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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	32718
Center	JAMIA DELHI	Date	4-10-17

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). - There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH. - All questions are compulsory. - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. - 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. - Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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			

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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

Immanuel Kant has said that societies cannot progress if they ~~treach~~ human as only means and not end in themselves.

Patriarchy and gender inequality are two such issues which manifest themselves by objectifying women as means.

These seeds are sown at home

(a) Patriarchy

- ↳ Desire for boy child as he can be the helping hand or earning hand
- ↳ Inheritance of property which goes to male child
- ↳ Performing of funeral rituals which is the domain of male child.
- ↳ Dowry, rape, shame considered as a burden and girls are associated with

if.

(b) Inequality - Gender.

↳ Female foeticide in the starting
↳ Discrimination in food availability for girl and boy child.

↳ Education where girls drop out due to helping their mother in household.

↳ Violence - inflicted on wife by husband creates a negative impact on child.

• Ethical framework to systematically address this

a) Family - change in value system - Equality
Awareness of domestic violence act

b) Education - Gender sensitisation and courses related to it
Role models Kalpna Chawla, Geeta Phogat.

c) Governance - schemes like Kanyashree of West Bengal which got national award
Promotion of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

d) Legislature - 33% reservation in parliament, administration and judiciary
More debates on women specific issues.

This will help in making a just society where women have equal share in the developmental process.

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

BR Ambedkar has said that rights are not protected by the law but moral and social conscience of the society.

In the present times there is increasing tendency of people taking law in their hands.

Factors

(a) Disenchantment with the state
Lack of developmental activities and feeling of alienation results in this
e.g. Stone pelting in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Orthodoxy related to religion culture etc
Conflict between orthodox and rational values.

e.g. cow vigilantism and killing in the name of it.

(c) No fear of law
Rising crimes against women with
an increase of 35% in rape cases
shows less fear of law among people.

(d) Political patronage
e.g. Jat agitation during reservation issue
is said to be due to lethargy on part
of administration.

• Ways to address mob justice

↳ Strengthening of police, intelligence and
administrative machinery.

↳ Speedy justice which can create deterrent
among people.

↳ State's role of development need to
be fulfilled.

↳ Space for interaction as rumours many
a time create panic
e.g. Suresh Khopade IPS Mohalla committees.

Apart from this rational values need to be
imparted as it is said that ignorance is the

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

British Prime minister made the statement in order to strengthen the democratic structures in the country.

In a democracy, it is important that the government should make ^{it easy for} people to do good.

Political - Lawe like whistle blower protection act to expose corruption.
- RTI, social audit

Social - Encouraging NGOs, and society through financial and other incentives.

Economic - CSR activities for the betterment of society.

and government should make it difficult to do wrong.

- Strict policing to ensure rule of law
- Punitive laws like dowry prohibition act domestic violence act to deter such things
- Speedy justice to ensure stability in society.

but in the present time we are seeing a reversing trend where governments is making easy for people to do bad and difficult to do good.

- Kaushik Basu has talked about 'sanctification of corruption'. The more you are corrupt the more you are respected in society.

Corruption has become a norm and secrecy, non transparency in the system facilitates it.

- On the other hand good people are set aside

eg In case of accidents, people don't come out for help as they fear the repercussion of police which is considered as a harassing tool.

The authority of state thus deteriorates and instability creeps in. There is a need to reverse this trend.

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

John Stuart Mill is a utilitarianism thinker who has talked about maximum benefit for maximum people for maximum period of time. According to him an action should be evaluated based on this parameter.

His idea on freedom of thought and expression

- ↳ These rights are natural rights which are with the people.
- ↳ These are important for constructive debates and progress of humanity.
- ↳ State should ensure the protection of these rights of an individual.
- ↳ They should be enjoyed unless they do not impinge on right of others.

According to mill despite of its inherent weakness, representative democracy is the best form

Weaknesses

- ↳ Not equal say to minorities
- ↳ Representatives can turn authoritarian
- ↳ NO ^{direct} say of people in law making
- ↳ Can create instability.

