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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

Name of Candidate	SANGH PRIY	Registration Number	34126
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	11/10/17
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:

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।

In Indian society, Patriarchy and gender inequality is a norm and established in culture which leads to institutional exploitation of women and their rights.

It begins with house

where male members take important decisions of house and women become means to the ends of men. For example girl & child is reduced to household practice of cooking and boys are promoted to schools. Girl child becomes liability and boy an asset.

This at later stage of life manifest in societal discrimination and violence against women

as the seed of inequality generates
tree of discriminatory society.

Framework to address patriarchy.

→ at the level of individual,
institutional and societal.

Individual :-

- good value system
- democratic style of parenting
imparting true values of
equality.
- Role of Family, school,
peer group.

Institutions of gender equality promotion
and government's active steps

Society as a whole should progress
towards egalitarians and remove
derogatory practices, glass ceiling.

It is need of
how to remove gender ~~eq~~ inequality
as promoted by Gandhi.

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।

Laws are established rules and regulations by an authority such as government. However currently there is increasing trend of violation of laws and taking law in one's hand —

Factors

- (i) deteriorating value system of society.
- (ii) lack of trust on the due process of law as people see ineffective implementation of laws.
- (iii) lack of fear in individuals for penalties of law.
- (iv) Fall of institutional control of government over citizens.
- (v) Prevalent malpractices in bureaucracy hampering well implementation of laws.
- (vi) long period of justice make public impatient.

ways to address problem of mob justice

- (i) at individual level - role of family, school, peer group in imparting true values of universal brotherhood and empathy, compassion.
- (ii) Institutional ways of established rules & practices, clear cut guidelines of implementing laws & penalties.
- (iii) Role of government to spread harmony and legal routes to promote brotherhood.
- (iv) strong role of society in long term and generating fear of law in people.

Hence to prevent societal degradation and chaos, mob justice must be prevented.

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।

Government is most important organ of governance among market, civil society and general public. It should promote to do good in an easy way. by —

(i) Enacting favourable legislations for example good Samaritan law to prevent calamity of road accident.

(ii) Non-formal ways of making good role models to promote good such as celebrities for promoting cleanliness drive.

(iii) Government should itself be role model in doing good for vulnerable and society at large.

To maintain coherence and peace, simultaneously

Government should strictly make it difficult to do wrong.

- (i) Making laws as per demand of present society, removing vagueness and strict penalties & implementation.
- (ii) Strong mechanism of institutional control through use of ICT.
- (iii) Co-ordination with top to bottom institutional framework to maintain peace in society.

Thus to maintain ethical governance and good governance government must promote good and punish evil.

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?

mill propagated that man is free to perform any action which pleases him. However he talks of social utility of an action while upholding egoistic nature of man. He calls for qualitative distinction of pleasure hence freedom of thought & expression is good if it has social utility and provides pleasure to overall society

Representative
democracy is best form of government as it involves whole society not just few elite individuals. It provides the structure and

mechanism to uphold the rights
of society and hence individual.
Hence representative democracy is
good despite its weaknesses.

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 weapon possession has served as deterrence to enemies as well as posed constant threat of war at ~~every~~ any time.

As a deterrent

- (i) The fear of destruction if used nuclear weapon prevent state from any ~~use~~ immature attack on enemy hence maintain peace.
- (ii) ~~low~~ capability (conventionally) by less powerful state but possession of nuclear weapon maintain their stability.

As weapons leading to war & mass destruction

- (i) if used they can wipe whole humanity as witnessed in Hiroshima & Nagasaki

The ethical dimension to possess nuclear weapon involves International ethics and military ethics where the threat posed to innocents due to use of weapon certainly seems unethical at the cost of security of nation possessing weapon. It also shows the dominance of powerful nation over less powerful. The ethics involved in the case can be manipulated by nations. However some ethical principle such as universal brotherhood, humanity values, peaceful society globally makes it unethical to possess nuclear weapon.

