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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	24773
Center	Old Rajinder Nagar	Date	13/10/2017

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:

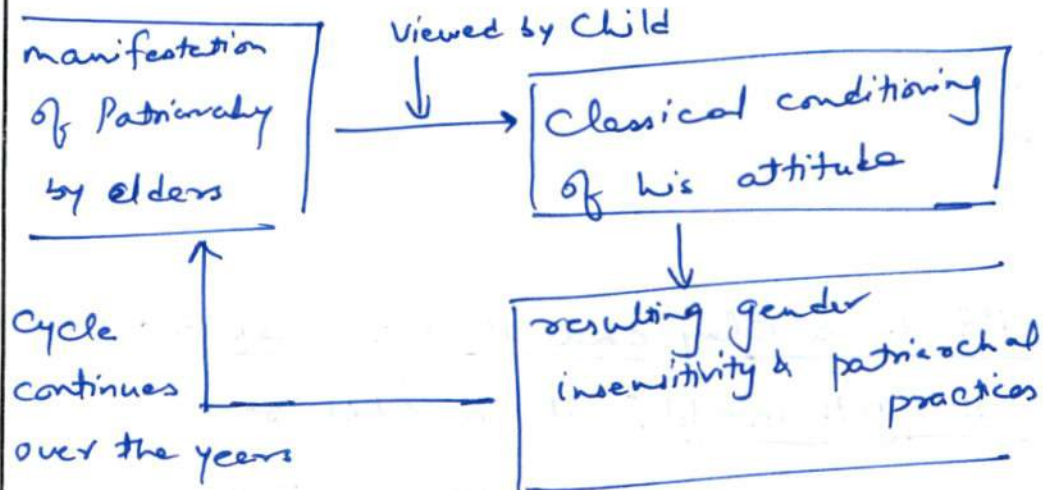
1. (a) The seeds of patriarchy and gender inequality are sown at home, which manifest as a weed at the societal level. Elucidate. Suggest an ethical framework to systematically address the issue of patriarchy in the Indian society. 10

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।

"Child is a clay and it gets shaped as it gets mould," if a child sees domestic violence, exploitation of women & her subjugation at her home on day to day bases, his attitude will be biased & gender sensitivity will be missing in his character & he ~~will~~ may replicate the same in future.

Thus society and particularly home plays vital role in classical conditioning of Child. The seeds of patriarchy & gender inequality is widely seen in context of India emerging due to prevalence of such activities in families as common affair & thus

Child innates the same.



Ethical framework to address issue

- Child rearing practices should be taken care off
- He/she should be given gender sensitive training
- Girl child should be given equal status in family
- Reward & Punishment for good & bad behaviour respectively
- Elders should reflect an role model character to children → so that they reciprocate the same.

Intervention at childhood level can help in making leaders for future.

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 incidents of mob lynching etc. in country highlights people taking law in their hands. •

Factors

- Absence of detering laws in country
- Scarcity of resources & competition / quest for them
- Insensitivity & negative attitude of people
- Joblessness & thus used by vested interests ~~inappropriately~~
- Selfish & vested interests of people.
- Perceived fear of persecution by majority of minority & vice-versa.

All such factors leads to mobocracy, mob lynching & increase in crime thereby disrupting law & order in the country.

Way to address issue

- Equitable distribution of resources
- Adequate Jobs & employment opportunities
- Stringent laws to create deterrence among vested interests & destructive elements
- Fear of persecution & threats to minorities should be removed.
- People-to-people interaction via. Confidence building measures - games
- superordinate goals
etc.
- community participation & heightening societal awareness.

The efforts should be in bringing both internal & external change to create healthy living environment.

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।

The democracy stands for motto "for the people, ~~for~~ of the people & by the people".

The government stands to serve its citizens in appropriate manner.

The work of government should be in manner to make it easy for people to do good. for instance :- government should regulate in a way that it ensures peoples participation, promote brotherhood & build Trust between different factions of society.

On other hand, it should be such that the vested interests finds it difficult to achieve their desired targets & outcomes which may rupture social fabric of nation.

for instance, blanket ban on anything which has some positive outcomes is not desired. IB's report of involvement of NGO's in destructive activities should not impede the process of NGO's those working for philanthropical upliftment of society. FCRA norms should not intervene their work but should be capable to restrict frivolous NGO's et al.

