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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng	Date	11-10-2017
Center	OLD RJNGR		

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

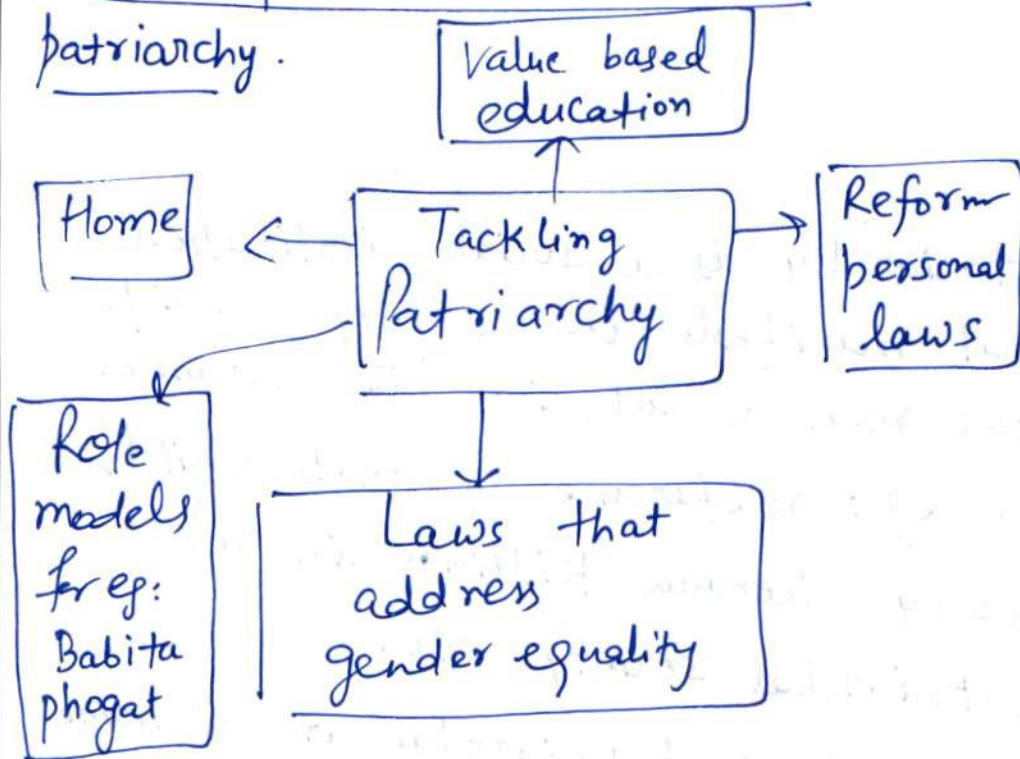
पितृसत्ता और लैंगिक असमानता के बीज घर में बोए जाते हैं और यही सामाजिक स्तर पर निरंतर बढ़ने वाली अपतृण के रूप में प्रकट होते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारतीय समाज में पितृसत्ता के मुद्दे का व्यवस्थित समाधान करने हेतु नैतिक ढांचे का सुझाव दीजिए।

Patriarchy is a social institution that manifests in a form which shows men as superior to women. For eg: preference of male child, dowry, honour killings in a patriarchal society etc.

The roots of patriarchy are at home because values are learnt from parents. As one grows, the values are learnt from society and the plant of patriarchy spreads its branches.

For eg: When a grandmother treats her daughter in-law in a poor fashion, values get imbibed in younger men.

Ethical framework to address patriarchy.



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।

Due process of law means taking legal routes for any action.
Factors which drive lawlessness:

- (i) Weak criminal justice system which creates a sense of impunity
- (ii) Lack of values.
- (iii) Weak law enforcement
- (iv) Law & Ethics pointing in different directions. For eg:
Honour killing may be outlawed but ethical norms set by Khap panchayats sanction the same.

Addressing mob justice :

- Strong law enforcement to restore the faith of masses in legal institutions.
- Quick punishment to the guilty.
- Value based education and public sensitization.

