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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	11437
Center	ORV	Date	8/10/17

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।

Ans. Childhood is the primary age of attitude formation. It is the teachings of parents and family which impacts the attitude of a person most.

most of the conservative patriarchal attitude can be attributed to the atmosphere at home. Since the early childhood women are taught to do household work and men are taught to do outside work. Gender inequality also shows in the less amount of food, education given to a girl child since the

Childhood.

Some ethical measures to
address the issue

- 1) Course on civic and moral studies
in school
- 2) Equality in treatment of children
at home.
- 3) Encouraging women's opinions in
household decisions.

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।

Ans. mob justice undermines the rule of law in a society and can ~~be~~ erode the trust of people in a system.

factors which drive people to mob justice

- 1) Judicial delays can encourage mob to take law in their own hands
- (2) Public anger over a sensitive issue, if not managed well, can lead to mob justice
- (3) Instigation by politicians and anti-social elements can lead to mob justice.

The ways to address the problem of mob justice: -

- 1) Punishing the culprits so that such incidents are not repeated
- 2) Setting up fast track courts for some sensitive cases such as Rape, MOTO etc
- 3) Inculcate the values of non-violence and tolerance right from school.

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।

Ans. In a democracy, the purpose of the government to provide services and strive toward a welfare society.

According to social contract theory, in a society people sacrifice some of their rights for greater good. In return the government protects their inherent collective rights. Hence the purpose of the government should be to encourage and make it easy for people to do good. For ex. tax paying, traffic rules, fundamental duties etc. These things should be made easy so that people do not shy away

from their duties. For ex. Good Samaritan law which encourages pedestrians to take accident victims to hospitals.

On the other hand government should make it very difficult to do wrong. By doing so government will strengthen the trust of the people in democracy.

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?

Ans John Stuart Mill was of the idea that freedom of thought and expression is imperative for a nation's development. He was the chief architect of French revolution.

John Stuart Mill was a supporter of representative democracy. According to him it was the best manifestation of the will of the people to govern themselves. Despite the

inherent weakness such as
majoritarianism, corruption etc.
he thought is as the best possible
practice. In his own words "
Democracy is evil but it is
necessary evil"

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?

Ans. The world changed when USA dropped nuclear bomb on Japan in world war II. Since then around 9 countries have developed nuclear weapons.

It can, however, be said that nuclear weapons have acted as a deterrent. There has not been a major war since 1945. India and China have also not had any war after 1961. It is argued that ^{nuclear} weapons have indeed stabilised the world. There is active involvement of UN whenever there is an escalation between two nuclear armed states.

However, it is not ethically justified to have nuclear weapons arsenal. They have the capacity to destroy millions of lives and if they are in wrong hands can lead to destruction. For ex. recent clash between North Korea and USA.

There should be other mechanisms of deterrence such as economic sanctions, conventional warfare etc.

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।

Ans. Administration is basic execution and delivery of services. There is no component of responsibility and innovation. Leadership on the other hand is about innovation, responsibility and compassion in administration.

Traits that characterize effective leader :-

- 1) Vision :- An effective leader should have a blueprint of the future.
- 2) Compassion :- An effective leader should have compassion towards

weaker sections

- (3) High emotional intelligence :- A effective leader needs to manage self as well as emotions of other.

Leadership is imperative in ensuring effective public service delivery. Due to the vast nature of diversities, complexities of regulations and prevalence of poverty, merely normal administration is not enough. Leadership is necessary to bring innovative solutions, persuade people to change attitudes and effectively deal with extremist elements.

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?

Ans. Emotion intelligence is defined as the ability to regulate one's emotions and to also empathise with others. It is necessary for effective implementation of government policies where persuasion is required such as abolition of child marriages.

Emotional intelligence can help a civil servant to understand the mindset of public. It also helps in building effective social relationships which can be used to induce behavioural change required

in certain policies such as elimination of open defecation.

Civil servants can enhance their emotional intelligence by following means-

- 1) To inculcate values of tolerance and empathy towards common man
- 2) Regulation of one's emotions through meditation and Yoga.
- 3) Emulating the practices from lives of eminent personalities such as Mahatma Gandhi

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. India has both institutional and legal framework in place to promote accountability of public officials.

1) Institutional mechanisms :- Watchdogs such as Lokpal, CVC and CAG are in place to ensure honest conduct of public officials.

(2) Legal framework :- This includes legislations such as RTI act, citizens charter, etc. to promote transparency and accountability in governance.

