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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1235)

Name of Candidate	SHRUTI SRIVASTAVA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	30591
Center	ONLINE	Date	2/9/19

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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

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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।

The above quote echoes E. B. Carr's statement that "truth has many sides." Everyone has a different perspective of reality and the different ways of seeing enriches human culture.

Gandhi's statement emphasizes tolerance, or the ability to accept someone with different beliefs or values than us. This teaching is ever more valid in the present atmosphere of polarization.

Throughout the world, growth of populist right-wing governments

show the rise of majority with minorities under threat. In the US, Islamophobic comments were made by the President.

In India, despite a tolerant Constitution growth of mob-lynching against Muslims and Dalits is worrying.

In such times, Gandhi's words resonate all the more strongly. The Sanskrit saying "sarve dharma, sama bhava" (many religions, one ~~truth~~ divinity) reminds us of the unity of truth even amidst our differences.

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।

Confucius' statement highlights that while petty minds squabble for personal gains, superior individuals are motivated by a sense of moral duty and righteousness.

Today, this can be seen in the actions of companies. Many companies care only to maximize profits, as a result doing environmental and social damage (eg. ~~environmental~~ sand mining in Western Ghats). In contrast, companies led by superior CEOs focus on quality (eg. Apple under Steve Jobs) and philanthropy (eg. Microsoft under Bill Gates).

In everyday life we see how many take to crime or become part of a faceless mob. Others insist on following their duty and take the righteous path as responsible citizens.

Confucius' statement shows that we each have the choice about who to be.

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।

In Kafka's stories, the indifferent structure of the bureaucracy looms like a nightmare. The stereotypical Weberian bureaucracy with features like:

- hierarchical structure;
- command and control function of state;
- impartiality / impersonality; can lead to lack of human empathy for society. An undue focus on rules and regulations, rigidity and callous approach reduces public faith in the 'babu'.

Since the 1980s, the idea of New Public Management is gaining

ground, as a shift from the weberian model.

A facilitative, citizen-centric and transparent bureaucracy is the need of the hour.

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, प्राय: 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।

In politics, ~~means are~~ unethical means are often employed to gain the end of political power.

In feudal times, sons often murdered their fathers and brothers to gain the throne. In present day democracies, politician employ other methods to beat their rivals such as:

→ bribing voters
→ use of muscle power (intimidation of voters)
→ outraging communal feeling
→ using black money for campaigning
→ data theft via social media (eg. Cambridge Analytica scandal)

→ defamation

With the rise of criminalization of politics, public is often uncertain who to trust.

As both the Election Commission of India (ECI) and Supreme Court have pointed out systematic electoral reforms are a must to maintain level playing field and infuse ethics in politics.

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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 refers to the manner in which businesses are run and conduct operations. In India the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI regulations aim to create ethical corporate governance.

However, laws are only an enabling framework; companies need to take individual initiative to inspire ethical behaviour.

Successive CEOs must strive to create an ethical work culture. For example, TATA Sons is known for rule based business, quality and labour welfare, due to the vision set by Ratan Tata. It ~~under t~~ undertook philanthropy,

even before Corporate Social Responsibility law was framed.

In contrast, when the leader sets a wrong example, the company declines eg. Satyam under Raju Rangalingam.

A corporate is sustained by the people who work in it, its leaders and vision alongside policy.

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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।

Napoleon's statement regarding the simplicity and clarity of the ideal legal framework is pertinent even today.

The Economic Survey 2017-18 pointed out that a complex legal system is a hurdle to ease of doing business. Multiple laws, overlapping jurisdiction, multi-tiered federal system and archaic legal vocabulary leaves businesses confused. At times the law is amended but no notification is declared in the gazette or a law is passed which contradicts a Supreme Court ruling.

Complicated laws, also ~~comp~~ make it difficult to follow the law.

The 2nd ARC Report claims that "rule of law" is at the heart of ethical governance. Rationalizing laws and removing archaic laws (as per Ramanujan Committee recommendations) is long overdue.

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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।

International relations consists of the dealings different countries have with each other. According to Henry Kissinger, "realpolitik" or the pursuit of national interest above all else was the guiding principle of international relations.

