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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1235)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	60279
Center	ORN	Date	22.03.19

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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 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. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

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

1. Given below are two quotations. For each of these bring out what it means to you in the present context.

नीचे दो उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक का वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए क्या महत्व है, स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(a) The golden rule of conduct is mutual toleration, seeing that we will never all think alike and we shall always see Truth in fragment and from different points of vision. Mahatma Gandhi. 10

यह जानते हुए कि हम सब एक जैसा नहीं सोचेंगे और हम सदैव सत्य को खंडों में और विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों से देखेंगे, आचरण का सुनहरा नियम पारस्परिक सहिष्णुता है। महात्मा गांधी।

Human beings are a product of great variety of primary and secondary socialization. The immediate environment, family, culture, religion, beliefs etc inculcates a specific value system in an individual. Hence every person is a distinct being with his own moral standards and beliefs.

But how do we ensure that people with great variety are mutually compatible and survive together, i.e. by respecting each other's viewpoint and showcasing toleration.

Tolerance is a virtue wherein an individual or a group accommodates the viewpoint, practice, belief, culture of another individual or group rather than being antagonistic towards it.

As per Gandhiji's saying every individual visualizes things or situations in his or her

parochial view point which is constricted space. Because of this parochialism, we find conflicts in the society, leading to instability and chaos in society.

e.g - cow is sacred as per Hindu tradition and is revered, but is a part of Muslim diet. The absence of accommodative viewpoint has led to a chaotic situation of mob lynching or cow vigilantism.

The recent killing of rationalists like Gorind Parware, Kalburgi, Ganvi Sanfesh is a burning example of growing intolerance in society.

Hence conduct which refers to the way we behave in public or private sphere. To ensure its ethical and moral we need to have tolerance. Mutual toleration leads to understanding of various viewpoints. Thus the complete whole can be visualized rather than half baked one.

1. (b) The mind of the superior man is conversant with righteousness; the mind of the mean man is conversant with gain. Confucius. 10

श्रेष्ठतर व्यक्ति की बुद्धि न्याय परायणता में दक्ष होती है; जबकि तुच्छ व्यक्ति की बुद्धि लाभोन्मुख होती है। कन्फ्यूशियस।

Righteousness refers to the virtue of doing the right things no matter what. It means being truthful, honest and to maintain integrity.

A superior man is one who adopts ethical way of life. His mind is bent towards moral way of life. Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Lal Bahadur Shastri etc are living examples of superior man.

Mean man is parochial, conservative, self occupied, concerned only with his own petty gains. Such a man's mind is bent towards fulfilling his own selfish needs and desires. Corrupt politicians, terrorists, corrupt bureaucrats are committed only to their own narrow minded wants.

Increasing globalisation has brought all together. Now humans live in a global village. If every human being becomes

mean and is self concerned, then the world would go into pieces.

As Gandhiji rightly pointed out - 'The world has enough for everyone's need but not for everyone's greed.'

If man continues to be mean, there would be none left to relish. Every man has to rise up from petty desires, and adopt a path of righteousness to make the world a better place to live in. It depends on each individual to decide whether to rise up or stay in the cocoon.

2. (a) Impersonal management, a characteristic feature of a Weberian bureaucracy, develops over time into indifference, especially with regard to weaker sections of the society. Critically discuss. 10

वेबर की नौकरशाही की एक विशिष्ट विशेषता, अवैयक्तिक प्रबंधन, समय के साथ विशेष रूप से समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के संबंध में उदासीनता के रूप में विकसित हो जाती है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Weberian bureaucracy^{soe} is a form of division of power struggle. Here an appointed set of individuals on the basis of their merit are required to implement the policies of the government. They are to ~~be~~ maintain impersonality while dealing with public. Impersonal management refers to being driven purely by professionalism with no place for empathy, sympathy or compassion.

~~But such a restrictive management policy with time leads to lack of any compassion and empathy.~~

Over time this develops into indifference because :

- ↳ lack of any personal touch in the policy implementation.
- ↳ formalistic attitude ultimately detaches a bureaucrat from the complete process
- ↳ he/she no more feels a part of the process but finds himself only to be an instrument delivering the policy.

↳ no human touch, hence no compassion involved.

Such an indifference is harmful for public governance because:

- ↳ public governance basically deals with public who are emotional beings. Indifference towards them defeats the very purpose of governance
- ↳ Empathy, compassion are basic attributes of a public servant. Without it there would be no trust, confidence, reciprocation from the public side.
- ↳ the plans and policies are bound to fail with such indifference as public may not be able to understand the plan or government may not get proper feedback.

The death of tribal girl in Jharkhand because of hunger as her parents' biometrics failed to match their Aadhar credentials and hence no PDS ration could be made available is a case in point of the need of empathy in bureaucracy.

We need to maintain objectivity and professionalism in bureaucracy. But it should not come at the cost of lack of compassion for the weak and vulnerable.