3. (b) Differentiate between administration and leadership. Highlighting the traits which characterize an effective leader, discuss the importance of leadership in ensuring effective public service delivery in a bureaucratic setup. 10

प्रशासन और नेतृत्व के बीच विभेद कीजिए। प्रभावी नेतृत्वकर्ता के गुणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए नौकरशाही व्यवस्था में प्रभावी लोक सेवा वितरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु नेतृत्व के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Administration is a moral act and administrator (leader) is a moral agent.

Administration is an act of delivering goods and services to society with impartiality, managing and utilising public resources effectively and economically.

How resources are utilised for welfare of public depends on leadership capabilities.

Traits of effective leader.

- (i) He understands the demand of public.
- (ii) He has wide connection and reach with public and people feel connected to him.
- (iii) He knows ~~repe~~ reframity of problem and presenting any

problem in solvable form.

- (iv) He has quality of empathy, compassion, Impartiality etc.

Importance of leadership in public service delivery.

- (i) To prevent discrimination base on economical & societal status.
- (ii) guiding and providing vision to service
- (iii) Presenting role model for efficient service delivery.
- (iv) Removing any abstackles in the way of service delivery such as collusion etc.

Hence leadership is essential for effectiveness.

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?

Efficacy is the ability to overcome an impediment and generating belief that an act is possible by removing hurdles. It is about self belief.

Efficacy also depends on emotional intelligence (EI). As EI would generate strong positive attitude and believe to overpower such impediments. EI promotes role clarity, removes ambiguity, make object as change catalyst and impart social skills. Hence it result in increased efficacy.

Emotional Intelligent person would clearly identify true

objectives, would have unconditional
positive regards and dedication
for any service of public importance.
Hence EI and efficacy are related.

Enhancing EI of civil servants.

- (i) Increased communication with public
helps to understand the issues
of public.
- (ii) Imparting value education and
training at various stage of
training and performance appraisal.
- (iii) Value development
- (iv) Rewards and punishments for
ethical and unethical acts.

Hence EI helps to
promote and strengthen ethical
governance.

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 seeking justification of acts of public official i.e. answerability and punishing for unethical and illegal acts and responsiveness.

Accountability = Answerability + Enforcement + Responsiveness

Mechanism to promote Accountability.

(A) Internal

- (i) Code of ethics / Code of conduct.
- (ii) Organisational structure and culture be enabling
- (iii) well established rules and regulation
- (iv) Internal platforms of reporting any mismanagement

(B) external

- (i) Citizen charter.

- (i) Community awareness
- (ii) Social accountability tools such as Public expenditure tracking, & Social Impact Assessment, Citizen Participation and participatory governance.
- (iii) Grievance Redressal mechanism.
- (iv) Judicial and statutory measures.

As accountability is external hence it is not possible to cover all areas as —

- (i) Laws, rules only provide minimum criteria.
- (ii) Lack of expertise to understand & implement mechanism.
- (iii) Lack of infrastructural and institutional capabilities.
- (iv) Lack of public awareness.

Hence role of public, civil society along with government is increasing to enforce accountability.

5. Given below are two quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. For each of these, bring out what it means to you in the present context.

(a) "The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated." 10

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के दो उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। प्रकाश डालिए कि इनमें से प्रत्येक के, वर्तमान संदर्भ में, आपके लिए क्या मायने हैं:

(a) "किसी राष्ट्र की महानता और उसकी नैतिक प्रगति का मूल्यांकन पशुओं के प्रति किए जाने वाले व्यवहार से किया जा सकता है।"

The quote by Mahatma Gandhi present harmonious existence of human with nature and its component which also includes animals.

Animals such as bull, cows, birds, etc. are worshipped since ancient time in Indian society. It shows values of love, empathy, caring, compassion not only towards humans but also for animals which are intrinsic part of human living.

The present scenario presents divergence in beliefs and established practices and actions where human exploit animals for unjust economical, social benefit.

Kambala Race, Bull fight etc.
in name of entertainment and
ancient tradition promotes exploitation
of animals.

