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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

Name of Candidate	Hareeb		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	32697
Center	JMI	Date	4 Oct 17

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).
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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 than the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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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

Patriarchy is connected with "male dominance
and male superiority

An individual grows up in his home. He is influenced by what his parents do, how they act, how they live, behave and engage with each other and others. At home father emerges as the head of the family. In certain households eg. Males are seen to resorting to violence with females → fathers beat their wives. They are abused. It is only women who cook, wash and clean the house. Men sit around doing nothing, enjoying

themselves.

These young individuals after having seen these effects become part of the society. They become gender insensitive, trying to rob women of their space, resort to stalking even voyeurism and even violence eg Young boys seen slapping their girl partners. The seeds of these needs are sown at home.

Ethical framework:

- Teach young children to be gender sensitive;
 - Parents should teach them the art of compassion, sympathy towards women.
 - Parents should demonstrate eg Husband treating wife fairly
 - Moral Science classes in school regarding such issues
- Above framework may help.

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

"Due process of law means following the ^{allowing} process of law i.e. law to take its own course. However due to some factors people take law into their own hands.

- Administrative apathy towards society
Repeated complaints fall on deaf ears
eg In Rajasthan a young boy killed a rapist after police refused to register a complaint.
- Feeling of powerlessness → where a certain mob feels that they can do anything with an accused eg (a rape accused was lynched in Nagaland).

- Criminal - police nexus in different areas; people and victims are aware of this.

Prefer to give justice themselves.

- Judicial delays ensure that criminals remain loose.

Mob justice:

A multipronged approach.

Politically

↓
Pass
a Mob lynching
law as
recommended by
Civil society
recently in
Parliament.

Administrative

↓
Insensitiveness
don't allow
crowd to build
up. Use 144 Sec.
Arrest accused as
soon as possible
Ensure his security
Use drones to monitor
crowd
Seize weapons from
all.

Leaders

↓
Ask leaders
to make mass
appeals
Pop in religious
increase
leaders to awareness
among
masses.

These steps can be taken.

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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

Democracy is by the people, of the people, for the people. In a "democracy" which ensures freedom for all, & good acts should be facilitated by the govt. as ::

eg Case of helping the Accident victims via Good Samaritan guidelines to help the bleeding on the road.

- Reporting Complaints should be made easier to improve governance and decrease faultlines.

- Government should sensitise eg police officers to treat people in a fair, impartial, humble way. Listen to their side of

the story.

The government leaders should themselves serve as role models to allow people to emulate them.

Difficult to do wrong!

Laws should be very strict; it should be progressive and change with time.

Eg Transgender Law to prevent discrimination should be passed to decrease acts of discrimination against them.

Government Architecture should be filled with moral education, lessons on ethics to arouse an officer's conscience. He should not be able to do wrong even if ~~he~~ he wants to do it.

Thus, the job is simple, good people should flourish and bad to be weeded out.

⑧

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 was an architect of freedom of thought and expression. He believed in ABSOLUTE FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND EXPRESSION. His idea was that ~~was that~~ no even one individual's voice should be choked. The best example of JS Mill's Freedom of expression is Socrates who was killed for speaking the truth. JS Mill opposed "Tyranny of the Majority" and suppression of voices - He believed that even suppression of one individual voice is an attack on democracy and its values. Eg Galileo was killed due to his

views..

Why Representative democracy is best

Even though representative democracy ensures that tyranny of majority is followed, and suppression of voices takes place; Majoritarianism comes into effect; Minorities are relegated yet it is the best form because:

- It promotes individual social welfare.
- It promotes individual virtues.
- It makes people sovereign.
- It protects people's rights.

John Mill was an ardent liberal, and his freedom of expression finds resonance to this day.

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877

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Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस मरग में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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 with weapons of Mass Destruction. Approximately eight countries currently hold these weapons of mass destruction.

Whether Right :

It acts as deterrent i.e. protects the sovereignty of a country eg (Pak uses this argument); Pak has said it is a guarantee of one survival.

It is necessary to protect the annihilation of a population eg Many argue that had Japan had weapons of mass destruction, they would not have suffered.

It pushes the countries to solve issues

through diplomacy and not on the battlefield. Eg Indo-Pak case, No war after 1999.

Why unethical.

- Promotes reaponisation; one country develops weapons to counter another.

- Has led to an Arms Race even in developed nations.

- Has led to diversion of funds that need to be used for "Social Sector".

- Possession of weapons always leaves this threat open that a Nuclear war may happen.