2. (b) In pursuit of political power, means are often compromised that leads to competitive reliance on unethical practices resulting in erosion of public trust. Discuss. 10

राजनीतिक सत्ता के अनुसरण में, प्रायः साधनों से समझौता किया जाता है जिससे अनैतिक व्यवहारों के प्रति प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक निर्भरता पैदा होती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सार्वजनिक विश्वास का क्षरण होता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Kantian philosophy of deontology points out that good consequences cannot be an excuse for adopting unethical means to achieve it. Even Gandhiji pointed out the same.

~~Pursuit of Political power is regarded as one of the most powerful power important by many power.~~

Achieving political power has become an important component of power struggle because of its supremacy and command on various others.

But today politics has been marred by crony capitalism, corruption, black money, muscle power.

Compromising of means:

- ↳ luring voters with money, goodies, liquor to vote
- ↳ using muscle power to intimidate voters or opposition candidates.
- ↳ usage of black money for organising huge political rallies.
- ↳ openly flouting Model Code of Conduct Rules.

This leads to :

- ↳ loss of public trust in the political system.
- ↳ the development of universal perception that 'politics is downright dirty' and 'every politician is corrupt' which may not be true
- ↳ this has resulted in dissociation of voters from voting leading to low turnout.
- ↳ this finally defeats the purpose of democracy.

Hence adopting unethical means can reap dividends in ~~small~~ short run. But in the long term public is bound to ~~take~~ ^{take} such corrupt politicians out of the political arena. As Abraham Lincoln puts it:

"You can fool some people all the time, you can fool all people some time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

3. (a) It takes more than a corporate governance policy to inspire ethical behavior and sustain a truly ethical workplace. Discuss. 10

नैतिक व्यवहार को प्रेरित करने और कार्यस्थल को सही अर्थों में नीतिपरक बनाए रखने हेतु कॉर्पोरेट शासन नीति से कहीं अधिक की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Corporate governance policy refers to the standard norms and rules which govern the organization, the values of the organizations, the standards to be adopted by the professionals. It also enumerates the expected conduct from the organization's professionals.

Ethical behaviour refers to ~~the~~ behaving in a moral and righteous way.

Corporate governance policy spells out what needs to be done. But it cannot enforce the same.

Ethical behaviour is a result of one's own innate aptitude for ethical conduct. It cannot be enforced upon.

The organizational structure such as collaborative process, grievance redressal, participatory process, merit based selection can augment the ethical behaviour.

The organizational values, beliefs, acts, norms can further help in developing the ethical

workplace.

But merely formulating and placing a policy won't automatically translate into an ethical space.

It is the people working who can translate the same into practice.

Hence corporate governance policy is required to clearly enumerate what is expected and what needs to be done. After that the organizational structure, values and individuals aptitude will result in its translation into reality.

3. (b) "Law should be so succinct that it can be carried in the pocket of the coat and it should be so simple that it can be understood by a peasant." Discuss. 10

"विधि इतनी सारगर्भित (संक्षिप्त) होनी चाहिए कि इसे कोट की जेब में रखा जा सके और इसे इतना सरल होना चाहिए कि इसे एक किसान भी समझ सके।" चर्चा कीजिए।

Law refers to the minimum enforceable standard of behaviour in a society. It is the institutionalized form of rule codified usually by governments. It is universally accepted, enforced and practised.

Law should be succinct: It should be ~~be~~ brief, precise, to the mark. It should not be so lengthy that it becomes unreadable. It should be crisp, to the point.

Law should be simple - It should not use heavy jargons, complicated language. It should not be too confusing. It should be plain and lucid.

Need of it being succinct:

↳ lengthy law becomes unmanageable, unreadable and encourages confusion.

Need of law being simple:

To ensure even the simplest man on the planet with very ordinary knowledge can understand it.

Law is made in order to make people do something or restrain them from doing something. If people fail to understand it, then the purpose gets defeated.

Learned people can easily access and understand law. But what matters how easily can a common man, who forms the majority, access and understand law.

Indian Constitution was made by some of the brightest luminaries of the time. But it has evolved into one of the bulkiest and jargon-laded textbook. Herein Supreme Court has come to the rescue of common man to uphold his rights.

The need is to create lucid, precise and simple law which all can practice.

4. (a) Ethics in international relations has the potential to cater to the diplomatic challenges of 21st century. Examine. 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में नीतिशास्त्र में 21वीं सदी की कूटनीतिक चुनौतियों से निपटने का सामर्थ्य है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Rising cosmopolitan world has given rise to a global village. Now people are no more divided by national boundaries but are together ~~as~~ and referred to global citizen.

The various diplomatic challenges faced in 21st century in international relations are :

- i) increasing trade wars and protectionism
 - ii) migration of people because of war, climate change, violence.
 - iii) Arctic ocean resources.
 - iv) ~~Low~~ Free access to open seas.
 - v) Mining seabed minerals.
 - vi) Outerspace
 - vii) Shouldering responsibilities of climate change
 - viii) Terrorism
- Ethical conduct in international relations has the potential to address the challenges by :

- i) Adopting a ~~cos~~ cosmopolitan approach and focussing on dialogue, diplomatic relations to solve the issues.
- ii) Raising the ethics of responsibility and accountability to address climate change, migration issues.
- iii) Fighting together against terrorism.
- iv) Bringing openness, transparency in dealing with trade wars.
- v) Rights approach adopted to ensure all human beings have equal moral status and worth - addressing migration
- vi) Magnanimityⁿⁱ, equitable distribution of resources.