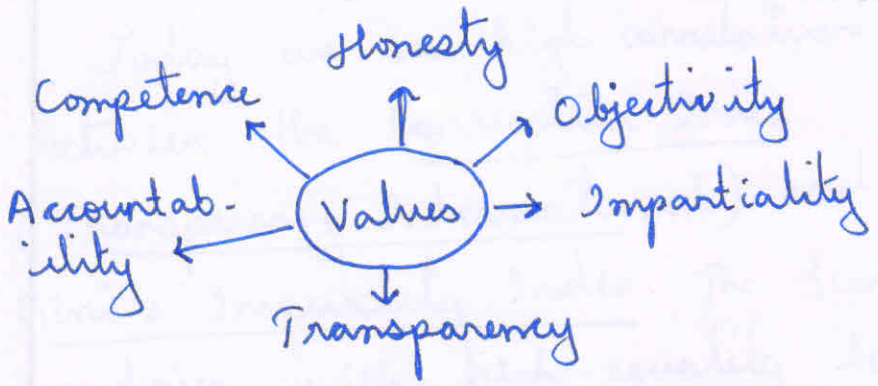
However, the diplomatic challenges of the 21st century ~~require such~~ require cooperation and collaboration on a global scale. Problems such as the refugee crisis, ~~clim~~ climate change, massive job losses caused due to Artificial Intelligence (AI), among others cannot be solved by a single ~~nato~~ nation alone.

In this context, ethical behaviour can ~~revolutionize~~ revolutionize diplomacy. By trusting and supporting our neighbours, not only will we avoid war but take on the challenges that plague humanity as a whole.

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।

The Nolan Committee provided a comprehensive standards for public services that are valid even today.



These ethical standards ensure that the public servant is:

- objective - bases decisions on facts rather than emotions
- transparent - gives reasons behind action; has nothing to hide
- impartial - does not take sides

(eg. recuses himself from a case involving personal stakes)

- honest - is truthful and morally upright

These values are universal and apply to public services in India as well.

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।

Corruption thrives in conditions of inequality. In the USSR where the party leaders led lavish lifestyles in complete contrast to the ordinary worker, corruption became endemic.

Today we see high correlation between the Corruption Index (Transparency International) and Gini's Inequality Index. The Scandinavian countries, with high equality have low corruption.

~~In equal unequal~~ In societies where socio-economic disparities are high, envy drives one to engage in corrupt actions. According to 2nd ARC, the power assymetry between the power-wielder and the

public also creates conditions of corruption as the power-wielder feels infallible.

There is common proverb that the law is a friend of the rich and an enemy of the poor. In such a class divide, many find it expedient to break the law as a "shortcut to riches."

Hence, reducing income inequality will have positive spillovers in the ethical life of society.

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।

The above statement as a Kanthan emphasis on the intention of an action irrespective of consequences. As the common adage goes: "It's the thought that counts."

Often we may receive birthday gifts that are not to our taste. However, we express our gratitude to the giver, since any gift, big or small, is ~~an~~ a token of friendship.

In the social sphere we see that many schemes such as MGNREGS and the National Rural Health Mission are prone to flaws in

implementation. However this does not mean that the motivation behind the scheme, the objective it sought to achieve is worthless.

While the ends of any actions are important, we must remember the motivation that guides it before ~~pronouncing~~ pronouncing any judgement.

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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।

The common good approach is based on looking out for collective interests ensuring the welfare of all. However, this approach cannot be used formulaically.

In the 20th century, the Soviet Union was established based on the ideal of "common good" and socialism. However by ignoring the nationalistic ~~and~~ aspirations of the people and suppressing individual freedom of speech, it paved its own grave.

While citizens often make sacrifices for the common good (for example,

rationing during war), this can only be sustainable for a limited period. As the poet Yeats said,

"Too long a sacrifice
can make
A stone out of the heart."

Humans need space of individual liberty within any pursuit of common good.

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 an expression of love and empathy for the other. The cornerstone of religions as diverse as Buddhism and Christianity, it is not a sign of weakness, rather an essential aspect of human relations.

In workplaces, compassion in the form of decent working conditions, social security and deference to employees is what holds the administration together.

Where compassion is absent (eg. mistreatment of worker, poor quality of food), the administration

breaks down due to frequent strikes, protests, internal complaints and a general atmosphere of mistrust.

Compassion creates positive workplace environment where employees are motivated to work instead of being forced to.

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 general working competence and maintainence of standards in the workplace.