However, ensuring accountability is not easy. This is due to:-

- 1) Collusive corruption where there is a nexus between politicians, public officials and private players.
- (2) lack of awareness among masses which leads to non-use of instruments such as RTI.
- (3) Judicial delays which often discourages civil society to take up action against public officials
- (4) Political appointments which render the institutions such as CVC, CAG toothless.

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

Ans- Animal rights are an important part of any civilised society. As animals too are part of this planet, it is the moral responsibility of humans to look after them.

while animals are a part of dietary plan of most of the humans it is the cruelty in other ways which needs to be dealt with. India has passed Prevention of cruelty to animals act. This allows slaughter houses but torture of animals is not allowed.

Various cultural practices such as Jallikattu, chicken fights etc are unethical and cruel. Apart from this day to day cruelties such as beating of dogs, Sodomy etc. are highly immoral activities. Similarly deaths of pigeons by chinese manja was deemed as cruelty by Supreme court.

A Nation ~~is~~ is made up of not only humans but also animal and plants. A great Nation is one which is responsible towards animals and environment.

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

10

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

Ans. Prejudices are strong attitudes & towards something without full information. These are usually based on ~~sa~~ stereotypes and rumours.

Prejudices are used by fools for reason. These are not open for a reasoned dialogue based on facts and deductions. For ex. Prejudices against dalits is often used to ban temple entry for them. Similar prejudice against muslims has been hidden under the garb of national security to ban the entry of refugees.

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

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

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?

Ans. Nolan committee recommended following principles of public life

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Integrity | 2) Honesty |
| 3) Responsibility | 4) Compassion |
| 5) Objectivity | 6) Political neutrality. |

These principles are significant in ensuring justice and equality in delivery of services. For ex.- objectivity is necessary in public fund utilization to ensure upliftment of weaker sections of society. Similarly political neutrality is necessary to avoid

any conflict of interest

These principles, if observed in full capacity, can drastically improve governance. To ensure a transparent, efficient and responsible government these principles are imperative. Hence these principles are considered as essential set of expectations from a public servant.

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।

Ans The world is a continuous conflict zone where there is always some war going on at some place.

War-zones are epicentre of migration. There has been huge exodus of people from Syria, Myanmar etc. Not all countries accept these ~~segs~~ refugees which leads to exploitation and even deaths of these people.

The ethical issues involved in such situations: -

- 1) Humanitarian concerns compel the countries to accept refugees.
- (2) Refugees put burden on resources of the neighbouring countries. This is hard specially on developing countries.
- (3) Some of the refugees get involved in terrorist attacks against the home country. For ex. Rohingyas from Myanmar.
- (4) There is ~~an~~ also a risk of spread of epidemic due to mass arrival of refugees. For ex. Zika virus.

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?

- a) ethical issues involved in this case
1) Food wastage & in a society where hunger and malnutrition are prevalent
2) malthusian concept of haves and have nots leading to conflict in society

- 3) Hedonism vs. altruism
 - 4) Unequal distribution of resources in a welfare state.
- (6) Since there is no law against the food wastage in India, I do not have any legal means at my disposal. However, I would use my emotional intelligence to persuade people
- 1) I will ask the party holders and restaurant owners to show compassion towards weaker section of the society.
 - (2) I would encourage them to moderate the amount of consumption at such parties.
 - (3) Apart from that I will arrange for collection of extra food from these

restaurants and parties and deliver that to the hungry. This could be done by involvement of civil society.

(4) If the situation persists I would arrange for some fines against wastage of food.

(c) Despite the welfare state model of India, inequalities have persisted over the years. The reasons being:-

1) Money Capitalism:- It leads to concentration of wealth by a few and that leaves rest of the society with low income

2) Social Contract:- The caste, gender and regional divides of India render some sections of the society

weaker than the other.

- (3) Unequal opportunities :- Due to lack of awareness ~~and~~, resources, nutrition and other financial constraints, some sections of the society are unable to utilize the government welfare schemes.

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 सेंटिनेली 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 involved in such case is

- 1) Rising inequality due to globalisation
- 2) Tribal welfare vs economic development
- 3) Preserving domestic culture in the face of globalisation.

(a) challenges faced by PVTGs due to globalisation :-

- 1) Encroachment on tribal lands is taking place ~~to~~ due to increasing manufacturing tourism etc.
- 2) Globalisation has mostly benefitted the 'well-off' and already developed regions. This has led to rising inequalities causing resentment in PVTGs.
- (3) Due to assimilation of cultures, PVTGs have started feeling insecure about their own culture.
- (4) Increase in crime rate involving PVTGs due to rising inequalities and cultural insecurities.