Good Governance can only be achieved with wide participation & binding Trust & reciprocity of people & thus democracy should flourish such positive values.

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?

John Stuart Mill, ~~Utilitarian~~ Utilitarian Thinker
gave idea of Ethical Altruism.

On freedom of Thought & expression he said it is the fundamental right of a citizen & should be given adequate protection by state to prevent it.

He gave the Harm Principle where he adjudicated fear of persecution & ~~swayed~~ away ~~of~~ of minority by majority & thus everyone should be given freedom of his thought & expression.

Mill gave more impetus to representative democracy because

- it ~~of~~ prevents tyranny of majority
- it can help in making rational decision over popular one

~~it is just to fair as everyone cannot be~~

• Representative democracy though not real representation of demography can still be the ^{best} ~~best~~ ones as evident in case of India. It was rightly stated by mill long back.

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?

Due to nuclear weapons ~~proliferation~~
proliferation, the scope for direct con-
-flict & war has decreased & thus
mass destruction is evaded. However, possession

of nuclear weapons is unethical as -:

- It gives wrong message of excessive nuclear proliferation
- leads to diversion of capital from social activities or development to building nuclear capabilities
- Technology getting into hands of perpetrators will bring catastrophic impact on earth.
- It has given rise to proxy wars i.e.
cyber warfare, biological & chemical war etc.

Thus, creating a nuclear arsenal for nuclear deterrence as done by North Korea is unethical.

However, certain level of disciplined & sustained nuclear proliferation with adequate checks & balances is desired to reduce direct confrontation.

India's nuclear ~~policy~~ policy of "No first use", Self-restraint & use of nuclear power authority in civilian leadership is worthy in this regard.

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 one who ~~orders~~ his/her subordinates to work

Leadership is a trait where one not only orders but also leads from front & work in tandem to achieve objective.

for instance — British Governor generals were administrators while Gandhiji was a leader.

Chester Bernard has given following traits of a leader —

Apart from this

Visionary, Exemplary,
Vitality, Intelligence,

Empathy, Compassion

- Decisive
- Responsive
- Impartial
- Virtuous
- Endurance

& Simple living high thinking are essential traits.

Importance of Leadership in effective Public Service Delivery

- In Public Service Delivery, a leader will first identify the bottlenecks & will try to rationalise them using his wisdom. Then, he would take that decisive & most competent measures desired for efficient delivery. Next He will be exemplary & will lead from front & ensure timely delivery of services to citizens

All above expects are highly desired for effective Public Service Delivery & thus defines the importance of leadership.

Dr Varghese Kurien (AMUL) is an appropriate example in this regard.

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?

A civil servant is desired to be knowledge-
-eful, expert, quick in decision making
& emotionally competent.

"A right attitude is desired for application
of right aptitude" - Swami Vivekananda
Thus emotional intelligence which rationalises

attitude of an individual is essential
for right application of his/her wisdom.

Thus, Wholistic Competence as envisioned
by DoPT manual on ethics can be
achieved by civil servant with his
expertise along with emotional intelligence.

Emotional intelligence of Civil servants
Can be enhanced by -:

- Right training.
- Creating conducive work environment
- On field application → which enhances
his/her attitude
- Yoga / meditation etc.
- Adequate curriculum to provide knowledge
of work environment etc.
- Emotional intelligence - SWOT analysis
to understand self.

Emotional intelligence can be inculcated
by appropriate training & is highly
desired in today's civil servants to
cater effectively & efficiently.

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 making individual ~~an~~ answerable for his/her actions.

Accountability of civil servants is highly desired so as to keep a check on abuse of power. as

2nd ARE said

$$\boxed{\text{Power} + \text{Discretion} - \text{Accountability} = \text{Corruption}}$$

& thus it is desired.

Mechanisms that promote accountability

Structure → ① Informal work culture
② Interaction with seniors
& answerability to them

Process → ① Digital Interventions - e-governance
② Business Process Reengineering
③ Biometric attendance

Behaviour → ① RTI
② Citizen Charter
③ Social Audit
etc..

Ensuring Accountability for performance
is a difficult task because

- Performance is a subjective ~~not~~ concept & varies accordingly
- Performance is a culmination of multiple factors including one's capabilities to departmental proceedings
- lack of effective parameters to judge one's performance correctly

~~Thus accounts~~

- It brings external check on individual which has its own limitations.

