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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

Name of Candidate	Manish		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	4476
Center	ORM	Date	11/10/15

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।

Women are often the one who take food at last, sisters are told to give preference to brothers, mother is seen a permanent confined person to household chores while son being bread winner, role of women is confined to learning skills for child rearing, cooking etc which are low / ~~low~~ will income generating, women is related to family honour so there is strict regulation in her social interaction within family. All these instances portrays patriarchy & gender inequality being sown at home & to surprise by women themselves.

The growth of manifestation of such 'attitude' at societal level can be seen in :-

- (i) Violence against women at workplaces.

- ② treating women at second class citizen when it comes to social opportunity share.
 - ③ Rise in Crime against women → NCRB data record a hike in IPC related cases against women.
 - ④ Health outcome → 48% ^{women are} anaemic as per World Nutrition Report-2016 for India.
 - ⑤ Voice → Political → Just 12% in Parliament & 7% in legislatures & state.
- Ethical framework to address the issues →
- ① Teaching, Education etc at household level by ~~mother~~ parents of equality between children.
 - ② Knowledge about Vedas, Quran^{etc} with sections promoting gender justice should be made part of social rituals.
 - ③ Women should be the torchbearer for their own cause.
 - ④ 'He for She', i.e; Man for women program, Beijing platform, CEDAW, Criminal Act etc should also be assimilated to serve as a guide.

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 a legislated rule which should be followed by everyone

factors which drive people to take law in their own hands include:-

- ① Lack of awareness of law itself.
- ② Absence of fear of law by dominant section of society.
- ③ Poor enforcement of law by law agencies.
- ④ Attitudinal → Law breakers find it a 'macho' symbol.
- ⑤ Weak definition of law.
- ⑥ Ineffective Judicial process with multiple legislations.
- ⑦ Costly law enforcement through courts.

Way to address mob justice →

- ① Impartial application of law
- ② Sensitisation of law enforcement agencies
- ③ Improving awareness among people of diversity & tolerance.
- ④ Efficient justice delivery.
- ⑤ Removing V.I.P culture.
- ⑥ Ethical politics & leaders.
- ⑦ Secularism as a guiding principle
- ⑧ Equitable & inclusive development of all.
- ⑨ Holistic Education System
- ⑩ Vigilant police.

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।

Gladstone (former PM of UK) said above lines to state that government should be an agent to facilitate socio-economic justice- and at the same time it should be torchbearer to stop, prevent & redress wrong in societies.

The government schemes like MDM, RTE Act 2009, RTI-2005 etc are act which ~~act~~ ^{on} one hand promote welfare, ~~ask~~ ask for accountability & Responsibility etc acts as a facilitator to do good & a check to do bad. ~~were~~

Through such actions like PAC-CAG Audit, Departmental committees, government itself
1) made to do always good & learn from wrong

Government being people government has to keep people at the centre for all its acts of omission and commission. Thus, it has to take all measures to ensure that goods are done for maximum no. of people for maximum time.

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 idea of freedom of thought and expression included:

- ① Individual freedom to thought on any subject in a free & healthy manner.
- ② No restriction ~~and~~ on thought ~~was~~
- ③ Opportunity to express the ~~to~~ thought to refine it.
- ④ Ability to express without fear of reprisal.
- ⑤ Tolerance toward other views if views/ thought of a person differ
- ⑥ Individual is at centre stage of such scheme.

According to mill, Representative Democracy is best form of government because:-

- (i) It is based on consensus & of majoritarians thinking having maximum benefit to maximum no. number of people.
- (ii) It protects Right to think & express.
- (iii) Based on issues & not personality.
- (iv) Manifestation of popular sovereignty.
- (v) No Despotism, Hereditary rulers.
- (vi) Equal opportunities for all.
- (vii) Affirmative action for social mobility of weak & vulnerable.
- (viii) Adult suffrage.

Thus, Representative democracy serves large social whole.

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?

6th Aug & 9th Aug 1945 were days when Humanity 1st felt the tentacles of nuclear weapon. In cities of Nagasaki & Hiroshima.

However, this was just a beginning. Now many nations are armed with these deadly weapon with each one stating it as a means of the Deterrent mechanism preventing war rather than leading to war.

But situations like →

- (i) Soviet - China conflict in 1960's for end
- (ii) ~~India-Pak~~ India-Pak skirmishes.
- (iii) Iran quest for reenergizing its nuclear goal.
- (iv) prove that this philosophy is not rigidly valid.

ethical perspectives on holding WMD's.