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 above statement by Gladstone is one of the foundational pillars of good governance.

The government must play the role of conscience keeper by awarding the good conduct of citizens while punishing the guilty to create deterrence.

Ex:
Rule of Law: to create difficulty in doing wrong.

Ease of Doing Business & faster approvals for setting up business.

Ex: The govt. must move from tax enforcement to tax compliance in order to remove the hassles of law abiding citizens.

2. (b) Discuss John Stuart Mill's idea on freedom of thought and expression. Also, give reasons as to why, according to Mill, representative democracy is the best form of government despite its inherent weaknesses.

10

विचार और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर जॉन स्टुअर्ट मिल की अवधारणा पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कारण बताइए कि मिल के अनुसार, अपनी निहित कमजोरियों के बावजूद भी प्रतिनिधिक लोकतंत्र सरकार की सबसे अच्छी पद्धति क्यों है?

J.S. Mill has given his due emphasis on the thought and expression over all other freedoms. He believes that a free individual must be able to express his views without any limitations.

Representative democracy is the best because:

- (i) It is an expression of the will of the citizens.
- (ii) It gives voice to the marginalised.
- (iii) It allows for checks and balances.
- (iv) Representative democracy accommodates the concerns

of minority groups.

A representative government may not be the quickest in terms of decision making but it is the most accountable government.

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 have the potential to wipe out entire human race. It is prone to misadventure and may get used by non-state actors.

Deterrence:

It is believed that all nuclear powers are responsible enough to understand the consequences of use. For ex: Hiroshima & Nagasaki. Victims are crippled till date. No other usage since WW II has happened. It thus gives credibility to the argument that nuclear weapons ~~for~~ cause deterrence.

It is not ethically right to possess nuclear weapons because

(i) Deontological Ethics says that even though ends (deterrence) are good, wrong means (proliferation of nuclear weapons) cannot be justified.

(ii) After all, Realism in international relations says that morality in international relations have no role to play. Hence, the weapons can be misused.

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।

An administrator says, "Do it."

A leader says, "Let's do it."

An administrator may do things his way, while a leader takes every one along. A leader makes everyone a stakeholder in the process.

Traits of an effective leader:

- Good Communication skills.
- Handling failures.
- Motivating others.
- Lead by example.
- Give the merits of success to others while taking responsibility for shortcomings.

In a bureaucratic organisation, a leader's role is important because bureaucracy is a hierarchical set up.

For effective public service delivery subordinates must be equally motivated.

A weak link in the entire chain may disrupt service delivery.

An effective leader takes everyone along in the same zeal. In a bureaucratic set up, an effective leader can ensure chain of command, thereby ensuring effective service delivery.

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?

Emotional Intelligence is the ability to perceive, understand, assess and regulate one's ~~own~~ emotions as well as those of others.

Since civil servants work at leadership positions, they must possess (EI) more than technical skills.

Role of emotional intelligence

- Conflict Resolution.
- Interpersonal Relationships.
- persuade strike leaders, trade unions etc
- Manage an amicable work culture

Enhancing Emotional Intelligence

- (i) Self - Awareness :
- (ii) Self - Regulation
- (iii) Spending time with oneself.
- (iv) Paying heed to inner Conscience.
- (v) Yoga and Meditation to develop intuitive insight.

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 mechanism by which public officials are held answerable and compensation sought for grievance redressal.

Mechanisms:

- (i) Citizen charter: It is a voluntary commitment made by public officials regarding the services provided, timelines, grievance redressal etc.
- (ii) Social Audit: It is a legal process by which citizens compare the ground realities with official records.
- (iii) Grievance Redressal and Citizen participation and RTI also are steps towards accountability.

Why is ensuring accountability in Govt. Service difficult?

- (i) Social obligations are difficult to define and estimate.
- (ii) Evaluating performance based on vague policy goals is difficult.
- (iii) Frequent transfers also makes ensuring accountability difficult.