Thus measures to inculcate self-responsibility is also desired along with accountability.

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।"

The above quote was given by Gandhiji highlighting the desired compassion & empathy in society.

Animals like humans are living beings & thus should be treated with compassion, & sympathy.

Culling of animals for vested interests, Painting their horns etc. & intoxicating them for pleasure of game is unethical & ~~also~~ inhuman & discompassionate act & degrades moral character of human.

Same was propounded by Buddha & Mahevir in their philosophy.

Giving pain to animals for ~~ones~~ ones
vested interests is a manifestation of
swine behaviour & selfishness by human
& this will impact greatness of nation
as moral progress of human recedes.

Swamiji once said the "greatness
of nation depends on moral character
of its people" — & this rightly
explains Gandhian philosophy in this
regard.

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

10

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

Prejudice are innate feeling of disparity prevalent in society through multiple reasons historical, cultural, socio economic et. al.

Prejudices are baised & irrational & thus are not characterised by wise person. However, fools or irrational minds in society uses them often to prove point on illegitimate or ~~irrational~~ irrational acts.

for instance -: In case of war with Pakistan, a prejudiced mind will provoke same citing past experiences & historical animities between two nations but a wise man or rational person will try to avoid war by using every

alternate means & will keep war
as a matter of last resort.

Thus one should try to achieve
rationality & openness in mindset to
attain the chief good - moksha &
salvation for life & should shun
prejudices & foolish behaviour.

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 desired to be impartial & uncorrupt in their work & Public service. However, favouritism, nepotism & quid-pro-quo is often seen of apart from monetary corruptions which highlights the issue of Public officials private interests.

The spoils system is prevalent example of the above issue.

It is the human fear of losing power & quest to earn money & recognition in society which leads to such behaviour. } Respect in society in Indian context is proportional to money power of individual }

OECD Guidelines

Conflict of interest of individual
Should be checked by maintaining
data of his or her private business
& other interest & he/she should not
be given such positions where he/she
can abuse it accordingly.

Rajya Sabha in India maintains
such register & do not allow members
to be part of committee if conflict
of Interest occurs.

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 defined following
Principles significant for public life

Selflessness

Honesty

Openness

Objectivity

Leadership

Integrity

Accountability

~~Such values are important, because~~
Example - A selfless civil servant

~~with~~ having openness towards society will be able to solve issues using his leadership in objective way displaying his Integrity, Objectivity & Accountability to society.

Act of S. Sreedharan (metro man),

Dr. Abdul Kalam is rightly displays the same.

The principles are essential so as to build Trusteeship of servant with society. The principles of Nolan Committee helps in defining good Character of civil servants which is society is considered as manifestation of good behaviour & gains wide public support.

Prime Minister on civil service day iterated the same & persuaded civil servants to ~~follow~~ enhance their character.

8. A peculiar inhuman situation exists for the people fleeing from war zones - they cannot go back to their homeland for fear of being persecuted and no country is ready to bear their burden due to various reasons. Citing contemporary examples, discuss the ethical issues involved in such situations.

10

युद्ध-क्षेत्र से पलायन करने वाले लोगों के सम्मुख एक विचित्र अमानवीय स्थिति उपस्थित होती है - वे अत्याचारों के भय से अपने गृहदेश को वापस नहीं जा सकते और कोई भी देश विभिन्न कारणों से उनका भार वहन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है। समकालीन उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए ऐसी स्थितियों में समाविष्ट नैतिक मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए।

The issue of Rohingya Muslims of Rakhine State of ~~Myanmar~~ Myanmar of being persecuted by Buddhist majority & Army highlights the ethical issues in migration due to fear of persecution -

- No country wants to take them due to their national & security interest on other hand they cannot head back home due to fear of persecution

Thus a state of homelessness.

Ethical issues

- lack of human behaviour from nations
- National interest above human interest
- Double Standards manifestation as they were rehabilitate on ~~overboard~~

Unmanned & vulnerable island.

- Persecution of minority by majority is against human rights
- UN Human rights convention not adhered.

Refugee crisis should be dealt at international level where all nation ~~can~~ coordinate accordingly & simultaneously to rehabilitate refugees & simultaneously pressurise the home nation to stabilise the environment & take them back. Till the situation gets normal refugee should be given the treatment of citizen & appropriate health & education & basic life amenities should be provided.