Thus inculcating ethical principles in international relations can go a long way to address the challenges of 21st-century

4. (b) Nolan Committee provides for one of the most comprehensive statements of what constitutes ethical standards for holders of public office. Elaborate. 10

सार्वजनिक पदधारकों के लिए नैतिक मानक क्या हैं, नोलन समिति इसका एक सर्वाधिक विशद विवरण प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Nolan Committee of UK has provided one of the most exhaustive list of ethical standards for holders of public office. They are seven ethical standards which ^{public officers} ~~are~~ must practice in his public life.

- i) Selflessness - Holders of public office must act in a way keeping public interest at forefront rather than personal interest.
- ii) Objectivity - Holders of public office must ~~practice~~ award public contracts or appointments or public deals strictly on the basis of merit.
- iii) Openness - Holders of public office must be transparent and open in their dealings.
- iv) Honesty - Holders of public office must maintain highest degree of truthfulness

v) Leadership - Holders of public office must exhibit strong characters of a leader.

vi) Integrity - Holders of public office must not place themselves under influence of external public or personal constraints which might affect their discharge of duty.

~~kind of~~

Thus, the ideals put forth by Nolan Committee are basic fundamentals for a ~~proper~~ civil servant to follow. It ~~may~~ ^{will} lead to effective discharge of duty by the public servant.

5. (a) The sharper the socio-economic disparities, the greater the incentive towards corruption. Analyse. 10

सामाजिक-आर्थिक विषमताएं जितनी तीक्ष्ण होंगी, भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति प्रोत्साहन उतना ही अधिक होगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Socio-economic disparities refer to the huge differences observed in the social and economic spheres of life of people. The Oxfam Report points out that 1% of people in India garner 75% of its wealth. This reflects the huge inequality that exists. And the same is the status at global level.

Corruption is encouraged when the socio-economic disparity is at its largest.

5. (b) The moral worth of an action depends not on the consequences that flow from it, but on its motivation. Explain the statement with the help of suitable examples. 10

किसी कार्यवाही का नैतिक मूल्य इससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों पर नहीं, बल्कि उसकी अभिप्रेरणा पर निर्भर करता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

An action done results in a consequence. But what matters is the means adopted to reach to the consequence. And also the intention behind the action.

e.g - A small child runs away with a loaf of bread from the shop and is branded a thief. But he does it to quench the hunger of his crying younger brother. The motivation of the action was not unethical but the consequence was.

~~I may~~ Moral worth of an action refers to the rightness or wrongness of an action. The action may result in consequences which may be wrong or right. But ultimately it depends on the motivation of the action which will determine if it's okay or not.

8

6. The universal adoption of common good approach poses the ethical dilemma of putting collective interests over and above the individual interests. Discuss with examples. 10

कॉमन गुड (सार्वजनिक शुभ) के दृष्टिकोण का सार्वभौमिक अंगीकरण व्यक्तिगत हितों के ऊपर सामूहिक हितों को रखने की नैतिक दुविधा खड़ी करता है। सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

Common good approach is the approach wherein it is believed the life in community is always good. Hence all the other life activities should be such that it should contribute to the goodness of community life.

Here the collective interest is given importance over the individual interest. As it is believed that if the collective interest is served, individual interest will be automatically be served.

But this doesnot pose to be true always. For example implementing any tax may lead to believe that enhanced revenue will lead to greater investment in the region and thus ensure collective well being. But it oversees that the poor are the ones worst affected by any tax imposed.

If Collective well being is considered and assumed that trickle down theory would work to the benefit of individual in the long run, but seldom does it get true.

Hence putting collective interests always over individual interests may not serve the purpose.

7. Compassion should never be considered as weakness, but rather as an essential element for providing a congenial administrative working environment. Discuss. 10

करुणा (संवेदना) को कभी भी दुर्बलता नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए, बल्कि सौहार्दपूर्ण प्रशासनिक कामकाज का वातावरण प्रदान करने हेतु एक आवश्यक तत्व माना जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Compassion is a feeling of distress or pity for the suffering of the weak and vulnerable along with the feeling to work on to alleviate the suffering. It is empathy along with the desire to relieve the distressed people from pain.

Compassion is attributed as one of important quality of a public servant as per 2nd ARC report.

Compassion is never a weakness. It is a strength to understand the pain of someone and also to help the one to overcome it.

Compassion helps a public servant to be able to connect to people, to co-workers.

It develops a human bond within the boundaries of professionalism.

It helps in creating a conducive, fearless, creative environment where there is.

reciprocation.

e.g - A public servant is compassionate about the people lining up everyday in front of the office in scorching sun to get their papers verified.

Putting up a simple shed, placing a drinking water, making the queue streamlined is an act of compassion not a sign of weakness.

This develops the trust of public who feel their pain is being understood.

It also develops the respect of co-workers who appreciate this efforts.

