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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 634)

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Center	O.R.N.	Date	29/11/2015

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>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)।</p> <p>2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>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. 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।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>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।</p>
1(a)	10		
1(b)	10		
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12	20		
13	20		
14	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

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

1. (a) Even though women may have equal skills, qualifications and commitment as men, they face much more difficulty in rising up the leadership hierarchy. Discuss the reasons for the same. Also, explain the importance of having gender parity in positions of leadership. 10

पुरुषों के समान कुशलता, योग्यता और प्रतिबद्धता जैसे गुणों से युक्त होने के बावजूद भी महिलाओं को नेतृत्व श्रृंखला में उच्च सोपानों तक पहुँचने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। समस्या की पृष्ठभूमि में निहित कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिये। इसके साथ ही नेतृत्व के विविध स्तरों पर लैंगिक समानता के महत्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।

A: Women constitute about 50% of the population yet their representation at the highest level and as leaders is low. Many factors play an interconnected role for the same. These include

1. historical biases against women
2. patriarchal mind of society which doesn't accept women leaders as easily
3. family pressures to not be much active in society
4. women's own inhibitions to stick with safe and more conventional occupations

5. non cooperation from colleagues
6. familial commitments

These reasons make the ascent of women up the leadership hierarchy difficult.

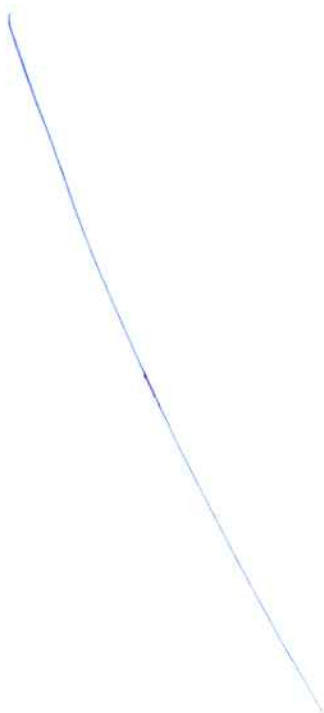
It has negative impact not only for women but also the society at large and it manifests as

1. women related issues being ignored
2. subservient attitude being continued
3. biases against women like low salaries etc being prominent
4. women qualities like diplomacy soft power not being used leading to more conflicts
5. lower empowerment affecting children

So need is to empower women institutionally, psychologically to enable them play bigger role.

1. (b) All correct decisions are honest and all incorrect decisions are dishonest. Do you agree? How should the correctness and incorrectness of a decision be decided? 10

सभी सही निर्णय ईमानदारी भरे होते हैं और सभी गलत निर्णय बेईमानी भरे होते हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? किसी निर्णय के सही होने और गलत होने का निर्धारण किस प्रकार किया जाना चाहिए।



2. (a) Should birth control be a voluntary exercise or a government policy in a country? In this regard, examine the ethical dimensions of having a One Child Policy in India.

10

किसी राष्ट्र में जन्म पर नियंत्रण, स्वेच्छिक प्रयास के माध्यम से होना चाहिए या सरकारी नीति के माध्यम से होना चाहिए? इस संबंध में, भारत में एक बच्चे की नीति के नैतिक आयामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

A: India faces a huge challenge of increasing population and high birth rate. In similar position China used one child policy to control the issue.

There have been efforts in India at forcible control. But to control population such measures have not been successful. An individual has right to live a fulfilling life and no one should force decisions on him.

Such a forcible attempt leads to discontentment which can spill over to other areas. It would affect individual and society as whole. It has

other negative effects like female foeticide etc.

So need is to make the birth control a voluntary exercise. It can be made possible by creating awareness, providing protective measures to control child birth. This would not only be ethical but also would have greater success.

One child policy has been adopted in China but it is also considering abandoning it due to economic reasons.

Also as India guarantees right to life and signatory of UN Convention on Human Rights it should tread carefully. As India develops people are voluntarily looking at birth control.

2. (b) An organisation consists of a variety of individuals with varying values and degrees of motivation. What challenges do leaders face when forging a harmonious work culture in such an organisation? How can leaders engender a sense of inclusion in face of such diversity? 10

एक संगठन का निर्माण अलग-अलग मूल्यों और अलग-अलग अभिप्रेरणा स्तर वाले विविध प्रकार के व्यक्तियों से होता है। इस प्रकार के संगठन में सामंजस्यपूर्ण कार्य-संस्कृति के विकास के मार्ग में नेतृत्व के द्वारा किन चुनौतियों का सामना किया जाता है? इस प्रकार की विविधतापूर्ण स्थिति में नेतृत्व के द्वारा कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों में समावेशिता की अनुभूति किस प्रकार समाविष्ट की जा सकती है?

- A: Work culture in an organisation is the sum total of the attitude and views which workers hold regarding organisation.
- Considering the wide variety of diversity in form of gender, culture, religion, geographical practices, cultural and social determinants, it becomes a huge issue to develop a harmonious work culture.
- Challenges faced by leaders include:
1. creating a sense of respect for each gender.