9. As the administrator in-charge of your area, you are witness to the widespread food wastage in lavish parties as well as in restaurants and eateries, on one hand and people starving due to inability to ensure one square-meal a day, on the other. Realizing that it is not the scarcity of resources, but the habit of people that is causing paucity in availability of food, you decide that certain measures are needed to be taken in order to deal with the issue of starvation at the grassroot level. 20

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

- (a) Identify the ethical issues involved in this case.
(b) What measures would you take to deal with wastage of food in your area?
(c) What explains this co-existence of affluence and hunger in developing countries like India?

अपने क्षेत्र के व्यवस्थापक प्रभारी के रूप में, आप देखते हैं कि एक ओर भव्य पार्टियों और साथ ही रेस्तरां व भोजनालयों में बड़े पैमाने पर खाद्य सामग्री का अपव्यय होता है, जबकि दूसरी ओर प्रतिदिन एक समय का पेटभर भोजन सुनिश्चित करने की अक्षमता के कारण लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं हैं। इस वास्तविकता को समझते हुए कि, भोजन की उपलब्धता में कमी का कारण संसाधनों की कमी नहीं अपितु लोगों की आदत है, आप निर्णय करते हैं कि जमीनी स्तर पर भूखमरी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों की आवश्यकता है।

दी गई स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

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

The above case highlights the issue of hunger in country on one hand while food security & ~~lavish~~ food wastage on the other. India with 118th rank in Global Hunger Index is a live example of the issue.

Stakeholders → ① Self (Admin. in-charge)
② Society at large
③ Poor hungry people

① Ethical Issues involved

- Unjudicious use of resources
- Is it just to do lavish party & waste food inappropriately when millions of people sleep hungry every day?
- ill habits of people.
- failure of Governance - to provide food to people ..
- Wastage of food - wastage of resources
- Selfish human behaviour.

② Being administrator in-charge, it is my utmost duty to ~~not to~~ rationalise the use of resources in a way that distributive Justice is served & my interventions should be in this regard -.

Measures

- ① Will identify the amount of wastage
 - ② Will talk to party managers & persuade them to serve the remaining
- &
- ① Will call meeting of Party managers, caterers & responsible stakeholders & will request them to 'serve the remaining food to Poor & Hungry people after party to prevent wastage
 - ② Will develop such mechanisms to collect food from such parties & then distribute effectively. Involvement of civil societies & NGO's will be desired in this regard.
 - ③ Will persuade leaders & Religious representatives in city to create awareness about the same so that not only parties but kitchens & Hotels should be incorporated under such schemes.

- (4) Will use newspapers & social media to create awareness of the same.
- (r) Also, intervention should be made to rationalise the wastage by appeal to people to reduce the news size etc. (if possible)

(c) Co-existence of affluence & hunger in developing countries like India highlights the innate disparities in the country & lack of intervention from people & govern-
ment to eradicate the same.

Coordinate approach of people & government can be of great help in bridging hunger gap. as Evident in

"OPERATION SULIEMANNI - COMPASSIONATE KOZHIKODE" - where IAS Prashant

Nair displayed Public Service in

declaring & meeting kozhikode

~~the~~ Hunger free district with societal participation.

"Wiping tear from every eye" was vision of Pt. Nehru & this should be the motto to make country hunger free.

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?

The case highlights the impact of globalisation on Tribal groups of Andaman & Nicobar islands & has led to threat of extinction.

Stakeholders → ① Sentinelese people
② Other tribal groups
③ Development officer
④ Nation at large.

Ethical Issues

- ① Threat to survival of population
→ Violation of one's right to life

- ② failure of governance to preserve minority rights.
- ③ minority population & their rights vs development. → which to be given priority.

(a) Challenges due to globalisation

PVTG's are those groups among tribes which have low development indicators.

Globalisation has impacted them negatively.

- Encroachment of their land for development activity
- Rising incidence of diseases etc..
- Non-tribal values corroding their values & standards
- lack of education & language secludes them & devoid of development
- Pollution & other anthropogenic activities affecting them adversely
- Threat

- Social Stigma associated due to exclusion & marginalisation
- Insensitive behaviour of authorities towards tribals.