Thus compassion is one of the most important virtue which not only brings happiness to all but all happiness and satisfaction to oneself.

8. Explain what you understand by the following values and discuss their importance for civil services: **10**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि आप निम्नलिखित मूल्यों से क्या समझते हैं और सिविल सेवाओं के लिए उनके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए:

(a) Professionalism

व्यावसायिकता

Professionalism refers to exhibiting professional impersonal behaviour in one's work field. It refers to one being objective rather than being swayed by subjective biases such as emotions.

Professionalism entails respecting seniors, juniors and co-workers as well. Professionalism refers to maintaining decorum in every aspect of professional life.

Not bringing personal issues into conflict with professional life is referred to as being professionals.

Doing the job right with utmost commitment and without any conflict of interest is professionalism.

Sardar V.B. Patel, Lal Bahadur Shastri are some of the stalwarts of professionalism. Despite of his ideological differences with Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel never let it come in between his professional handling of his job.

Professionalism is a virtue religiously to be followed in public service. But it should not be too impersonal that it becomes indifference. It should be

8. (b) Nishkama Karma or Selfless Action

निष्काम कर्म या निःस्वार्थ कार्य

Nishkama Karma is the philosophy provided in Bhagwat Gita. It ~~refers to~~ means that one should keep on doing one's own duty without expecting anything in return. One should keep doing the job he has been tasked with ~~and~~, with utmost dedication and commitment. But one must not do it in anticipation of the results. The fruits of labour should not be awaited for.

As per this philosophy one will be rewarded ultimately for his action, but one must not wait for it.

SECTION – B

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

9. There have been widespread protests both in favour of and against advancing reservation in educational institutions and government jobs to a certain section of the society. You are the chairman of a high level commission that was constituted to look into the matter. The commission has found no compelling reasons to provide reservation to this section and is about to submit its final report to the government.

Meanwhile, the government takes the decision to extend reservation to the section, turning the commission's findings inconsequential. You have also been requested to ensure that the final report supports the government's decision.

(a) Discuss the dilemma that you face in this situation?

(b) What course of action would you adopt and why?

(c) Also discuss the ethical issues involved with the policy of affirmative action in India. 20

समाज के एक वर्ग विशेष हेतु शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण देने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में व्यापक विरोध प्रदर्शन हुए हैं। आप इस विषय की जाँच-पड़ताल करने के लिए गठित एक उच्च स्तरीय आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं। आयोग ने इस वर्ग को आरक्षण प्रदान करने का कोई बाध्यकारी कारण नहीं पाया है और सरकार को अपना अंतिम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने वाला है।

इस बीच, सरकार आयोग के निष्कर्षों को असंगत बताते हुए, इस वर्ग के लिए आरक्षण का विस्तार करने का निर्णय लेती है। आपसे भी यह सुनिश्चित करने का अनुरोध किया जाता है कि अंतिम प्रतिवेदन सरकार के निर्णय का समर्थन करे।

(a) इस परिस्थिति में आपके सामने आने वाली दुविधा की विवेचना कीजिए?

(b) आप क्या कार्यवाही अपनाएंगे और क्यों?

(c) साथ ही, भारत में सकारात्मक कार्यवाही की नीति से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Ensuring equitable distribution of development has become more and more difficult because of rising populist policies and faulty decision and policy making.
The dilemmas faced by me :

- i) Maintaining honesty and integrity and submitting the fair report or succumbing to the political pressure.
- ii) Ensuring reservation for a particular group or going for common good for all.
- iii) Being impartial, objective and non-partisan or succumbing to subjective views.

b) I would go submit the original report which states that there are no compelling reason to provide reservation to the particular section of people.

Demerit : It may earn me the ire of the political bosses and may also harm my professional or personal life.

But it still I would go forward with it because :

- i) Submitting a fabricated report would be a blow to my integrity ^{and} honesty.
- ii) the false report may pacify and bring cheers to a small section of people in short run, but can open a Pandora's

box.

- iii) Again some other section may demand similar reservations which may not be any more feasible.
 - iv) It will set forth a negative precedent of submitting false report which may have future ramifications. Tarnishing the image of the commission to people losing trust and faith on such commissions.
 - v) Political pressure is for a shorter duration, but loss of public faith defeats the very purpose of public governance.
- c) Ethical issues involved with policy of reservations in India:
- ↳ the right to equal opportunity to all • — to the right to preferential treatment to few.
 - ↳ the dilemma of being objective, impartial and of being compassionate and empathetic to the needs of weaker and vulnerable section.

Policy of affirmative action in India was formulated in order to uplift the down-trodden people of the society who have been subjected to years of oppression and subjugation. Hence it was justified.

The continuation of same is justified because of the lack of representation of SC, ST, OBC's in the higher echelon of society.

But the recent clamour for reservation and populist policies to grant is unsustainable in future. Jobless growth will lead to deterioration of economy.

The need is enhance the capability of people as said by Amartya Sen, rather than giving out doles. People have to be made self-sufficient and capable. Providing reservation is merely sweeping the real cause under the carpet.

Strengthening education, health, skill sector and agricultural sector is the need of the hour.

