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R N 28 OCT 2015
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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 634)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Date	28/10/15
Center	DRN		

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:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. 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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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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

SECTION - A

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

1. (a) Even though women may have equal skills, qualifications and commitment as men, they face much more difficulty in rising up the leadership hierarchy. Discuss the reasons for the same. Also, explain the importance of having gender parity in positions of leadership. 10

Women constitute almost 50% of the population of India. but due to various social historical reasons, they haven't ~~be~~ have to face more difficulties.

~~It is evident~~

Reasons for this:

- 1) The prevalent patriarchal mindset in the society
- 2) The resistance by the male dominated section
- 3) The women in general remain disempowered and thus not able to overcome the problems
- 4) Lack of awareness among the both males and females about benefits of women as leaders
- 5) Even the elder females with

relatively low level of literacy resist this.

6) The historical traditions and norms are another impediment Gender parity in leadership.

This would help at all the levels - individual, societal, regional and national level. ~~in following~~ And thus it is important because:

- it would provide confidence to other females
- it thus would have mutually reinforcing effect on empowerment of women
- it ~~is~~ would also check the crime against women ~~due to~~
- the whole behavioural changes can be brought by it
- in general it has been found that female leaders ~~focus~~ result in more inclusive policies
- make ~~the~~ representation more effective. Thus it is imperative to ensure gender parity

1. (b) All correct decisions are honest and all incorrect decisions are dishonest.
Do you agree? How should the correctness and incorrectness of a decision
be decided? 10

correct decision:

① They are in accordance
with honest practices

2. (a) Should birth control be a voluntary exercise or a government policy in a country? In this regard, examine the ethical dimensions of having a One Child Policy in India. 10

The population on earth and especially in India has been growing at exponential rate and this calls for birth control to check it.

Birth Control as Voluntary or Government Policy:

a) Voluntary policy exercise.

This view is based on the rational that it is the right of the individual to have children or not.

Further even from the religious views, the many support it as it involves procreation which is itself considered divine.

Besides, any coercive action by external agency (say govt) can result in is not justified in a democracy.

b) As Govt policy:

This is supported on following grounds:

- 1) Govt has to ensure that there are adequate resources available.
- 2) it has to plan the growth of the nation for which predictability in population is required.
- 3) govt ~~is~~ represent the people only and thus may have to power to do so.

One child policy in India: Ethical dimensions.

This may be ethically justified on the ground that the govt. represents collective conscience and such policy may ~~be more~~ result in equality as well as better opportunity.

However, India is a democracy and ethically it would be incorrect because it itself is a coercive step. add the ~~at~~ the experience of China also highlights various negative aspects of this policy.

Way forward:

Thus, the via media would be to encourage people for this by providing say conditional benefits.

2. (b) An organisation consists of a variety of individuals with varying values and degrees of motivation. What challenges do leaders face when forging a harmonious work culture in such an organisation? How can leaders engender a sense of inclusion in face of such diversity? 10

organisation sep can also be called as a social grouping of various individuals with different background.

Thus it is natural to have varying values and degrees of motivation. But the leaders have to ensure that the members work harmoniously to achieve the aims of organisation.

Challenges faced by leaders:

- 1) The differences of opinions may arise among individuals
- 2) there may be conflicting values say involving religion etc in some cases
- 3) The benefits of some decisions may not accrue to all in equitable manner thereby resulting in opposition
- 4) unionisation of work members

But these problems are natural and it is expected from the leaders to resolve them by following manner:

- 1) they should encourage assimilative and accomodative attitude.
- 2) they can lead by examples in encouraging inculcation of values like tolerance etc
- 3) participative and consultative decision making.
- 4) they should be objective and impartial in performance appraisal
- 5) various seminars and meetings can be organised to increase interaction.
- 6) rewards (tokens, mementos) for exemplary performance with inclusion can also be used

-This way, leaders can synergise the diversity.