(b) As a development Officer my priority is to balance the development in a manner such that it does not negatively affect the tribal population which is enshrined in Indian Constitution & their rights & traditions should be preserved.

- Firstly, I will identify the issues & factors of threat emerging for PVTG's
- Secondly, I will empathise with situation of tribal groups & will use educated local leaders to persuade & convince them of swift government action to prevent their rights.

- Next, I will map the developmental activities & threats & will try to reduce or mitigate them such that if the project can be shifted to other areas & et al.
- Next, PVTG's have low incidence of Growth indicators thus efforts will be made to provide them adequate facilities ~~of~~ health, education etc (The ongoing scheme of govt. for PVTG's can be used.)
- Next; their self-administration & self-governance mechanisms should be built so as to develop their capacities to mitigate globalisation & its impacts.

Nehruji's "Tribal Panchsheel Policy"
which envisages self-development &
respect & recognition of tribal rights
should be adhered both in letter
& spirit to ~~preserve~~ ^{preserve} PVTG's their
customs & rights. Simultaneously, their
development should be done (MRD)
without ~~eroding~~ eroding tribal values.

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।

The above case highlights the issue of undercover journalism which infringes one's right to privacy, which is a fundamental right of a citizen. The above case also highlights clash of fundamental

rights with Fundamental duties & is thus, a case in point.

(a) Ethical issues involved

- ① Right to privacy of individual vs "media/journalism ethics to show free & fair news" → which should be given priority
- ② Is undercover journalism just despite infringement of one's rights.
- ③ Media Ethics
- ④ Right to live with dignity of individual & Right to be forgotten gets infringed
- ⑤ Means vs ends debate → x

(b) Undercover journalism refers to practice of reporting wrongdoings by getting one caught red handed via. sting operations, honey trapping etc.

Issues with undercover journalismIt is ethical because

- ① At the end, the wrong doings are exposed.
- ② People gets reality & then they can make better choice & declare culprits
- ③ In consonance with duty of media.
& media ethics of free & fair news

It is unethical because

- ① Sting operations conducted with Presumption of guilt of one i.e. he is already assumed guilty → violation of natural justice principle
- ② Questionnaire set is biased & one sided
- ③ Violation of ones fundamental rights.

④ Against the faith in "rule of law"

— one should trust rule of law &
should go by judicial means.

Act of

⑤ Trial by media → extra-judicial
mean.

The practice of undercover investigation
by journalists citing it as fundamental
duty is unjust & unethical because

→ Fundamental rights of an individual are
supreme & they should be respected

→ It should be matter of last resort
when every other legitimate means are
exhausted

→ One should have faith in Justice system
of law & go by judicial means.

However, if Undercover journalism
done with right purpose, ~~under~~

right circumstances & without infringing
ones rights then it can be ethical.

Thus it is a subjective matter depends
on gradation & case to case basis
but a caveat should be it should be
used sparingly as matter of last
resort & with due ethical framework.

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?

The above case highlights the issue
faced by private firm of shifting
its operations due to declining profit,
increasing regulations & increasing politicisation

in the trade union. ~~to~~ Job losses due to migration is a case of concern.

Stakeholders → ① Chief executive
② Worker who will loss jobs
③ Society at large due to environmental issues
④ Shareholders

② Ethical issues involved

- Shifting of location so as to evade law of land (environmental laws).
- Profit motive of company & its social responsibility towards its employees.
- Behaviour of workers & unions to increase wages in such adverse times being a part of company
- Sudden change of environmental law by government... is it just? Should it be fast or gradual?

- lapse of governance in implementation of environmental laws?

(b) As a CEO of company my primary responsibility is to address the interest of all stakeholders i.e. Shareholders, trade unions workers etc. without affecting profits of company & simultaneously adhering to law of land.

Thus my interventions should be in this regard.

Trade Unions / Workers

- will identify the issues & demands of workers
- will setup a meeting with union leaders & will highlight them the present issues of company's profitability
- will highlight the picture of unfortunate events which may appear if company

has to shut its operations

- will persuade/convince them to take back their demands & get back to work & will assure them of good returns once the company gets back to profitability (if demands are just & fair)

Shareholders

- will identify their concerns
- will persuade them not to shift or shifting to evade laws following other companies is not a appropriate solution as it is a corrupt practice & also some day same norms if appropriate will be applied there as well (new location)
- will convince them of finding the best possible solution in interest of company.

