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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG.	Registration Number	36473
Center	ORN	Date	1/10/17

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:

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

पितृसत्ता 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 पितृसत्ता के मुद्दे का व्यवस्थित समाधान करने हेतु नैतिक ढांचे का सुझाव दीजिए।

Patriarchy, in literal terms is defined as the authority of the father but in reality it implies domination of males in the society.

The seeds of patriarchy and gender equality are first sown at home in multiple ways:

- lack of decision making power of mother
- preference of male child's education over girl child's education
- poor health and nutritional standards of mothers and daughters
- prevalence of evil practices of dowry
- poor treatment of widows and other single women
- domestic violence

This manifested at the societal level in various forms :

- violence against women
- incidents of stalking, eve-teasing, rape, sexual harassment
- difficult entry in job sector and even difficult to get promotions, etc.

An ethical framework, is thus needed to address the issue of patriarchy in the Indian society. This must include :

- attitudinal change should be brought about through persuasion, personal appeals
- creating a gender-neutral environment in schools
- awareness campaigns to promote gender equality
- welfare programmes to promote women's education (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao) and health standards
- strict penal/legal provisions against gender discrimination and ensuring strict enforcement

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।

Law and the doctrine of due process
of law are formulated to ensure that every person gets to enjoy their set of rights and justice is delivered in case of violation.

However, some situations arise which force people to take up laws in their own hands. For eg → A person seeks revenge for the murder of a loved one.

various factors drive people to take up laws in their hands:

→ police apathy

→ slow, delayed judicial process

→ the culprit wields great influence in socio-political circles, has muscle and money power

- the law ~~itself~~ is static, outdated and does not provide for adequate punishment
- in some cases, increased anger and intolerance forces one to go beyond law as seen foreg in case of issues of "mob justice", lynching.

Mob Justice connotes to a practice where the frenzied mob takes law in their own hands in order to punish a person accused many a times of petty crimes like stealing, etc. This results in lynching and even the death of the person, as recently seen in case of cow vigilantes.

In order to address the problem:

- there is a need to ensure law and order
- strict provisions against those who indulge in "mob justice"
- reform policing and judicial systems
- awareness drives against evils of 'mob justice'

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।

Democracy is defined as a government 'for the people, by the people and to the people'.

The ~~citizens~~ of the country form the centre of gravity in a democracy. The government serves only on behalf of the people and only to provide a better life to the people.

Thus, the chief purpose of a government in a democratic set up is to create conditions for people to do good, good for themselves and even the nation. For eg - A democratic government like India promotes various skill development programmes like Skill India, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, etc. for people

to do good.

Moreover, it is also the responsibility of the government to ensure that people find it difficult to do wrong. This means commit such acts which are detrimental for himself, the society and the nation at large.

This involves formulating, implementing laws in order to ensure law and order.

This also involves having a robust, reliable policing and judicial systems.

Foreg → A democratic government is the one which can effectively curb criminal activities from theft to robbery to terror attacks.

Thus, democracy involves both 'good promotion' and 'wrong prevention'.

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?

J.S. Mill is referred to as the greatest adequate of freedom of ^{thought} speech and expression.

According to him, this freedom is necessary because speech is a gift given by God. Only humans possess the quality to communicate their ideas and so freedom expression should be preserved.

For J.S. Mill, freedom of thought and expression involves:

- giving freedom to critics and dissenters
- giving freedom even to madmen
- neither majority can silence one person nor one person can silence the majority.

J.S. Mill considers democracy of the representative form as the best form of government because :

- it upholds freedom of thought and expression.
- it provide liberty to man
- it is necessary for the development of both the individual and the entire country.

However, it has some inherent weaknesses as well :

- it is not as good and 'representative' as direct democracy
- it can degenerate into mobocracy
- it cannot be introduced everywhere but only in the west as Mill says.

Yet, for J.S. Mill despite the weaknesses, representative government is the best form of government.

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 रखना नैतिकता की दृष्टि से सही है?

Nuclear weapons are not ordinary weapons but weapons of mass destruction (WMDs).

According to the conventional view, nuclear weapons rather than promote war, promote peace. This is possible through nuclear deterrence. This means possession of nuclear weapons discourages the enemy to attack.

For eg- During the Cold War, it is said that possession of nuclear weapons by both USA and USSR prevented the 3rd World War.

However, today it has been realised that possession of nuclear weapons does

more harm than good.

It is not ethically right to possess
nuclear weapons because:

- it unnecessarily creates hostile conditions
among nations, promotes tensions.
- use of nuclear weapons will have
diabolical effect and cause immense
devastation for the victim nation and
its citizens
- A nuclear world is an "unequal
world" as countries without nuclear
weapons can be easily pressurised by
those who possess them
- increase in nuclear weapons demands
increased military expenditure which leads to
diversion from welfare causes.