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।"

Animals do not have voice for themselves.
When a nation treats its animals well, it implies that the nation gives voice to the voiceless.

It is not a big deal to give priority to the powerful. It really matters so much when the deprived (metaphorically animals) have the rights recognized in the society.

When a society treats its animals as ends in themselves and not as means for their selfish ends, it means that the society has evolved in terms of values like compassion, love, empathy etc.

In this regard, it is important to note that in Indus valley civilization, bulls, unicorn were worshipped and it is not a coincidence that the Harappan civilization was peaceful.

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

10

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

We often have prejudices against the untouchables, women, transgenders, minorities etc. It is one thing to have prejudices in our mind. It is another to use it to stop access to resources for the weaker sections.

For ex: In the Temple Entry movement, it was prejudice that was used as a reason for restricting access to temples. It was based on the reasoning that untouchables are impure!

Another ex:

Our prejudice against the differently abled is reflected in our policy discourse or in our day to day discourse, "Any inefficient person is judged as disabled!"

Therefore, when reasoning is based on ~~prejudice~~, it is not worth the same.

For a healthy reasoning or debate, we must have an unbiased mind.

An objective analysis can only be made in an atmosphere of zero prejudice.

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 a situation in which public office is used for private gains.

While taking policy decisions, public officials often come under situations where private interests seem to be at conflict with public interest. In such instances, public officials should be objective, fair, honest and transparent while taking decisions.

OECD has laid down following guidelines:

(i) Disclosure of conflict of interest

Conflict of interest per se is not bad. It needs to be identified, disclosed and managed.

(ii) Upholding highest moral standards while taking policy decisions can help resolve conflict of interest.

(iii) Utilitarian principle : The maximum good for maximum number of people should be the guiding principle for resolving conflict of interest.

More than anything else, it is the conscience or the moral compass that helps one resolve conflicts of interest.

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?

public servants are custodians of public interest. The Nolan Committee has laid down following principles of public life:

- (i) Leadership: For instance, public servants should lead by example. Gandhiji led the million Indians attain their cherished goal of freedom.
- (ii) Integrity: In public life, the interests of public should be seen above organisational / self interest.
- (iii) Honesty: There should be convergence of thought, words and actions.
Ex: In allocation of ration cards, honesty is a sought after value.

Why are these principles needed?

(i) Lots of discretion: public servants have a lot of discretion while awarding contracts for instance. In such a scenario, mere laws are not enough.

(ii) Helm of decision making: The impact of decisions of public servants has far-reaching implications. Therefore, it is expected that public servants uphold highest standards of ethical conduct.

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.

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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 large scale migration of war refugees is a recurrent phenomenon. For instance, the refugees of Middle East fleeing the rise of ISIS or the military crackdown by Myanmar army which caused a massive displacement of Rohingyas.

Ethical issues:

(i) National interest v/s Human Rights:

Countries are reluctant to accept refugees as it leads to stress on scarce resources and security issues (National interest). In the process, migrants face the threat of human trafficking, poor living conditions etc. (Human Rights).

(ii) Realism v/s Idealism:

Realpolitik talks about national interests. While Idealism takes into consideration human values like equality, justice in international relations.

The nations while dealing with war refugees should embrace Immanuel Kant's Cosmopolitanism (Duties of a global citizen). After all, national borders are created by humans. Indian philosophy of 'Vasudheva Kutumbakam' should be the guiding light.

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 Prime Minister of our country, recently in his 'Mann-Ki-Baat' address highlighted the issue of food wastage.

Facts of the Case:

- Food wastage in lavish parties
- Chronic Starvation.

(a) The ethical issues involved are:

(i) Right to Food v/s Right to choose
The people suffering from starvation do have a right to food (Article 21 of Indian Constitution). Also, people have a right to choose how much they want to finish off their plate.

(ii) Duty to leave enough resources for upcoming generations:

Wasteful & reckless consumption with wastage is against the ideals of responsible consumption & production (SDG-13).

