QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are FOURTEEN questions divided in two Sections and printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

खण्ड—A / SECTION—A

1. (a) ‘पर्यावरणीय नैतिकता’ का क्या अर्थ है? इसका अध्ययन करना किस कारण महत्वपूर्ण है? पर्यावरणीय नैतिकता की दृष्टि से किसी एक पर्यावरणीय मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

What is meant by 'environmental ethics'? Why is it important to study? Discuss any one environmental issue from the viewpoint of environmental ethics. (150 words)

(b) विन्यासित के बीच विचेतन कीजिए (200 शब्द) :

Differentiate between the following (200 words) :

(i) विधि और नैतिकता

Law and Ethics

(ii) नैतिक प्रबंधन और नैतिकता का प्रबंधन

Ethical management and Management of ethics

(iii) भेदभाव और अधिमानी बाताव

Discrimination and Preferential treatment

(iv) नैतिक नैतिकता और संवैधानिक नैतिकता

Personal ethics and Professional ethics

2. नैतिक विचारकों/शिक्षिकों के दो अवतारण दिए गए हैं। प्रकाश दालिए कि इनमें से प्रत्येक के, वर्तमान संदर्भ में, आपके लिए क्या मायने हैं:

Given are two quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. For each of these, bring out what it means to you in the present context :

(a) “कभी कभी माफ नहीं कर सकते; क्षमाशीलता तो ताकतवर का ही सहज गुण है।” (150 शब्द)

“The weak can never forgive; forgiveness is the attribute of the strong.” (150 words)

(b) “हम बच्चे को असामी से माफ कर सकते हैं, जो अंधेरे से डरता है; जीवन की वातावरण बिंदुबना तो तब है जब मनुष्य दर्शक से डरने लगते हैं।” (150 शब्द)

“We can easily forgive a child who is afraid of the dark; the real tragedy of life is when men are afraid of the light.” (150 words)
3. (a) “केवल कानून का अनुपालन ही काफी नहीं है, लोक सेवक में, अपने कर्त्तव्यों के प्रभावी पालन करने के लिए, नैतिक भूमि पर एक सुविकसित संवेदन-शक्ति का होना भी आवश्यक है।” क्या आप सहमत हैं? दो उदाहरणों की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए, जहाँ (i) कृत्य नैतिकत: सही है, परंतु वैध रूप से सही नहीं है तथा (ii) कृष्ण वैध रूप से सही है, परंतु नैतिकत: सही नहीं है। (150 शब्द)

“A mere compliance with law is not enough, the public servant also has to have a well-developed sensibility to ethical issues for effective discharge of duties.” Do you agree? Explain with the help of two examples, where (i) an act is ethically right, but not legally and (ii) an act is legally right, but not ethically. (150 words)

(b) विश्वसनीयता और सहन-शक्ति के सहयोग लोक सेवा में किस प्रकार प्रदर्शित होते हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

How do the virtues of trustworthiness and fortitude get manifested in public service? Explain with examples. (150 words)

4. (a) “सामाजिक मूल्य, आर्थिक मूल्यों की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।”

राष्ट्र की समावेशी संस्थापित के संदर्भ में उपरोक्त कथन पर उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

“Social values are more important than economic values.”

Discuss the above statement with examples in the context of inclusive growth of a nation. (150 words)

(b) हाल में हुई कुछ प्राप्तियाँ, जैसे कि सुदृढ़ का अधिकार (आर टी आई) अधिनियम, मीडिया और न्यायिक संरक्षण इत्यादि, लोकतंत्र के कायां में पहले से अधिक पारदर्शिता और जिम्मेदारी लाने में सहायता सहित हो रही है। फिर भी, यह भी देखा जा रहा है कि कभी-कभार इन साधनों का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है। एक अन्य नकारात्मक प्रभाव यह है कि अधिकारीगण अब सार्वजनिक निर्णय लेने से डरते हैं।

इस स्थिति का असिस्टेंट विश्वसनीयता कीजिए और सुझाव दें कि इस स्थिति का हल किस प्रकार हो सकता है। (150 शब्द)

Some recent developments such as introduction of RTI Act, media and judicial activism, etc., are proving helpful in bringing about greater transparency and accountability in the functioning of the government. However, it is also being observed that at times the mechanisms are misused. Another negative effect is that the officers are now afraid to take prompt decisions.

Analyze this situation in detail and suggest how this dichotomy can be resolved. Suggest how these negative impacts can be minimized. (150 words)
5. लोक सेवकों की अपने कार्य के प्रति प्रदर्शित दो अलग-अलग प्रकार की अभिवृत्तियों की पहचान अधिकारी-तंत्रीय अभिवृत्ति और लोकतांत्रिक अभिवृत्ति के रूप में की गई है।

(a) इन दो पदों के बीच बिच से और उनके गुणों-अवसरों को बताए।

(ब) अपने देश का तेजी से विकास की दृष्टि से व्यवहार प्रशासन के निर्माण के लिए क्या दोनों में संयुक्त स्पष्टत कर्ता संभव है?

(150 शब्द)

Two different kinds of attitudes exhibited by public servants towards their work have been identified as the bureaucratic attitude and the democratic attitude.

(a) Distinguish between these two terms and write their merits and demerits.

(b) Is it possible to balance the two to create a better administration for the faster development of our country?