But despite of it this type is considered the best

- ↳ Periodic elections ensures accountability of the representatives.
- ↳ Institutions are considered as public property which officials hold for a temporary period
- ↳ Monarchy, feudalism are much exploitative in comparison to it
- ↳ Public trust in their elected representatives.

There is a need to move towards participative democracy from representative democracy

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

Nuclear weapons are highly destructive and a tinge of them was seen during second world war when America bombed Japan.

The destruction caused created fear among the people related to the catastrophe these weapons could bring.

A race for nuclearisation started and states developed nuclear weapons.

It is said that the possession of this weapon created deterrent

- Minor skirmishes didn't turn into full fledged war.
- Nuclear arsenal with countries like USA, Russia, India, Pakistan maintained balance of power.
- US invaded Iraq - No nuclear weapon was able to tackle Korea because of such weapons.

• Ethical issues involved

- Utilitarianism say that the end matters more than means.

These weapons have created a deterrent else third world war had happened.

They can justify this.

- Deontological such as Kant and Gough will not accept such thing.

• For them means are as important as ends.

• A wrong to do a right cannot be justified.

• What if these weapons goes into hands of terrorist.

• N. Korea threat to other countries

thus there is a need for disarmament of Nuclear weapon.

US - Russia has already progressed on this with START treaty. Similar steps need to be taken forward.

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

Administration refers to the institution of public service delivery where in leadership is a tool to ensure effectiveness, efficiency in such system.

Election commission for instance was a body whose administration was carried out by people who manned that institution.

The real powers of that institution didn't come out until T.N. Seshan, as a leader took the stage.

He showed the country what an institution could do if it is manned by effective leaders.

- Traits which characterize an effective leader

- ↳ Visionary
- ↳ Capacity to move in uncharted territories
- ↳ Team Building
- ↳ Dedicated, disciplined and hard working
- ↳ Goal oriented
- ↳ Empathetic towards subordinates

◦ Importance of leadership in effective public service delivery.

- APJ Abdul Kalam with his vision of India and simplicity inspired the whole country

- E Shreedharan metro man of India brought efficiency and dedication to the institution.

- Armelstrong ^{A.P. J. Kalam} fame with his vision created a miracle road, without any government support, from facebook fund raising.

- N. Poovanthi ^{DC} of Kozhikode started operation Sulemani to feed poor.

Thus the leadership traits are important for institutions to flourish.

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

Aristotle has talked about the difference between intellect and wisdom.

Emotional intelligence is one such thing which helps in using the intellect for betterment purposes.

It is about the understanding, regulating and responding to thought of yours as well as of others. Public servants are the drivers of social economic change in society and they require this for effective functioning.

• Emotional Intelligence and efficacy
Civil servant responsibilities

(a) Advice to minister

Sardar Patel said that I don't want secretaries saying 'yes' to me. Instead

they should say no.

A bureaucrat with EI can point out the flaws in policy to minister without fear.

(b) Delivery of goods and services

↳ Empathy towards poor

Pradhan, SC, BPL in services.

(c) Police in law and order

Police role / Regulatory - Value neutrality
function eg this was missing during JAT protest
Developmental - Value laden

It is not there as they consider themselves as masters.

• Ways to improve it.

1st ARC has talked about ethical governance

(a) Training Sensitivity towards different section of society.

(b) Meditation, yoga to ensure peace of mind.

(c) Change in attitude from social superiority
↳ Apathy towards masses
↳ Law and order orientation

↳ public welfare will go a long way in inculcating EI in people.

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

Thomas hobbes has talked about the state turning into a frankenstein monster if its powers are not checked. Thus accountability is a major tool for keeping institutions in check.

• Mechanisms that promote accountability of officials

(a) Internal

- ↳ ACR prepared by the department
- ↳ Budgeting and auditing of accounts
- ↳ Transfers and suspensions

(b) External

- ↳ Laws like RTI, social audit, grievance redressal mechanism
- ↳ Institutions like judiciary, Human right commission

Ensuring accountability for performance is a difficult task.

↳ Discretionary power in the hand of officials.

e.g. DM given the responsibility of anti trafficking fund.

↳ Lack of quantitative outcomes

↳ Legal responsibility but not moral accountability

e.g. deaths in Malkangiri of children due to hunger.