Thus, it is both ethical and unethical

depending upon which way one looks

at it. Overall, global regime needs to be developed

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

Leadership

Administration is
Collection of individuals
who cooperate to achieve
a common goal

A leader is some
one which acts a
guiding force for
the organisation

Follows the rules

Forms the rules

Work towards imple-
menting the changes
due to a resolution

Bring in a resolution

Follow the change

Empowered to bring
in a changeMostly used to
help peopleEmpower and reinvigorate
people.Effective leader:

Inspirational: He should seem as a

a guiding light → should lead from the front eg Army Officers in charge lead the charge.

- Should have persuasive power to mould the public and make them aware, about the problems a society is facing.

- Should Act as a fulcrum of the society. (Responsible, Objective, Effectiveness)

- Should learn to be communicative, take all on board, good listener, know how to use power. Serve as servant.

Importance of leadership.

- Help to cut through red tapism

- Help to designate schemes for the well-being of the society.

- Help to achieve better targeting, lead from the word go.

True leadership plays an important role.

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

Emotional Intelligence is defined as understanding your own emotions and emotions of others and using them to benefit the Organisation. Functional knowledge helps to create specialisation and helps resolve technical issues. Emotional Intelligence however does the following.

- Develops an efficient culture (work culture) in the Organisation.
- Develops an atmosphere of "cooperative" spirit.
- Encourages the subordinate to choose "organisational interests" over his own interests.
- Gives the leader a grip over the entire

Organisation.

Fractures, fault lines are not developed.

How can civil servants enhance their Emotional Intelligence?

By "enquiring into the needs" of the subordinate. How he wants to be treated etc. Learn to understand own emotions.

By reading about great leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi who were Emotionally Intelligent.

By training themselves in Emotional Intelligence through reading, practical training etc.

By attending refresher courses on Emotional Intelligence - Learning to be tolerant, Cooperative etc.

Above steps may be followed.

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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

Public Accountability is the responsibility for the functions discharged. Over the period of time it has been seen that several mechanisms have been developed to promote Accountability:

- Hierarchy: Where a senior is entrusted with job to see whether a junior is doing his job fairly or not.
- Civil Servants are "Accountable to the Ministers at large."
- In Cabinets (Ministers are somewhat) accountable to the PM.
- Constitution has ushered in Accountability where Executive is responsible to Legislature.

At local level, public officials are responsible to Gram Sabha for their actions via social audit mechanisms.

Why Accountability not easy?

- Effective dissolution of powers is not seen by states to LSCs.
- Lok Sabha — (has a huge government majority → Parliamentarians are amateur, therefore difficult to enforce Accountability).
- Minister is mostly dependent on the Secretary → So this one dependence decreases Accountability.
- In Senior Junior Relation to maintain Organisation culture and good work culture, Accountability ignored.
- Above issues can be curbed via constant research by elected people and increased dissolution.

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."

Nations have been created over centuries.
~~A nation's~~ nation's progress is judged
by its upkeep of various sectors. This
includes not only the humans and
institutions, but its animals as
well.

Animal well being in the present
setup clearly showcases that a nation
is sensitive enough to care about
its constituents. Animals like humans
are a part of the society.

It shows a nation has
embraced the spirit of love, tolerance
and protection for all. Rights are
not just restricted to humans but
encompasses animals as well.

Eg India's ban on poaching, hunting, accession (ITES agreement reflects its progress as a nation where hunting was a sport and fun loving exercise to a stage where it can now proudly claim to be following the principles of Vasudev Kutumbakam (The World is one).

It shows that a nation has embraced non-violence and respects Right to life. On the contrary "DAWN news" reported that hunting permissions given by the Govt. of PAK for Houbara Bustard, shows the immaturity of a nation to treat its animals with care and sensitivity.

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

10

Prejudices are defined as prejudgements about a community individual, society. @

Prejudices are used by fools to justify different acts in a society.

Eg Attacks on any woman who roams around doing nothing is used by villagers to kill her on the pretext of witch hunting.

Similarly there are prejudices used by people to discriminate against tribals saying they belong to Jungles and do not require education etc.

Muslims have often complained that it's because of prejudice and stereotypes against them they are all branded as terrorists by people. Fools often refer to an entire community breeding terrorism.

Even caste based violence is defended on the same principle. A young Dalit boy is killed with the reason that he has no right to get married to an upper caste girl.

Thus fools use Prejudice, awareness, appeals by leaders can be used to overcome them.

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

Government decisions should be free from any bias or prejudice. However in India these things are difficult to maintain.

Private interests such as corporate groups constantly lobby for better contracts and projects. They fund political parties for these election campaigns and later on force them to work for their benefit. (Crony Capitalism is the word). As state funding of elections is not present, campaigns have legal loopholes, implementation is poor, such practices are bound to take place.

