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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

Name of Candidate	GIRDHAR	Registration Number	30262
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	11-10-2016
Center	M. NAGAR		

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।

Socialisation or value development of child is majority shaped by Value system followed at home.

• Parents are 1st agents of socialisation of children. Value system of children depend on attitude & values of family.

• They see the environment at home & form their belief & attitude.

e.g. in patriarchal society children will develop same value. whereas in Modern developed society value of gender equality & open thinking.

• Children see the discrimination done to women in house. Accordingly

they form their attitude. Society confirms their attitude towards women. They manifest their attitude in society, by ~~es~~

Ethical Framework.

- (i) value education to children
- (ii) education & awareness to parents to discourage patriarchal & gender inequality in home.
- (iii) collective efforts of administration & public to eliminate narrow thinking.
- (iv) encouragement to women to raise their voice & assert themselves.
- (v) change in syllabus in school inclusion of gender justice & equality.

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।

Recent event of mob lynching highlights the problem of mob justice. Public tend to take law in their own hands when there is mob. ^{e.g.} Recent incident of ~~the~~ beating of Nigerian after tying to pole.

Reasons / factors

- (i) inefficiency in formal justice system
- (ii) delays in justice delivery
- (iii) sense of immunity when someone is with mob.
- (iv) people lose their independent thinking in mob. They act as violent animal.
- (v) Incitement by mob, which encourage someone to commit crime.

(vi) Increasing intolerance & prejudices in society.

(vii) Sense of satisfaction that instant justice is delivered.

(viii) low level of reporting, detection & punishment in such cases provides incentive to mobs.

(ix) principle of karma fulfilled (according to mob)

Way forward.

(i) Reform in Judicial system for faster & effective justice delivery system.

(ii) increasing punishment & conviction rate in such case will act as strong deterrence.

(iii) effective policing

(iv) value education & awareness in society.

(v) tolerance should be inculcated

(vi) building of public trust (for public Institution).

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 means rule of law. where state act as welfare state promoting common good.
- It regulates the behavior of public.
- In democracy Govt. should encourage pub people who are doing good. Govt. should incentives them for promoting public welfare.
- Govt. should facilitate good behavior.
- e.g. If someone is helping those in distress. Govt. must encourage them by providing protection & incentives to him.

• If someone using freedom of speech for promoting common welfare he should be encouraged.

• At the same time Govt. stop people who are doing wrong. If someone is using freedom of speech for spreading hate then it should be contained. Govt. must provide for strong deterrence.

e.g. Democracy must empower citizen to counter ~~wrongdoing~~ in society. People by themselves oppose who are wrong.

e.g. empowering people to ~~disincentives~~ refuse to give bribe. It will make difficult for corrupt for engaging corruption.

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 propogated the idea of utalitarianism. Under it he said greatest good for greatest no.

J.S. mill propogated idea of limited ~~absolute~~ freedom of thought & exprenion.

• He said pain should be minimised in society to increase pleasure of citizens.

• He advocated reasonable restriction on freedom of thought & exprenion

Representative democracy is Indirect democracy where people choose their representative who will govern them.

Best

- (i) Collective responsibility
- (ii) expertise & knowledge
- (iii) not possible to govern large society
- (iv)

inherent weakness

- (i) not direct democracy.
- (ii) periodic responsibility
- (iii) Elected monarchy.
- (iv) Reasonable restriction of
Freedom of expression &
frugality.

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 create strong deterrence for misadventurism by rogue nations. They say no will attack country if we have nuclear weapon. It gives us capacity to retaliate against attack.

e.g. North Korea developed nuclear weapon to deter America to attack him. It saved region from conflict & war.

- India developed nuclear weapon to deter Pakistan & China.
- So it is argued that nuclear weapon promotes peace &

stability in world.

- However this opinion cannot justify the possession of nuclear weapon. because ~~means~~ ~~end~~ ends cannot justify means.
- Nuclear weapon as a mean to achieve global peace as end is questionable.
- Nuclear weapon can cause havoc in world. It can wipe out entire humanity from face of earth within minutes.
- So possession of nuclear weapon is not ethical. World power should act on Nuclear disarmament for promoting world peace & stability.
- peace should be achieved mutual respect, co-operation & ~~to~~ on humanitarian basis not on weapons of mass destruction.