- ① Possessing WMD by some while restricting other seems to be odd. NPT regime thus need to be reviewed.
- ② It demonstrates futility of 'cosmopolitanism' & risky 'Real Politik' diplomacy.
- ③ Human rights must be preserved & protected at all times as per UN Declaration of Human Rights. Since holding WMD's & nuclear weapons is thus antithetical to ethics of welfare.
- ④ It also promotes division - 'Have' & 'Have not' & differential treatment

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	Leadership
1. works between defined periphery.	1. Leader views long term demand & challenges & form vision.
2. Position of authority because of statutory acts.	2. Position of authority is cultivated among people by fearless action.
3. Selection based on competitive Examination (generally)	3. Leader is chosen by people.
4. Executionary agent/ arm of state	4. Leader for Vision, Mission goal the which administration implements.

Traits of an effective Leader →

- (i) Good listener & speaker
- (ii) Decisive in action
- (iii) Emotionally Intelligent.
- (iv) Selfless, fearless, and open.

- v) facilitate participation & consensus.
- vi) * Voluntary Accountable & responsible to people.
- vii) Empathetic to social cause

Importance of Leadership in effective public service delivery →

- i) Proactiveness to realise needs of people.
- ii) Accountability & involvement of people for addressing their needs.
- iii) Knowledge verbal & non verbal communication between leader & masses.
- iv) Responsiveness, Reliability, Trust, efficiency etc could be increased by Leadership skills of an administrator.

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?

Function knowledge help a civil servant to analyse physical part of an action while Emotional Intelligence address efficiency, effectiveness & psychological aspect of an action. Thus, both aiding to civil servant task.

E.I contribute to efficacy in following manner:-

- (i) to recognise ~~us~~ feeling & emotion of his own
- (ii) to recognise feeling of other.
- (iii) to channelise his own & others feeling for ~~his~~ welfare.
- (iv) Making him Empathetic, proactive, prompt, assertive, ~~also~~ and resist temptations.

To enhance E-I, Civil Servant
require:-

- i) Training especially by fundations
courses.
- ii) Practicing in daily life & decision making.
- iii) Visualising incidences from an
unattached point of view & then
addressing it.
- iv) Seeking professional support of
trainers.
- v) EI has immense ~~best~~ benefit for
a civil servant to do his job.

- Communal violence, Caste etc create
stony responses, it is not a ~~entirely~~ ^{entirely} intelligent
Civil Servant who could effectively
handle such circumstances.

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 refers to 'being responsible & taking ownership of acts of omission & commission'.
Accountability is very important in public service as huge resources are at discretion of a civil servant.
Mechanisms to promote accountability include:-

- (i) Code of conduct for civil servant.
- (ii) Code of ethics.
- (iii) Right to Information, Aar, Digitisation etc.
- (iv) Legislation like Lokpal & Labour Laws.
- (v) CBI, CVO, CVC, ~~ED~~ ED, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence etc.
- (vi) Training - Foundation, Induction, Mid term etc.

Ensuring accountability in Government service is not an easy task as:-

- (i) there is asymmetry of information between administrator & people.
- (ii) Asymmetry of power is also visible.
- (iii) In spite of so many legislations still a lot of areas require discretion of civil servant.
- (iv) Structured where political or amateur executive head performing administrative machinery.
- (v) Complex laws, rules, procedures etc delay the accountability seeking means.

However, government as well as public servant should ensure accountability in their action. Second ARC - Code of Ethics could be help.

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

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

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

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

The quote refers to Gandhiji's views.

In a nation, if one is asked to be born, ~~he~~ ~~was~~ but without knowing his form in species, he will always seek & look after most vulnerable of ecosystem which are animals.

Good treatment to animals symbolises a level of maturity in treatment to different sections, regions & subregions.

India, especially, have placed special focus through Animal Welfare Act of 1960 under leadership of Bhubaneswar Dew Arundhati.

Recent ban & on jallibuthe is manifestation of same

However still a long way has to be traversed to ensure a holistic justice to animals which are often left to fend for themselves without proper care & rehabilitation.

Human as the most advanced animal has an ethical responsibility towards his fellow creatures.