- (6) my priorities to reduce vulnerability and ensure welfare of PVTGs
- (1) Effective implementation of forest rights act in such areas.
 - (2) Implementation of government welfare schemes such as National food security mission, MGNREGS etc.
 - (3) Effective implementation of Right to education act and mid-day meal Scheme.
 - (4) Create buffer zones so as to regulate tourism inside tribal settlements.

(5) Protection and development of indigenous culture of such tribes.

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।

Ans) a) Ethical issues involved in undercover journalism

(1) Right to privacy: - since an individual is operating under the perceived

notion of privacy, he/she may indulge in unethical practices. Undercover journalism violates their fundamental right to privacy.

(2) Facilitation of corruption:- Sting operation often persuaded an individual to engage in corrupt practices. Supreme court has ~~in~~ stated in this regard that an individual may not be corrupt in usual circumstances but induced by sting operations.

(3) It undermines the trust in traditional journalistic methods such as RTI, surveys etc.

(b) I do not support undercover journalism in its present form. Journalist should use fair means such as RTI to expose corruption and unethical practices. It builds trust in the public institutions. Undercover journalism should only be used when the issue involved is of national security or public welfare. It should not become a common practice. Individual corruption should be exposed through traditional means.

877

VISION IASTM

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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.

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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?

- Ans. a) Ethical issues involved are:
1) Company profits vs welfare of employees
2) Economic development vs. environmental concerns

(3) Corporate prudence vs. economic welfare

Ethical dilemma here is between corporate profits and benefits of the employees. Low production cost are necessary to stay in the market but there is also the responsibility towards environment and employees. Declining fortunes would not be sustainable for long term.

(b) Stakeholders involved here are

1) Share holders

2) Employees of company in city X

Share holders are concerned about

the profits and the possible way to do that is to shift the plants to another city.

Employees are concerned about their jobs which will be lost in case the plants are moved outside the city.

Since the profits are necessary for any company to sustain, it would be advisable to move some of the plants to a less developed city.

This will create jobs in the new city to offset the job loss in city X. The current employees can be assimilated in the remaining plants of the company.

Apart from this severance package should be given to the

employees losing their job. The company
could also use CSR funds for
rehabilitation of displaced employees.

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.

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(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 ऑफ़ 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 involved in the case

are :-

- 1) development of education in maoist affected areas vs. security concerns
- 2) class between state and radical elements hampering welfare policies

- a) Reasons behind such attitude
- 1) Most of the inhabitants are involved in agriculture where it is perceived that education is not relevant
 - 2) Patriarchal mindset where education of girl child is not given importance
 - 3) Security threats from Maoists discourage parents.
 - 4) Lack of awareness about higher education prospects and its role in human development.

- (5) Involvement of children in household work and agriculture is preferred over education due to poverty.
- (b) As the Dto, I would take following steps
- 1) Create awareness about role of education in economic growth
 - 2) Ensure effective implementation of mid-day meal scheme.
 - 3) Development of essential infrastructure such as toilets, water tank etc.
 - 4) Ensure attendance of teachers through strict regulatory means
 - 5) Increase the security of the schools to deal with marists

- G) Involve gram sabha and civil society
to encourage girl education through
Beti Bacho, Beti Padhao campaign.

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:

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(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 issues involved in the case
are*

1) *Ineffective utilisation of public funds*

- 2) Tribal welfare
(3) Whistle blowing against the government.

(a) This case involves diversion of public funds meant for tribal welfare. There is collusion among minister and senior civil servant. Internal dissension that Pradeep faces is ~~between~~ his moral responsibility to blow the whistle, as it is the right of the public to be aware of utilisation of public funds.

However it is also his duty to follow the hierarchical bureaucratic structure. Minister is the representative of the people and it is the duty of civil servant to

Obeey the post.

(b) Pradeep's decision can be justified on following grounds.

- 1) He did not have any legal liability as it was not under his jurisdiction
- 2) The funds were diverted for other welfare schemes which ultimately benefits public
- 3) By following order, Pradeep showed professionalism and integrity.

(c) I would have tried to convince minister and senior civil servant about the fallacy of the fund diversion.

I would ask them to follow the 'Sarvodaya' principle of Gandhi.

- (2) In case the diversion continues I would blow the whistle and let the CAG know about this diversion of funds.

merits

- 1) I would enhance accountability in governance and help in tribal welfare

Demerits

- 1) I may lose my job. ~~and~~ I could also be ~~shamed~~ shunned by my own community for blowing the whistle against senior officers.