(iii) Responsibility towards environment
Rotting of food thrown as waste releases methane which contributes to global warming.

(b) The measures to deal with wastage of food are:-

(i) At family level :

Sensitizing children through school curriculum about the issue. Children can serve as messengers.

(ii) At community level :

Promoting use of nukkad at community gatherings in the area to drive home the message of cutting down food wastage.

(iii) Using local newspapers to spread the message.

(iv) Roping in local celebrities and request them to talk about the ~~the~~ subject.

(v) Buffet system in parties should be promoted as it leads to lesser wastage of food.

(vi) 'Donation of food' should be incentivised. Give the largest donors of food some sort of recognition to push change.

(c) In a developing country like India, resources are limited. It is only natural that reckless consumption in one pocket would cause shortfall in other. Thus, affluence and hunger exists. Other reasons are:

- Inequalities in income: Oxfam report states that 1% Indians own more than 58% of wealth in India.
- Asymmetry of power: poor citizens are at the mercy of the powerful.
- Leakages in Public Distribution System
Due to embedded corruption, allocated rations do not reach the end user.
- Hidden hunger: Lack of awareness among the people about micro-nutrient deficiency.
- prevailing Greed also explains the coexistence of affluence & hunger.

Way Forward:

It is important to inculcate values of compassion and empathy for the poor. Before leaving excess food as wastage, one must ask himself/herself the question, "Whether by doing such a thing, he would be making the lives of the poorest person better?"

(Gandhiji's Talisman)

It must be noted here that Lal Bahadur Shastri had asked the Country-men to undertake 1 day of fast every week to address the issue of Chronic Starvation.

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?

Globalisation has widened the gulf between the rich and the poor. It has divided the world into have's and have-not's.

- (a) PVTGs face the following challenges due to globalisation:

→ Shrinking habitat: Due to rising footfalls in their habitat, their way of living has suffered.

→ Forest Bureaucracy has exploited

PVTGs under the garb of development.

→ Sanskritization of PVTGs: The culture of mainstream society has made inroads into their society.

For eg: Rising inequalities among PVTGs, believed to be an egalitarian society earlier is a glaring example.

→ Global giants have started mining activities, which have altered their way of association with nature.

For ex: Vedanta group tried setting up a bauxite extraction unit which could potentially deprive the Dongria Kondh PVTG of Odisha.

→ Identity Crisis: PVTGs have their unique identity, language, ethnicity etc. Globalisation has unleashed forces of modernisation like: modern means of transport and communication which have diluted their identity.

(b) As a development officer, my priorities would be:

(i) Addressing malnutrition:

Recently, PVTGs in Odisha suffered from starvation deaths. Taking cue from the incident, I would ensure the delivery of National Food Security Act to the region.

(ii) Tackling anaemia, sickle cell diseases:

Ensuring medical facilities to supplement their traditional health facilities.

(iii) Setting up of ~~ER~~ Eklavya residential schools:

Education should be in tune with their cultural identity.

(iv) Livelihood opportunities would be my priority:

→ Geographical Indication Tags (GI) for their handicrafts.

→ Ensure proper implementation of Forest Rights ~~Right~~ Act. I

would ensure their Right to minor forest produce. Adequate compensation to those displaced due to ongoing developmental projects.

(V) Making PVTGs stakeholders in the developmental process:-

I would engage tribal leaders in chalking out plans for their welfare.

Nehruji's panchsheel policy for Tribals would be my guiding light for my developmental priorities.

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।

Media is an important pillar of democracy. They expose instances of corruption and wrongdoing on one hand, while on the other they spread awareness about government programmes.

Subject Matter	Facts of the case	values
Undercover journalism	Ethics of journalism	privacy, Truthfulness, Justice, democratic ideals.

(a) Ethical issues :

(i) Means v/s End :

The question involved is whether is it right for undercover journalists to infringe privacy for serving end of exposing corruption ?
(means)

(ii) Journalism ethics v/s Ethics of journalism :

While journalism ethics focus on getting end results for eg: More viewership, ethics of journalism emphasize on using legitimate route of uncovering facts.