10. You are an honest and responsible civil servant. You often observe the following:

(a) If one wants to remain effective and powerful to create impact on the lives of people, one should remain loyal to those in power.

(b) Following ethical means may not be practical and effective at all times.

(c) Petty corruption expedites the service delivery.

Examine the above statements with their merits and demerits.

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आप एक ईमानदार और उत्तरदायी सिविल सेवक हैं। आप प्रायः निम्नलिखित का अवलोकन करते हैं:

(a) यदि कोई व्यक्ति लोगों के जीवन पर प्रभाव डालने के लिए प्रभावी और शक्तिशाली बने रहना चाहता है, तो उसे सत्ता में रहने वालों के प्रति निष्ठावान बने रहना चाहिए।

(b) नैतिक साधनों का अनुसरण करना हर समय व्यावहारिक और प्रभावी नहीं हो सकता है।

(c) छोटा-मोटा भ्रष्टाचार सेवा वितरण में तेजी लाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों का उनके गुण-दोष के आधार पर परीक्षण कीजिए।

A civil servant is a government employee who works under the political parties, and deals directly with the public. Exhibiting right amount of mental, behavioural and emotional aptitude is important for being a good civil servant.

i) Loyalty refers to being truthful to one's superior. But as always said loyalty is often overrated. Too much of loyalty is dangerous especially when it is towards a political power by a civil servant.

Demerits :

People in power are transient. But bureaucracy is permanent. A civil servant should be loyal to the constitution, to the laws, to the nation, to the public he serves.

He should be courteous, supportive and truthful to those in power but not submissive. A civil servant should be gutsy. He should have the capability to question the underlying rationale of a policy. He should give proper advice for the policy. He should do the right thing and not just do things rightly.

In order to be effective and powerful and to impact people's life, a civil servant should be honest, impartial, objective, empathetic and compassionate.

Changing loyalty with change of power will only develop mistrust on the civil servant. He may not be consulted when his loyal superior is dismissed from power.

Merits :

- ↳ gain political patronage
- ↳ help in professional career, in promotions, transfers.

b) Following ethical means may not be practical and effective at all times.

Merits : i) allows flexibility in working of civil servant.

ii) Situation ethics comes into play and one acts according to the demand of the situation.

iii) helps in coming out of a tricky situation and may also benefit some needy people.

Demerits :

i) Outcomes however good they may be, donot justify the adoption of unethical means.

ii) Unethical means may seem right at that moment, but later leads to cognitive dissonance in one who keeps on contemplating it.

iii) It may set a wrong precedent and it may lead to always choosing the easier unethical way out of the situations.

iv) It would send one down the slippery slope, one unethical act leading to another and thereby leading to complete downfall.

c) Petty corruption expedites service delivery.
Petty corruption is termed as the one which greases the wheel of the economy.

Merits :

- ↳ expedites work
- ↳ prevents unnecessary hassles faced by common man
- ↳ leads to income of many underpaid government servants
- ↳ raises demand in economy because of rise in income.

Demerits :

- ↳ petty corruption ultimately converges into big scandals.
- ↳ the burden of petty corruption falls mostly on the poor and destitute who cannot afford even two square meals and hence remain separated from availing the benefits.
- ↳ petty corruption has indirectly lead to rise in ^{petty} crimes.
e.g - stealing to pay for the bribe of government official to get the ration card.
- ↳ this petty crimes further lead to more crimes.
- ↳ Hence slowly all of this culminate into

destroying the fabric of the society.

11. Recently, two national level sportspersons who are integral members of their team, made some comments in a talk show which were perceived as being grossly misogynistic and racist. This created a huge controversy and they were temporarily suspended from the team pending an enquiry. In light of these events, answer the following questions:

(a) Do you think public figures have an additional responsibility in so far as expressing their views on matters of public importance is concerned? Give reasons.

(b) According to you, what are the reasons that some prominent public figures make such misogynistic comments, and even get away without any consequences?

(c) As the person in charge to enquire into the conduct, what factors would you consider to examine it and what punishment, if any, would you prescribe in this specific case? 20

हाल ही में, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के दो खिलाड़ियों, जो अपनी टीम के अभिन्न सदस्य हैं, ने एक टॉक शो में कुछ टिप्पणियां कीं, जिन्हें नारी-द्वेषी (माईसोजिनिस्टिक) और जातिवादी माना गया। इससे एक बहुत बड़ा विवाद उत्पन्न हो गया और उन्हें जाँच लंबित रखते हुए टीम से अस्थायी रूप से निलंबित कर दिया गया। इन घटनाओं के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) क्या आप मानते हैं कि जहां तक सार्वजनिक महत्व के विषयों पर अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करने की बात है, सार्वजनिक हस्तियों पर अतिरिक्त उत्तरदायित्व होता है? कारण बताएं।

(b) आपके अनुसार, क्या कारण है कि कुछ प्रमुख सार्वजनिक हस्तियां इस प्रकार की नारी-द्वेषी (माईसोजिनिस्टिक) टिप्पणियां करती हैं और यहां तक कि बिना किसी परिणाम के बच निकलते हैं?