In modern society, even
animals are said to have inalienable
rights. On one side we talk of
protecting cows but on other side
dying of hungry cows like incident
are prevalent. The treatment of
animals is mirror of humanistic
values towards living and society's
tolerance towards extracting benefits
at cost of exploitation.

Hence animals
should also have basic treatment
preventing cruelty.

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

10

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

Prejudices are the beliefs of a person about an act, human, group of society, religion, nation etc. without witnessing true picture. It involves lack of observation, selective perception and false generalisation. ❖

For example upper caste people may have prejudices of unhygienic, dishonest lower caste people without even witnessing any single act of such behaviour.

Prejudices are used by fools to reason and support their false arguments. Though it lacks factual and empirical evidence, people with prejudice use it for their ego defensive attitudes.

For example terming a terrorist attacker from 'particular community'

even his identity is not revealed.
Thus making prejudice that terrorist
are from any community particularly.
~~the~~ Such reasoning can only make
them fool.

Hence there needs to
individual, institutional and societal
efforts to eliminate prejudices.

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

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

Public administrator has responsibility of efficient, effective and economic use and management of public resources for welfare hence private interest of official ~~are~~ need to be separate from public acts.

In increasingly PPP ~~are~~ atmosphere, public officials are increasingly tempted towards enriching private gains from public resources thus hampering ~~are~~ welfare mandate and promoting illegal practices. It is growing concern. Hence it is required that officials have strong professional commitment and dedication, value impartiality takes

place at recruitment, training & performance appraisal level.

Strict internal and external accountability mechanism should exist such as code of conduct, code of ethics, ~~ex~~ expenditure tracking etc.

OECD has also put guidelines for managing conflict of interest which include strict vigilance on official and expenditure, mechanisms of controls (internal & external) and organisational culture & structure.

7. Discuss, with examples, the significance of principles of public life as recommended by Nolan committee. Why are these principles considered as an essential set of expectations from public servants? 10

नोलन समिति द्वारा अनुशंसित सार्वजनिक जीवन के सिद्धांतों के महत्व की सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए। इन सिद्धांतों को लोक सेवकों से की जाने वाली अपेक्षाओं का एक अनिवार्य समुच्चय (सेट) क्यों माना जाता है?

Nolan committee has put 7 principles of public life —

- (i) Objectivity
- (ii) openness
- (iii) Leadership
- (iv) Accountability.
- (v) Selflessness
- (vi) Integrity
- (vii) ~~humanistic value~~ Honesty

These principles are significant in maintaining public officials' motivation, upholding civil service values, understanding true objective of public welfare, establishing balance between personal and professional goals. Eg: Treating vulnerable with special attention.

These are essential sets of expectations from public servants as it would ensure

Impartial treatment of citizen,
neutrality towards the political
executive, respecting needs of
vulnerables and understanding
changing circumstance of public settings.
Hence ~~the~~ principles
guide the acts of public servants.

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।

People affected due to war loose their home, livelihood and forced to look for new settlement in different countries even by risking their lives.

Exodus of Rohingyas to Bangladesh and India presents the threat and grave picture of humanitarian crisis. While no country is ready to accept them.

Reasons

- (i) Threat to resource availability to local population
- (ii) Security threats to nation
- (iii) Lack of resources to support migrants in situation of already burdened country.
- (iv) Lack of effective international framework for such refugees who are termed Illegal.

ethical issues

- (i) Lack of respect of human life and value at cost of national protection and security which is not proven but perceived.
- (ii) denial of basic rights to affected
- (iii) especial threat to women & children
- (iv) lack of universal brotherhood and Earth body a single entity.
- (v) Selfishness behaviour of human towards protectly nation.
- (vi) Economic & social factors convertity and painting people for particular type based on religion.

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 food is wasted on one side where other side people are starving. The objective is to establish a mechanism for just distribution and availability of food to all.