(iii) Right to privacy v/s Transparency

Undercover journalism infringes right to privacy on one hand while on the other it may uncover wrongdoing (transparency ensured).

(b) UNDERCOVER JOURNALISM:

PROS	CONS
→ <u>Deterrent Effect</u>: Wrong doers face deterrence due to fear of being exposed. → Legitimate ends → Brings transparency in the system. → primacy to truth → Makes society more vigilant.	→ Half baked facts under the garb of undercover journalism. → Illegitimate means. → Infringes Right to privacy. → Against Deontological ethics. → Creates a culture of fear among bureaucracy.

I support the practice because of
(i) Utilitarian grounds: (Jeremy Bentham)
Undercover journalism may infringe
the Right to privacy of one
individual, but by exposing corruption
in for instance, public distribution
system, many more people are
likely to get benefitted.

(ii) Honest have got nothing to be
afraid of undercover journalism.

However, I also believe that, there
should be a line drawn for
undercover journalism. It should
not be arbitrary. It should not
become a tool for victimization.
Journalists must show self restraint
and use objectivity, integrity as
guiding principles of journalism.

12. You are the chief executive of ABC Ltd., an automotive component manufacturing company. Until recently, all of your production plants were located in City X. However, the cost of production has risen, causing profits to decline. A number of factors have led to an increase in the production costs. First, the union representing the workers in your plant waged a successful strike resulting in increased salary and benefits. A second factor has been imposition of stringent environmental regulations. Shareholders are concerned about the declining fortunes of the company. Many of the competitors have moved their operations to less-developed cities, where the operating costs are less than in City X. ABC Ltd. is a major employer in the city where it is located, and you know that a plant closure will cause economic dislocation in the city.

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Given the situation, answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the ethical issues involved in this case?
(b) How can the interests of different stakeholders be reconciled in this case?

आप वाहनों के कलपुर्जे विनिर्मित करने वाली एक कंपनी ABC लिमिटेड के मुख्य कार्यकारी हैं। अभी हाल तक, आपके सभी उत्पादन संयंत्र शहर X में अवस्थित थे। हालांकि, उत्पादन की लागत बढ़ गई है, जिससे लाभ गिर गया है। उत्पादन लागत में कई कारकों से बढ़ोतरी हुई है। सबसे पहला, आपके संयंत्र में श्रमिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली यूनियन ने सफलतापूर्वक हड़ताल की, जिससे वेतन और उनके लाभ बढ़ गए। एक दूसरा कारक कठोर पर्यावरणीय विनियमों का आरोपण रहा है। शेयरधारक, कंपनी के अंधकारमय भविष्य को लेकर चिंतित हैं। कई प्रतिस्पर्धियों ने अपना परिचालन कम-विकसित शहरों में स्थानांतरित कर दिया है, जहां शहर X की तुलना में परिचालन लागत कम है। ABC लिमिटेड जहां अवस्थित है, वहां वह एक प्रमुख नियोक्ता है। आप जानते हैं कि संयंत्र बंद होना शहर में आर्थिक अव्यवस्था का कारण बनेगा।

इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?
(b) इस प्रकरण में विभिन्न हितधारकों के हितों में सामंजस्य कैसे स्थापित किया जा सकता है?

(a) The given case highlights the following ethical issues:

(i) Business Ethics v/s Ethics of

Business :

On One hand, Profits of ABC Ltd.

needs to be increased, (Business ethic) on the other, employment ~~of~~ in the City needs to be ensured (Ethics of Business).

(ii) Corporate Governance v/s Competition
With rivals:

On one hand, the interests of all Stakeholders need to be served, on the other hand businesses should be able to survive the cut-throat competition.

(iii) The question also arises here is to what extent strikes should be allowed to impact viability of business? Strikes are democratic but should ~~it~~ be allowed ignoring other considerations?