2. creating awareness about cultural practices and abstentions practised therein
3. forming rules & regulations which don't offend particular group.
4. giving space to each individual
5. creating sense of belongingness to the organisation & reducing differences.

Successful organisations & leaders create a sense of inclusion which boosts morale and leads to better productivity and solutions.

To engender a sense of inclusion leaders can organise informal interactions, practices like role play, case studies, sensitisation techniques etc.

Different festivals etc can be celebrated. and all individuals be given opportunity to self actualise

3. (a) Notwithstanding compassion and morality, it is national interest that ultimately determines a country's decisions in international relations. Discuss this statement in the context of the current refugee crisis. 10

दया और नैतिकता जैसे मूल्यों का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होते हुए भी, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में अंततः राष्ट्र के निर्णयों को राष्ट्रिय हितों के आधार पर ही निर्धारित किया जाता है। वर्तमान शरणार्थी संकट के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

A: World has been facing refugee crisis from time to time. Recent refugee crisis in Europe is one of largest in recent times.

In this context there have been raised issues about the ethical and moral dimensions of the crisis.

Refuges are created because of the existence of nation state which are man made concepts. Vested interests lead to conflict which disturb and endanger normal life.

In such a context as human beings and as members of under global community it becomes duty of the nations to help human beings.

Refugees are made to suffer as they have to leave their 'home'. It not only creates physical but psychological impact.

But as nation states see their sovereignty as the most respectable right they usually tend to be parochial in outlook leading to they putting national duty of serving citizens above the duty to serve humanity.

There are certain factors and concerns responsible for such a trend as the resources limited and as refugees can create problems in economy so nations usually restrict the entry.

But in such times of crisis the need is to be much more liberal and extend a soothing helping hand

3. (b) What are the ethical issues involved in climate change negotiations? Suggest some strategies to address the divergence in ethical positions of different nations. 10

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर होने वाली वार्ताओं में समाहित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं? विभिन्न राष्ट्रों के नैतिक मुद्दों से संबंधित दृष्टिकोण में जो भिन्नता है, उसके का समाधान के लिए अपनाई जा सकने वाली रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिये।

A: Climate change is a global phenomenon. No matter who is responsible it leads to suffering of all the individuals.

In this context there are some ethical issues. The industrial development started after the 17th century contributed to it but its impact would not be restricted but be global. To reach at a global understanding to mitigate the effects needs not only consideration of physical factors but also ethical ones. These include

1. concept of differentiated responsibility

It deals with principle of polluter pays. As developed countries contributed so their

2. efforts should also be more impact on poor

climate change would most adversely impact the poor who are least responsible.

3. impact on future generations

The actions of the present generation don't affect them but the future ones who are not responsible for such a change.

In this regard the developed nations should accept the responsibility. Developing nations should also contribute as much as they can without compromise on development. Funds should be raised from the rich to help poor. As nations strive for glory even in future need is to save the very same future.

4. (a) Why is there a need for Performance Management System in an outcome oriented government? Evaluate the feasibility of peer review in context of Indian civil services. 10

एक परिणामोन्मुख सरकार में "कार्यनिष्पादन प्रबंधन प्रणाली" की आवश्यकता क्यों है? भारतीय लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में "सहकर्मी समीक्षा" (peer review) के औचित्य का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

A: It is said that anything that gets measured gets improved. In this context the need of Performance management system becomes essential.

PMS leads to targets being set, being monitored and then being evaluated. It puts pressure on functionaries to give their full and exert themselves to achieve the stated goals.

Also as many goals are unlinked poor performance one leads to poor performance in others. It can derail even future goals of the country.

Resources are scarce and need is to put them to

most efficient usage so as
to enable a uniform and
equitable development.

Outcome oriented governments
usually evaluate outcomes which
are many a times intangible
so need becomes to get a
suitable performance measurement
system.

In this context as India
moves to outcome orientation
there are new instruments
being evaluated. peer review is
one such.

Peer review is a good
instrument as peers understand
the constraints, opportunities and
thus can give honest reviews
also such competition leads to
best performance from all.

But it can also be misused
for vendetta or to reduce
competition. so need is to
formulate safeguards suitably.

4. (b) Discretionary power in the hands of public servants is a necessary evil. Discuss.

10

लोक सेवकों के हाथों में विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ एक आवश्यक बुराई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

A: Public servants have the responsibility to carry out public functions and are the ones with cutting edge perspective, which is never available with the planners.

At many a times situations arise which demand immediate action and flexibility on part of the public servants so it becomes essential to provide flexibility to the functionaries.

Also as the rules and regulations are many a times not in line with the contemporary happenings so it usually is the practise to leave some flexibility

which can cater to future changes and remain in step with the times.

But many a times such a discretion is misused by the functionaries to meet personal goals or to cater to particularistic interests. Many dysfunctions creep in like corruption, leasiness, rule compromise, self serving behaviour etc.

But in spite of these it becomes very difficult to take away the discretionary powers. Suitable safeguards have been devised for such a situation. These include like social accountability, grievance redressal mechanisms, citizen report cards, 360° appraisals etc.