↳ Collusion - bureaucracy - corporate - politician

2nd ARC recommended certain measures for it.

- Strict implementation of Sec 4 of RTI
- Citizen charters
- Code of ethics in the institution.

This could help in changing the scenario in the country.

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. 10

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

Mahatma Gandhi gave this quote as he not only advocated compassion and empathy towards fellow beings but also the animals.

To him the greatness of a nation can be judged by the way it treats its animals.

- Here animal symbolises the weaker section in the society. They are dependent on people and society attitude towards these sections reflects the traits and values in them.
- A compassionate society towards animals will be having compassion towards their fellow beings whether they are

rich or poor.

SC in recent case banned the event of Jallikattu as it is seen as inflicting cruelty on animals.

Art 48 of the constitution of India talks about the treatment of animals and in this regards several acts like Animal welfare board, prevention of cruelty to animals have been implanted.

There is still much more need to be done to ensure sustainable development of human beings in the society.

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

10

Prejudices are self conceived notions or perceptions which we associate with different objects.

These prejudices blinds the person and he is not able to see the difference between right and wrong.

Recent killing of Gauri Lankesh is an example. ~~These~~ People with prejudices against rationalist celebrated her murder on facebook. Their orthodoxy blinded them in differentiating right from wrong.

In the wake for brexit prejudices against the migrants were seen in where in people thought that all the problems in their country is due to such migrants. This resulted in a deintegration of EU

Similar prejudices against women that they are not fit for leadership roles are given to maintain the status quo.

Such prejudices result in violence, intolerance, hatred in the society.

Rawls' veil of ignorance should be the criteria in such situations. A person should put a veil and see things based on rationality. This would result in better judgement.

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

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

Nolan committee was constituted in UK to bring in ethics in governance.

Principles which it recommended

- S - Selflessness
- H - Honesty
- O - Openness
- O - Objectivity
- L - Leadership
- A - Accountability
- I - Integrity

Significance of these

(a) Selflessness

Kautilya said that a king should not do anything to please himself but to please his subjects.

Corruption like 2G, coal scam happens due to individual greed.

(b) Honesty and Integrity

(c) Openness and objectivity

- MIS system in MGNREGA helped in curbing corruption.
- RTI ensured accountability.

(d) Leadership

Venod Rai ex CAB exposed corruption
TN Seethan showed what EC can do

(e) Accountability

Exposure of scams like Adash housing
by RTI

• Essential for public servant

↳ Discharge of their duties without fear

↳ Accountability

↳ Servants not masters of people

↳ Ethics / Empathy

↳ Emotional intelligence

2nd ARC recommended the same.

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

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

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:

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

The situation relates to the wastage of food on one side and people starving due to its unavailability on the other side.

As an administrator it is my responsibility to ensure effective utilisation of resources.

(a) Ethical Issue / Dilemma involved in this case

(i) State responsibility vs abdication of it
It is the responsibility of the state to provide basic minimum services to people but in this the state has failed in

the process

(ii) Equality vs Inequalities

There are stark inequalities prevailing in society. According to Thomas Picketty 1% of people hold 50% of wealth in the world.

(iii) Casual attitude vs responsibility

In parties, restaurant food is wasted as there is casual attitude towards the problem. Rich donot know how poor feel when the stomach is empty.

(iv) Preservation vs wastage of food

Lack of preservation techniques and behaviour of people result in food wastage. The same food could have quenched the hunger of poor people

(b) As an administration I have certain responsibilities

Food security → Ensuring food availability of poor

→ Ensuring access to food

→ Ensuring healthy environment for consumption

→ Ensuring stability

To reduce food wastage multiple efforts are needed

(i) Preservation techniques

Refrigerators, cold storage could be installed at roadsides and restaurants, people could be asked to put their left over in those fridges.

The access to those fridges could be both poor who are hungry and in need of food.

(ii) Incentives

A scheme could be implemented for

paying for left overs. Collection centre can be set up where people can give their left-overs.

(iii) Coupon system

Kotikode DM N Prasanth started an initiative of distributing coupons linked to restaurants.