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 is a collective effort to achieve predetermined collective goals.
- Leadership sets the collective goal which are to be achieved.
- Leadership create goal & administration work for achievement of these goals.

Traits of effective leader

- (i) Motivating abilities.
- (ii) effective orator & listener
- (iii) spirit of co-operation & team work.
- (iv) take responsibility of Action & promote Juniors.
- (v) effective Communication skills.

Importance in public service delivery system.

- He will make organisation commitment clear. Role clarity will be more.
- He will generate public confidence in delivery system.
- Will promote communication with those whom he serve.
- provide feedback system & effective grievance redressal mechanism.
- bring transparency, accountability, efficiency & responsibility in system.
- will promote team efforts for achievement of targets.

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?

(EI)
Emotional intelligence means understanding & perceiving emotions of oneself & those of others, to manage emotion in relationship with others.

- Accⁿ to modern scholars EI constitute 80% of efficacy & remaining 20% by on his knowledge & expertise.
- knowledge & expertise no doubt plays important role but EI plays most important role.

Role of EI.

- makes him effective communicator
- Can manage his emotions while dealing with diverse population.

- ~~ff~~ team work will be more efficient & productive if leader is emotional intelligent.
- Can understand emotions of others better. this results in ^{more} effectiveness
- better motivating skills

Enhance .?

- By self-regulation and self-control.
- Self-awareness
- self-motivation.
- By increasing communication in organisation & with peer group/colleagues.
- More interaction with diverse sections of society

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।

~~Ans.~~ Accountability & responsibility are two basic civil services values in India.

Accountability means answerability for his Action. It is necessary for efficiency in system. It is explanation of their Actions.

Mechanism:

- (i) civil services conduct code.
- (ii) ~~various~~ superior - subordinate relationship.
- (iii) hierarchical organisational structure.
- (iv) political leadership control over civil service.

(V) Various acts & legal provision
e.g. POCA, Lokpal, Lokayut, RTI
act, etc.

Not easy task.?

- due to diversity in work of civil servant
- Autonomy & discretion provided to civil servants
- subjectivity in their conduct
- weak institutional mechanism.
- growing complexity in administration makes it difficult.
- immunity provided under ~~constit~~ constitution.
- increasing political interference in their work dilutes their accountability (due to anonymity)

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।"

- Mahatma Gandhi quoted this
- He said that treatment of animals by public will show their morality & ethical thinking.
- Treatment of animals will reflect character of society.
- If they treat animals with care it shows that they have values like companion, love for life, care for animals etc.

→ If they treat voiceless & innocent animals with cruelty it shows the degraded nature of society.

This society is lacking in companion, love for life, respect, responsibility.

• ~~people~~ Only modern and well educated societies will treat animals with care.

• So Gandhiji was right in asserting the parameter of treatment of animals in asseining moral progress of society.

Traditionally India treated animals with care this shows the moral progress & greatness of India.

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

10

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

- Prejudices are the view made against without any substances.
- Like people make view/opinion about particularly group/communities that this community is backward or inhumane, uncivilised, without actually meeting with people from that communities.
- ~~Fool~~ fools will use such view & opinions in reasoning against such communities.
- Fools (without thinking) says something or reason something without substance.

- They make their arguments on guess.
- They will say that that person lacks in intellectual capacity, without interacting with that person. They make their mind by appearance. This is same as prejudices.
- So it is said that prejudices are what fools use for reason.

e.g. fool reasons that Mr. X has no mind. & act accordingly it. He makes his this reason based on nothing.
this is prejudice.

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।

• Public officials are important in ~~for~~ formulating govt. policies & in their implementation.

• influencing Govt. decision for private interests is known as corruption. where official uses vested authority for personal gains.

• public officials have huge autonomy & discretionary powers. This can be misused by them for private interest.

→ If private interest of officials is involved then he cannot act with integrity, objectivity & in transparent manners. This will lead to inefficiency & corruption in administration.

Core principle

- (i) Maintaining Conflict of interest register for establishing accountability in conduct
- (ii) Moral code of conduct in organisation
- (iii) ensuring efficiency in administration.
- (iv) -value training to public servants.
- (v) maintaining integrity & objectivity of public servants through organisational measures.

