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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

Name of Candidate	SAMBIT MISHRA	Registration Number	28070
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	11/10/17
Center	KB		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

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

पितृसत्ता और लैंगिक असमानता के बीज घर में बोए जाते हैं और यही सामाजिक स्तर पर निरंतर बढ़ने वाली अपतृण के रूप में प्रकट होते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारतीय समाज में पितृसत्ता के मुद्दे का व्यवस्थित समाधान करने हेतु नैतिक ढांचे का सुझाव दीजिए।

Patriarchy is a conspicuous feature of Indian society which manifests in every stage of life to yield gross gender inequality

Seed of patriarchy sown at home

- * *Female child is unwelcome in an Indian home and a her birth is a cause for grieving rather than celebration*
- * *If allowed to born, she is discriminated from the beginning through conscious neglect*
- * *She is assigned gendered role of taking care of other siblings, cooking, house keeping etc*
- * *Her health and education are low on priority*
- * *She eats last along with her mother*

- * She is not allowed to go out due to fear of her safety and reputation of the family
- * She is not allowed to get a job and stays at home

Manifestation at societal level

- * Poor social indicators of women like illiteracy, poor health, anaemia, malnutrition etc
- * Dependency in women
- * Lack of self confidence and self-worth
- * Crime against women as they are considered helpless
- * Stereotypes like women are fit for household chores only, not fit for jobs etc
- * Specific biological role as a mother and a means for reproduction

Ethical framework to address this issue

1. Including gender sensitivity in school curriculum (empathy)
2. Social change through symbolic gestures like maintaining maiden name, property in woman's name, funeral rites by daughters (Leadership roles)
3. Inculcating gender sensitivity in formative years through equal treatment of siblings (impartiality)
4. Consciously avoiding assignment of gendered roles and stereotypes

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।

We are witnessing a sad trend of increasing crime and violence, especially mob justice, which should make us think about its reasons

Factors driving people to break law:

1. Extreme emotional connection with certain moral values. Eg: Reverence for cow and antipathy for beef-eaters.
2. Lack of empathy for fellow citizens leading to dehumanization. Eg: objectification of women leading to violence and crime.
3. Ignorance or indifference to law due to poor enforcement of law. Eg: low awareness of bribing as a crime

4. Manifestation of ~~is~~ anger and frustration
~~off~~ from a different source Towards vulnerable
section. Eg. Domestic violence due to frustration
 at work

How to address the issue of male violence?

1. Inculcating empathy for fellow citizen
 by role-playing exercises
2. Treating human beings as ends in themselves
 and ensuring human dignity (Kantian way)
3. ~~Pro~~ Enhancing emotional intelligence
 with proper regulation and channelization
 of emotions
4. Follow law with a sense of duty (Kantian
 ethics)

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।

In a democracy, the government should act as a regulator or facilitator to ensure growth and harmony.

How?

1. The government should incentivise good behaviours. Eg: rewards for good samaritans.
2. It should also punish bad behavior.
Eg: various punishment for different crimes.
3. The government should nudge people to change their attitude through various means. Eg: ending open defecation by building toilets.
4. Celebrating of good practices can be an effective means. Eg: selfie with slaughter.

5. Sometimes shaming of bad practices is also required. Eg: publishing data of millionaires using government subsidies

¶ Democracy is meant to be a rule of people, by the people and for the people. Imposition of norms seldom work in this system. A more effective way is to make it easier to do good and difficult to do bad.

* GST is also a good example with simplified compliances and makes it very hard to evade paying taxes

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 was a utilitarian who believed in maximizing utility or happiness. He gave utmost importance to freedom of thought and expression as he believed it has more utility.

Liberty

- * Mill ~~and~~ considered liberty as an inalienable natural right just as John Locke.
- * He emphasized that happiness are of two kinds - of the mind and of body. He rated a pleasure derived from the mind to be a greater good and carry higher utility.
- * Hence freedom of thought and expression is indispensable to realise this higher happiness.

* But he also recognized limits to freedom of thought and expression through his Rule Utilitarian principle. He came up with the notion that individual freedom must not impinge on other's rights, and so that it can be extended as a universal rule.

Representative Democracy

* As Mill clearly valued individual liberty and freedom of thought, he was against authoritarian rule.

* He believed people are best served through laws made out of their own will - democracy.

* But he was also aware that direct democracy could lead to majoritarianism which would violate the rule utilitarian principle.

* Therefore he considered representative democracy as the best form of government, despite all its flaws.

3. (a) It is argued by some that nuclear weapons have acted more as a deterrent than leading to war and mass destruction. In this context, discuss whether it is ethically right to possess nuclear weapons to create nuclear deterrence.