(b) The stakeholders involved are:

(i) Shareholders of ABC Ltd.

Interests: More profits.

(ii) I, as the CEO of ABC Ltd:

Interests: My Career prospects depends upon the fortunes of the Company.

(iii) Locals of the City

Interests: Job opportunities with ABC Ltd.

(iv) Rival Companies.

Reconciling all Stakeholders' interest:

Before making a decision, let's do a Cost-benefit Analysis of shifting to less developed cities.

Pros	Cons
• Less cost of business • More profits • Satisfied Shareholders • My Career prospects get better	• Locals of City X get jobless. • Company's image would take a hit. Sales may take a hit. • Costs involved in shifting.

The ideal option would be to
move to less developed cities
because the company can grow
only if the costs of operations
can be tackled. The company needs
to be governed in the interests of
all its shareholders.

The Company should provide job
opportunities in form of preferences
to the locals of city X. I would
have ensured that Corporate Social
Responsibility (CSR) funds are used for
rehabilitation of those who suffer
from job losses.

Way Forward:

→ The company should be governed
in the best interests of all
shareholders.

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?

Attitude is a predisposition to think, to feel or to act in a certain manner. Attitudes are shaped by historical experiences, family, society etc.

(a) Factors of the Case:

- Falling attendance of school children
- Security risks involved in sending children
- Negative attitude towards education.

The reasons for such an attitude are:

→ preferring life over education:

Due to fear of violence of Maoists,
parents prefer safety of children.

→ parents themselves ^{being} illiterate:

Parents lack awareness about the
importance of education.

→ Lack of role models in the society.

Role models shape attitudes. In all
possibility, the locals have not seen
someone from their district rise to
good positions due to education.

→ Need extra income by making

Children work at home: It is one of
the major reasons why parents don't
prefer sending their children to
schools.

→ Social norms like early marriage,
safety issues of girl child etc. are
other reasons.

(b) In order to increase the school attendance, following steps need to be taken:

(i) Ensuring safety while commuting to schools:

- provision of school buses with security guards.

(ii) proper implementation of Midday meals to attract students.

(iii) Engaging with the community to monitor school attendance and to send regular reports.

(iv) Financial incentives and scholarships for students.

(v) Sanitation and drinking water facilities would be revamped.

Changing attitudes:

→ Engage with parents on a regular basis and making them aware about the merits of school education. (Using Emotional Intelligence to persuade)

- Roping in NGOs (for instance, Teach for India) to change societal attitudes.
- Role models and local celebrities would be called for to address community gatherings in festivals to spread ~~at~~ awareness on the importance of primary education.
- I would also call a meeting of Gram panchayats of the district and raise the matter.
- Sports should be included in the ~~so~~ school curriculum to capture the interests of students.
- Regular parent-teacher interaction to make parents a stakeholder in the process.
- Good performers in class should be felicitated at

the village levels to motivate others.

In a ~~same~~ scenario like this, the social skills become more important. I, as a DEO would make regular personal visits as well as ask for compliance reports to monitor the attendance levels and take remedial measures.

14. Mr. Pradeep is a senior civil servant in the central government and is involved in the budgeting department. In the course of performing his duties, he comes to know about diversion of funds earmarked for SC/ST sub-plan for other purposes. While he is not directly responsible for this aspect of the budget, he raised his concerns to the department concerned. He also learns that the minister responsible as well as senior most civil servants are aware of the practice and have given tacit approval for it. Soon thereafter, Pradeep was summoned to talk on the issue and was told that since the matter is not within his jurisdiction, he should 'keep his nose out of it'. After much soul searching, Pradeep decided to obey his supervisors by leaving the matter alone. Based on the information given, answer the following questions: 20

- (a) Elaborate on the internal dissonance that Pradeep faces in the given situation.
- (b) On what basis can the decision of Pradeep be justified?
- (c) Had you been in Pradeep's place, what would have been the course of action chosen by you? Recognise the merits and demerits, if any.