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 gave 7 principle for conduct in public life.
- This committee 7 standard like selflessness, integrity, objectivity, openness, accountability, etc. in public life.
- These principle are base for good conduct.
- Like selflessness ensures that official do not utilises vested for self interest.
- ~~sp~~ objectivity ensures promotion to merit in decision making.
- Accountability ensures efficiency in public administration.

Why essential.

- Conduct of public servant have huge impact on socio-economic condition of population.
- Accountability & integrity are two basic principle for civil servants. These ensures optimal public welfare & utilisation of Resources.
- openness ensure transparency in decision making process.
- selflessness ensures ethical conduct of civil servants.
- objectivity ensures that decision are taken in free & fair manner without any biasness.

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।

• Recently world is going through dilemma. ~~whether~~ whether they protect the interest of persecuted or national interest.

• Refugees face similar condition whether they leave their motherland & become burden on someone.

• Countries are not accepting them due to various challenges posed by refugees.

e.g. Rohingya → faced persecution in Myanmar but accepted by its neighbours specially Bangladesh.

Syrian refugee crisis.. They are fleeing due to conflict in Syria. But European countries not accepting due to security reason & burden on national resources.

Ethical Issues.

- (i) ~~companion~~ welfare of its citizen or Global welfare.
 - (ii) Lack of compassion ~~among~~ ⁱⁿ countries
 - (iii) exploitation faced by refugees specially women & children are more vulnerable. They are trafficked. sexually & physically harassed.
 - (iv) Love for humanity is absent
 - (v) toleration & universal brotherhood is missing.
 - (vi) narrow self interest taking over universal welfare.
- Countries must accept persecuted on companion & love for human life ground.

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?

Stakeholders involved in case/Facts:

- (i) starving/poor popⁿ → starving due to ~~non~~ non-availability of food
(ii) rich people → wasting national resources
(iii) administration → mismanagement of national Resources
(iv) society → rising inequality.

(a) Ethical Issues:-

(i) Mismanagement ~~of~~ ⁱⁿ of national resources.

(ii) Rising inequality between rich & poor

(iii) inefficiency in administration

(iv) love & compassion is absent in society

(v) food security is not ensured

(vi) legality vs ethicality.

↳ it is right of rich people to party but it not ethically correct to wastage resources & poor population is starving.

(vii) objectivity at stake.

↳ allocation on merit

(viii) personal & professional been compromised.

(ix) welfare state concept not fulfilled

⑤ My Measure:

- I will ensure that we have sufficient buffer stock to feed starving population. My 1st priority would be ensuring Availability, Accessibility & Affordability of Safe & nutritious food to All.
- I will ensure that food is properly distributed in all section of society.
- I will strengthen public distribution system to ensure availability & accessibility of food for poor.
- I will randomly inspect public distribution outlets for ensuring

transparency & efficiency in distribution system.

- Will consult all ~~ent~~ influential & wealthy people through public meeting & persuade them to give up practices of wastage.
- Will run public awareness campaign for minimising food wastage.
- Will take help of NGO's to collect unused food & proper distribution among poor.

(c) Increasing impact of Globalisation & westernisation is seen in Society. Materialism is increasing.

- Income & level of country is increasing but benefits

of wealth generation is distributed properly.

- Increasing ~~more~~ selfness & apathy towards cause of poor.
- Increasing ~~in~~ divide between rich & poor because there is no proper mechanism for wealth distribution.
- Lack of companion & ~~con~~ increasing consumerism.

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?

ethical Issues / dilemmas.

(i) Development Vs displacement

Globalisation has increased development in country but at the same time causing displacement of most vulnerable section.

(ii) Isolation (traditional life style) Vs Integration (Modern life)

(iii) profit at any cost / Materialistic tendencies

(iv) exploitation of vulnerable section

(v) absense of love for human life
(absense of companion)

(vi) commercialisation of things.

(a) challenges faced by PVTG's

(i) facing threat of extinction due to presence of outsiders & stress induced by them.

(ii) Fear of displacement

(iii) loss of their traditional identity & culture.