3. (a) Notwithstanding compassion and morality, it is national interest that ultimately determines a country's decisions in international relations.
Discuss this statement in the context of the current refugee crisis. 10

National interest has always been the guiding light for the decisions of a country.

National Interest vs Compassion & Morality:

National interest has always been important because

- it helps to ensure welfare of people
- it is the moral duty of the govt to ensure national interest.
- it itself is moral to defend national interest as it involves safeguarding millions of people's interest.

However, compassion and morality cannot be ignored completely. The failure of Nazi Germany was a result of the holocaust of Jews. Although this was defended on grounds of national interest the compassion and morality were absent in this case and result is known to all.

further, in era of globalisation the interlinkage between peoples have increased to unprecedented levels. and thus morality and compassion have to be linked to national interest

Refugee Crisis:

Some countries didn't allow the refugees on the grounds of national interest. But it should be noted that

- the crisis is itself the result of the actions of those nations
- it is unethical to not to allow ~~them~~ ^{them} (on humanitarian grounds)
- this would result in increased instability which would ~~pr~~ further aggravate the problem

Thus, it should be stressed that national interest along with morality and compassion should be the main criteria for decision making especially in globalised world.

3. (b) What are the ethical issues involved in climate change negotiations? Suggest some strategies to address the divergence in ethical positions of different nations. 10

Ethical issues involved in climate change negotiations:

a) The climate change is the result of mainly the practices of a few (industrialised) countries. These responsible for it are & very few.

b) However, the result of this has been more devastating for the relatively poor people in developing and underdeveloped countries.

c) The strategy thus requires sharing the burden equi in an equitable manner (eg CBDR)

d) And further, it is the ethical responsibility of the developed countries to safeguard the interest of the poor poor

people (e.g. climatic refugees)

- e) the negotiations also highlight the prevailing self-interest of the nations.

strategies required to address divergence:

- 1) Consultative mechanism should be used firstly.
- 2) The countries should be encouraged to come up with voluntary actions (e.g. INDCs)
- 3) the onus should be shared & equitably e.g. through CBDR.
- 4) the developing and the underdeveloped countries can be provided financial and technical assistance.
- 5) there can be an international law to safeguard global commons (e.g. Antarctica Treaty)

4. (a) Why is there a need for Performance Management System in an outcome oriented government? Evaluate the feasibility of peer review in context of Indian civil services. 10

In the present era, the outcome orientation of govt has become imperative to ensure effective & inclusive growth.

Thus Performance Management System (PMS) becomes necessary because 'what gets measured gets done' (as mentioned ~~said~~ by ARC-II) and PMS helps in measuring the performance. Further it is also required

for following reasons:

- 1) it involves a consultative mechanism thus helps in setting up objectives/goals
- 2) it also includes rewarding the performance on basis of outcomes thus motivating the civil servants.

- 3) It is continuous unlike present year end appraisals
- 4) it integrates individual goals with organisational goals.
- 5) using it, the honest and efficient officers stand to get recognised more frequently.

Feasibility of peer review:

a) Need & Advantages:

- 1) it would create more awareness
- 2) it can also have positive effect on attitude of individuals (subjective norm)
- 3) it improves work culture.

b) Limitations

- 1) mature practices on part of employers required
- 2) training is also necessary for this

Thus as opined by ARC II peer review (eg 360° review) can be used but first adequate initiatives (of training) have to be taken

4. (b) Discretionary power in the hands of public servants is a necessary evil.
Discuss. 10

Public servants have been entrusted with plethora of responsibilities and thus some discretionary power becomes unavoidable

Need of Discretionary Power:

- 1) it helps the public servants to take decisions at cutting edge level which are more effective.
- 2) it thus ~~over~~ helps in avoiding 'one size fits all' approach.
- 3) the legislature also has some inherent limitations as public service is a very broad arena
- 3) it also provides autonomy to civil servant and thus helps in nurturing creativity.
- 4) it also results in increased motivation of public servants

But it has dark side also, evident in following.