Stakeholders : - Administrator - In charge
 - Restaurants / eateries

- poor and starving people
- government and bureaucracy.

(a) Ethical Issues Involved

- (i) Issue of Food wastage: There is wastage of food thus presents wrong and irresponsible attitude of rich towards consuming food which is sufficient.
- (ii) Food scarcity and unavailability to poor:
- (iii) Affordability and accessibility for poor
- (iv) Failure of government and its limit to provide food as mandated by directive principles.
- (v) Food Security: when there is already stress on agriculture such wastage aggravates the problem.

(b) Being administrator in charge, I would take sincere steps to deal with food wastage -

Immediate measure :-

- Guidelines to Restaurants to prevent misuse and guidelines/advertisement to people regarding just consumption of food.
- Collection of extra food from such outlet through volunteers.

On going measures

- Channelising and establishing a network to provide food to starved thus filling excess and demand gap.
- Maintaining and ensuring prevention of food wastage.

Authority measures

- Since I have legal authority thus those who involve in

violation I can use my authority for generating deterrence for food wastage.

- Using authority to establish network of food distribution.

Environmental measures

- waste food should be properly disposed and can be used to provide manure.
- disposing of waste at appropriate location.

(C) The presence of ~~cor~~ affluence and hunger in India provides reasons such as-

(i) Income Inequality and Increasing resources & wealth towards rich at cost of poor. 58% bottom own only 1% wealth.

(ii) Fall in value system and absence of values of care, compassion, humanistic values of brotherhood.

(ii) Government failure to provide food and mechanism to prevent hunger.

(iv) Corruption in bureaucracy thus PDS is distorted.

(v) Lack of employment

(vi) Increasing population

Hence to sustain 130 crres population and in light of stress on agriculture sector government must take comprehensive measures involving all stakeholders.

10. The excluded and marginalized section of society are worst hit by globalization. Take the case of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) like Sentinelese of Andaman & Nicobar islands; their population has reduced drastically and they are facing various other problems as well. In this context answer the following questions: 20

(a) What are the challenges faced by PVTGs due to globalisation?

(b) If you are posted as a Development Officer in such an area, what will be your priorities to reduce their vulnerabilities and ensure welfare?

समाज के बहिष्कृत और सीमांत वर्ग वैश्वीकरण द्वारा सबसे बुरी तरह प्रभावित हैं। विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (PVTGs) जैसे अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के सेंटिनेली लोगों का प्रकरण लें; उनकी जनसंख्या अत्यधिक कम हो गई है और साथ ही वे अन्य विभिन्न समस्याओं का भी सामना कर रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) वैश्वीकरण के कारण, PVTGs द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं?

(b) यदि आप ऐसे क्षेत्र में विकास अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाते हैं, तो उनकी सुभेद्यताओं को कम करने एवं कल्याण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आपकी प्राथमिकताएं क्या होंगी?

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal groups (PVTGs) are tribes which lack employment, housing, live in forests, have small groups, unique culture, threat of modern economic and social changes.

(a) Challenges faced by PVTGs due to globalisation.

(i) Encroachment of their natural homeland (forests) by new economic forces of globalisation

(ii) at the cost of development, they are displaced. MNCs take

the place of PVTGs to enrich private gains.

- (iii) They become devoid of employment.
- (iv) Globalisation makes their culture vulnerable. Their unique practices are eliminated. Language is threatened.
- (v) New allocated house feels alien to them.
- (vi) In the name of providing market to tribal products due to globalisation their unique ways of manufacturing and making distinct products is captured by ~~new~~ foreigners.
- (vii) Overall they are losing their closeness and compatibility with nature, among themselves.

(b) If I am posted as development officer in an area of PVTGs, my mandate and objective would be to prevent exploitation of PVTGs, reduce their vulnerabilities and ensure welfare.

(i) Any developmental policy of government should involve participation of PVTGs. Thus I would try to be a channel between PVTGs and government.

(ii) Any developmental project in area would require recommendation of mine and PVTGs as per PESA Act hence I would ensure due process was followed in granting project.