Similarly some public officials try to open companies in the name of ~~their~~ their minors or brother in laws and try to pass on project contracts to them. Ministers and Cabinet can counter this by verification, research etc. Public officials should also declare interests

O E C D :

- Public official to declare interests completely.
- Should not hold private office of profit.
- Should desist from using proxy promoters.

Above guidelines are given

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 recommended 7 basic principles of public life.

- Honesty
- Accountability
- Leadership
- Objectivity
- Selflessness
- Integrity
- Openness

Significance

- Facilitate transparent approach of a public servant.
- Ensure objectivity in policies i.e. policies with better targeting for poor and the vulnerable.

Steps like selflessness allow him to put his own interests away. He cares about public interests.

Integrity → Allows him to uphold public values, spirit.

Honesty → Helps to be fair and non corrupt.

Accountability → Lead to a sense of responsibility of (Civil Servant & Ministers)

Why essential?

These are considered as essential set from public servants but they promote a sense of fairness, impartiality.

These principles increase accessibility, decrease elitism, allow him to render public service and serve the nation.

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

Refugee situation occurs when a community is persecuted in its homeland. It flies away to live in another area in a different area.

Ethical issues:

- Problem of human rights violation by both sides (one country is not ready to accept, the other not ready to let them live).
- Large scale deaths; Principles of life and let life bleed eg West Asian Refugee crisis and Hungary refusing to accept. People dying

in Mediterranean.

Children, young women suffer. They are vulnerable to sexual abuse by smugglers [eg there have been allegations of such abuse in West Asia].

Dignity, Self esteem of such individuals eroded (They are accepted by none, end up as begging other countries to accept [Rohingya issue and India])

No way to survive for daily needs. Their quality of life is abysmal and poor (shanty bathrooms etc)

Rohingya situation in Bangladesh settled in a border area.

Threat of terrorism v/s compassion for the host of some Rohingyas belong to Arakan Army.

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?

Stakeholders / Facts

- Local people → Hold lavish parties
- Poor → Don't have 2 square meals
- Administration → Wanting to address starvation

(a) Ethical Issues Involved

- Local people (→) Insensitivity has gripped them. Do not care about wastage of food when millions go hungry.
- Crave preference to pomp and show, rather

than compassion & for the poor.

- Problem of elitism, the amount of money spent is directly proportional to elitism.

Poor

- Struggle for 2 square meals a day.

Administration (~~Right~~ want to curb on this) menace of food wastage. Have to curb peoples rights.

(b) MEASURES

- Designate "specific expenditures" that can be made on food. Release an administrative circular specifying the maximum expenditure that can be made. eg Jammu & Kashmir Administration has this circular about wastage.

- Delineate the number of dishes that can be prepared to curb food wastage. Dishes should be proportional to the need. eg PAKISTAN has this rule of cooking 1 dish / marriage - Can follow the same.
- At the same time ensure "Awareness" generation via
 - Local media → for awareness using anchor
 - Civil Society } To increase awareness about Nat-Food Security Act
 - NGOs }
- Propose "RELIGIOUS ELDERS", who would ask people to curb wastage, as it goes against teachings of RELIGIONS eg ISLAM strictly prohibits it.
- If anyone wants to breach the

limits, the excess can be spent on donations to Orphanages, NGOs and civil society with strict instructions to spend money on NGO children who struggle for food.

• Food left → should be immediately donated to poor people (Designate a Toll free helpline for this). This helpline should be connected to NGOs → for efficient disposal.

• Request rich of the society to invite poor for their weddings.

• Any breach in such commitment made in the circular met with punitive measures.

As a long term measure, send a request to CM's office to pass a specific law.

① In developing countries affluence and hunger co-exist. This is because:

- Disparities in income and wealth.

Top 10% own, 90% of wealth.

- Disproportionate distribution of salaries from Top to Bottom.

Problem of Elitism (Poor not entertained).

- Preference to throw away food, rather than feed local poor children.

- Class differences have emerged in
Countries such as India

Above reasons create such problems.

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? 1
- (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?

Stakeholders of the case

- Tribals (PVTGs) — Threatened by Globalisation.
- Government → Wants to empower them
- Dist. Dev. Officer → Has to address vulnerability

Facts

- PVT is a marginalised section.
- Have to uplift them.

(a) Challenges of PVTGs due to globalisation

- Threat of mining and land grabbing / problems that destroys these age old traditions of life at a particular place.