5. (a) The landmark judgment by the Supreme Court of India recognized the transgender as a third sex. What attitudes do you notice towards the transgender people in India? Discuss some steps to facilitate a dignified life for the transgender people. 10

भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए ऐतिहासिक निर्णय से ट्रांसजेंडर्स को तृतीय लिंग के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है। आप भारतीय परिस्थितियों में ट्रांसजेंडर्स समुदाय के लोगों के प्रति किन अभिवृत्तियों की अनुभूति करते हैं। ट्रांसजेंडर्स के लिए गरिमापूर्ण जीवन निर्माण की दिशा में उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों के संबंध में चर्चा कीजिए।

A: Transgenders are the people who do not identify with any of the gender or identify with the opposite gender.

As India develops its society is maturing. It is shunning away many archaic and anachronistic identities and practices. Supreme Court keeping in line with the trend and as protector of constitution recognised transgender as the third gender.

It is a very progressive decisions as it would help in changing the attitude towards transgender which has till now not been of dignity.

and respect.

Transgender are often seen as outcasts. Even families also give away such children to avoid disrespect from the society. State institutions like police, schools etc have not been receptive either of their identity. They are often disregarded and disrespected in hospitals, schools etc.

Although a small minority their rights need to be recognised. Institutional recognition is being provided. People and public functionaries be sensitised. Their low economic status is also responsible. So need is to provide education, training to empower them. Families be incited to accept them.

Only an integrated & wholesome effort can be helpful.

5. (b) What key characteristics of a person conveying a message make it more persuasive? When celebrities endorse a product, they do so knowing that their endorsement will persuade people to buy it. What duty do they have towards the consumers? 10

संदेश देने वाले व्यक्ति की कौन-सी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएँ संदेश को और अधिक आग्रहपूर्ण बनाती हैं? जब ख्याति प्राप्त व्यक्ति किसी उत्पाद का विज्ञापन करते हैं, तो वे ऐसा यह जानते हुए करते हैं कि उनके द्वारा किसी वस्तु का किया गया विज्ञापन, लोगों को वह वस्तु खरीदने हेतु प्रेरित करेगा। इस सन्दर्भ में उपभोक्ताओं के प्रति उनके क्या दायित्व हैं?

A: Message can be conveyed successfully only if the audience is receptive. In increasing the audience acceptance the characteristics of the person conveying message play important role. These include:

1. legitimacy

In this the expertness and experience play an important role. Also how honest individual is also a determinant.

2. position of the speaker

If a person is in a position of authority his message is likely to be accepted.

3. overall appeal

It consists factors like physical appearance, his verbal and non verbal cues etc play a role.

Celebrities are often engaged by companies to endorse products because of their wide appeal and popularity. So to honour the respect and to give proper information, celebrities should only endorse genuine ads.

They should try to include even the negatives in cautionary notes. Also celebrities should try and not endorse products which could be harmful like alcohols etc.

It becomes duty of celebrities to play a role in development and their proper endorsements can help guide and caution people.

6. It is said that child labor cannot be ethical at all. Do you agree? Discuss with respect to the proposed amendments to the Child Labour Act. 10

यह कहा जाता है कि बाल-श्रम किसी भी परिस्थिति में नैतिक नहीं हो सकता। क्या आप सहमत हैं? बाल-श्रम अधिनियम में प्रस्तावित संशोधनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

A: Child labour has been a problem from a long time. Employers usually employ children as they can be forced and they have to be paid less.

To reduce this practice Child Labour Acts have been enacted which restrict sectors and set conditions for employment.

Child labour is unethical as it often takes away rights of education, affects health, inhibits mental and physical progress.

But to say child labour cannot be ethical at all would be sweeping statement.

As India hasn't yet been able to provide universal social security so often

children have to work to get food and essentials. Also children can be taught dignity, ~~as~~ necessity of hard work, effort etc through work but it should be safe and keeping in view the constraints and child's rights.

Recent amendments

in Child Labour Act include allowing work in family enterprises and to help after school and during holidays. These amendments can help in the ethical employability and help child learn skills which would help in future.

However there need to be monitoring to avoid misuse.

7. Are emotions an inhibiting factor in effective decision-making? Discuss in the context of public services. 10

क्या भावनाएं प्रभावपूर्ण निर्णय लेने के मार्ग में बाधक तत्व हैं? लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

A: Emotions are the inherent feelings which a person holds. These can be either positive or negative. These are usually associated with individual, event, thing etc.

Traditionally emotions were seen as inhibiting factors in effective decision making. It was thought that emotions cloud judgement and lead to emotionally charged decisions which are less rational.

Emotions were held responsible for biases and particularistic actions which were harmful for some.

But the concept of emotional intelligence has shown that emotions are

not inhibiting factors rather they help in much more effective decision making.

Emotionally intelligent person is able to understand the emotions & use them for better decision making.

Emotional intelligence plays an important role in making public servant much more effective. He is able to take ethical decisions which are guided by empathy & compassion which lead to honest public service. He can manage conflicts well.

In organisation he is able to create an environment of trust and belongingness. He is able to maximise productivity.

Thus emotions play a role of additional ^{two} skill for public servant.