(c) इस आचरण की जाँच-पड़ताल करने वाले प्रभारी व्यक्ति के रूप में, इसका परीक्षण करने के लिए आप किन कारकों पर विचार करेंगे और आप इस विशिष्ट प्रकरण में क्या दंड, यदि कोई हो, निर्धारित करेंगे?

The above case represents the constraints upon a public figure of how to balance his personal as well as public life.

a) Yes, public figures have an additional responsibility in so far as expressing their views on matters of public

importance are concerned.

Public figure itself refers to a person who is considered to be of importance to the public. And in India specifically public figure are hugely idolized, imitated or revered.

e.g - the Kohli haircut and beard style
the Sunday jam in front of Mr. Amitabh Bachchan's house to get his glimpse.
the paparazzi culture.

Hence public figures are stalked, followed, their every talk monitored. Thus they bear the additional burden of being the torch bearer especially of the youth.

Yes, they do have a personal life and it should be respected. But when on prime time television, the views have to be restrained because of the mass following.

b) Some public figures get away because of :

↳ lack of any proper complaint lodged against them by anyone, because usually people gossip about it, but do not bother

to file an FIR

ii) even if one is booked on the basis of FIR, money and muscle power comes to play and they get released soon.

iii) People have very short term memory. We move on fast to the next headline. Hence the thing creates ripples for the initial days and then people tend to move on, accepting that it's the way of life.

iv) Societal setup is such that such comments are not taken too seriously. Patriarchal mindset still looms large. Religion on the other hand has still been kept alive with Babri Masjid demolition of 1992, but women issues are not.

c) As in charge of inquiry, the factors I would consider are:

i) the instances if specific any person has been named or the modesty of any women outraged.

ii) if his freedom of speech and expression has come in conflict with any IPC section.

- iii) If the intention behind the conduct was harmless or motivated.
- iv) If any aggrieved person has specifically spoken against the persons ~~in~~.

Punishment I would recommend :

- i) Banning of 2 national and international matches each.
- ii) warning provided to the players on the conduct displayed.
- iii) recommending counselling of the players to improve public expression.

Providing any harsh punishment will not bring about any sudden change in the players. Misogynistic comments are a result of one's own value system. It cannot be amended externally. One needs to be made aware of his mistakes, given mild punishment and allowed to make amends.

In case of repeat offenders, the punishment can be expanded. But for the initial phase, one must be given time to change his ways. Thinking process cannot be changed overnight. Its time and maturity which can change them.

12. There are large number of leather industries in a major industrial town of India. They provide employment to large number of people and are also a prominent source of revenue for the state. Lately it has been observed that despite following the present emission control rules, the collective ecological footprint of these industries remains quite high affecting the surrounding areas in an adverse manner. The new technologies available for emission control are quite costly and thus acts as a disincentive for the owners of the industries for adopting them.

In light of this information, the government is contemplating the following options:

- (a) Shutting down the industries in the region
- (b) Relocating the industries to a new region
- (c) Making the emission control rules stricter
- (d) Providing incentives to the industry owners for adoption of new technology.

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Analyse the above options in terms of their merits and demerits. What course of action would you choose and why?

भारत के एक प्रमुख औद्योगिक शहर में बड़ी संख्या में चमड़ा उद्योग हैं। वे बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करते हैं और राज्य के लिए राजस्व के एक प्रमुख स्रोत भी हैं। हाल ही में यह देखा गया कि वर्तमान उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण नियमों का पालन करने के बावजूद, इन उद्योगों का सामूहिक पारिस्थितिकीय फुटप्रिंट काफी अधिक बना हुआ है जिससे आसपास के क्षेत्र प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण के लिए उपलब्ध नई प्रौद्योगिकियां काफी महंगी हैं और इस प्रकार ये इन उद्योगों के स्वामियों द्वारा अपनाए जाने को हतोत्साहित करती हैं।

इस जानकारी के आलोक में, सरकार निम्नलिखित विकल्पों पर विचार कर रही है:

- (a) इस क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को बंद करना।
- (b) एक नए क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को स्थानांतरित करना।
- (c) उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण नियमों को और सख्त बनाना।
- (d) नई प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने हेतु उद्योगों के स्वामियों को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना।

उपर्युक्त विकल्पों का उनके गुण-दोष के आधार पर विश्लेषण कीजिए। आप क्या कार्यवाही अपनाएंगे और क्यों?

Providing employment to a huge populace and environmental degradation have become the most common ethical dilemma faced today in developing world.

Stakeholders involved :

- i) Companies
- ii) Employees
- iii) Environment
- iv) Society as a whole.

Ethical dilemmas :

- i) Right to livelihood or right to protect the environment.
- ii) ^{sustainable} Development or growth

a) Shutting down industries in the region :

Merits : the pollution can be brought under control

- the climate change can be controlled.

Demerits : loss of livelihood of numerous people. • Lead to rise in poverty levels.

- Frustration, anger among people.
- May lead to instability in society.

b) Relocating the industries to a new region

Merits : • employees will not lose their jobs

- companies can continue production

Demerits : the new region will be subjected to pollution

- the employees may not be in a position to relocate

- the companies may not have the capacity or capability to relocate
- economic loss for the older region
- may affect the subsidiary industries and their employees.
- short term quick fix solution.

c) Making emission controls stricter.