(iv) extreme backwardness & absence of basic amenities

(v) increasing exploitation & vulnerability.

(vi) women, children & elderly population will be affected most

(vii) loss of livelihood due to globalisation & encroachment by MNC's.

(viii) disruption in social institution.

(ix) their right on forest produce & ownership right will be adversely impacted.

(b). My 1st priority ~~would be~~ will be regulating presence of Companies & outsiders in region by releasing guidelines for movement in region.

- preparing Comprehensive plan for region including PVTG & giving them central position in planning. My planning would be humanistic & human centric Inclusive & Sustainable.

- I will survey the region & prepare plan according to ~~the~~ carrying capacity of region without disturbing ecological balance in region.

- My development would ensure that PVTG are ~~ad~~ not adversely impacted, not displaced or have no adverse impact on culture, identity or social institution. While at same will provide for better social Service in absolute accordance to need of PVTG.
- My ~~building~~ build health care system, education facilities, livelihood sources along with proper sanitation facilities to minimise vulnerabilities & for ensuring welfare of PVTG.
- ~~No~~ development without disturbing original social structure.

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।

ethical dilemma.

(i) privacy vs public welfare.

(ii) legality vs ethicality.

exposing is legal but sometime not ethical.

- (iii) oath of transparency vs oath of loyalty to securing interest on company.
- (iv) Means vs ends.

Ethical Issues involved

- (i) Justice → large public will be served but means are not flawless.
- (ii) transparency & Accountability.
- (iii) duty as citizen & as Journalist & as employee of Organisation
- (iv) loyalty towards organisation
Comprised
- (v) ends cannot justify means.
- (vi) Courage of exposing corruption, irregularities & wrongdoing
- (vii) objectivity & integrity of Journalist -

(viii) issue of legality & ethicality
of exposure.

(ix) oath of secrecy compromised

(x) larger public welfare.

(xi) upholding highest ideals of

democracy
(xii) issue of privacy

(~~B~~) (xiii) courage, temperance, I

B I do not support practice
of undercover investigation under
normal circumstances. However can
be done under compelling situation
like threat to national security, unity
& integrity of nation. (It should
not be rule, it must be rarest
of rare & exception).

Justification.

~~Undercover~~

Undercover investigation might ensure transparency, efficiency & accountability in system. It can expose wrongdoing, irregularities & corruption in system. But it cannot be justified as a general rule.

Because Ends cannot justify Means. Outcomes cannot ~~be~~ justify methods used.

• Questionable means employed might ensure better result but ~~it~~ cannot these results cannot justify these means.

• Undercover Investigation might intrude in personal life of anyone. It will caused

disruption in normal functioning of system.

- Some ~~at~~ extra enthusiastic journalist might use this method for personal gains or other vested interest. This will do more ~~the~~ harm than good.
- However Undercover investigation can be ruled out completely given its importance in national interest.
- Even Whistle blower Protection Act provides ~~for~~ exposure of wrongdoing in system. But it should be used as last resort when exposure becomes compulsory for protecting national security, unity & integrity.

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?

ethical dilemmas/facts.

(i) personal gains vs public welfare

(ii) legality vs ethicality of shifting company. It will be legal but not ethical.

(iii) livelihood security of people.

(iv) profitability Vs ethicality.

(a) ethical issues involved.

(i) profitability must be ensured. But
it will affect public interest

(ii) livelihood security of people
at stake.

(iii) objectivity → in decision making
based on available factors

(iv) it involves larger public interest

(v) duty as responsible citizens

(vi) competition

(vii) Corporate governance.

(viii) environmental ethics

(ix) Competition in market

(x) quality of life & economic
security will be affected

(xi) efficiency & accountability.

(b) different stakeholders & their interest -

Management of company → ensuring profitability, so will require translocation.

employees → will be worst affected if company change city
→ they want continued operation

Me (chief ex.) → ensuring both personal & professional duties. Corporate governance.

society → might affect due weak environmental clearances.

labour union → hiking wages.