8. What do you understand by the Sarvodaya philosophy of Gandhiji? Why is Sarvodaya relevant for civil servants in India? 10

गांधीजी के सर्वोदय दर्शन से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में लोक सेवकों के लिए सर्वोदय क्यों प्रासंगिक है?

A: Sarvodaya philosophy of Gandhiji was a concept of welfare of all. Sarv means all and udaya means rise or progress.

Gandhiji was a man of common people. He was aware of the inequality prevalent in India. He was also aware that development usually excludes the weakest. In this context he gave concept of antodaya.

Sarvodaya holds the key to peace and harmony. It would reduce the discontentment of a particular section of society.

The ultimate truth is that the world should be a peaceful place where all the individuals are able

to live life to the fullest.
It would lead to development
of virtues like honesty, respect,
abstinence, peace, service etc.

As civil servants are
responsible for the development
in the country. So to follow
sarvodaya philosophy becomes
essential for them.

Sarvodaya can be
practised by civil servants
if they have tolerance, and
empathy.

If person holds true
to sarvodaya philosophy he
would be able to feel and
understand hardships of
others. This becomes essential
for civil servants.

It would also develop
feeling of impartiality and
objectivity. which further
aid civil servant to 'serve'.

SECTION – B

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

9. You are the leader of a 5 member team that has been assigned to carry out social impact assessment of a project proposed in a Naxal area. Members have been allotted a remote village each to conduct surveys and ascertain views of local people. You are under strict instructions not to disclose the identity of respondents outside the project. While compiling data, you are puzzled by the responses from one of the villages. You accompany the point-person for that village next day for verification. You randomly pick a person from the list of respondents and ask her for clarification of the response she had given earlier. She seems confused and denies any knowledge of the survey being conducted, let alone she being questioned. You try to verify this from other respondents and get similar replies. This raises serious doubts about the integrity and credibility of the survey process.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the situation?

(b) As a team leader accountable for credibility of the survey and working on a hard timeline, what are the possible options before you? List their merits and demerits.

(c) Giving reasons, state the course of action you would follow.

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आप एक पांच सदस्यीय टीम के नेतृत्वकर्ता हैं, जिसे नक्सल क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित एक परियोजना के सामाजिक प्रभाव आंकलन का कार्य सौंपा गया है। सर्वेक्षण करने और स्थानीय लोगों के दृष्टिकोण का पता लगाने के लिए प्रत्येक सदस्य को एक सूदूरवर्ती गांव आवंटित किया गया है। आपको सख्त निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि उत्तरदाताओं की पहचान को परियोजना से बाहर प्रकट नहीं किया जाए। आंकड़ों को संकलित करते समय, आप एक गाँव से प्राप्त उत्तरों से उलझन में पड़ जाते हैं। आप उस गाँव हेतु नियुक्त व्यक्ति (प्वाइंट पर्सन) के साथ अगले दिन सत्यापन करने जाते हैं। आप उत्तरदाताओं की सूची में से यादृच्छिक रूप से एक व्यक्ति का चयन करते हैं और उससे कहते हैं कि वह पहले दिए गए अपने उत्तरों का स्पष्टीकरण करें। वह कुछ भ्रमित प्रतीत होती है और न केवल स्वयं से प्रश्न पूछे जाने, बरन् सर्वेक्षण किए जाने के संबंध में जानकारी होने तक की बात भी नकारती है। आप इस तथ्य को अन्य उत्तरदाताओं से सत्यापित करने का प्रयास करते हैं और एक समान उत्तर प्राप्त करते हैं। यह सर्वेक्षण प्रक्रिया की सत्यनिष्ठा और विश्वसनीयता पर गंभीर संदेह पैदा करता है।

(a) इस परिस्थिति से सम्बंधित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आप इस टीम के नेतृत्वकर्ता के रूप में सर्वेक्षण की विश्वसनीयता हेतु और निश्चित समय-सीमा के अंतर्गत कार्य पूर्ण करने हेतु उत्तरदायी हैं। ऐसे में आपके सामने संभावित विकल्प क्या हैं? उन विकल्पों के लाभ और हानियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

(c) इस संबंध में आपके द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का उल्लेख करें। इसके साथ ही कारण को भी स्पष्ट करें।

A: As the leader of the survey team and person responsible for compiling the data. It becomes my duty to adhere to highest standards and to ensure integrity of data. As the confusion over data verifiability it leads to conflict whether the survey data be compiled and sent or should the survey be modified suitably and redone. In this context going by the data which was given earlier might not lead to stated goals being ~~ad~~ achieved and thus could lead to dissonance in future.

(b) As leader I am responsible for the integrity and for adherence to timeline.

1. Following options are available:
send the data gathered
originally which could have
ambiguities

This option would no doubt allow adherence to time and fulfilling duty and avoid overwork to team. However it would not be feasible as integrity of data is doubtful and could lead to resource wastage.

2. do not send data

This could lead to delay in whole process and could be responsible for delay of future schemes in other areas. It could also lead to action on the team.

3. Send the data but with
suitable note of caution

It would be a feasible option and can be used as I would not only adhere to timeline but also ensure that data is not leading to some negative effect.