- Cultural infringements such as "influx of non-tribals into tribal areas eroding tribal circles
- Tourism influx has rendered them vulnerable. They are "marginalised", people make fun of tribals.
- Habits have changed eg Food habits.
- Different tribal communities are slowly adopting external food habits, clothes, way and standard of living.
- Globalised world needs workers. Tribals are dragged to work for meagre wages.
- Social sector penetration has been poor.
- A Globalised world has ^{not} touched ~~not~~ ^{but} the centre.

Linguistically (These languages don't have a script - traded by other languages mostly English. (eg 10 speakers in Andaman are left with 4 people).

Outsiders consider themselves superior.
Tribals routinely abused.

⑤ My work as D.O in PVTG Area.

A multi pronged approach to be taken.

- Enforce "TRIBAL CULTURE" PROTECTION.
Use help from "tribal language knowing" professors to ensure their language remains alive.

- Efficient implementation of PESA, Forest Rights Act to help tribals to gain

land & rights. It would allow them to use minor forest produce for daily use such as honey, twigs, fire woods etc.

PESA would give GRAM SABHA the right to approve / reject a project. Ensure no clash between D.O office and GRAM SABHA. As head of DRDA, allow Gram Sabha to function.

At the same time, tribal children to be educated using Right to Education; Ensuring Maternity care for tribal women for better health development.

Use Skill development schemes to make tribals skilled (eg PM Kisan Vigra) etc.

Through Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana allow for development of tribal blocks.

Anyone found guilty of abusing, humiliating
a tribal should be booked under SC, ST
Atrocities Act (Give such direction to
local S.H.O. (List Do's and Don't's)

Any scheme implementation should be
left to District Councils.

Set as facilitators rather than imposers
(Panchsheel of Nehru).

Thus, Tribal development is of immense
concern and that too PVTG issue.
Here while helping Tribal Samadhyas
of Gandhiji should be kept in mind

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 case involves Journalism and Journalistic ethics. The stakeholders are as:

- Exposed → person (A person who becomes the target).
- Journalist who undertakes the operation.
- Public as a stakeholder.

Facts of the case:

- Journalism undertake private operations.
- Conflict whether they infringe on privacy or do their job.

(a)

Ethical issuesJournalists

• They infringe upon privacy of the individual, Privacy he enjoys are part of his Fundamental Rights.

• The Journalists it is said use these stories to further ^{their} progress, without giving any considerations for the ethics and values eroded (Use someone else's shoulder to shoot).

• Problem of Target Rating Points; Used to improve Ratings and competitiveness of their channel (Means-end relationship of Kant - Use immoral means to achieve a moral end).

Resort to sensationalisation after the sting operation - Dramatic images used to capture public attention - Suing public mood to create biased opinions.

Individual:

His dignity is compromised - leads to public humiliation. Loss of respect in the society.

He gets completely exposed. His dark side is revealed.

In certain cases he is tricked into these sting operations eg News of the World sting operations were seen as such. Even Pakistan fast bowler Wasim Akram said that they offer drinks, drugs,

- Money for parties to expose the individual.
- Even if he is committing a wrong act, he is publicly condemned for it.

Public

- Create an opinion about him/her.

(b) Under Cover reporting can be suppressed only in the following cases:

- When the reporter wants to expose a corruption scandal / scam that is hidden behind the veil of secrecy.

- When public interest outweighs privacy considerations. When it becomes necessary to uphold the public interest at large eg funding sting operations of terrorist

Sympathies

When the govt. has refused to budge
or ~~any~~ and after multiple requests
for access to particular piece of information

Before releasing a sting :

- It should be ensured that it conforms to Press Council of India Guidelines
- It does not unnecessarily defame an individual and compromise his respect.
- The evidence was not manufactured, but collected after meticulous investigation.

It conforms to the facts of the case.

In these events sting can be supported.
Otherwise they are an infringement on
privacy

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?

Stakeholders / Facts

- ABC Ltd Company → Major employer
Production cost decreases
- Employees → Dislocation Issue.
- Chief Executive → who has to take the
Call of whether to relocate
the company.

Ethical Issues Involved.

- ABC (Chief Executive) : Caught between
the devil and deep sea. Has to choose
between employee's future and

Company profits.

- Compassion will allow him to stay.
- Pragmatism will ask him to deal.
- Company's progress already stalled. Threat of erosion competitiveness as others have relocated (Has to consider that).
- Worker's line -> Connected with children education, their future, their life.
- His own moral as to whether he would directly look to relocate. Issues of persuading workers.
- How can interests be reconciled?
- First of all call a meeting of trade union leaders. Inform them about the prevailing situation in the company.