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

10

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

- Most of prejudices in society like Untouchability, Sati, Dowry, Child marriage etc has an inherent prejudiced thoughts in its foundation.
- These prejudices lack substance & reason. Mostly taking Historical wrongs as a cause for their propagation.
- While in west 'White Men's Burden' for 'Hispanics & Negro' shaped such - prejudiced attitude in oriental areas it is Caste, Religion etc has been sources of such prejudice.
- Prejudices does not pass the 'substance of pit' test, i.e., their ability to defend challenge on reasoning & science.
- Linking colour like pink to women, employment to gender etc are some of its manifestation.

'Prejudice' in turn grows within an individual due to social conditioning & has an attitudinal concept to it.

- Thus, while a person use 'prejudice' to justify untouchability, he may see fool to an enlightened, rational being.

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 also part of society and thus vulnerable to their private interests overcoming his duty to implement government decision with favour, Nepotism, fear & ill will.

The concern in Indian scenario is all the more challenging due to diversity & large population dependency on public servants. Cases of corruption, misuse of power, abuse of authority, Nepotism, etc are prevalent. Example → Contract awarding, 2G scam, coal-gate etc are the manifestations.

OECD guidelines thus comes handy to factor conflict of interest which include:-

- ① Priority opportunity to civil servants to declare conflict of interest
- ② Addressing of grievances, concerns of civil services.
- ③ Motivation, training & support for upright civil servants.
- ④ Promoting openness, selflessness, Transparency & Accountability.
- ⑤ Involving people in decision making, etc.

These guidelines thus holds promise for Indian context too

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's committee's principles of public life included:

- ① Selflessness
- ② ~~Openness~~ Openness
- ③ Objectivity
- ④ Honesty
- ⑤ Integrity
- ⑥ Leadership
- ⑦ Accountability.

Significance of these principles:-

- ① It enables a public servant to meet challenges of conflict of interest.
- ② It delays the graft & improve his ability

to deliver objective

Examples → E. Sreedharan was able to
implement Metro Rail, Vinod Rai could
unearth CAG scam, T.N. Seshan →
Electoral ID cards etc because they
~~followed~~ followed/have such qualities
imbibed in them

These principles are considered
essential because →

- ① Promote uprightness
- ② Promote trust & confidence of
people.
- ③ Facilitate 'ethics in governance'
- ④ Help to realise social outcomes
expected.
- ⑤ Resource utilisation efficiency,
effectiveness etc.

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।

'Aylan Kurdi' picture became a
selling agenda of Refugee crisis.
His dead face drenched in sand
itself ~~said~~ told the sad story.

The problem with these refugees that
neither their home country is suitable to
live nor the places where they attempt
to seek refuge are supportive &
their cause labelling them as terrorists,
~~even~~ competitors, began etc. & this
is specially a negation of UN Convention
of (political) Refugees & International covenant
of civil & political rights.

Migrants from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Myanmar etc are the case in point where many nations has denied refuge to them. & specially so when we talking global village & globalisation

Ethical issues in the case involves →

- (i) Right as Human. Vs Right of Citizen
- (ii) Security of nation vs Security & Right to life of Refugees.
- (iii) State's global responsibilities.
- (iv) Segregation based on citizenship.
- (v) Plight of childrens, women, old etc in such migration
- (vi) Responsibilities of institutions such as UN.

Refugee need to be seen as a human first & citizen later Tagore said "Nation" is a parasitic phrase".

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?

In global Hunger Index Report, India appears poorly at local rank of 97th. Also world nutrition report places India at 114/130. Under these circumstances wasting food is not a social ~~see~~ sin. However, people involved in ~~very~~ lavish

parties see it as their Right to freedom.

Ethical issues involved:

- ① Right to life of people who have paid to that of dying out of malnutrition
- ② wastage of resources of a nation
- ③ Inequitable distribution of wealth among society.
- ④ Inequality in society.
- ⑤ Faulty laws & weak governance
- ⑥ Attitude of people involved in case
- ⑦ Societal Apathy.

Measures to deal with wastage of food:

- ① Call a meeting of RWA & ward committees and arouse opinion of people

(i) Using social media to raise awareness of social and food needs.

(ii) Seek help from NGOs.

(iv) to bring about attitude change - Seek help from role models etc.

(v) voicing concern through mygov.in, man ki baat letters, toothu samrak etc.

(vi) Through posters, pamphlets etc.

(vii) Raising awareness in nearby schools.

(viii) taking help from Improving awareness about large scale prevalence of hunger, malnutrition etc.