4. redo the survey within timeline

It could also be an option as it could not only lead to more accurate data but would also be able to adhere to timeline. However in this option it would be difficult to convince workers to do overtime.

(c) ^{Fourth} ~~Third~~ option could be a feasible option as it would not only allow better data but also much

improved data due to two surveys. As a leader I would try and convince team members to do overtime.

However if timelines are strict and there are ambiguity^{due to} questionnaire of survey I would go with third option.

10. Gajendra, once a struggling film actor, was accused and later exonerated of rape charges, which the jury found out to be motivated and fake. Not able to cope up with the situation, he changed profession and moved on. Thirty years later, while his closest friends know about the incident but his co-workers do not. One day, out of curiosity, he searches for his name on the internet, and to his surprise, finds that the third entry that comes up is an old report in a local newspaper about the rape charges he faced.

Gajendra is upset; after all these years, he would like to be able to disclose the event only to whomever he wants. He has heard about the decision of European Court of Justice which allows individuals to submit requests to a search engine to remove certain results from searches on their names, and citing the same, requests the search engine and media outlet to remove the results.

Valid arguments can be advanced for making the Right to be Forgotten a fundamental right? What those arguments could be? What limitations, if any, can it be subjected to? Should there be any obligations on the search engines regarding cases which are no longer relevant, as the one mentioned above?

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गजेन्द्र एक संघर्षरत फिल्म अभिनेता था। पहले तो उसे अभियुक्त बनाया गया और फिर बाद में उसे बलात्कार के आरोपों से मुक्त कर दिया गया। इन आरोपों को न्यायिक पीठ ने दुर्भावना से अभिप्रेरित और झूठा पाया। इस स्थिति का सामना न कर पाने के कारण उसने अपने पेशे में परिवर्तन करते हुए आगे का जीवन निर्वाह किया। तीस वर्ष पश्चात्, उसके घनिष्ठतम मित्रों को इस घटना के बारे में पता है किन्तु उसके सहकर्मी इस बात को नहीं जानते हैं। एक दिन उत्सुकतावश वह इंटरनेट पर अपने नाम की खोज करता है और आश्चर्यजनक रूप से यह पाता है दृष्टिगत तीसरी प्रविष्टि एक स्थानीय समाचारपत्र में उसके द्वारा सामना किए गए बलात्कार के आरोपों के बारे में एक पुरानी रिपोर्ट की है।

गजेन्द्र परेशान है; इतने वर्षों के बाद, वह इस घटना को केवल अपनी पसंद के लोगों के समक्ष प्रकट करना चाहेगा। उसने यूरोपीय न्यायालय के उस निर्णय के बारे में सुना है, जो व्यक्तियों को अपने नाम से की जाने वाली खोज संबंधी कुछ परिणामों को हटाए जाने हेतु सर्च इंजन को निवेदन प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति प्रदान करता है और उसी का उद्धरण देते हुए, सर्च इंजन और मीडिया आउटलेट को परिणामों को हटाए जाने हेतु निवेदन करता है।

क्या "भुला दिए जाने के अधिकार" को मौलिक अधिकार बनाने हेतु वैध तर्क दिए जा सकते हैं? वे तर्क क्या हो सकते हैं? यदि उनकी कोई सीमाएं हैं तो वे सीमाएं क्या होंगी? ऊपर उल्लिखित प्रकरण की भांति अन्य अप्रासंगिक प्रकरणों के संबंध में क्या सर्च इंजनों का कोई दायित्व होना चाहिए?

A: As is the case with Grijendra many individuals have to face difficulties due to their past which might have some negative events. Some events might even have made individuals better human beings but the stigma attached with these could haunt person and not allow him to live life freely and fully.

In this context Right to be forgotten can be introduced. European courts have given a very forward looking decision which could help an individual to break away from past which could have negative impact if not erased.

Arguments for this right to
guaranteed as fundamental
right are:

1. fast might even reform and
individual.
2. reformist justice system should
allow person to be absorbed
in society.
3. this right can remove the
fear of disclosure which
haunts a person.
4. If such a disclosure is
made it might force person
back to old ways.
5. also as internet is available
freely it can be used to
malign person in future.

However although
such a right be guaranteed
but it should not be absolute

as person might do same crime with more caution and keeping in view his history it could help if such right is not absolute. Also such records can help police crack many cases.

So safeguard of police having a data repository of all such cases be made available.

As search engines might not be able to remove the cases completely it can be made binding but as it is based on algorithms to enforce penal punishments might not be feasible. However warnings can be issued.

11. You are the officer in charge of overseeing refugees' related issues in a multilateral humanitarian organisation. There is an ethnicity based civil war going on in a region and as a result, many people are being displaced. Hitherto, the economically better-off neighbouring countries have accommodated the streams of migrants with financial support from your organisation. The violence in the region has increased recently and the flux of people seeking refuge has grown substantially. With countries sealing their borders, the refugees are left in a vulnerable situation. You are sent to negotiate for humanitarian settlement of refugees with the neighbouring countries, who also happen to be a powerful economic bloc. However, they refuse any more accommodation on the following grounds:

- (a) Drainage of resources in face of subdued economic conditions.
 - (b) Domestic political repercussions.
 - (c) Rehabilitation will encourage more influx and indirectly fuel the persecutors.
 - (d) Permanency of settlement in face of better prospects than at home.
- What are the counter-arguments that can be cited to convince the countries for an immediate solution? Suggest some long term measures as well that should be followed to address the problem.