10

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि परमाणु हथियारों ने युद्ध और सामूहिक विनाश की ओर अग्रसर करने के स्थान पर निवारक (प्रतिवारक) के रूप में अधिक कार्य किया है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या परमाणु निवारक स्थापित करने हेतु परमाणु हथियार रखना रखना नैतिकता की दृष्टि से सही है?

Nuclear weapons are deadly instruments
which can cause large scale destruction.

Role is deterrence

- * Nuclear weapons have never been used in conventional wars after the demonstration of effects of atom bomb in Japan (World War II)
- * They have prevented large scale conflicts due to fear of Mutually Assured Destruction
- * They prevented the cold war from becoming a 3rd World War.

Is it ethically right to use Nuclear weapon for deterrence?

- * Nuclear deterrence only works against nuclear states. But only a handful state possess these weapons.

- * Nuclear deterrence could be truly effective only if all nations possess them.
- * It could be ethically permissible if all nations are treated equally and not according to the discriminatory provisions of Non-proliferation Treaty.
- * The policy of "Treat others as you wish to be treated by them" should be followed. (Bible, Kantian ethics)
- * The means of creating fear maybe questionable
- * There is also a risk that if nuclear weapons reach the hands of terrorists, it can lead to catastrophe

All these make nuclear deterrence ethically questionable

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।

Though leadership is an essential quality required in administration, it is different from administration.

Administration	Leadership
1. It is mainly concerned with <u>governance</u>	It can be deployed in a <u>wide range of fields</u>
2. It aims at <u>facilitating service delivery</u>	It aims at <u>setting an example</u>
3. It basic & deals with maintaining status quo	It is generally used to bring in change

Traits of an effective leader

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Integrity
2. Honesty
3. Empathy | 4. Determination / Perseverance
5. Optimism
6. Intelligence including emotional intelligence |
|--|--|

7. Passion and zeal
8. Courage and fortitude

Importance of leadership in public service

Delivery:

1. Leadership qualities will push oneself to set an example through timely and quality public service
2. It would make the organization strive for excellence through constant improvement
3. It would ensure no one is left behind
4. It would ensure efficient utilization of public resources

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?

Functional knowledge and expertise are very important to carry out any activity efficiently but while dealing with human beings emotional intelligence (EI) become more important

How EI contributes to efficiency?

* Understanding and managing own emotions helps a civil servant maintain calm in the face of adversity

* Understanding others emotions helps to connect with people and build relationships

* EI helps in conflict management in the organization

- * It helps in keeping colleagues and subordinates motivated to carry out public service
- * It help to overcome disappointment and maintain optimism
- * All these help in increase efficiency

How to enhance EI?

- * Investing in understanding emotions.
- * Labelling emotions and finding out their cause
- * Practicing empathy through role-playing
- * Listening to others and understanding their emotions
- * Effectively managing emotions to bring about synergy
- * Adjusting to different situations according to emotional environment

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 is the combination of answerability and enforceability.

Mechanisms to promote accountability

1. Right to Information Act (RTI)

It ~~prods~~ obligates a public official to maintain transparency and allows for public scrutiny.

2. Code of Conduct Rules

These are the bare minimum conduct rules that are expected from a public official.

They prevent gross abuse of position.

3. Code of Ethics

These are aspirational values that the public official should achieve.

4. Institutions like CBI, CVC etc

They ensure that there is no corruption
in public life and hence ensure probity

Challenges in ensuring accountability

1. Multiple actors present in each decision
making it difficult single out anyone for a
fault.
2. Loopholes and exemptions in most laws
3. Lack of awareness of provisions to ensure
accountability
4. Poor law enforcement

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 way we treat our animals reveals a lot about us. Animals are also living beings with conscience. They deserve respect and dignity as any other living being. A few basic rights like freedom from pain, torture etc is the minimum which they deserve.

But we find that animals are subject to gruesome torture by human being just for fun. This shows the innate moral degradation which allows oneself to gain pleasure from other's pain.

If we derive pleasure by hurting animals, what stops us from doing the same to fellow human beings? Animals are hurt because they are helpless and in a way voiceless. Hence the way they are treated would be a good proxy for the way vulnerable sections of the society are treated.

Hence it is wisely said that the greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated.

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

10

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

Prejudices are pre-conceived notion or generalization about a group based on the attributes of a few individuals. It is very common and everybody has multiple prejudices about different groups. But it is potentially dangerous as it can manifest in discrimination.

Often prejudice is used to reason certain discriminatory practices. For example if a Muslim person is denied house in a locality and this is justified by rise of Islamic terrorism!. This kind of reasoning leads to division in the society and can cause alienation. This in-turn can lead to

rise in crime rate, making it a self fulfilling prophecy.

Hence one should be very careful regarding their prejudices and work to eliminate them. Using a scientific approach can help. But if unchecked it can lead to serious discrimination.