- Merits:
- i) the pollution can be kept in check.
 - ii) the employees do not lose their jobs.
 - iii) the region's economic growth is maintained.
 - iv) the subsidiary industries thrive.

DEMERITS

- i) the capital cost of installing pollution control equipments may be an additional burden on companies which being small, cannot bear it.
- ii) it may lead to loss of profit of industries, laying off people, make the companies turn sick.
- iii) slow down of economic growth.

d) Providing incentives to industry owners.

Merit : i) owners may be more interested to adopt the measures.

ii) pollution can be controlled

iii) no job losses.

DEMERITS

i) misuse of incentives by industry owners by not properly implementing the new technology.

ii) lack of skilled personnel to adopt and use the new technology in the industry.

iii) may need additional investment to hire such specialist personnel, adding up cost.

I would go for a simultaneous course of actions.

↳ I would make emissions control stricter
↳ along with providing incentives for adopting the new technology.

↳ I would engage NGO's, civil societies, BDO's to generate awareness among people of the harm being done by the

industries and thereby develop a public opinion in favor of adoption of the technology. This would create a public pressure on the industry owners.

↳ I would also persuade the industry owners by providing them assistance in installing and using the new technology.

13. Many coal mines in a district subject the workers to inhuman working conditions with little safety measures in place. As such, there have been several accidents and many workers have died in the past. In recognition of a recent accident where fifteen workers were trapped and died, the National Green Tribunal has ordered for closure of all such mines. Some of them have shut down, but many still continue to operate by getting an exception from the government, sometimes using the unholy nexus of politicians-miners-bureaucrats. In absence of alternative employment, the locals have no other choice but to work in mines. The mine owners are in-fact inciting the workers to protest to simultaneously put a pressure on the state to completely overturn the ban. As a District Magistrate of this district, you have been asked by the State government to prepare a report on this issue and give recommendations to resolve it. In this regard, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify the interests of State and analyse whether there may be a conflict amongst them?

(b) Given that economic growth is often achieved with a large human cost, identify the principles and strategies which could be used in the given case to achieve desirable outcomes. 20

एक जिले के कई कोयला खदानों में श्रमिकों की कार्य दशाएँ अमानवीय हैं और उनकी सुरक्षा के उपाय नगण्य हैं। इस प्रकार, अतीत में कई दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं तथा कई श्रमिकों की मृत्यु हुई है। हाल ही में हुई एक दुर्घटना का संज्ञान लेते हुए, जिसमें पंद्रह श्रमिक फँस गए थे और उनकी मृत्यु हो गई थी, राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण ने ऐसी सभी खदानों को बंद करने का आदेश दिया है। उनमें से कुछ को बंद कर दिया गया है, लेकिन अभी भी कई खदान, कभी-कभी राजनेताओं-खनिकों-नौकरशाहों के गलत गठजोड़ का उपयोग करते हुए, सरकार से छूट प्राप्त करके परिचालन जारी रखे हुए हैं। वैकल्पिक रोजगार के अभाव में, स्थानीय लोगों के पास खदानों में काम करने के अतिरिक्त और कोई विकल्प नहीं है। खदान स्वामी वास्तव में प्रतिबंध को पूरी तरह से समाप्त करने हेतु राज्य पर एक साथ दबाव डालने के लिए मजदूरों को विरोध करने के लिए उकसा रहे हैं। इस जिले के एक जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में, आपसे राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस मुद्दे पर एक प्रतिवेदन तैयार करने और इसका समाधान करने के लिए अनुशंसाएं देने के लिए कहा गया है। इस संबंध में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) राज्य के हितों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या उनके मध्य कोई संघर्ष हो सकता है?

(b) यह देखते हुए कि आर्थिक संवृद्धि प्रायः अत्यधिक मानवीय लागत के साथ प्राप्त होती है, उन सिद्धांतों और रणनीतियों की पहचान कीजिए, जिनका दिए गए प्रकरण में वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

The classic dilemma of ^{lack of} providing employment opportunities to the most needy, subjecting them to work in inhumane conditions and closing down of such mines.

Stakeholders involved

- i) People working in mines
- ii) mine owners
- iii) politicians
- iv) State
- v) Society as a whole.
- vi) bureaucrats.

Ethical dilemmas:

- i) right to livelihood or right to safe working condition.
- ii) Need for sustenance or need for safety.
- iii) State to give employment opportunities or in case of its inability let the mines flourish.

- a) The various interests of State involved are :
- i) lack of employment opportunities, the mines provide alternative employment absolving the State from its responsibility of providing employment.
 - ii) the wage earned by miners fuel demand in the economy, thereby leads to growth of economy.
 - iii) the wages keep the poverty in check, people sustain and live, thus the State is not needed to provide welfare measures.
 - iv) the miners or owners keep the politicians, bureaucrats in the loop, greasing their palms, hence the State doesnot take any adverse decisions and turns a blind eye.