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आप एक बहुपक्षीय मानवतावादी संगठन में शरणार्थियों से संबंधित मुद्दों के निरीक्षण हेतु प्रभारी अधिकारी हैं। एक क्षेत्र में नस्ल आधारित गृहयुद्ध छिड़ा हुआ है, परिणामस्वरूप अनेक लोग विस्थापित हो रहे हैं। अभी तक, आर्थिक रूप से बेहतर स्थिति वाले पड़ोसी देशों ने आपके संगठन से प्राप्त वित्तीय सहायता से प्रवास करने वाले लोगों के जत्थों को स्थान दिया है। हाल ही में क्षेत्र में हिंसा बढ़ गयी है और शरण चाहने वाले लोगों का प्रवाह अत्यधिक बढ़ गया है। देश अपनी सीमाओं को सील कर रहे हैं, जिससे शरणार्थी सुभेद्य स्थिति में हैं। आपको उन पड़ोसी देशों से शरणार्थियों हेतु मानवतावादी आधार पर रहने की व्यवस्था करने हेतु वार्ता के लिए भेजा गया है। वे पड़ोसी देश आर्थिक रूप से शक्तिशाली गुट हैं। हालांकि वे निम्नलिखित आधारों पर और अधिक शरणार्थियों को स्थान देने से मना कर सकते हैं:

- (a) गिरती हुई आर्थिक स्थिति करने के कारण संसाधनों की कमी।
 - (b) घरेलू राजनैतिक प्रभाव।
 - (c) पुनर्वास और अधिक अंतर्वाह को प्रोत्साहित करेगा और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से उत्पीड़कों या अत्याचारियों को उत्तेजित करेगा।
 - (d) अच्छी संभावनाओं के कारण अपने मूल देश की अपेक्षा यहीं पर स्थायी रूप से बस जाना।
- इन विकल्पों के विपक्ष में दिए जाने वाले तर्क कौन से हैं, जिनके माध्यम से राष्ट्रों को तत्काल समाधान के लिए राजी किया जा सकता है। कुछ दीर्घवधिक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए जिनका समाधान के लिए पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

A: Refugee crisis are the worst ones as these most strongly affect the vulnerable like children, old, women. So it becomes essential to resolve such issues timely otherwise these could escalate exponentially and multiply human suffering.

In the given case following arguments can be used to counter the nations:

1. as the countries are developed and better placed so the economic repercussions for the nations would be least. Also due to their stature such countries can issue appeals to other countries to help.
2. it could be countered by

creating awareness. The political leaders and community leaders could appeal to the citizens. Also humanitarian organisations can help create awareness. Also the fragile neighbours could lead to threats to country.

3. as the flux is under duress. It would not encourage the flux as the refugees have to leave their belongings in their home country so they would resist being refugees as long as they can.
4. as refugees are different from migrants. As soon as the situation improves they can be repatriated. So there are no issues of permanency.

Long term measures to address the problem are essential as it is often that refugee crisis can lead to unrest in other countries. Also refugees don't enjoy same quality of life as home country.

Some measures can be:

1. better law and order in country-
2. other countries provide assistance in case there is scarcity of resources
3. multilateral institutions can intervene
4. forces like UN Peacekeeping force be used
5. unnecessary attacks like on Iraq, Syria be avoided.

6. religious tensions be reduced
by the community leaders.

12. You are a Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) in an urban district. The forest cover in the district is as low as 11% and it needs to be increased as per government guidelines. By ecological and environmental perspective also it is imperative that more trees should be planted.

However, you find out that while there is a grant of Rs. 1.5 crore for your division to plant trees under the Hariyali Scheme, most of this fund is lying unused. Since, it is December and as per government rules all the unused grant should be returned to the government as the financial year closes, it seems you will have to return the money completely.

Also, there are strong indications from the ministry that government is mulling over a budgetary cut on Hariyali mission because most of the funds go unused. There is a strong possibility that if you return the money in this financial year you won't get it in the next financial year and even if you get, it will be a very insignificant amount.

Indicate various options that you think are available in this situation. Evaluate these options and choose the most appropriate path to be adopted?