- a) may result in corrupt practices
- b) the ^{benefits of} schemes ~~or~~ may not be reach to the marginalised
- c) increase probability of exploitation of people
- d) may result in nexus between local politicians, businessmen and public servant

Thus, it is indeed an necessary evil and if some measures need to be taken to ensure productive usage like

- training should ~~for~~ ^{service} focus on inculcating public values.
- effective monitoring mechanisms
- codes of conduct and codes of ethics
- exemplary punishment for abuse of power
- awareness among people
- robust ~~ant~~ anti corruption agencies like CVC etc

5. (a) The landmark judgment by the Supreme Court of India recognized the transgender as a third sex. What attitudes do you notice towards the transgender people in India? Discuss some steps to facilitate a dignified life for the transgender people.

10

Apex Court in a landmark judgement recognised transgender as third sex.

This judgement also provided for:

- reservation of transgender
- their inclusion as third sex in ~~school~~ as identity.
- SC also asked govt. to take initiatives for behavioural change.

Attitudes towards Transgender people:

- 1) Exclusion - the society perceives them as external people outside the society
- 2) Social stigma - they also have to face social stigma of being transgender and due to exclusion
- 3) Cultural taboo - it is considered as a taboo to interact with them and thus reinforces exclusion.

4) Limited functions are also assigned to them which are not done by the people in society.

5) discrimination

Suggested Measures:

- 1) Bringing about attitudinal and behavioural change through value education
- 2) providing ^{then} avenues for development of thought & researches
- 3) media can be used to portray a progressive image of transgenders
- 4) states can also introduce social welfare schemes e.g. T.N. providing them pensions.

These measure can thus be effective in facilitating a dignified life.

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5. (b) What key characteristics of a person conveying a message make it more persuasive? When celebrities endorse a product, they do so knowing that their endorsement will persuade people to buy it. What duty do they have towards the consumers? 10

Persuasion is a process wherein the attitudes, beliefs and principles of a person are influenced by another person.

Thus in order to make the message more persuasive, following characteristics are required:

- 1) Reputation among the people should be relatively better as
- 2) The communication skills should also be good.
- 3) Some common factor which links the person with community may result in more effective message (eg female person for message on women's empowerment would attract/appeal more women)
- 4) The public image of the person in terms of values, morality etc.

Celebrities & Endorsements:

In general celebrities are more famous and have more acceptability and thus they are involved in endorsements.

But this also calls for some duty of these celebrities like -

- 1) they should ensure that the product is beneficial and not a fake one
- 2) they should also make sure that no important information is being concealed
- 3) they should 'walk the talk' i.e.
- 4) they should have the responsibility to ensure that they are not misleading the consumers (e.g. some actors were criticised for endorsing Maggi).

6. It is said that child labor cannot be ethical at all. Do you agree? Discuss with respect to the proposed amendments to the Child Labour Act. 10

child labour involves the practice of using children, generally under the age of 18, as labourers in various forms of activities.

Ethicality

- ① If child is being forced, it is unethical
- ② if it's just the family work then it may be allowed
- ③ But child labour is unethical because
 - a) it deprives the right of child to live with liberty (Art 21)
 - b) it deprives him of educational opportunities

- c) the harmful physical effects may also be there
- d) it creates a bad culture and encourage people to indulge in it

7. Are emotions an inhibiting factor in effective decision-making? Discuss in the context of public services. 10

Decision making refers to the process of selecting the best alternative after evaluating them, to ~~some~~ solve the prevailing problem.

Emotions & Decision Making:

To the extent possible, the decisions ~~to~~ should be as rational and objective as possible.

Thus, the practice to ensure rigorous analysis of the evidence before taking decision (i.e. objectivity) is a necessary.

This results in more efficient and rational decisions. And thus it is used in most fields especially science, markets etc.

However, decisions sometimes also require the emotional po brain

in addition to rational brain.

And this becomes more important in case of public service.

Objective decisions can help in improving the growth rate of the economy. But emotions help us to ensure that the growth remains inclusive. Thus, they help in ensuring the presence of compassion and empathy among the public servants.