- Tell them what salary hikes have done for the company (show them the Account reports, audit reports to ward off any suspicion.
- At the same time, talk to the government
 - Secretary Industries and Commerce, Secretary Environment of the state.
 Inform them about the problems you are facing due to their stringent regulations. Request them to "merge environmental concerns and company interests" - offer to inculcate environmental cost into the cost of the projects or products.
- In case of Trade Union or workers, persuade them to let the company

to decrease their salaries for the time being. In return give them a written assurance that once company's fortunes are back on track. Company would compensate them adequately in terms of Bonuses, social security benefits and provide quarters.

Inform them that you cannot continue like this because losses would eventually mean erosion of profits. In that way company would close down.

At the same time for extra profits, a branch can be opened in a different city where cost of production is low. In this way the costs would

not suffer and economic dislocation
won't happen.

In these cases, a multipronged strategy
is needed.

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?

Stakeholders/Facts

Children —————> Deprived of education

Parents —————> Don't want to send

Children to school.

Maoists —————> Threaten to kill.

DEO —————> Wants to improve education

(a) The reasons behind such an attitude

are:
In

Maoist infected areas, Tribal children

are discriminated by other children and

teachers (last year, a Hindu report corroborated

the same fact).

Threat of being branded as "state collaborators" by Maoists → This will result in deaths, for their children and themselves).

• Lack of quality teachers who rarely come to school, therefore parents don't prefer to send their children.

• Infrastructural concerns about schools. Parents see their children sitting on floors.

• No Awareness about what education do to their kids (How it would help them to come out of the miseries of poverty and perpetual violence).

Since Economically parents are vulnerable
(they prefer these children should work
at labourers etc for their future

Girl children prone to exploitation

Steps as DMOGO

First of all ensure that "Schools are
well maintained with basic facilities"

such as :

- Classrooms
- Desks
- Chalks
- Washrooms
- Play Areas
- Canteens.

Contact the DM and SP to provide
security for schools located in vulnerable
areas.

- Request DM to release funds for toilets under Swachh Bharat in these schools (separate toilets for Boys and Girls)
- Use local media campaigns, youth volunteers, door to door campaigning.
- Pop in CRPF JANANS working to increase awareness about education for the children.
- Use Nukkad Natak, Panchayat Sabha, personal appeals (Demonstrate what education can and has done to tribal children of different areas)
- Engage "Teacher's com@e out time", camp

All conducted on time. No discrimination
takes place

Parents should be given a personal
phone number to report any issue of
any breach Co.

Headmaster of school asked to furnish
monthly reports about education.

Parents who are totalling unwilling,
Recommend to DM to send these
Children to learn some skill.

Shone steps may play a role.

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

Stakeholders / Parts

Pradeep \longleftrightarrow See that fund diversion
 has taken place,
 { } Informing seniors
 { } Asked to keep quiet
 { } decides to leave it alone,
Minister / Civil servant

Public

Pradeep faces an "internal dissonance"
 as it goes against his own "conscience".
 Conscience is a consistent picker.

While Pradeep may have left the matter alone, but his conscience will not allow him to sleep peacefully. It will keep on reminding him that what he did was completely wrong and not in sync with his own morals and ethics.

Conscience and its flicks leads to guilt; Pradeep will have a bad taste in his mouth. His heart and mind will not remain at peace. His mind will consistently revolve around this fact, "What if he would have taken a stand!" Just because he wanted the Minister to correct this stand and diversion show that Pradeep is an ethical man, free from

the evils of bureaucracy.

(b) Whether Pradeep's justification for the decision contra "Senior's Order", problems with regard to future postings, destruction and souring of work culture, bad blood between Pradeep and Senior. The reality is that Pradeep's decision cannot be justified:

Pradeep is a civil servant working to uphold public interest. He has a job to ensure that public money is not siphoned off. If Pradeep the Minister had given a faint approval this clearly shows that there was some

element of bribery, corruption involved. Otherwise why would he appear the same!

Pradeep should have used his position as a responsible officer to convey to the Minister that he cannot be a party to such a crime. He is supposed to shatter the traditionalities of bureaucracy and stop whatever is wrong. For some superficial benefits Pradeep's stand is not justified. He has to uphold the constitution.

(P) As an officer in Pradeep's place

I would have met the Minister and repeatedly tried to persuade him

and secretary how such an Act damages public service. The money is required for vulnerable sections.

After repeated persuasions, I would have complained to the higher authority, the CM's office about such discussions that take place.

Lastly if nothing would have been done I would have preferred to blame a white lie blamer rather than be a party to crime.

- Uphold public Interest.
- Stop discussion of money.
- Responsibility upheld.

- Demerits
- Promotion lost
- Bad blood with seniors
- Opportunity to make money lost