People who come to eat ~~and~~ ^{can} buy those coupons which could be used for feeding hungry people.
eg operation Suleimani

(iv) Attitudinal changes

This should be brought in through media, social media, education.

Figures, statistics of poor could result in change in attitude of rich.

(v) Strengthening food system at 3 levels
ICDS at primary level
Mid day meal at school level
PDS at family level

(C) In developing countries like India there is a trend of growing inequalities.
Reasons

(i) Ineffective redistribution through government machinery has resulted in capital accumulation among few.

(ii) Change in value system where in more focus is on individualism rather than societal welfare.

(iii) Corruption in administrative and economic system which prevents poor from coming into mainstream.

e.g. PDS leakages

25000 crore bribe by poor for basic serv.

(iv) Regional, spatial, cultural, and societal inequalities

Rural, SC, STs bear the brunt of it.

This results in an irony where despite of producing 275 million tonnes of food grain

70 crore people sleep hungry in the country.

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?

The situation relates to the condition of the marginalised in society like tribal groups and the problems they have to face.

Ethical Issues Involved

- (a) Poverty vs Equality
- (b) State's responsibility vs abdication of it
- (c) Societal hierarchy vs Egalitarianism
- (d) Majority vs Minority.

(a) Dhebar committee in 1960's recommended the creation of sub group within the tribal population.

PVTG were thus created with certain

characteristics

- Relative isolation
- Shyness from outside world
- Primitive activities of hunting and gathering
- low socio-economic indicators.

• Challenges faced by PVTGs due to globalisation.

(i) Influx of outsiders

It has resulted in a change in societal pattern. Money lenders have infiltrated in making tribals dependent on them.

(ii) Alienation from forest land

Due to the developmental projects, these people are displaced in the name of development e.g. Sardar sarovar dam displacement.

(iii) Violation of forest rights

Forest officials are wrath to these people. Their minor collection of forest produce, medicines all gets effected due to it.

(iv) Disease vectors

Due to migration in and outwards, new diseases have swept in these places. Tribals immunity is less resulting in deaths e.g. Malaria deaths in Odisha

(v) Pollution

In Islands like Andaman & Nicobar, tourists encroach in their land. This creates problem as polythene left over by tourists are many a times eaten up by tribals.

(b) As a development officer I have to ensure that their rights are not violated and their welfare secured.

First I will form a committee of inter department to ensure merging of schemes related to them.

I will also set up a task force to look into the implementation of such schemes.

Along with that

- (i) Ensuring forest rights act implementation
Title rights to land, right on forest-
produce will be protected.
- (ii) Sensitizing forest officials regarding
the need of these groups.
- (iii) Ensuring benefits of reservation in
health, education and employment reach
to these people.
- (iv) Education ✓ Jawahar Navodaya
Residential tribal school
Health → Insurance and other facilities
in Public health centre.
- (v) Tourism policy to restrict tourist in
core areas of the tribal.
- (vi) Proper rehabilitation policy in case of
displacement.

Apart from it Nehru's Tribal policy
need to be implemented so that tribals

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Don't write
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(इस मरल में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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.

The situation relates to the practice of undercover journalism and how debates on its merits and demerits are there.

(a) Ethical issues / dilemmas involved in practice of undercover journalism

(i) Media ethics vs infringement of it
Media as a tool is subject to transparency and openness. Undercover journalism may create a situation where the media ethics are violated.

(ii) Privacy of an individual vs Media responsibility
 During operations many a times infringe the privacy of an individual as recording is done by secretive means. But this is countered through larger societal benefits.

(iii) Vested Interest vs media principles
 In the time of corporatisation of media these operations are used against rival companies to bring down their business. This goes against media principles.

(iv) Deontology vs Utilitarianism

According to Kant any action cannot be justified by mere ~~means~~ ^{ends}. Means have to be equally correct.

(v) State's responsibility vs media role

In cases of corruption, inequality the state has a responsibility to ensure

just society. Media's encroachment in the domain of state can many a times create conflict between the two.

(b) Undercover investigation of journalism is a tool to unearth what cannot become out through normal process.

There is a need to have this process as a last resort for journalism.