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आप एक शहरी जिले में मंडल वन अधिकारी (डी.एफ.ओ.) हैं। जिले में वनाच्छादन 11 प्रतिशत कम है और इसे सरकारी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार बढ़ाया जाना है। पारिस्थितिकीय एवं पर्यावरणीय दृष्टिकोण से भी अधिक संख्या में वृक्षारोपण किया जाना अनिवार्य है।

यद्यपि आप यह पाते हैं कि आपके मंडल (डिवीजन) में हरियाली योजना के अधीन वृक्षारोपण हेतु 1.5 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान है, लेकिन इस फंड का अधिकांश भाग अप्रयुक्त है। चूंकि यह दिसंबर का महीना है और सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार, समस्त अप्रयुक्त अनुदान सरकार को लौटा दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि वित्तीय वर्ष समाप्त हो जाता है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आपको पूरी राशि लौटानी होगी।

साथ ही, मंत्रालय से इस बात के निश्चित संकेत हैं कि सरकार हरियाली योजना के अंतर्गत बजट कम करने पर विचार कर रही है क्योंकि फंड का अधिकांश भाग अप्रयुक्त रह जाता है। इस बात के निश्चित संकेत हैं कि यदि आप वित्तीय वर्ष में राशि लौटाते हैं तो अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में यह आपको नहीं मिलेगा और यदि मिल भी जाता है तो वह राशि बहुत कम होगी।

स्वयं के अनुसार इस स्थिति में उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों के संबंध में बताएं। इन विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करें और अपनाए जा सकने वाले सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त मार्ग का चयन करें।

A: In this case as the cover in urban district is as low as 11%. need is to immediately increase it.

In this case dilemma faced is of how to get the funding if the funds in the current financial year are unused. It would be a conflict to of two duties of planting trees & complying with government directive of returning money.

Various options in this regard are:

1. return the money
as the money is returned and as it would prove unutilisation of funds the next financial year would definitely not see any funds.

- But it would ensure propriety on my account as I complied with procedure but duty as forest officer be neglected.
2. don't return fund and use records (false) to justify it and use funds in future
It would allow me to have funds with myself and use them in future. But it would be dishonesty and can lead to action in future.
3. return the funds however state the reasons which were responsible for unutilisation along with the critical situation in area.

It would be a feasible option of action

It would not only allow me to fulfill the procedural requirements but would also be able to convey to authorities reasons for unutilisation of funds. and thus save scheme.

Third option would be most appropriate to go with as it would not only allow me to fulfill my duty. But it could also help government improve the scheme in other areas. I can also utilize other officials of district to convince the government to provide funds.

13. You, an anthropologist, have developed cordial relations with a tribal community which was hitherto isolated from rest of the humanity. Notwithstanding increased interest of researchers and media for the newly discovered tribe, you are the only person from outside whom they trust. They are ardent believers in their goddess and, trusting you, take you to her abode on a holy mountain. To your surprise, you find that the mountain is a reservoir of Uranium that can be used in your power-starved country's nuclear power plants. Besides, you are aware that Uranium being radioactive, it is highly risky to go near the mountain. You try to convince the people about harmful effects it can have and the utilitarian value that it possess for the country. However, they are in no mood to argue and politely ask you to leave. You fear that very soon the outside world will find about this and the vulnerable tribe would be displaced from their land.

(a) Evaluate the following courses of action which you can take for their ethical merits and demerits:

- You would continue to convince the people yourself about the possible consequences and urge them to relocate.
- You would call in local and national NGOs for protecting the rights of the people against the State and file a PIL in Supreme Court if the State proceeds with dispossession.
- You would yourself tell the government and the scientific community about the reserves and let them proceed in their own way.

(b) Without restricting yourself to the above options, state the course of action that you would take and why?

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आप एक नृविज्ञानी हैं और आपने वैसे जनजातीय समुदाय के साथ मधुर संबंध बनाए हैं जो अब तक शेष मानवजाति से पृथक् था। नई खोजी गई जनजाति में मीडिया और शोधकर्ताओं की बढ़ती रुचि के पश्चात् भी आप अकेले ऐसे बाहरी व्यक्ति हैं जिन पर वे विश्वास करते हैं। वे अपनी देवी के अनन्य उपासक हैं और आप पर विश्वास करते हुए एक दिन वे आपको एक पवित्र पहाड़ पर स्थित उसके वास स्थल पर ले जाते हैं। आप इस बात से आश्चर्यचकित हो जाते हैं कि वह पहाड़ यूरेनियम का भंडार है जिसका उपयोग ऊर्जा की कमी से जूझते आपके देश के नाभकीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों में किया जा सकता है। साथ ही, आप इस बात से भी अवगत हैं कि यूरेनियम के रोडियोधर्म होने के कारण पहाड़ के निकट जाना अत्यधिक संकटपूर्ण है। आप लोगों को इसके क्षतिकारक प्रभावों और राष्ट्र के लिए इसकी उपयोगिता के मूल्य के संबंध में समझाने का प्रयास करते हैं। चूंकि वे अभी किसी तर्क-वितर्क की मुद्रा में नहीं हैं और आपसे सविनय चले जाने को कहते हैं। आपको इस बात का भय है कि शीघ्र ही बाह्य जगत इस संबंध में जान जाएगा और सुभेद्य जनजातीय लोग अपनी भूमि से विस्थापित हो जाएंगे।

(a) नैतिक औचित्य और अनौचित्य के आधार पर आपके द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदम का मूल्यांकन करें:

- आप लोगों को संभावित परिणामों के संबंध में समझाना जारी रखेंगे और उन्हें पुनर्स्थापित होने को प्रेरित करेंगे।
- आप राज्य के विरुद्ध निवासियों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए स्थानीय एवं राष्ट्रीय गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को आमंत्रित करेंगे और यदि राज्य निर्वासन की दिशा में बढ़ता है तो आप सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में एक जनहित याचिका प्रस्तुत करेंगे।
- आप स्वयं सरकार एवं विज्ञान जगत को भंडार के संबंध में बताएंगे तत्पश्चात् उन्हें उनकी इच्छानुसार कार्यवाही के लिए स्वतंत्र छोड़ देंगे।

(b) अपने आपको उपर्युक्त विकल्पों तक सीमित न करते हुए, उन उपायों को बताएं जिन्हें आप अमल में लाना चाहेंगे। ऐसा करने का कारण भी बताएं।

A: In this situation the dilemma is to whether sacrifice the national interest to protect the tribals. And also it involves a struggle to protect the tribals from the harmful effects of the radioactive substance.

Following are the options and their possible effects

1. if I try to convince the tribals I would be at a much better position to be successful in my attempt as they have trust in me. Also as they rearship the place to convince them to relocate could be an arduous task. However it

would disturb the community in short term but in long term be helpful.

- ii) calling on the NGOs and filing PIL could help the tribals from being dispossessed and even being alienated from state. However as the issue would surface state can use measures to force the tribals during the time the case is pending in court. It could also be a futile arduous task if decision goes against to tell the state & letting them proceed

iii) This would allow me to fulfill my national duty but I would betray trust of the tribals who had

given such a big secret away. It would also lead to dispossession and forced relocation of the tribals.

(b) In order to solve the situation I would follow a mixed approach.

At first I would try and convince the tribals to relocate as this would not only help their health but also from future hardships which they would be forced to bear. As they trust me they would most probably be agree to relocate. Also I can using my knowledge of area help them find a safe place.

However if the state funds out about them and forces relocation, I would use the help of civil society to convince the state to give time to convince tribals and can also ask state to suggest rehabilitation plan first then relocate.

This would not only be beneficial for poor starved but also tribals it would also help preserve community and any future law & order issues.

14. A junior member of staff has just returned to work after taking special leave to care for her elderly mother. For financial reasons she needs to work full-time. She has been having difficulties with her mother's home care arrangements, causing her to miss a number of team meetings (which usually take place at the beginning of each day) and to leave work early. She is very competent in her work but her absences are putting pressure on her and her overworked colleagues. You are her manager, and you are aware that the flow of work through the practice is coming under pressure. One of her male colleagues is beginning to make comments such as "a woman's place is in the home", and is undermining her at every opportunity, putting her under even greater stress.

What possible steps can you take to ensure that the work of the team does not suffer while also taking other humanitarian considerations into account.

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अपनी बुजुर्ग मां की देखभाल के लिए विशेष छुट्टी पर रहने के पश्चात् एक कनिष्ठ कर्मि कार्य पर लौटी है। वित्तीय कारणों से उसे पूरे समय कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है। उसे अपनी मां के लिए घर पर देखभाल की व्यवस्था करने में कठिनाई आ रही है जिस कारण वह कई टीम बैठकों (जो प्रायः प्रति दिन, दिन के आरंभ में होते हैं) में उपस्थित नहीं हो पा रही है और वह कार्यालय से घर भी जल्दी चली जाती है। वह अपने कार्य में बहुत ही सक्षम है, लेकिन उसकी अनुपस्थिति उसके ऊपर और काम के बोझ तले दबे उसके सहकर्मियों के ऊपर दबाव का कार्य कर रही है। आप एक प्रबंधक हैं और आप इस बात से अवगत हैं कि इस चलन से कार्य प्रवाह पर दबाव पड़ रहा है। उसके एक पुरुष सहकर्मि ने "एक महिला का स्थान घर में होता है" जैसे ताने भी मारने आरंभ कर दिये हैं और वह उसे प्राप्त हो सकने वाले प्रत्येक अवसर के संबंध में कमजोर बना रहा है जिससे वह और भी गहन तनाव का अनुभव कर रही है। सभी मानवीय पहलुओं का ध्यान रखते हुए, इन परिस्थितियों में टीम का कार्य प्रभावित न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठायेंगे?

A: In this case as team leader my duty is to make sure that not only that the work of team continues but to enhance efficiency and productivity to ensure that no team member is made to suffer. Also it

would be my duty to ensure that there is no discrimination as is evident from attitude of the male colleague.

In this case as the women employee is in need of the finances so it would not be feasible to send her on leave. Also as she is an efficient worker her services can be helpful to the organisation.

I would have to ensure at first that other members understand her situation it would not only help to build an environment of trust but also boost confidence and strength of women

employee.

Then I would try
and sensitize the male
employees to be caring and
not point fingers.

As the meetings are
scheduled in the morning
they can be rescheduled to
take place in afternoon or
innovative steps like using
video chat etc can be
used.

She can be given
flexibility to work from
home and allowed
flexibility.

I would also seek
some help from the other
team members if they
could in any way help
their colleague.

The goodwill

generated in the team due to sensitisation can even further motivate the employees and hence make them tackle any problem in future.