Course of Action:

I will not recommend for translocation of company

Justification:

It will protect larger public interest & my duties as responsible citizen will be fulfilled & ~~with~~

~~try to~~ incutcate

- I will increase operational efficiency of my company by adopting best available technologies. It will minimise environmental pollution & will increase production & productivity.
- Simultaneously I will persuade labour Union to reconsider likes to maintain profitability of company. I will justification & tell about potential adversities in town if company moves outside.
- At the same time persuade management of company to not change location of company. ~~with~~ I will tell them about our duties as responsible business & leaders. Go on compassionate ground & for interest of workers ~~we~~ they will agree for it.

By doing so

- (i) interest of labour will be protected
- (ii) profitability of company will be ensured
- (iii) environment will be saved
- (iv) management-labour relationship will improve. that will be efficiency & productivity of company in longer run.

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?

ethical Issues:

- (i) development of children at stake
- (ii) lack of education ~~that~~ en
- (iii) violation of letter & spirit of Right to education Act.
- (iv) negative societal attitude.

- (v) security risk / risk to human life.
- (vi) underutilisation of available resources (Infra.)
- (vii) future of nation not secure
- (viii) poverty & backwardness
- (ix) lack of motivation & leadership.
- (x) violence in region.

(a) Rational Reason behind such attitude.

- lack of awareness among people about education.
- lack of motivation for going school. ~~There is no~~ positive side of education is not explained to them.
- apathy towards schools & education due to low learning outcome

& resultant lack of employment.

- Ignorance towards education.
- prevailing poverty & backwardness in region.
- Security related challenges in region.
- They might oppose education due to ideological propaganda done by Maoist in region.
- low level of literacy among parents.

③ MY STRATEGY.

- Mapping all reasons for dropout & low enrollment to figure out exact cause. Will meet with parents to know their attitude about education.

- will analyse security scenario in region. threats posed by maoist, their ideological propaganda etc.
- After that I will prepare comprehensive plan which include all stakeholders i.e. children, parent, teachers, administration.
- Personally I will go to parents & will persuade them to send their children school for their future & overall development
- will meet with children both in school. & with ~~the~~ who are out school. Will explain the importance of education to them. Will motivate children who are in school to bring their friends also.

- will motivate the ~~the~~ parents by personal appeals, emotional appeals based on facts.
- will persuade influential people from that area to make appeals for sending their wards to schools.
- will ensure safety & security of children & public by making necessary arrangement in region.
- will counter ideological propaganda of Maoists.

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।

ethical dilemma / facts / Issues -

(i) objectivity & Integrity

(ii) superior-subordinate relationship
in civil services.

- (iii) ~~personal~~ transparency, accountability
- (iv) misuse of public resources / ~~More~~ corrupt practices.
- (v) personal values
- (vi) efficiency in system.
- (vii) welfare of ~~and~~ weaker & marginalised section.
- (viii) personal gains Vs public welfare
- (ix) political-bureaucratic Nexus.
- (x) crisis of conscience / conflict of interest.
- (a). Pradeep face internal dissonance because it will be against his personal & professional values. public fund is misused. weaker section is not benefited.
- He will think on personal gains Vs professional duty. It will create internal dissonance.
- He followed civil services value of superior-subordinate relation

but his conscience will not agree to that decision.

- It will be against his inner voice & external orders of seniors.

(B) Justification.

- He is following orders of seniors so he is maintaining organisational hierarchy & superior-subordination relation that is basic civil service value.
- He is following order of political leadership which is his duty. (Neutrality & anonymity). Political leadership will be responsible for his action.
- He was crossing his jurisdiction in department. Misappropriation was not in his department so it is not his compromise on values.

(C) My COURSE of ACTION:

I would have persuade my seniors & political leadership to ~~can~~ reconsider their decision. I would ~~an~~ approach highest level authority in department for stopping misappropriation & bringing to Justice those who guilty.

After this I will ~~app~~ take whistle blowing path. I will leak information to media (as a last resort) (under (WPA, 2014))

Merit

- my personal & professional values (objectivity, integrity, ~~companion~~, transparency) will be upheld.
- misuse of public fund will be stopped.
- SC/ST population will be benefited.
- Rule of law will be ensured.
- optimal welfare of public.

Demerit

- my relation with senior & ~~politic~~ minister will deteriorate. It can cost me my job.
- encouragement to undercover investigation (not good for organisation)
- oath of loyalty will be compromised.