It is especially important in the civil services which faces a large work burden and ~~cpt~~ complex challenges on a day-to-day basis.

A professional bureaucracy ensures that essential functions of governance (eg. provision of public services, scheme implementation, etc.) are fulfilled. Professionalism allows public servant to focus on duty at hand and remain insulated from outside pressures.

8. **(b)** Nishkama Karma
निष्काम कर्म

Nishkama Karma ~~means~~ is a concept mentioned in the Bhagvada Gita meaning "action without desire for the fruits of the action".

In the civil services, public servants must work for the public without expecting any personal reward. The public servant must be a "karmayogi" who finds pleasure in performing ones' duty.

The principle of Nishkama Karma can help reduce corruption and improve the efficiency of the bureaucracy. It can also increase personal levels of satisfaction among public servants.

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 agitations both in favour of and against extending reservation in educational institutions and government jobs to a certain section of the society. You have been appointed as the chairman of a high level committee, constituted by the government to examine the matter and make recommendations. So far, the committee has found no compelling reasons to extend reservation to this section. While the report of the committee is pending finalization, you get an impression through the media that the government is inclined to accept the demand for extending the reservation, regardless of the findings of your committee. Some members of the committee are also inclined to support the government stand.

(a) Discuss the dilemma, if any, that you face in this situation.

(b) What course of action would you take? Give reasons for the same.

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

समाज के एक निश्चित वर्ग के लिए शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण का विस्तार करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में व्यापक आंदोलन हुए हैं। आपको इस मामले की जांच करने और अनुशंसाएं देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा गठित एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। अभी तक, समिति द्वारा इस वर्ग को आरक्षण प्रदान करने के पक्ष में कोई ठोस कारण नहीं पाया गया है। यद्यपि समिति की रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप प्रदान किया जाना अभी शेष है, आपको मीडिया के माध्यम से ऐसे संकेत प्राप्त होते हैं कि सरकार आपकी समिति के निष्कर्षों पर ध्यान दिए बिना ही आरक्षण में वृद्धि करने संबंधी मांग को स्वीकार करने की इच्छुक है। समिति के कुछ सदस्य भी सरकार के इस पक्ष का समर्थन करते हैं।

(a) इस स्थिति में आपके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली दुविधा, यदि कोई हो, पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे? उसके कारण भी बताइए।

(c) भारत में सकारात्मक कार्रवाई की नीति में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

(a) The given situation presents me, the Chairman of the Committee, with the following ethical dilemma:
I can either choose to reject giving the community based on

objective grounds (as no "compelling reason" has been found to do so). However, in doing so I shall be going against the wishes of the elected government. I might even hurt the sentiments of the community agitating for reservation.

My dilemma is based on the difficulty in choosing between an adherence to facts or a sense of duty towards elected executive.

(b) In the given situation, I will choose to go by the findings of the report. However, I am aware that by doing so, I run the following risks:

→ angering the government

→ alienating certain members of the

Committee who support reservation extension

→ angering members of community agitating for reservations

However, the risks fall short of the necessity of taking an impartial and objective view of the question.

I am compelled to follow the criteria laid down by the Supreme Court (Nagaraj Case) while making my decision. ~~viz. the community must be inadequately represented in government service to qualify for promotions in reservation~~ The motivation behind reservation was to rectify historical injustices or ~~viz~~ social discrimination against certain communities. In extending reservation to undeserving communities, the

progressive goal behind reservations is diluted. It also hurts truly deserving communities by reducing their share of reserved seats.

(c) Affirmative action (special treatment to backward sections of society) ensures that substansive equality is upheld.

The system of reservations have often been criticized as being against merit and going against equality.

However, as the Supreme Court has repeatedly pointed out, special treatment is necessary to bring the backward onto a level playing field.

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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. **20**

आप एक ईमानदार और उत्तरदायी सिविल सेवक हैं। आप प्राय: 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) The given statement assumes that loyalty to the powerful is necessary to maintain ones own power. In many cases we see that where public ~~to~~ servants are outspoken and point out corruption of government they are transferred (eg. Tukaram ~~Mu~~ Munde) ie. they are no longer allowed to remain in power.

However, the statement undermines the protections given to a civil servant

by the Constitution. Art 311 was introduced to ensure that civil servants remain autonomous and act with impartiality.