Coexistence of affluence & hunger

(1) Rising inequality as suggested by increasing ginni coefficient

(2) weak / poor socialistic ~~realis~~ goal realisation

- ③ failure of governance & government machineries
- ④ social ignorance of the issue
- ⑤ Societal ignorance of value & ethics & fraternity.
- ⑥ Social Apathy.
- ⑦ @ Risky Consumerism in society.
- ⑧ Lack of voice of weak & vulnerable section.

Thus, the situation require
reform to bring about change &
position India as a leading
nation

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?

PVTG's are facing challenges like →

- (i) Fragmentation of society.
- (ii) Intrusion into their traditional way of living.
- (iii) Cultural Domination & Homogenisation.
- (iv) Lack of Recognition of their Special needs.
- (v) Lack of voice & involvement in public policy debate.

(vi) Failure of constitutional scheme →
Schedule 5 & schedule 6 provision
along with PESA Act, Forest
develon Act, etc.

My priorities as a Development-
Officer of the area will include

- ① Enumeration of population of
PVTG.
- ② ~~So~~ provision of Biometric
Identification.
- ③ Reorganising their traditional
rights
- ④ providing social security benefits
to them by linking them to Biometric
cards.
- ⑤ Effective delivery of other relevant
services.
- ⑥ ~~Ad~~ organising administration on their
own intellect & society.

- ⑦ provision of implementation of Schedule 6 & schedule 7 proactively.
- ⑧ Reassessment & Revaluation ~~is~~ by any state machinery.
- ⑨ TKDL → Recognising & listing their expertise.
- ⑩ Regulatory activities such as industrial or cultural agencies such as money lenders, forest lobby etc.
- ⑪ 'Social Impact Assessment' will be put effectuated on ground.
- ⑫ Consensus based development model will be developed.

PVTG are important section in society who are historically deprived of their rights as such require

protection of 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.

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।

Case Synopsis: Journalism act as a tool to bring to notice to public, information on various subjects of social/public importance. However, while Ends are Holistic, the concept of under cover Journalism ~~as~~ may employ means which breaches traditional realm. It can go wrong as per Immanuel Kant Deontological categorical imperative. Moreover, slippery slope consequences may follow.

Ethical Issues involved: in practice of undercover journalism →

① Right of an individual of freedom life & personal liberty versus Right of a society to know about an individual daily affairs which could have a potential impact on life.

② Violation of Human right of an individual to protect Human rights of society.

- ③ Devotion to Duty of journalism with respect to limits imposed by law & society, which could limit a journalist duty.
- ④ Dignity & self respect of an individual being investigated versus social welfare.
- ⑤ Democratic right of a society versus Democratic right of an individual who could be in conflict with society.
- ⑥ Post disclosure grievance redressal of impacted section.
- ⑦ Threat to life of journalist to larger social cause.

part (b) :-

Undercover journalism serves as effective tool to bring out truth which is not possible in usual course.

For Example :- ① Aaj tak has brought into open how Hawala money & separatist are fuelling Anti-India stance in J&K.

② 'Jhalaka' journalist also brought out Corruption case

in government

- ④ many cases of abuse of power & privilege by dominant sections has been brought to open by undercover Journalism. Ex: Saradha Airtel scam, Rose valley scam & 'Narada sting operation' is a case in point.

However, undercover journalism in normal course could have serious implications

like →

- ① Violation of fundamental rights guaranteed under Article-21, 14, 15, 17 etc
- ② Violation of fundamental Duties of respecting others & brotherhood.
- ③ It could be selective & could be used to settle personal scores.
- ④ The identification of cases for investigation is also fraught with subjectivity. Slipshod stop phenomenon could appear when a person could use the ~~case~~ tool for his own aggrandisement.
- ⑤ Tarnish image beyond Repair

- ⑥ No ~~effect~~ Also violate —
'Right to privacy' under Art-21
 K.P. Puttaswamy & ors Vs Union of India-2017

Therefore, Journalism under normal course should never take recourse to undercover journalism. It is an extraordinary tool for extraordinary circumstances. Also reputation, respect & threat should be suitably assessed & judged.

An Ethical regulation arrangement could be setup.

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?

Case Synopsis: ABC Ltd is an automotive company which is viewing balance of benefits to that of costs of relocating its factory. This could lead to economic dislocation, but 'could' prove beneficial for company fortunes. Moreover, competitor has also shifted to other location.