(iii) For integration of ~~society~~ ^{PVTGs} to mainstream society without losing their unique culture, I would ensure education such that

it involves hybrid of modern education and their local language.

(iv) ways of livelihood of PVTGs would be protected. I would ensure they do not indulge in any environmental degradation practice

(v) diversifying their employment opportunities.

(vi) I would take steps to reach NGOs and civil society for imparting modern values.

Hence I would be a guardian and protector of PVTGs trying to establish balance between ~~welfare~~ welfare of PVTGs and their development without losing their interest.

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 जर्नालिज्म) 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 case involves the role of Journalism and its limits and further its means to the end of exposing wrongdoings.

Stakeholders : Individuals, Journalist,
Government, Society,
Media.

(a) Undercover Journalism for the end
of exposing truth and wrongdoing.

It involves various ethical issues.

(i) Lack of consent and right to
privacy which is fundamental
right.

(ii) Means of journalists to secure
their end of exposing at cost of
encroaching individual privacy.

(iii) Preventing public exploitation by
wrongdoers.

(iv) misuse of authority by those whom
public gave mandate to do
development.

(v) Values of journalism of
ethical ways, non-manipulation of
information.

(vi) Journalists getting private
information not related to
the intended exposure thus hampering

privacy.

(vii) Avoiding and circumventing established practices of journalism and violation of rule of law to seek information.

(b) Since undercover journalism involves issues of protecting individual privacy and its misuse. It also prompt journalist to use false means of collecting information without consent of individual. It seems unethical act as individual is unaware of undergoing incident of under watch.

(i) Since undercover journalism many a times exposes wrong acts generally it gets favourable attitude but those acts where information collected was irrelevant to the intention make the act very wrong.

(ii) It also surpass the established

laws and regulations thus violating established practices.

(iii) It has also strong threat of selling information by Journalist.

(iv) It sets bad precedence for Journalist to collect "bombing" exposure thus hamper culture of media which is 4th pillar of democracy.

In light of above argument I would discourage undercover journalism despite its perceived benefits as it has larger and threatened side of costing individual liberty and fundamental rights. Other procedures of collecting information such as RTI should be use and use of ICT should be promoted.

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 case involves balancing production cost, profit of company, employment and just wages of workers, protecting environment, protecting company from loss, etc.

(a) The ethical issues involved are-

- (i) Profitability of company : To sustain the company's future and -growth profit needs to be maintained for motivation of shareholders.
- (ii) Environmental Protection : Since it is automotive company prone to generate harm to environment, it must be ensured that there is no environmental degradation.
- (iii) Fair wages and right to livelihood for workers : worker get just wages to support their lives.
- (iv) No illegal step to be taken to circumvent any ethical issue involved.
- (v) Fair and fruitful competition should be maintained among companies.
- (v) 'lives of peoples of developed city and of developing city ~~as~~ where

dislocation is intended. as it involves weighing one human over other.

(b) To reconcile interest of stakeholders

Stakeholders	Interests
Shareholders	- Profitability
Workers	- Just wages - employment
Citizen of developed city	- environmental cleanliness - employment by company & economic activity generated by company.
Chief executive (Me)	- striking balance between profit, environment, worker wage, employment, treating human as end and equality to citizens of both cities.

After analysing all interest, and to reconcile interest of stakeholders I can not compromise on environment. I have option of relocating plant city.

to other city. but it would
deprive livelihood of workers but
at same time generate new livelihood
in new city.

I should not treat
any human as means hence dislocation
should not be based on compromising
human values.

Since many competitors
have moved to other city and my
company is big employer generator
I could use the opportunity to
expand my business in parent city.

Also closing plant and establishing
new plant require huge capital.

These graded wage hike
to workers, protecting environment,
expanding business in existing city
thus increasing profit in long term
could be solution.

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?

The case involves impediment to education-

facts:- - positive: → basic infrastructure.

→ presence of teachers and DEO.