Moreover the bureaucracy has an ethical imperative to avoid servility, to act based on facts regardless of political dispensation.

Despite being transferred, Tukaram Munde worked for the good governance of each place where he was posted, even if for a short duration. His personal honesty restored people's faith in the bureaucracy which had a more powerful impact than political maneuvering.

(b) Ethics is often considered to be "impractical." Real life,

it is said, is neither black or white, rather a gray field of moral ambiguity. ~~In a~~

Satyendranath Dube chose to be ethical even when the ruling dispensation was against him. He pointed out the technical irregularities in the highways project; even when it was clear no action would be taken. His actions were ~~impractical~~ ethical, but impractical, eventually costing him his life.

Nevertheless, his act of whistleblowing instigated public anger against government misdoings. It served as an antidote to cynicism. It showed that people are still capable of taking courageous decisions.

In this case being impractical helped in long term good governance and awareness.

(c) In India, petty corruption has become normalized and small bribes are seen as the "oil" which smoothen the ~~slow~~ otherwise slow working of the bureaucracy.

The 2nd ARC Report pointed out that institutions must be designed in such a way that the incentive to corruption is minimized. This can be done through:

- procedural simplification
- reducing human interface (eg. computerization of Railway ticket booking)
- inculcating Code of Ethics among public servants (including lower levels)

In short, governance must be

improved so that people are not forced to give bribes. As William Gladstone said a government must make it easy to be good and difficult to be bad.

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?

(a) Public figures are role models and influencers in society. The reason advertisers often use celebrities in advertisments is

because they are aware of the hold public figures exercise over the peoples' imagination.

All public figures (from film stars to sportspersons) must be cautious about the statements they make when speaking of public issues, as it is bound to have an impact on the public, especially youth.

For public figures freedom of expression must be infused with a sense of responsibility.

(b) Prominent public figures often make misogynistic statements reflecting the patriarchial attitude

of our society. According to Manu Pillai, these statements are merely a symptom of the deeper patriarchal malaise.

However, such statements can also derive from a desire to look "macho" or "cool". A hyper-masculine culture gains confidence through objectification of women.

Such public figures get away with such comments because they are lauded by certain sections of society. ~~By letting such figures~~ Action is also not taken due to the power they command in society.

(c) Factors taken into consideration

→ nature and substance of comments
→ whether anyone was hurt by such comments
→ whether sportspersons have offered apology

A temporary suspension is necessary to ensure that the players realize the gravity of the situation and the reputational damage done to the team.

They will be warned that in case any such comments occur in the future they will be permanently removed from the team.

Long Term Steps - Framing Code of Conduct for all team members containing a list of dos and donts.

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to ensure such actions are not repeated.

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. **20**

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?

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	PROS	CONS
(a)	→ reduces ecological footprint with immediate effect	→ loss of jobs and revenue
(b)	→ reduces ecological footprint of that region → new jobs, revenue in ~~local~~ new location	→ adds to ecological footprint of new location → ~~shift~~ loss of jobs, revenue in original location → new location might not be suitable for industry → costs of training new workers
(c)	→ places burden of reducing ecological footprint on industries → can lead to fall in emissions	→ stricter rules may lead to non-compliance → increase company costs, reduce profit margins → fall in wages

	→ disincentive to emit	→ makes industry less competitive
(d)	→ encourages companies to reduce emissions without increasing costs	→ increases fiscal burden of government (cost of technology)

The best course of action is option (d) as it makes positive use of technology to reduce ecological footprint without reducing the financial viability of industry of regional importance.

In this case the financial burden is shifted to the government. However, this is appropriate since the environmental gain of reduced ecological

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footprint (clearer atmosphere) is shared as a public good.

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?