For instance, ~~as~~ if only objectivity is focused then reservations in ~~educ~~ jobs can be ignored on grounds of efficiency, but emotions help us to ~~ensure~~ defend reservations as they help in inclusive growth.

Thus the most desirable trait is emotional intelligence which uses both emotion & objectivity.

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8. What do you understand by the Sarvodaya philosophy of Gandhiji? Why is Sarvodaya relevant for civil servants in India? 10

Gandhiji always believed in an inclusive growth and thus endeavoured towards upliftment of all the people, especially the downtrodden (i.e. savarna + Uday)

Sarvodaya, thus focuses on equitable growth which involves providing adequate and sufficient opportunities to all the people for development.

It takes into account the prevailing inequalities in the societies thus calls for positive discrimination and affirmative action.

on this ground, schemes for downtrodden, reservations in education and public jobs can be justified.

Relevance of Sarvodaya for civil servants

- 1) It helps them in inculcate the values of compassion and empathy.
- 2) it also guides them in decision making.
- 3) Sarvodaya philosophy can be useful in conflict resolution.
- 4) It makes the civil servants more acceptable among people as trust increases.
- 5) it helps in strengthening the trusteeship, ~~st~~ and stewardship nature of civil service.

SECTION - B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. You are the leader of a 5 member team that has been assigned to carry out social impact assessment of a project proposed in a Naxal area. Members have been allotted a remote village each to conduct surveys and ascertain views of local people. You are under strict instructions not to disclose the identity of respondents outside the project. While compiling data, you are puzzled by the responses from one of the villages. You accompany the point-person for that village next day for verification. You randomly pick a person from the list of respondents and ask her for clarification of the response she had given earlier. She seems confused and denies any knowledge of the survey being conducted, let alone she being questioned. You try to verify this from other respondents and get similar replies. This raises serious doubts about the integrity and credibility of the survey process.
- (a) What are the ethical issues involved in the situation?
- (b) As a team leader accountable for credibility of the survey and working on a hard timeline, what are the possible options before you? List their merits and demerits.
- (c) Giving reasons, state the course of action you would follow. 20

The present case involves the activities for undertaking social impact assessment in a naxal area.

These findings of the survey are found to be surprising considering the responses of verification of the responses of the people.

Thus in this case the

interests of all the stakeholders -
i.e - the local people
- govt.
- private players (if any), etc
should be protected and
safeguarded
But this doesn't appear to
be so.

a) Ethical issues involved:

- ① dishonest and corrupt
practices on the part of survey
team may be there
- ② the rights of the people
wrt the development and SIA
~~is~~ can be violated.
- ③ violation of the rules and
regulations.

⑤ Available options:

- ① continue with the compilation
of data, as there all the
people may not have been
questioned

- ② Call for reconducting the survey after creating awareness.

Analysis:

① Merits:

- a The survey can be completed in time
- ② the project thus can be started in time.

Demerits

- ① It is against the spirit of social impact assessment
- ② this would aggravate the problem of governance

② Merits:

- ① It would help in getting actual picture.

- ② the people would also become aware
- ③ the such surveys would set an honest practice of in future
- ④ the people would become more active.

Demerits:

- ① It may delay the project
- ② the whole exercise may require human resources

Thus, I would go with the second option.

10. Gajendra, once a struggling film actor, was accused and later exonerated of rape charges, which the jury found out to be motivated and fake. Not able to cope up with the situation, he changed profession and moved on. Thirty years later, while his closest friends know about the incident but his co-workers do not. One day, out of curiosity, he searches for his name on the internet, and to his surprise, finds that the third entry that comes up is an old report in a local newspaper about the rape charges he faced. Gajendra is upset; after all these years, he would like to be able to disclose the event only to whomever he wants. He has heard about the decision of European Court of Justice which allows individuals to submit requests to a search engine to remove certain results from searches on their names, and citing the same, requests the search engine and media outlet to remove the results.