As Gandhiji suggests nuclear weapons
only are the 'diabolical use of ~~stuff~~ science',
disarmament alone is the solution.

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 नौकरशाही व्यवस्था में प्रभावी लोक सेवा वितरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु नेतृत्व के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

- Administration simply means the act of serving. It involves taking decisions and actions for the promotion of public welfare. Administration does not necessarily involve a superior-subordinate relationship.
- On the other hand leadership is the quality of an individual to take decisions and guide a collectivity. It also involves an element of responsibility.
- Even though inter-related, administration and leadership are different as:-
- administration can be a group effort without a leader
 - administer can be held accountable not responsible but a leader

can be held responsible. foreg →
A ~~these~~ Joint Secretary can be held
accountable for his actions but ultimate
responsibility lies with the Minister
incharge.

leaders who are effective possess the following
traits :

- team spirit
- participatory
- responsible
- possess integrity
- are credible, reliable

Leadership is important for ensuring
effective public service delivery because:

- leader ensures all sub-ordinates work
towards effective service delivery
- leader promote practices of consultation with,
participation of both subordinates and
citizens
- ensures accountability
- leader pays heed to grievances of
beneficiary citizens

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?

Emotional Intelligence (EI), is defined as the ability to understand one's emotions and those of others, label them appropriately and use the information to guide one's action, thoughts and behaviour.

Functional Knowledge and Expertise self enhance the efficacy of a civil servant as both increase the ability of the ^{civil} servant to deal with difficult issues objectively.

However, efficacy of the civil servant can also be enhanced by developing EI. This is possible as →

- EI promotes self-awareness about one's strengths, weakness and thus, ensures self-management of one's behaviour
- EI promotes empathy, awareness about others and thus increase social capital

- EI helps civil servant establish more trusting relationships with others and resolve conflicts and promote collaborative approach

- EI enhance leadership skills
- EI allows multitasking
- EI helps provide role clarity
- EI helps resolve intra-personal and inter-personal conflicts

Civil servants can develop emotional intelligence by various mechanisms:

- training which focuses also on emotional competence
- Recruitment itself should test candidates' ethical competence
- performance appraisal ~~also~~ should involve the dimension of E-I.
- following of code of ethics and code of conduct.

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

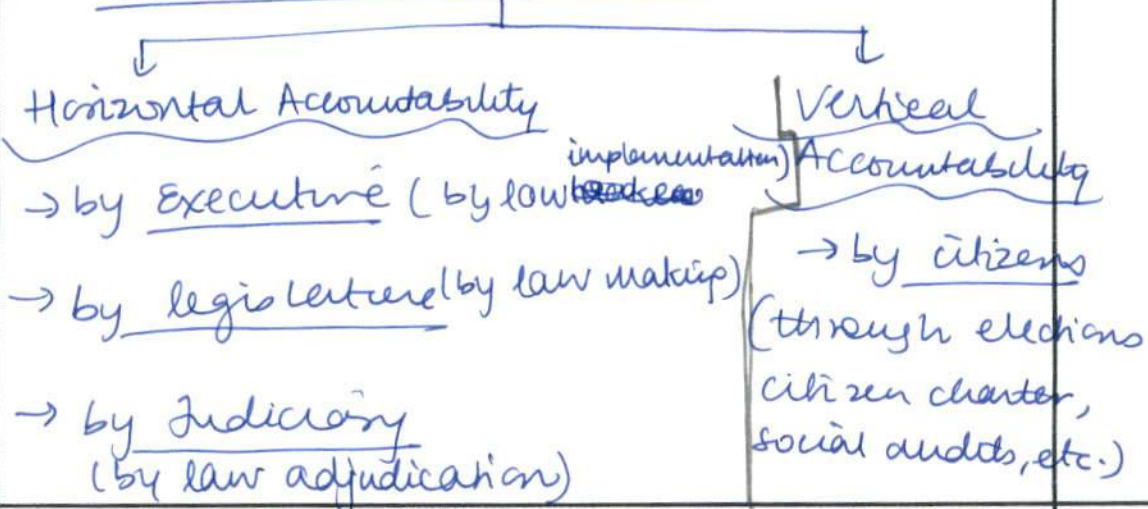
भारत में, अपने कार्यों व जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन करने में लोक अधिकारियों की जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देने वाले तंत्रों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सरकारी सेवा में कार्य-निष्पादन की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना सरल कार्य क्यों नहीं है।

Accountability means the obligation on a person / organisation to justify one's action and/or provide adequate explanation for them.