श्री प्रदीप केंद्र सरकार में एक वरिष्ठ सिविल सेवक हैं और बजट निर्माण विभाग से जुड़े हैं। अपने कर्तव्यों के निष्पादन के दौरान, उन्हें SC/ST उप-योजना के लिए निर्धारित फंड का अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग करने (डायवर्जन) के संबंध में पता चलता है। जबकि, वह बजट के इस पहलू के लिए सीधे उत्तरदायी नहीं है, लेकिन वह संबंधित विभाग के समक्ष अपनी चिंताएं उठाते हैं। उन्हें यह भी पता चलता है कि उत्तरदायी मंत्री के साथ-साथ वरिष्ठतम सिविल सेवक इस परिपाटी से अवगत हैं और उन्होंने इसके लिए मौन स्वीकृति दी हुई है। इसके शीघ्र बाद, इस मुद्दे पर बात करने के लिए प्रदीप को बुलाया गया और उन्हें बताया गया कि चूंकि यह प्रकरण उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में नहीं है, इसलिए उन्हें 'इसमें अपनी टांग नहीं अड़ानी' चाहिए। काफी आत्मविश्लेषण के बाद, प्रदीप ने इस प्रकरण को छोड़ अपने पर्यवेक्षकों के आदेश का पालन करने का निर्णय लिया।

दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) दी गई स्थिति में प्रदीप द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले आंतरिक असंगति (विरोधाभास) का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।
- (b) किस आधार पर प्रदीप का निर्णय उचित ठहराया जा सकता है?
- (c) यदि आप प्रदीप के स्थान पर होते, आपके द्वारा चुनी जाने वाली कार्यवाही क्या होती? गुणों-अवगुणों की पहचान कीजिए, यदि कोई हो।

Ans → Diversion of earmarked funds is unfortunately a routine phenomenon. It is done for political motives or for vested interests.

Facts of the Case:

→ Diversion of funds earmarked for SC/ST plan.

→ Involvement of political executive in the case.

Subject Matter	Values Involved
Diversion and misutilisation of funds	politician-civil servant relationship. Hierarchy in Civil Services.

(a) pradeep faces the following ethical dilemma.

(i) Duty v/s Hierarchy:

On one hand, he has to fulfill the role in budgeting department, while on the other, he has to follow

the orders / advices of his superiors.

(ii) Moral responsibility v/s Legal

Accountability:

on one hand, he is responsible for transparent allocation of funds (Moral responsibility towards the vulnerable SC/STs). But as per the Code of Conduct Rules, 1964, he has to show his legal accountability to superiors and the concerned minister.

(b) Arguments in favor of pradeep's decision:

(i) Division of Labour: pradeep's task does not extend to utilisation of funds.

(ii) Hierarchy in civil services is a core bureaucratic value.

(iii) Chain of Command: He has given due respect to the chain of command in the organisation.

(c) As a responsible citizen, I would have followed the following approach
Layered approach with gradual escalation

(i) Discussion with immediate senior:
I would have used my social skills to persuade my senior about the ongoing diversion and its consequences.

Merit:

His support in the matter could have resolved the matter before escalation.

Demerit:

My interpersonal relationship with my senior may suffer.

(ii) Convey my concern to the minister
in a written manner and request for a meeting. In the meeting, I would utilise emotional intelligence as a tool to persuade the minister about the political consequences if the matter comes to public.

Demerit:

→ I may get transferred in the process.

Merit:

→ The minister may get the matter resolved.

(iii) Lastly, I would use the Grievance Redressal Mechanism of the budgeting department. I would send a copy of the letter to the Central Vigilance Commission and National Commission of SC/ST highlighting the case.

As a law abiding citizen, I would be willing to make personal sacrifices.

The utilitarian principle of Jeremy Bentham and the Hindu philosophy of Nishkam Karma talks about working for the larger cause of humanity. By ~~com~~ being complicit in the crime, one is equally at fault.