(i) State's failure

In the times of media inclination towards state, the collusion between government and media has strengthened.

Such things result in hiding of government failure and media is bound due to the revenues coming from government.

In such cases investigative or undercover journalism becomes the need of hour.

e.g. Adarsh housing scam, Radia tapes coal scam were all exposed through this means.

(ii) Criminalisation of society and threat to life

Media people such as Gauri Lankesh are murdered if they openly speak about wrong things.

Under cover journalism helps in safeguarding their life as well as fulfilling media's responsibility.

(iii) Underground activities like child trafficking, bribery, drugs, narcotics could only be exposed when they are reached within the domain of media.

Under cover journalism helps in such cases.

But there are some issues also

- ↳ Corporatisation resulting in rivalries and vested string operations
- ↳ Use of media as a tool by political parties.
- ↳ Harassment of innocent individuals
- ↳ Tampering of audio and video in times of 'social media'

Thus there need to be guidelines regarding it.

- ↳ Audio/video should be checked properly for cases of tampering.
- ↳ In cases of false slings, charges can be constituted against the journalists.

This would help in better use of the tool and making media more vibrant in society.

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?

The situation relates to the shifting of an industrial firm to a location where industrial cost is less. But the issue is of economic disruption which will be caused due to it.

(a) Ethical issues / dilemmas involved

(i) Ethics of business vs business ethics
Purpose of the firm is profit which could ensure its smooth functioning. But along with that ethics of business asks for holistic take.

(ii) Institutional Interest vs Social welfare

The interest of the company is in relocation of the plant as it will reduce the input cost and increase profit. But as institutions of society they have certain responsibility towards the people.

(iii) Competition vs Stagnancy.

Most of the firms have relocated and staying in the region could increase the economies of scale.

(iv) Compliance of labour laws vs abdication.

As a company it is the responsibility of a firm to ensure compliance with labour laws. Labour welfare is a priority but it can't take over other priorities.

(v) Personal vs professional ethics

As an individual i may have empathy with the people but professional ethics create conflicting situation.

(b) Stakeholders involved in this case

- (i) ABC Ltd company
- (ii) Chief executive of the company
- (iii) Workers of the company
- (iv) Shareholders of the company
- (v) Society as they get effected by environmental degradation.

Ways of reconciling interest of different stake holders.

Continuing the industry in the region will incur losses and moving out could create economic disruption.

- Company - This company should be shifted to low production cost area as it could help in increasing the profits.

A subsidiary of it should ~~be~~ remain in the city which could act as backward and forward linkage to the parent company.

Along with that there is a need to adopt technologies to reduce cost.

↳ Automation could be considered

↳ Line machinery

↳ Change in working culture with improved efficiency.

• Labourers

- The workers should ~~be~~ continue in the subsidiary company

- CBR funds could be used for their skill upgradation so that they are an asset

- and not liability to the company.
- A committee need to be formed to look into their grievances, so that work loss is not there in case of strikes and other issues.
 - After their skill upgradation they can be transferred to the parent company also.

This will result in increase profits which will ensure the protection of interest of share holders.

labour welfare without their rebenchmark will fulfill the social role of the company.

13. You are posted as a District Education Officer (DEO) in a Maoist affected district. You have been specifically given the responsibility to work on the literacy mission. After reading the education reports and doing field visits, you find that the number of out of school children has increased drastically and the motivation among students and teachers is also low. While certain basic infrastructure is already in place, the major hurdle in attracting students to these schools include the attitude of inhabitants towards education and the security risks involved in sending children to schools. Given the situation, answer the following questions:
- (a) Analyse the reasons behind such an attitude. 20
- (b) As a DEO, what are the steps that you would take in order to increase the school attendance and change the prevalent attitude of inhabitants towards education?

The situation relates to a Maoist affected area and the poor education indicators in the region.

As a DEO it is my responsibility that the benefit of ^{govt} schemes reaches to all sections of society.

• Ethical issues / dilemmas involved

- (i) Spatial inequalities in the country.
- (ii) Governance with state machinery.
- (iii) Education vs Security of life.
- (iv) Importance of education vs lethargic attitude towards it.