Conflict arises amongst them because State is the provider of welfare measures as well as employment opportunities. Shedding off this important role leads to conflict. The crony capitalism in play acts a major point of conflict.

The people are subjected to inhumane conditions, but the economy prospers is a point of conflict.

The growth in economy puts up a blanket on the hazardous working condition of the people. State even gladly chooses to ignore it.

b) Principles which should be adopted in this case are:

i) Ensure no person is subjected in unsafe and inhumane working conditions

ii) Ensure people are given their due as per the work extracted from them

iii) the unholy nexus of politician-miner -

bureaucrat to be broken.

iv) the mine owners to be brought into account and made responsible and answerable.

v) States to adopt a more pro-active approach for the welfare of people.

Strategies to be used:

i) Enlisting all the people working in the mines and maintaining a record.

ii) Maintaining a record of mine owners and registering them.

iii) Conducting an immediate safety audit of all operational mines.

iv) Most precarious mines to be immediately closed down, others gradually to be shut down.

v) Laid off people adjusted in MGNREGA jobs or Prime Minister Employment Guarantee Scheme, or by promoting local handicrafts and culture.

vi) Mine owners to be made to pay insurance of people working.

14. Recently you were posted as a District Magistrate of a predominantly agricultural district, which has been one of the best performers in agriculture since the last decade. In one of your field visits, you find that the large landowners, who are a socially, politically and economically powerful group, employ domestic helps and agriculture labour who are informally tied to them and have been working there since generations. In return, these workers are provided basic amenities like food and shelter apart from some money. However, you do sense a violation of basic human rights in this situation.

In light of the above case, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify the stakeholders, their interests and ethical issues involved in the case.

(b) How does denial of choice amount to violation of human rights?

(c) What course of action would you take? Give reasons.

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हाल ही में आपको प्रमुखतया कृषि आधारित एक जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला पिछले दशक से कृषि में सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शनकर्ताओं में से एक रहा है। एक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के भ्रमण में आप पाते हैं कि बड़े भू-स्वामी, जो सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक रूप से शक्तिशाली समूह हैं, ऐसे घरेलू सहायकों और कृषि मजदूरों को नियोजित किए हुए हैं, जो अनौपचारिक रूप से उनसे बंधे हुए हैं और पीढ़ियों से वहां काम कर रहे हैं। बदले में इन श्रमिकों को कुछ पैसे के अतिरिक्त भोजन और आश्रय जैसी आधारभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। फिर भी, आपको इस परिस्थिति में मूलभूत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की अनुभूति होती है।

उपर्युक्त प्रकरण के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित हितधारकों, उनके हितों और नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) किस प्रकार चयन की वंचना मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन है?

(c) आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? कारण बताएं।

Indian village setup traditionally was that of a feudal setup wherein domestic helps and agricultural labourers were tied up to their owners for generations. It was a cultural setup widely prevalent and accepted. But with changing times, the conditions of tied helps have deteriorated.

questioning its legitimacy.

Stakeholders involved

- i) large landowners
- ii) domestic helps and agriculture labour
- iii) myself, District magistrate
- iv) State
- v) Society as a whole.

Their interests:

Large landowners - use the helps and labourers to get all their chores done at minimal or no cost based on a reciprocal relation.

Helps and labourers - means of their sustenance. They live and survive because of this reciprocal relation. They have no other place to go since this has continued for generations and they are somehow tied to it.

Myself: ensure the well being of the helps and labourers. And also ensure prosperity of the region.

State — ensure well being of all its people and prosperity of all.

Ethical issues involved

- i) Right to dignity and life and right to sustenance.
 - ii) Cultural tradition of being tied for generations or breaking away from the shackles.
 - iii) To decide if they are actually being subjected to human rights violation or they accept it as a part of their life and take it as normal.
- b) Human rights as per UN Declaration of Human rights refer to the basic fundamental rights enjoyed by all humans ~~per~~. Every human has some self worth, hence they enjoy same rights.
- Choice allows a human to make a

conscious decision. He has options and thereby exercises it. But if one is denied choice, he is denied the basic right. ~~of making. Animals are ones~~ He is fed on provided with whatever is available.

A poor man has to feed on stale bread because he has no option. This is cruelty on part of him.

Thus this violates the basic human rights.

c) The course of action I would adopt is :

- i) first of all I would have a direct conversation with the domestic helps and labourers at a place where they can talk free of fear.
- ii) After having a candid conversation if I am convinced of existence of any violation of human rights, I would take further actions.

- iii) I would talk to the landowners to free the slaves and treat them with better working conditions.
- iv) I would encourage the helps and labourers to speak their mind and stand up for their cause.
- v) I would communicate the issue to my seniors and inform them about the situation.
- vi) I would work in order to alleviate the condition of the helps and labourers and free them from the owners.
- vii) I would create an amicable settlement between the landowners and the helps, so that they don't lose their vocation.
- viii) the landowners may try to pressurize me politically, but I would explain them the legalities and subsequent police actions in case of non conformance to orders.
- ix) If the landowners resist, I can order police action against them as per relevant IPC sections, by ordering proper warrant against them.