Mechanisms that promote accountability of public officials include:

(1) INTERNAL MECHANISMS : by ~~subordinate~~ seniors, superiors through performance appraisal

(2) External mechanisms :



However ensuring accountability itself is not a simple task in government service because:

- accountability falls to the risk of collusion between the ~~service~~ ^{service} provider and the assessor
- ensuring accountability requires adequate resources, expertise, time which is often missing
- accountability ensures quantity of service is fulfilled an not necessarily quality of service
- accountability requires a superior-subordinate relationship in order to be brought into effect.

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 प्ति किए जाने वाले व्यवहार से किया जा सकता है।"

The above statement is directly related to the cause of animal rights.

A nation comprises not only of its citizens - humans but also includes the land, water, vegetation and even the animals inhabiting it.

Thus, a nation can emerge as a great nation in the true sense if it not only protects its humans but also protects its ~~people~~ animals. Real moral progress will be achieved ~~when~~ when the nation treats the animals as living being and not as mere objects.

for the fulfilment of human
wants,

Recent instances of culling of animals,
handling of stray dogs issue in Kerala,
practices of Jallikattu and cock fighting
do not enhance the greatness of
India as a nation because of the
inhumane treatment of animals.

Even Article 21 of the Constitution
provides for a 'life of dignity' to the
animals and this should be upheld
in law as well ^{as} spirit.

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

10

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

Prejudices refer to certain preconceived notions and misconceptions that one holds regarding a particular object, situation, individual or group.

The premise of prejudices is not on reason but on baseless and non-verified opinions and beliefs.

For eg: Prejudice held by Indians against Africans

The above statement clearly admonishes the possession of prejudices. It explains that those who are driven by prejudices are only fools. They are fools because for them prejudices are based on reason. But in reality, prejudice is based on whims not reason. In reality, prejudice is

anti-theoretical to rationality.

Foreg → continuation of caste system and untouchability is based on prejudices of false notion of purity and pollution and doesn't have any rational basis.

So, in reality when one actually gains reason, he/she realises the futility of prejudices. A rational person is guided by objective facts not by prejudices.

Foreg - One who possesses reason will come to a realisation of the evils of caste system and untouchability.

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 क्षेत्रों में हितों के टकराव का प्रबंधन करने हेतु OECD के दिशा-निर्देशों द्वारा परिलक्षित मूल सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

[CONFLICT]
The conflict of public welfare and private interests poses an ethical dilemma which is faced by many public officials including India.

Many situations arise when a public official cannot adequately take a decision on an issue ~~as~~ ^{by it.} as he is affected (has personal interests). ~~by it.~~ This is called the conflict of interest.

this is a growing concern in India as may lead to:

- corruption and nepotism
- crony capitalism
- poor service delivery
- diminishing public welfare

- decreased public confidence.

for instance, the 2G scam represents a situation when private interests dominated over and influenced government decisions.

The core principles of the OECD guidelines for managing conflict of interest in the public sector includes

- declaration and full disclosure of assets and liabilities of public officials
- public official should recuse in case of conflict of interest.
- conflict of interest is inevitable but what is required is its proper identification, management otherwise it would lead to abuse of power.

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 सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए। इन सिद्धांतों को लोक सेवकों से की जाने वाली अपेक्षाओं का एक अनिवार्य समुच्चय (सेट) क्यों माना जाता है?

Nolan Committee has given a set of principles of public life which include :

- selflessness : ~~for~~ involving an element of sacrifice, foreg → A selfless army officer
- integrity : which implies consistency in one's actions and opinions and values.
- openness : involves transparency
eg → RTI in India
- trustworthiness : being reliable, one who can be trusted
- Tolerance : dealing with practices which we dislike
eg → toleration ~~by~~ towards practices of other religions in India

→ Leadership: involves ability to lead and guide and take responsibility for one's decisions.

These principles are considered as an essential set of expectations from

public servants as they help-

→ provide better service delivery

→ enhance ethical competence of public servant and thus increase his emotional intelligence

→ public servant act in an impartial, fair manner

→ public servant uphold the constitutional values and principles

→ public servant remain apolitical

→ him maximise public welfare

→ and gain public confidence.

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।

The Refugee crisis represents one of the most challenging tasks for the international community today.

The Rohingya crisis of Myanmar and the Syrian Refugee crisis which has affected Europe perfectly epitomise the peculiar inhuman situation faced by refugees.