Valid arguments can be advanced for making the Right to be Forgotten a fundamental right? What those arguments could be? What limitations, if any, can it be subjected to? Should there be any obligations on the search engines regarding cases which are no longer relevant, as the one mentioned above?

20

The case involve the Gajendra who had to change profession because of the stigma due to fake rape charges.

But the details of the on internet so rape case are still available, and may result in social problems for him.

Thus it involves the ethical issue of the right to live life with dignity (under Art 21) which may be affected by this. Further

this also calls for reviewing the rules writ this as the stakeholder is not only Gajendra but all the people who have to face social stigma due to such incidents.

At the same time, another ethical issue involving the right to know can be cited. Since he was exonerated, it may be said that it is the right of the employer to know the background of Gajendra.

Making Right to be forgotten a F.R: Arguments for it:

- ① It helps in reinforcing the right to life and personal liberty (Art 21).
- ② Since the case involved fake was fake and motivated, it is the right of persons like Gajendra.

to get the details removed.

③ If such informations are present, then they may also result in individuals committing suicide in extreme cases.

④ Such informations can also be problematic in future if wrt the personal lives of the individual (eg pro' Gayendra may find diff. it difficult to find a spouse with this background)

⑤ Such informations may also be misused by the some people with ulterior motives to harm the individual.

Limitations to which such a right can be subjected to:

① This such a right may result in abuse of power if once the

case eg the evidences can be manipulated and once the judgement comes in favour of the party, this right can be invoked to remove the details

② It may become a roadblock towards the right to knowledge eg of the employer of Gayendra, his potential spouse etc

③ If such informations are irrelevant, then the individual should not be off afraid of such cases.

Obligation of search engines:

Considering the forementioned arguments, it can be said that such obligations may be enforced on search engines to
- remove the detailed content of such cases from internet &

- ~~do~~ - it can provide the address of the agencies which can be contacted to get the details.
- Also, a time window can be used. i.e. a case can be removed after some years once it has been disposed at all levels of judiciary.

11. You are the officer in charge of overseeing refugees' related issues in a multilateral humanitarian organisation. There is an ethnicity based civil war going on in a region and as a result, many people are being displaced. Hitherto, the economically better-off neighbouring countries have accommodated the streams of migrants with financial support from your organisation. The violence in the region has increased recently and the flux of people seeking refuge has grown substantially. With countries sealing their borders, the refugees are left in a vulnerable situation. You are sent to negotiate for humanitarian settlement of refugees with the neighbouring countries, who also happen to be a powerful economic bloc. However, they refuse any more accommodation on the following grounds:

- Drainage of resources in face of subdued economic conditions.
 - Domestic political repercussions.
 - Rehabilitation will encourage more influx and indirectly fuel the persecutors.
 - Permanency of settlement in face of better prospects than at home.
- What are the counter-arguments that can be cited to convince the countries for an immediate solution? Suggest some long term measures as well that should be followed to address the problem.

20

This case involves the problem of refugee crisis which has emerged due to civil war in a country.

Although the neighbouring countries are better-off they are now opp. sealing their borders after accommodating some.

This case is similar to the ongoing problem of refugee crisis in Europe.

The ethical issues involved are

- 1) the humanitarian responsibility of these countries
- 2) right of the people to life
- 3) The violation of rights due to civil war.

And the stakeholders' interests including those of the neighbouring countries as well as the refugees in addition to the war ravaged country and my humanitarian organisations.

In response to those arguments following counter arguments can be cited:

- 1) It is the humanitarian duty and responsibility of these countries to help the distressed refugees
- 2) this action is also in accordance with the universal values

- of justice and peace.
- ③ the problem of limited resources can be taken care by -
soliciting donations and helps from other countries
 - ④ even this accommodative approach would also help the ~~countries as~~ govt's in countries in political terms as their contribution would be recognised internationally.
 - ⑤ In long term, ~~the~~ such action would also help in creating a culture of assistance and help which may also be useful for these countries.
 - ⑥ once the refugees can be provided the accommodations temporarily for say 3-5 years.

and once ~~they~~ the situation in their country is controlled they can ~~as~~ asked to go back

- ⑦ The refugees can also provide human resource - i.e. relatively cheaper labour force.