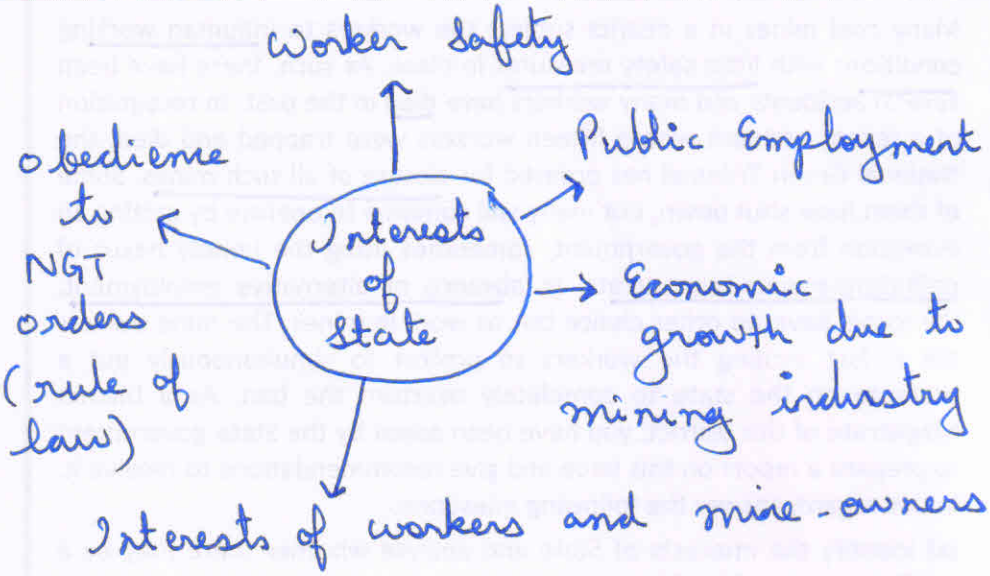
(b) Given that economic growth is often achieved with a large human cost, identify the principles and strategies which could be used in the given case to achieve desirable outcomes. **20**

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 दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं तथा कई श्रमिकों की मृत्यु हुई है। हाल ही में हुई एक दुर्घटना का संज्ञान लेते हुए, जिसमें पंद्रह श्रमिक फंस 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 प्राय: 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।

(a)



Conflict of Competing Interests:

- Ban on mining industry (in obedience to NGT orders) vs. Ensuring employment and economic growth
- Ensuring workers safety and health vs. Allowing employment creating mines to stay open

(b) In this case, it is clear an outright ban leaves workers with no alternate employment and force them to face pressure from mine owners. It also creates the menace of illegal mining that has even less protection than before.

Hence, it is clear that regulated mining with attention given to workers' health and safety is a must.

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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. **20**

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।

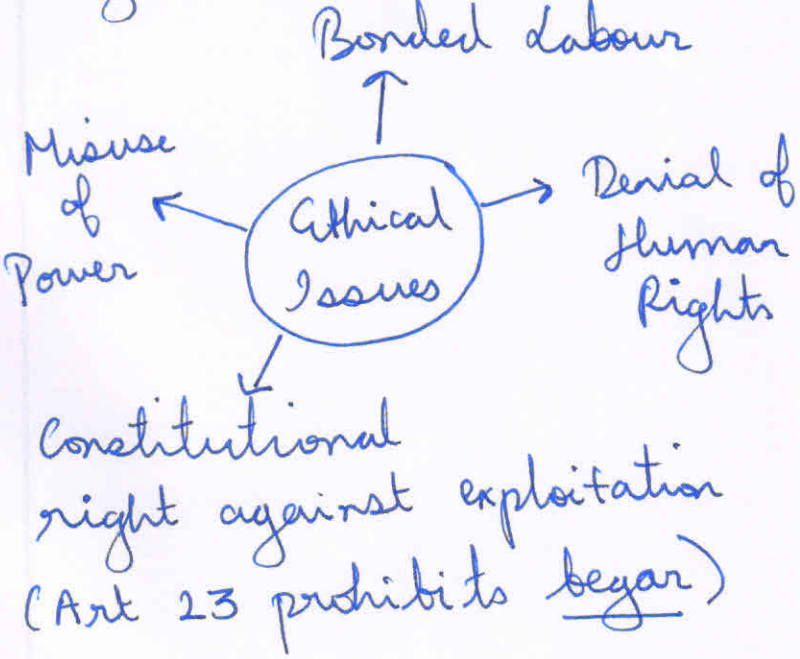
(b) किस प्रकार चयन की वंचना मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन है?

(c) आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? कारण बताएं।

(a)

Interests : the landowners want to maintain control over their workers, despite human rights violations i.e. continue exercising traditional authority.

The workers interest consists in getting basic amenities and wages.



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(b) Freedom of choice is the basic component of liberty and is the basis of conventions such as UN Declaration of Human Rights.

Denying choice reduces the human sense of agency.

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