Ethical Issues in the case:

The Chief Executive	To decide to relocate for company benefits or to stay taking into consideration local economy impact.
Company ABC	Profitability Vs long term Brand value & community relationship.
Labourer / Employee	Relocation Vs staying at the place city X, weakening of social bonds.
City X	Economic - Cultural impacts of companies relocation Vs Cost (Rising) to sustain lives & livelihoods.

The stakes of different stakeholder could be reconciled by reassessing cost, Benefit, pros & cons, Advantages & limitations to company Enchequer. & sticking to layer Corporate Social Responsibility.

Jawaharlal Nehru viewed industries as modern temples, then, they are more than homogenous economic system but a vibrant socio-political system too.

+ Business cycles are prone to up & down and Business is build on long term bonding with customers.

To reconcile interests of different stakeholders; following could be done:-

① Calling meeting of Board to assess clearly the losses incurred, cost of setting industries elsewhere, Business cycle of glut and lepton to assess time for which cost are going to remain so.

② Once above mentioned issues are analysed to ensure that city x does not

- losses market while company ABC also
- ② benefit from non relocation. ABC Ltd should also call a meeting + CII or ASSOCHAM (Regional), to have a meeting with government.
 - ③ They can jointly demand for subsidy for next till best cycle last
 - ④ ABC could focus on increasing productivity & using new management tools like TQM, 6 Sigma. Total productive maintenance, Lean manufacturing which decrease cost, increases cost without significant increase in cost
 - ⑤ The company could also advertise its long term social association with city & generate Brand value & trust of its customers.
 - ⑥ For, ~~Environment~~ ^{reg} It can also opt for paying employee of increased salary by paying them in bonds/shares of company which will generate long term stakeholder ship.
 - ⑦ ~~Learn, long sustainability~~ ⑦ Learning from global best practices
 - ⑧ Reassessment of situation & acting wisely.

Then, company should take all steps to ensure that it runs a viable business at same place while mitigating the losses.

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?

Decision Premise:- →

- (i) Duty as CEO to spread literacy.
- (ii) Attitudinal changes of inhabitants to promote & facilitate Education
- (iii) Addressing security challenges.
- (iv) Reassessment & reevaluation to assess ground reality post implementation & requisite steps.

Stake holders:- ① CEO

② Students

③ Parents

④ Security Establishments.

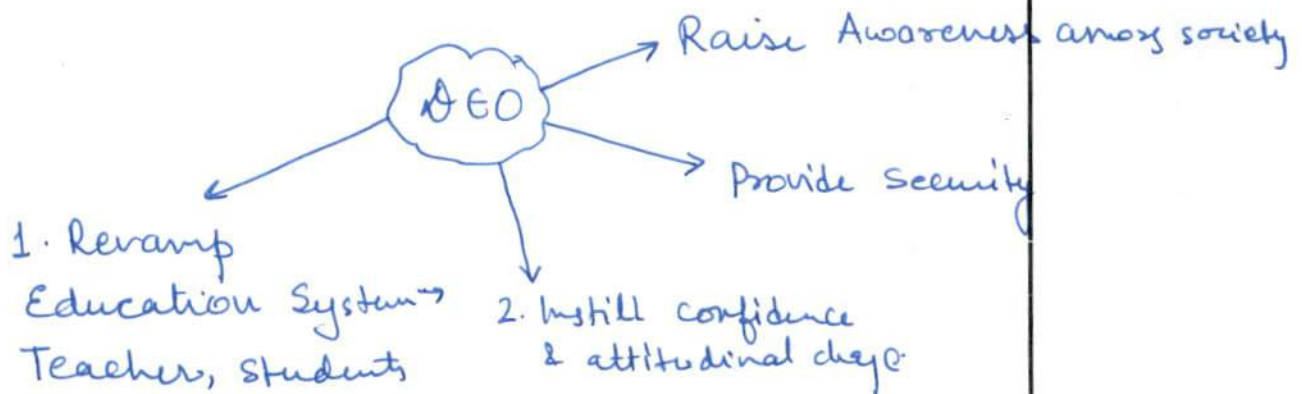
⑤ local Government.

Reasons behind non accommodative approach towards school Education:-

- (1) Low motivation level of teachers & children.
- (2) Lack of awareness of long term benefits.
- (3) Poor institutions of governance.
- (4) Safety considerations

- (4) Social & Economic Considerations within the most affected district.
- (5) Lack of continuous focus on Education
- (6) Absence of Role Models in the society.
- (7) Ability of Institutions to effectuate change.
- (8) Prevailing circumstances of poverty & deprivation.