Long term Measures:

- ① An international agreement or law can be formulated to guide accommodative actions by the countries
- ② The international agencies like UNHCR (for refugees) should be strengthened in terms of human and financial resources
- ③ ~~A part~~ The countries can be asked to ~~of~~ frame policies for refugees indicating the time for which refugees can be

allowed, and no. of refugees etc.

④ International bodies like UN ~~may~~ ~~which~~ should come out with consensus base decisions to ~~be~~ stabilise such war ravaged countries.

⑤ UN security council can also be reformed to make it more effective and functional.

⑥ People across the world can be made aware of the issues and behavioural changes can be encouraged.

12. You are a Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) in an urban district. The forest cover in the district is as low as 11% and it needs to be increased as per government guidelines. By ecological and environmental perspective also it is imperative that more trees should be planted. However, you find out that while there is a grant of Rs. 1.5 crore for your division to plant trees under the Hariyali Scheme, most of this fund is lying unused. Since, it is December and as per government rules all the unused grant should be returned to the government as the financial year closes, it seems you will have to return the money completely. Also, there are strong indications from the ministry that government is mulling over a budgetary cut on Hariyali mission because most of the funds go unused. There is a strong possibility that if you return the money in this financial year you won't get it in the next financial year and even if you get, it will be a very insignificant amount. Indicate various options that you think are available in this situation. Evaluate these options and choose the most appropriate path to be adopted?

20

The case involves the issue of utilisation of funds for the Hariyali scheme which could not be ensured.

Thus, And now there are some problems wrt to the unused funds which have to be returned.

The case involves following stakeholders -

- the forest office
- the people of district
- the govt. (ministry)
- the environment.

further following ethical
issues are visible

- laxity in implementation of
Harizali scheme
- a case of stagnant work
culture in forest office
- the rig violation of the right of
the people to relatively greener
district
- sustainable development
- availability of funds in next year.

Available options:

- ① Return the funds
- ② Manipulate the figures wrt scheme
to show that the funds have
been used and use them
in next year also
- ③ Start a revamped implementation
~~or for 3m~~ and utilise the funds
to the maximum extent.

Analysis:

- ① The merits include the adherence to the rules and since the financial years carry to an end, funds can be returned.

~~It would also help~~ however, this may deplete the district of the funds in future and the forest cover cannot be increased.

It may also have debilitating effect of the funds in future are assigned on basis of performance.

- ② This measure can help to save some funds and which can be used in future.

This would also ensure that funds are utilised later.

The people would also

stand to gain because of
increase forest cover.

But as Gandhiji rightly
mentioned, ~~means do are~~
impure means would result in
impure ends.

Further there may be
problem in case of audit.

It is also the violation
of the rules and can attract
punishment.

③ This option can be helpful
in providing the citizens
their right to safe environment.

But the demerit is
that very less time is available
and hence enough activities
may not be undertaken.

Among the options, the third option appears to be most desirable as -

- it is in accordance with General Financial Rules 2005
- it also tries to utilise the funds without misappropriation

Thus for this following may be used

- utilise the services of NGOs in tree plantation
- ~~create~~ celebrate tree plantation week in schools and use the funds for planting trees.
- even the private sector can be used to ensure this

Thus funds can be utilised for these things and the rest of the funds can be sent back

13. You, an anthropologist, have developed cordial relations with a tribal community which was hitherto isolated from rest of the humanity. Notwithstanding increased interest of researchers and media for the newly discovered tribe, you are the only person from outside whom they trust. They are ardent believers in their goddess and, trusting you, take you to her abode on a holy mountain. To your surprise, you find that the mountain is a reservoir of Uranium that can be used in your power-starved country's nuclear power plants. Besides, you are aware that Uranium being radioactive, it is highly risky to go near the mountain. You try to convince the people about harmful effects it can have and the utilitarian value that it possess for the country. However, they are in no mood to argue and politely ask you to leave. You fear that very soon the outside world will find about this and the vulnerable tribe would be displaced from their land.