- negatives → out of school children number is high

→ low motivation of teacher & children.

→ attitude of inhabitants

→ Maoist area.

→ security risk.

objective: To make education possible to larger number of children along with quality.

(a) Reason behind negative attitude of inhabitants towards education—

(i) They do not understand value of education in improving human lives due to their illiteracy and backwardness.

(ii) Brainwash by Maoist insurgents towards government and its tools of development.

(iii) Threat of Maoists.

(iv) Lack of example where education has changed life for better.

(v) Lack of trust on government as incidents has perceived the government as encroaching maoist rights, their lands.

(vi) Economic & social backwardness
- SS.

(vi) Remote location of such area where development has not reached and difficult to reach due to geographical & social barriers.

(b) Steps as DEO to increase attendance and change attitudes.

Immediate measures :-

- (i) Forming a group involving self and teachers to visit affected areas to motivate parent to send child to school.
- (ii) Imparting value of and importance of education to parent and children by stating examples, stories.
- (iii) Use of other government machinery and its help to maintain security at village & schools.
- (iv) Putting example of bright child and his learned output among parents.

Ongoing measures.

- (i) Constant watch on maintaining attendance and enrolment by ensuring teacher are imparting quality knowledge.
- (ii) Teacher training & adaptability to need of situation.
- (iii) Maintaining motivation of teachers and ensuring their security.
- (iv) Roping other government machinery towards comprehensive development of area.
- (v) Involving NGOs & civil society.
- (vi) attitude change of parent through persuasion by increasing credibility, attractiveness and welfare nature of government.
- (vii) Empathy with parents for their problems.

Hence the area must be treated with care

and compassion and any negative signal and step must not be aimed towards the area. The violence must be dealt with rehabilitation measure and punishment mix.

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।

The case involves the conflict between personal values and professional decision in organisation.

Stakeholders:- Pradeep (Senior Civil Servant)

- Minister of ~~Finance~~ Finance
- Other civil servants directly related to incident
- SC/ST community.
- Government of the day.
- General Public.

(a) In the case Pradeep would feel dissonance due to conflict in his civil service values of impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, ~~neutrality~~ on one side and organisation's culture, ~~and~~ obedience of superiors, accountability towards minister, keeping quit and witnessing the wrong act on the other side.

Civil service promotes equality of treatment and just distribution of benefits to all specially to vulnerable sections.

Hence Pradeep is performing dereliction of duties by keeping silence and witnessing a form of corruption due to diversion of funds.

At individual level also, Pradeep would be feeling dissonance as his value development finds it in conflict with the act.

(b) The act of obeying his superior and leaving the matter of diversion of funds can not be justified at any cost.

(i) Since diversion of fund would deny the SC/ST's right to get government's welfare hence affect their development objectives

(ii) The diversion may be used for private gains of minister & other civil servants thus recusing himself, Pradeep is running away

from his duty towards citizens
of the country.

(iii) It would set wrong precedence
and promote corruption.

(iv) It is not dignified act of
maintaining silence and is against
civil service values.

(C) Course of Action :

Options available :

(i) Obeying superior and leaving matters
alone

merit : Security to job and ^{no} harassment
to me

demerit : - promoting corruption
- against civil service value -
- affect government's mandate

(ii) Convincing and persuading minister
to prevent diversion

merit - It would prevent diversion
& hence just benefit to
SC/ST welfare

demerit - if not convinced minister
can take action against me.

(ii) Approaching Prime Minister's Office

Merit - exposing wrong practice

- Prevent diversion of fund
- Setting good governance.

Demerit - risk of collusion

- harassment

(iv) If no action at PMO, approaching
Judiciary & Media.

Merits - preventing diversion.

- exposing wrong practice of govern-
ment

Demerit - violation of established rules
of public administration as
matter comes to public
- may hamper organisation
workings.

Hence the diversion
must be prevented at any cost by
approaching to PMO. as it is
highest & noble office. It is
expected it would follow the
action.