Thus, DEO in this circumstances has to take a multiprong approach: →



To increase school Attendance & at the same time dealing with this attitude following steps could be undertaken.

- ① Meeting with teachers, gram sabhas members & village elders to recognise & understand the challenge.
- ② Providing suitable support system to school & teacher. Teacher could be incentivised by nominating some of them yearly state level & central level award system, if they do good work.
- ③ Promoting education in mother tongue so that child could learn.
- ④ Asking for volunteers from local colleges & universities to take classes.
- ⑤ Using Vidyanjali scheme of ministry to bridge gap of constraint of infrastructure.
- ⑥ Using innovative method of ~~teaching~~ teaching.
- ⑦ Inviting 'Achievers' from society to give

motivational speech for good effect &
⑧ To - education.

⑧ Biometrics etc for school attendance.

⑨ Security → Talky with security agencies to support education cause by providing security to wards. This could impact the situation in by then facilitating in weed out Maoism in by now.

⑩ Parents could be provided awareness about benefits like education for land records, bank opening, and Mid Day Meals etc to encourage them to send children to school.

⑪ Panchayat & Children based Questionnaire to assess satisfaction level of the initiative.

⑫ Regular checks & course-correction

⑬ Involving NGO, CSO etc working in the area.

Maoism like Maoism could be tackled by education & as CEO the success depend on this very person to bring a social change.

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।

Case synopsis:- A civil servant being empathetic responds to ill practice of diversion of fund to marginalised sector (STs). However, he was warned to not involve in a case not coming under his domain of work. He also did the same after initial raising the issue.

Internal Dissonance of Pradip in the case:

Civil servant post independence has been an agent of socio-economic change and steering wheel of developmental Administration.

In the present case Mr Pradip began an empathetic & compassionate & responsible Civil servant raise the alarm of diversion of fund which he found fit & faulty on following grounds:-

- ① Diversion of funds - which could not occur unless parliamentary approval is taken as ~~otherwise~~.
- ② Denial of opportunities to marginalised section SC/ST to which is already denied ~~hence~~ socio-economic justice.

③ His Ideals as Civil Servants & oath of public welfare as per Civil Servants Code, etc.

④ As a responsible citizen of country who aims to enlarge fundamental duties.

and the other side of Pradeep submitting to pressure of not to get involved in the case.

While, he submits to the demanded & desired behaviour & gain peace (entirely) at office, his inner conscience is always in conflict.

Gandhiji said 'there is a court higher than all courts and that is court of Conscience'. The act will always pinch him in his future life; since, he also knowingly or unknowingly has become an accomplice by accepting orders.

Part b :-

Basis of justification of Mr. Pradeep decisions :-

(i) Rule of Hierarchy :- He followed what his superiors said which is legal.

- (ii) Division of labour:- It was non of his business to get involved in any other section financial business.
- (iii) Career progression:- His 'excessive' involvement on a case other than his own may cause other to get involved in his business leading to conflict & and hampering Business environment. This could also have an ~~adverse~~ adverse impact on his career.
- (iv) Compliance to rules & procedure by not interfering in anyone other business.
- (v) Secure tenure at the Department & place of posting.
- (vi) No guarantee that his voice will be heard.
- (c) If I had been to Mr. Pradeep place I ~~be~~ have chosen following course of action:->
- (P) Understanding fully the reason for

diversion, or if i am not sure with case
it and money is being diverted/shifted to their
benefits only. f

② In case money is being diverted, knowing all
relevant fact about areas where it is diverted.

③ Preparing cost - Benefit in social terms of
such diversion.

④ ~~So~~ Presenting the case afresh to senior of the
department if they refuse seeing appointment with
minister concerned of the impropriety - financial &
social in the case.

⑤ Even if the situation persist, go RTI
could be used to involve the case of
his appropriateness.

⑥ 'CAGs audit' could also be brought to notice of
Minister & Secretary concerned.

⑦ All efforts must be made to ensure that
funds for the section is not diverted.

~~that~~ Merits → (i) SC/ST's concern could be
addressed.

(ii) No mental dissonance on my part

(iii) Recognition in long term

Demerits → (i) Transfer or Disciplinary action

(ii) Non lucrative post in future.

(iii) Violation of Hierarchy.

Civil servants, however, should not hesitate to take case of
public interest, same was said by Sardar Patel.