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

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

Conflict of interest is the ~~for~~ situation which lead to a choice between personal interest and institutional interest. In India ~~it~~ it has manifested in many unfortunate ways

Examples :-

1. Spectrum allocation of 2 G was done in a non-transparent manner to profit a few selective people
2. A lot of our political leaders are caught in disproportionate asset ~~or~~ cases leading to diversion of public funds. Eg: Jayalalitha case

3. Industrial licence was allocated on the
basis of vested interest in the pre-liberalisation
era

OECD guidelines to manage conflict of interest

1. Declaration of assets
2. Declaration of relationship with contracting party.
3. Compulsory non-involvement in transaction with
related party

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?

The Nolan Committee of UK has delineated seven principles for public life.

1. Selflessness

Public officials are expected to be selfless to ensure better results and no conflict of interest.

Eg: An official will never accept bribe if he is selfless.

2. Accountability

It entails responsibility, answerability and enforceability. Eg. Fear of action against erring official ensures better performance.

3. Leadership

It is important to motivate others and set an example. Eg: many government function requires attitude change where leadership plays a decisive role like ending open defecation.

4. Objectivity

It is vital to ensure impartiality and fair practices. Eg: recruitment for various posts requires objectivity

5. Openness

It leads to transparency and better accountability.
Eg: RTI has ensure better functioning of public officials

6. Honesty

It ensures proper adherence to laws and prevents corruptions. Eg: resisting bribe

7. Integrity

It instills confidence among the people regarding efficient functioning.

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।

Refugees from conflict zones have become a major embarrassment for the world community as there is no one prepared to help them. A typical example is the case of Rohingyas of Myanmar who are fleeing in large number but are not welcome anywhere.

Ethical issues involved

1. ~~However~~ Distribution of scarce resource

Poor countries like Bangladesh have to choose between feeding their own people vs diverting resources for the well-being of Rohingya refugees

2. Human Compassion vs threat to security

Compassion elicits humanitarian response and acceptance of refugees but there is also a threat to the society due to influx of some radicalized people. Eg: concern of radicalized Rohingya Youth

3. Human rights vs citizen rights

Human rights approach tends to favour acceptance of refugees but they cause a lot of resentment to local population due to competition for land and other resources.

Eg: Chakma refugees in Arunachal Pradesh

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?

*This case I study deal with the poor
and inefficient management of resources*

Facts of the case

1. *As Food wastage in lavish parties*
2. *starvation in other side of society*

Stakeholders

1. Elite section of society
2. The marginalized section of the society
3. General society at large

(a) Ethical issues involved1. Gross inequality

At one end people waste large amount of food in lavish parties and on the other end poor people struggle for a square meal.

2. Poor distribution of goods

The rich have more than they can consume but the poor do not have even basic necessities.

3. Moral apathy

The rich are indifferent towards the plight of the poor.

⑥ Measure I would take

1. I would introduce a system to ~~trans~~ utilize the food wastage at lavish parties to feed the hungry.
2. I would disincentivize food wastage by introducing a fine for it which can be used to subsidise meals for the hungry.
3. I would ask restaurants to publish the data of food wastage daily in the newspapers to create cognitive dissonance.
4. I would start a campaign to raise awareness about food wastage and encourage people to donate food to the needy.
5. I would create a platform for people to show their compassion and feed the needy.

© Co-existence of affluence and hunger

1. Our society is designed in such a way which values certain work over others. This leads to accumulation of wealth in a few pocket possessing those market valued skills
2. Inequality is also the result of failed governance and inability to ensure proper redistribution.
3. Poor tax base of developing countries also limit redistributive capacity
4. Proliferation of corruption also leads to more inequality
5. Lack of basic services like health and education leads to exclusion from development

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 study deals with the impact
of globalization on PVTGs.*

Q. Challenges faced by PVTGs due to globalization

1. Increased tourism leading to disruption in traditional lifestyle
2. Outside contact also leads to introduction of new diseases. This leads to diminishing population.

3. Rise of consumerism has led to disturbing trends like treating the PVTGs and their habitat as human zoos. Eg. Jarawa tribes forced to dance for food
4. Influence of globalization has led to migration of youth and slowly death of tribal language
5. Globalisation has also led to a clash of culture leading to violent conflicts

Ⓐ Priorities to reduce vulnerabilities

1. Regulation of tourism to prevent disruption of tribal lifestyle
2. I would ask the state government to declare their habitat as a protected area.

3. I would try to ensure quality healthcare in the region to address health problem.
4. I would try to involve the local community in the health and education sector so that they are properly utilized.
5. I would try to, ~~document~~ facilitate documentation of their culture and language.
6. I would try to help them gain economically through the commercialization of their traditional knowledge.
7. I would try to help the PVTGs organize panchayats for local self-governance.
8. I would try to ensure proper and effective implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 and PESA Act.