The ethical issues involved in such situations include :-

- fear of persecution, violence for refugees eg- allegations of genocide by Myanmar army against Rohingyas

- no citizenry status or equal rights in host country (eg-Rohingyas)
- unsafe conditions at home (eg-Syrian crisis)
- lack of adequate rehabilitation for home fleeing people
- lack of proper treatment by country giving refugee
- increased pressure on limited resources, jobs due to Refugee influx in refugee-giving country
- national security issues for refugees- accepting countries.
- lack of adequate support from international community for refugees.

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:

- (a) Identify the ethical issues involved in this case.
 (b) What measures would you take to deal with wastage of food in your area?
 (c) 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 अक्षमता 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:

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

The issue highlighted by this case is that it is not scarcity of food but the unequal distribution of food which is the leading cause of hunger and starvation.

(a) Ethical issues involved are:

- higher levels of inequalities among the rich and the poor
- wastage of food which leads to ultimately wastage of resources
- lack of redistribution of resources
- rising food insecurity despite adequate food production
- vicious cycle created by hunger and starvation, poor cognitive skills, no employment or inadequate income, lack of money.
- absence of charity among rich

(b) As administrative-in-charge of my area, following measures can be mooted:

→ consultation with the rich regarding the issue of food wastage so that they

can in the first instance avoid
wastage

→ organise camps where food left
from lavish parties, eaties can be
donated for the consumption of
the starved

→ provide incentives to the rich to
voluntarily feed the poor and the
starved

~~A / create a coupon scheme where,~~
~~the rich will get a coupon~~

→ encourage religious institutions to
organise food gathering (langars, etc.) to
feed the poor

(C) A developing country like India
presents a case of transition.

Not all here equally poor nor all
are equally rich.

PTO →

Such a situation is inevitable for a developing country like India.

However, such inequalities become a cause of concern when they lead to:

- worsening indicators of health and nutrition
- ~~both~~ food wastage and food shortages.

So, the adequate response is to minimise these inequalities in every possible manner.

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 बहिष्कृत और सीमांत वर्ग वैश्वीकरण द्वारा सबसे बुरी तरह प्रभावित हैं। विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (PVTGs) जैसे अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के सेंटिनली 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?

Globalisation explained as the emergence of a 'global village' though has brought great benefits to India in the form of unprecedented growth rate, increasing prowess of the service sector but at the same time has further increased the vulnerabilities of the excluded and marginalised sections of the society including the PVTGs.

(a) Globalisation has ~~created~~ the following challenges for PVTs:

→ it has ended the relative isolation of the PVTs which they had enjoyed for years

→ Economic Challenges:

- the influx of MNCs have exposed PVTs to greater risks
- loss of livelihood due to loss of traditionally owned land
- loss of ownership over forest produce

→ increased access has exposed them to vulnerabilities of exploitation, bondage, exploitation even trafficking

→ Cultural challenge - Diminishing historical cultures and traditions as the young generation is lured by globalisation

→ Ecological risks - for instance as
created for the Sentinelese in
Andaman and Nicobar Islands

→ poor health and educational
standards.

(b) Development officer, I
can provide for the welfare of
the PVTGs by taking the following
steps:

- incoming MNCs should not disturb
the PVTGs in any which way
- The PVTGs should continue to
enjoy rights over their forest land,
forest produce

- prevent exploitation, trafficking of PVTGs by improving surveillance and monitoring mechanism with increased cooperation of police
- organise health drives, vaccination camps for PVTGs
- give adequate opportunities and incentives for those who want to acquire formal education, thus, encouraging creation of schools by outsiders
- As a Development officer, I also need to ensure that any action I take should not interfere in the lives of the PVTGs. They should be allowed to develop 'on their own genius' and should not be over-administered.

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 विवादास्पद बना हुआ है। हालांकि, गुप्त पत्रकारों का तर्क है कि वे अपनी पत्रकारिता के माध्यम से सच्चाई 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 बचने 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।

Undercover journalism, for instance,
in the form of sting operations
have in the past many years
have exposed greater wrongdoings

but the issue is whether such means
can be allowed to achieve just
ends.

(a) ETHICAL ISSUES involved are:

→ presence of corruption, negligence,
injustice which may go unnoticed
if not exposed

→ lack of adequate transparency,
openness which forces journalists to
go undercover

→ such operations sometimes directed
against public servants leading to
decline in public confidence

→ such undercover operations
infringe upon privacy of individuals

→ such undercover operations often
sensationalisation of news even

trial news

(b) Undercover journalism involves the question of means and ends.

The practice has obvious positive ends:

- public awareness and enlightenment
- strengthens democracy
- provides a way to justice
- exposes injustices, corruption
- gives comprehensive account of events which is fair.