(v) Failure of the government to provide development and security in the region.

(4) Reasons behind such an attitude

(i) Failure of state to provide stability in the region

Maoist affected areas lack developmental activities and people don't reap the benefits of development.

(ii) Identity crisis and alienation from main stream.

In such tribal regions there is a growing disenchancement among locals regarding failure of state to consider them as equals.

(iii) Indoctrination by Maoist ideology

Local people from the childhood are indoctrinated with hate towards state

institution and encouraged to fight for the cause of Maoist. This results in a negative attitude towards the education.

(iv) Importance of education

Many feel that education is not at all necessary as the children will have to continue their family enterprises.

(v) Security in the way

Violence, landmines, bomb blast in and around these areas create a fear of life among the people.

(vi) Pathetic condition of infrastructure

in school and societal norms like child marriage, child labour keep the children out of this.

(b) As a DEO I have to take steps at multiple level to ensure school attendance and prevalent attitude

(i) Infrastructure

- ↳ Ensuring black boards, chair table in class room
- ↳ Separate toilets for girls in school

(ii) Security

- ↳ Deployment of forces on the way to school
- ↳ This could instill security among the people.

(iii) Attitude

- ↳ Gram Sabha meeting will be called regularly.
- ↳ Benefits of education through employment, SHG's, skill development will be imparted
- ↳ NGO's like PRATHAM, ERY, NANHI KAL working in this domain could be taken help.

(iv) Schemes

- ↳ linkage of schemes like Scholarships,
Midday meal with the school
- ↳ Creating awareness about the benefits
of schemes like Sukanya Samriddhi,
tribal education among people.

Apart from this I will also ensure
strict implementation of surrender and
rehabilitation policy of Maoist.

Developmental process need to accelerated
and people's anger reduced by changing
their perception towards state.

This will not only bring children
to school but also create an atmosphere
of peace in the region.

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

The situation relates to the funds earmarked for SC/ST and diversion of it for other purposes.

Mr. Pradeep as a stakeholder has conflict of keeping mum or exposing it in the department.

Ethical issues involved

- (i) Personal vs professional ethics
- (ii) Status quoism vs change
- (iii) Following hierarchy vs acting independently.

- (iv) Value neutrality vs empathy.
(v) Institutional integrity vs colleagues.

(a) Pradeep as a civil servant faces internal dissonance in such situation

- As an individual he is empathetic towards poor SC/STs but institutional difficulties overcome his personality trait.
- As a person from other department, it is not his concern but any wrong anywhere need to be corrected.
- Remaining mum could not create trouble for him but exposing it could bring the wrath of his colleagues.
- Following hierarchy as many are involved and going alone in exposing it.

(b) Basis decision of pradeep can be justified.

(i) Rules of bureaucracy
following orders - He is going according to the rules of the ~~the~~ bureaucracy and order of superior. He is taught to follow the orders.

(ii) It is not his matter as he is from a different department.

(iii) Individual welfare as exposing it would debilitate the system and could also bring wrath on him.

But in any case his decision cannot be justified.

Mahatma Gandhi said that a person should always be honest - i.e congruence between thought, words and action.

keeping mum could safeguard his interest but the society at large will suffer.

Utilitarianism also talks about maximum benefit for maximum number of people. Thus he should have exposed it.

(4) My course of action

(i) keeping mum

Merits	- No individual harm
	- Maintaining hierarchy
	- Stability in system
Demerits	- Running away from responsibility
	- Society will be at loss
	- SC/ST will suffer
	- Corruptions will continue

(ii) Asking the superior to give in writing

Merits

- I will not be implicated in future.
- No individual harm.

Demerit

- Not solution to problem.
- Delaying the issue.

(iii) Course of action that I will take.

First I will talk to my superior about the consequences of it. If this thing comes in public.

- I will ask him to give me in writing about such thing. As it is wrong he will not give.

- I will ask some NGO to file RTI about the expenses incurred in those schemes.

- Those report could be put in public and media. This will create pressure on the officials.

Even after this if it continues I will blow the whistle and will seek protection under whistle blower act.

By doing this I may jeopardise my job but it will set a noble trend for future actions.