9. I would organize livelihood programs
to help them improve their sustenance
practices

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 study deals with
undercover journalism and involves the
important debate of means vs
ends*

② Ethical issues involved

1. Means vs ends

Undercover journalism serves an important function of exposing injustices, negligence, corruption, etc. But the means used are questionable.

2. Informed citizenry vs privacy of individual

Citizens have a right to be informed about the functioning of public officials. But compromising privacy to achieve this information is questionable.

3. Journalistic duty vs Human rights

It is the duty of the journalist to publish the truth. But if the basic rights of the public official like privacy is violated in the process, it brings a dilemma.

Q. Do I support undercover journalism

* I agree that undercover journalist do serve an important function by exposing wrongdoings. But the means also matters to me (Gandhian ethics of means being equally important to ends)

* If there are alternate methods to ~~over~~ get the information, I would prefer that.

* If no alternative is available and the information could be very important, then also there would be certain red lines I would not cross.

Justification

1. Means are as important as ends (Deontology, Gandhian ethics)
2. Using dubious means even once creates a slippery slope and the threshold for using

such means progressively reduces

3. Human rights like privacy should
not be compromised at any cost.

By doing so I will uphold my
journalistic duty of striving to find the
truth ~~and not~~ But by not ~~not~~ indulging
in dubious means I will show my respect
for human dignity and compassion. ~~It~~
This would also help me display integrity,
courage of conviction and selflessness

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 study involves balancing the interests of my firm, the workers and the local area.

Stakeholders

1. The firm - ABC Ltd and its shareholders
2. The workers of the firm
3. General population of City X
4. Competitors to the firm
5. Shareholder of the firm

(a) Ethical issues involved

1. Interest of firm vs Interest of the city
The firm can gain through cost cutting by relocation but this may cause economic dislocation in City X
2. Interest of shareholders vs Interest of workers
The shareholders would like to increase profit through relocation but this may lead to job loss for present workers

How to reconcile interests of different shareholders?

1. The firm and shareholders

There should be relocation of some of the plants which are most labour intensive.

This will reduce cost and increase profits.

2. The workers

A smooth transition can be ensured with a phased lay-off with half-salary payment for some time like 2 months.

3. The general population of city X

The city administration can be contacted to prepare for the transition and come up with some new employment opportunities.

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 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?

This case deals with changing the attitude of people in Maoist affected area towards education

Stakeholders -

1. Students of the area
2. Teachers of the area
3. All in Maoist affected area
4. The nation at large

① Reason behind poor attitude towards education.

1. Poor outcomes of school education with low employment opportunities
2. People may perceive education as a means of destroying their local tradition and culture.
3. It may also seem as a state sponsored propaganda.
4. Education may not seem very lucrative in the local lifestyle.
5. Poor attitude of the teachers and lack of motivation
6. Teachers may also have accepted that education will change nothing

① Steps I would take to change attitude

1. Awareness campaign of the ~~area~~ area regarding the numerous avenues that education opens up
2. Introducing local content in the curriculum
3. Intensive teacher training and constant motivation and support
4. Introduction of vocational training courses to improve employability
5. Incentives like mid-day meals and sports could be used
6. Informal techniques with more practical utility ~~can~~ could be encouraged
7. Positive examples of educated people in the community could be highlighted.
8. Forum should be established to listen to grievances of parents, students and teachers.

9. collaboration with local institutions
should be made to nudge people towards
educations

By adopting all these techniques
with multi-stakeholder approach, positive
change can be expected.

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।

The above case study deals with diversion of funds and conflict whether to report it or not.

② Internal dissonance of Pradeep

1. Personal interest vs Public interest

Reporting the incident and pursuing the matter may hurt his career but staying silent compromises public interest.

2. Job security vs conscience

'Keeping his nose out' may preserve his job but his conscience will not let him sleep peacefully.

3. Knowing and not reporting, makes him party to the crime

Pradeep becomes as guilty as the Minister and the Senior most Civil Servant

① Justification of Pradeep's decision

1. He is not directly responsible for that part of the budget where diversion is taking place.
2. He did report the incident on coming to his notice.
3. He was explicitly asked to stay out of the matter by his superiors.

② My course of action

1. I would not have stopped after the rebuke from the Minister and the senior.
2. I would have made an anonymous complain to the grievance redressal cell of the department.
3. If still nothing is done, I would have

approached the CVC.

4. If all other provisions fail, I would have become a whistleblower by ~~publishing~~ going public with this story through a newspaper.

Justification

1. Once I know about the diversion, it is unethical on my part to give up and stay silent.
2. Diversion of fund is a gross violation of public trust and needs to be exposed.
3. The guilty should be punished to set an

example

4. Public interest should outweigh career concerns.

By adopting this course of action, I
would have adhered to the foundational
values of civil services like integrity, courage,
dedication to public service, honesty etc.