With respect to environmental norms

- will check the desirability of such norms
- will write a letter to Secretary & Minister highlighting the issue in adhering to such norms & will highlight the issues (if laws is unjust) or will ask him for adequate time frame (if laws are just) to adhere to norms.
- will also highlight the evasion practices done by other industries - (Act of Probity) & will persuade him to take swift action

Thus in this way interest of all stakeholders can be reconciled.

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?

Above case highlights the issues in
maoist affected areas & cites reasons
for increasing drop out rates of ~~that~~
children in school which is a
case of concern for entire country.

Stakeholders of case → ① Childrens
② Maoist Affected area People
③ D.E.O., ④ Nation at large.

- ⑥ Reason for such an attitude
lack of motivation among students & teachers can be due to two reasons
- Threat or fear of maoist forces
 - Trust deficit between government & people in such areas.
- ↳ Due to economic & geographic disparity & underdevelopment people in these areas are disenchanted from government & trust deficit appears which are taken advantage by maoist forces & radicalise people → thereby attitude of people changes & become alienated

Thus, attitude is because of failure of government in doing development.

accentuated by maoist fear & radicalisation.

- Also, inhabitation wrong attitude towards education → may be due to insensitive behaviour of officials with tribals.

↳ Such mai-baap culture have given bad image of education & is seen as erosion of values by tribals.

③ As a DEO, the approach should be to bring back childrens in school by persuading parents & build back the trust bridge between parents & governments so as to allay fear & influence of maoist forces.

Steps

- Will persuade parents. - will empathise with their situation, & will try to convince them to send childrens to schools.

- for this, they will be awarded about ~~an~~ need of education in ones life.
- will try to use some rational mindsets from community or NGO's who have influence among them. or teachers to persuade them.
- Security fears will be tackled by adequate forces deployment & vigilance
 - ↳ local intelligence can be created so as to get hints of any adverse incident priority.
- long term bond has to be created to defeat purpose of maoist forces, thus Parents will also be persuaded to join schools & attain basic education as this will not only help them but also their children in future.

- Regular Police, Administration.
Interaction with local people to
sway away fear, sensitise police
& build trust gap between
citizens & administration so as
to defeat Maoist forces

Trusteeship is the biggest virtue
in defeating radical & adversive
forces & should be effectively
used.

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 सविस्तर 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।

A senior-civil servant Pradeep in
~~above case~~

A senior civil servant Pradeep in
above case faces a serious crisis of
Conscience due to diversion of funds
& decides to leave matter alone &
keep himself out of it.

Stakeholders → Pradeep, Minister,
Senior Officer, SCST community,
Society at large.

Ethical Issues involved

- ① — In situation of dilemma whether one
should follow order or should follow
his/her conscience.
- ② — Diversion of funds → Corruption
- ③ Values → Integrity, honesty, probity,
Transparency etc.

(a) The Crisis of Conscience Pradeep faces is ~~one~~ one side is his Self-promotion & future & selfish motives where if he stays out of matter it will serve him well.

On other hand, is his values of Civil services which desires him to adhere to integrity & Probity & should act ~~ago~~ against corruption & siphoning of funds. Thus his Personal & Professional Values are at clash.

(b) Pradeeps decision can be justified on fact that since matter was not under his domain → he was not officially responsible & accountable for it.

However as a civil servant the Act of Pradeep Cannot be Justified.

because civil servants are desired to be atmost uncorruptive (Probity) & should rise their voice against such issues. There is lack of integrity courage & wisdom in above act of Pradeep & above all it was his moral duty to act which as per Kantian philosophy is unjust & unethical act.

(C) Cause of action

- ① Would have talked to Minister & Senior Officer & persuaded them to not to divert the funds & stop the present illegitimate activities & upheld moral responsibility for same.
- ② If they denied, I would have collected the evidences & would have

handed over to CVC (Central Vigilance Commission) & would have requested them to look out the matter.

Merits

- Act of probity
- Exemplary
- Will be in consonance with conscience
- Will create deterrence

Demerits

- Will hurt ones future promotion
- may rupture my relations with colleagues etc.

Gandhiji once said - "No matter how adverse the environment is, or the place is, one can stand their tall with his high moral ground"

& thus one should adhere to his voice of conscience & act courageously.