it.
 - 2) The security aspect could be taken care by the help of central armed police forces.
 - 3) students could be rewarded for attending schools. In addition to mid-day meal programme certain essential household items could also be distributed to the students.
 - 4) Teachers could be given extra allowance and assurance of security to motivate them to teach the students.

- 5) Parents' attitude could be changed by making them aware of what all changes education can bring about in the lives of people. Some successful pilot programmes could be showcased to them.

To conclude, Education has the power to root out the evil of Maoist insurgency, to bring development to undeveloped parts of country and help in national integration.

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

Stakeholders →

- 1) Pradeep, a senior civil servant who raised the issue but ultimately gave way to organisational ethics of loyalty.
- 2) SC/ST, funds earmarked for them are being diverted, it will further reinforce their backwardness.
- 3) The minister and other civil servants, who want to maintain the status quo.

- a) Internal dissonance of Pradeep. →
- 1) Pradeep has worked on budget preparation and understands the importance of funds for SC/ST.
- 2) If the funds are diverted to other purposes, it is against the principles of budgeting and the whole process is vitiated. is
- 3) Pradeep had to choose between his Conscience and his professional ethics.
- 4) Pradeep is experience a dissonance as the ~~matter~~ course of action is against the values of fairness and justice which any moral person will hold dear.

- b) Justification for Pradeep's action →
- Even though the action seems ethically wrong there can be some justifications for the course of action as follows :-

1) The matter was not in his jurisdiction. Interfering in someone else's work amounts to breach of ~~discipline~~ ~~discipline~~ organisational structure principles.

2) Even if he would pursued the matter, as the minister himself has given tacit approval to it, nothing much would have happened apart from shunting out of Pradeep out of budgeting department.

3)

Course of action →

I would have approached the minister and explained him the political consequences and the breach of constitutional principles such practice involves.

Mexit! →

My conscience would not prick me and

regardless of the outcome, I will
have peace with myself.

- 2) The practice of diversion of funds
may actually stop.

Demerits :-

- 1) The minister concern could order my
transfer to some other department
2) other senior officials may not hold
me in good stead.

- 2) I could have written a report to
Prime ministers office or ~~dis~~ would
have turned a whistleblower.

Merits ->

- 1) The matter will not be brushed under
the carpet.

Demerit.

- 1) Against organisational integrity and loyalty.
2) Could be dismissed from the service !
for breach of Code of Conduct.

To Conclude, Doing nothing and leaving the matter alone would be dereliction of duty which in itself is a crime and unethical and immoral.