(a) Evaluate the following courses of action which you can take for their ethical merits and demerits.

i. You would continue to convince the people yourself about the possible consequences and urge them to relocate.

ii. You would call in local and national NGOs for protecting the rights of the people against the State and file a PIL in Supreme Court if the State proceeds with dispossession.

iii. You would yourself tell the government and the scientific community about the reserves and let them proceed in their own way.

(b) Without restricting yourself to the above options, state the course of action that you would take and why?

20

The case involves the hitherto isolated tribe and their holy mountain. But the presence of Uranium reserves have two facets -

- they are harmful to tribal people
- they can be used to generate power.

Thus

stakeholders:

- tribal people
- myself
- govt. (for utilising Uranium)
- people of the country
- environment

The ethical issues involve respecting the religious beliefs of the people, the development of country and welfare of the tribal people (safeguarding their health)

Thus there is an ethical dilemma whether to inform this to govt or to respect the request of the tribals

a) Evaluation:

(i) Merits:

- It helps to create awareness among people
- it is in accordance with principle of justice

- it helps in a inclusive and accomodate approach
- it prevents any chances of exploitation of the people

Demerits:

- it may not be able to convince them
- health effects of Uranium.
- the power source may remain unused

⑪ Merits-

- ① it would protect the right of the tribal people
- ② ~~it is in a~~ it would create awareness among the tribal people
- ③ the nature/environment would remain safe

Demerits:

- ① the harmful effects of Uranium may continue

① Uranium may not be utilised

(iii) Merits

- ① It would help it in ~~general~~ providing information to government
- ② ~~it can also be~~ it is also in accordance with the democratic principles.
- ③ the scientific community can help in convincing the tribals

Demerits;

- ① govt. may go for forced displacement
- ② the tribals may become angry with and may not cooperate with any scientist in future

Desirable course of action would
be a mixture of these options &
include

- ① I would try to convince them
first
- ② I would collect evidence of
harmful effects of uranium on their
health and try to persuade
them to move
- ③ The help of some well credited
NGOs can be taken in this
- ④ If they still don't continue
to go there, I ^{would} ~~may~~ intimate
the govt. as it's my responsibility
to protect them
- ⑤ I would also make sure that
they are properly rehabilitated
and in case of excesses I
would file a PIL in S.C.



14. A junior member of staff has just returned to work after taking special leave to care for her elderly mother. For financial reasons she needs to work full-time. She has been having difficulties with her mother's home care arrangements, causing her to miss a number of team meetings (which usually take place at the beginning of each day) and to leave work early. She is very competent in her work but her absences are putting pressure on her and her overworked colleagues. You are her manager, and you are aware that the flow of work through the practice is coming under pressure. One of her male colleagues is beginning to make comments such as "a woman's place is in the home", and is undermining her at every opportunity, putting her under even greater stress.
- What possible steps can you take to ensure that the work of the team does not suffer while also taking other humanitarian considerations into account.

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The case involves values like empathy, gender parity, compassion and helping others.

The ethical issues are

- the problem of the female worker needs to be addressed
- the attitude of that male colleague

Desirable steps:

- ① I would provide her with option to take departmental assistance in term of

to loan to get her mother
admitted in hospital

② If she needs the presence
of the female, I would grant
her some more paid leave

③ I ~~may~~ ^{would} ask the staff
members to voluntarily help the
female member

④ I would also ~~my~~ check
see to it that the ailing
mother gets adequate
facilities

⑤ In case of ~~not~~ financial
problems, I would ask the
staff member to donate
towards a ~~¢~~ common fund
which can be used to
help that lady.

⑥ → I T

⑥ I would ^{first warn} ~~take strict action~~
~~against~~ the male colleague
as it is against the code of
conduct to act in such a
manner

⑦ If he continues this
behaviour, I would send
him a show cause notice
asking why strict action
should not be taken.