However, can unjustified means be justified by these positive ends?

Such form of journalism not only infringes upon one's privacy which

is now a fundamental right but

also at times victimise a person

who is innocent and is of no fault.

The main issue here is of lack
of openness and transparency

in official methods for providing
access to adequate information
to public.

There is a need to:

- = strengthen RTI than diluting it
- using Official Secret Act only
in rarest cases
- attitudinal change among
bureaucracy in favour of openness
- e-governance promotion
- proper declassification of
documents

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 बढ़ोतरी 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 आरोपण 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?

As the chief executive of ABC Ltd.,
my responsibility is not just
profit maximisation but also ensure
that social welfare is adequately
delivered.

(a) Ethical Issues involved:

- business being based on principle of maximising profits (as competitors move to newer, cheaper locations)
- loss of livelihood for many in City X if company is relocated
- dissatisfaction of workers with company (as seen in the form of strike)
- the need of companies/plants to adhere to environmental regulations (due to their rising contribution to pollution)

→ the company itself faces excessive
competition

- declining profits for shareholders

(b)

The different stakeholders in this
include-

	INTERESTS
<u>Task 9</u> <u>ABC Ltd.</u>	- profit, no losses - social welfare
<u>workers</u>	- high wages - no dislocation
<u>shareholders</u>	- high returns
<u>competitors</u>	- high profits - shifting to cheaper locations
<u>Environment</u> <u>Regulators</u>	- companies follow environmental norms

The interests of different stakeholders in this case can be reconciled as follows:

- workers can be nudged to reconcile themselves with bonuses rather than high salary
- Environmental norms should be followed as they are for the benefit for all
- Even if workers don't relent, announce the alternative of relocation of company and create conditions so that the workers relent
- provide assurances to shareholders about stability of company.

Thus, shifting of company should be avoided as it itself has huge costs associated with it. But if the

unfasse continues no other
option is left.

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?

The Naxalism-Affected Areas are not only amongst the ^{most} sensitive areas from the security perspective but also one of the most backward and underdeveloped regions of the country.

P.T.O. →

(a) The general attitude of the people of the district towards education is aversive. Such an attitude is prevalent because of →

- security risks associated
- traditional approach which does not see the necessity of education
- lack of adequate encouragement by governmental officials and other bodies
- lack of adequate opportunities after education keeps ~~off~~ motivation low
- some are even influenced by the indoctrination of the Maoists of the need to avoid contact with government bodies.

(b) As a DFO, I can consider the following steps:

- collaboration with police and ~~the~~ security forces to minimise security risks
- personal appeal to the district residents
- nudge the teachers to come to schools as it ~~is~~ is their duty and profession
- hold talks with parents to encourage their ^{children} ~~the students~~ to come to school
- provide scholarships, concession in ^{for those} ~~the~~ school fees who attend school and [^]perform well
- create make shift schools near residents so as to ~~be~~ provide the

initial thrust, this finally help students (children) and their parents to realise the utility of education

- recruitment policy can be murted ~~was~~ wherein teachers with not only ^{are selected} proper training, but also those who encourage students to attend schools

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 से 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) किस 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 above case presents a situation wherein a person (Mr. Pradeep) is being forced to exhibit a behaviour not in consonance with his attitude.

(a) Mr. Pradeep faces a situation of internal dissonance. He is a man of high values and morals. Pradeep upholds the value of probity, honesty, openness.

However in this case he is in a situation where he himself has no locus standi ~~but~~ as he is not involved in the matter but also cannot choose to ignore such unethical practices.

Thus, he faces internal dissonance as he is under a compulsion to ~~exhibit~~ exhibit actions which are not in

live with his principles and values.

(b)

However, in order to resolve this dissonance, Pradeep takes the option of doing nothing and remain outside the issue.

The action can be justified by some as:

- it saves Pradeep from dissonance as well as the wrath of seniors
- easier option for Pradeep without much effort

However, this is not an ideal course of action because:

- it will further ~~per~~ perpetuate corruption in his department
- the day something of this ~~sort~~ sort happens in a matter under Pradeep's jurisdiction

seniors may take Pradeep for granted
- even worse is the possibility of being
blamed ~~if caught~~ of promoting
corruption if any outsider gets the
whiff of the matter.

(C) If I had been in Pradeep's place
taken up the matter to the media
and the judiciary albeit under an
undisclosed identity.

MERITS → • will weed out corruption in
the department

- will serve as deterrent for others
- will help me maintain my
identity a secret so that I can't
be harassed by the wrongdoers

DEMERITS → • sensationalisation by media

- long judicial process
- dangers of ~~revealing~~ my identity

keep disclosed.