(150 words)

6. आज हम देखते हैं कि आचार संवहिताओं के निर्देश, सतर्कता सेलों/आयोगों की स्थापना, आरो टीआई, सरकारी मीडिया और विभिन्न वाङ्केमण्डलों के प्रबन्ध जैसे विविध उपायों के बावजूद प्रभावशीलता कर्म निर्माण के अंदर नहीं आ रहे हैं।

(क) इन उपायों की प्रभावशीलता का औचित्य बताए इतिहास में आ रहे हैं।

(ख) इस उपाय का मुकाबला करने के लिए और अधिक प्रभावशील रणनीतियों मुशाहिए।

(150 शब्द)

Today we find that in spite of various measures like prescribing codes of conduct, setting up vigilance cells/commissions, RTI, active media and strengthening of legal mechanisms, corrupt practices are not coming under control.

(a) Evaluate the effectiveness of these measures with justifications.

(b) Suggest more effective strategies to tackle this menace.

(150 words)

7. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, अधिकारियों राष्ट्रों के बीच द्विपक्षीय संबंध, अन्य राष्ट्रों के हितों का सम्बन्ध लिए बिना स्वयं के राष्ट्रीय हित की प्रति समझ में निर्यात होते हैं। इससे राष्ट्रों के बीच झड़ियाँ और तनाव उत्पन्न होते हैं। ऐसे तनावों के समाधान में विशेष उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

At the international level, the bilateral relations between most nations are governed on the policy of promoting one's own national interest without any regard for the interest of other nations. This leads to conflicts and tensions between the nations. How can ethical consideration help resolve such tensions? Discuss with specific examples.

(150 words)
8. Public servants are likely to confront with the issues of ‘Conflict of Interest’. What do you understand by the term ‘Conflict of Interest’ and how does it manifest in the decision making by public servants? If faced with the conflict of interest situation, how would you resolve it? Explain with the help of examples. (150 words)

A private company is known for its efficiency, transparency and employee welfare. The company though owned by a private individual has a cooperative character where employees feel a sense of ownership. The company employs nearly 700 personnel and they have voluntarily decided not to form a union.

One day suddenly in the morning, about 40 men belonging to a political party gate-crashed into the factory demanding jobs in the factory. They threatened the management and employees, and also used foul language. The employees feel demoralized. It was clear that those people who gate-crashed wanted to be on the payroll of the company as well as continue as the volunteers/members of the party.
The company maintains high standards in integrity and does not extend favours to civil administration that also includes law enforcement agency. Such incidents occur in public sector also.

(a) Assume you are the CEO of the company. What would you do to diffuse the volatile situation on the date of gate-crashing with the violent mob sitting inside the company premises?

(b) What could be the long-term solution to the issue discussed in the case?

(c) Every solution/action that you suggest will have a positive and a negative impact on you (as CEO), the employees and the performance of the employees. Analyze the consequences of each of your suggested actions.

10. आप एक पंचायत के सर्क्षेत्र में हैं। आपके क्षेत्र में सरकारी चलाया जा रहा एक प्राइवेट स्कूल है। स्कूल में उपस्थित होने वाले बच्चों को दिवस-मध्य भोजन (मिड-डे मील) दिया जाता है। हेडमास्टर ने अब भोजन तैयार करने के लिए एक नया सरस्वती स्वाद कर दिया है। परंतु जब यह पता चला कि उसका दात दातल गोवर्डन है, उच्च जातियों के बच्चों में से लगभग आधा का उनके मां-बाप भोजन करने की इजाजत नहीं दे रहे हैं। फलस्वरूप स्कूल में बच्चों की उपस्थिति तेजी से घट गई। इसके परिणामस्वरूप दिवस-मध्य भोजन की योजना को समाप्त करने और उसके बाद अध्यापक स्टाफ को हटाने और बाद में स्कूल को बंद कर देने की संभावना पेल्डा हो गई।

(क) इस संघर्ष के कारण नागरिक पानी और सही और सुखद वातावरण बनाने की कुछ साध्य रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(ख) ऐसे परिस्थितियों को स्वीकार करने के लिए सकारात्मक सामाजिक सुखद वातावरण बनाने हेतु विशेष सामाजिक खंडों और अभिकर्णों के बिय अंशकार्य होने चाहिए?

You are the Sarpanch of a Panchayat. There is a primary school run by the government in your area. Midday meals are provided to the children attending the school. The Headmaster has now appointed a new cook in the school to prepare the meals. However, when it is found that the cook is from Dalit community, almost half of the children belonging to higher castes are not allowed to take meals by their parents. Consequently the attendance in the school falls sharply. This could result in the possibility of discontinuation of midday meal scheme, thereafter of teaching staff and subsequent closing down the school.

(a) Discuss some feasible strategies to overcome the conflict and to create right ambience.

(b) What should be the responsibilities of different social segments and agencies to create positive social ambience for accepting such changes?
11. One of the scientists working in the R & D laboratory of a major pharmaceutical company discovers that one of the company’s best selling veterinary drugs, B, has the potential to cure a currently incurable liver disease that is prevalent in tribal areas. However, developing a variant of the drug suitable for human beings entailed a lot of research and development having a huge expenditure to the extent of 50 crores. It was unlikely that the company would recover the costs as the disease was rampant only in poverty-stricken area having very little market otherwise.

If you were the CEO, then—

(a) identify the various actions that you could take;

(b) evaluate the pros and cons of each of your actions.

(250 words)

12. There is a disaster-prone State having frequent landslides, forest fires, cloudbursts, flash floods and earthquakes, etc. Some of these are seasonal and often unpredictable. The magnitude of the disaster is always unanticipated. During one of
the seasons, a cloudburst caused devastating floods and landslides leading to high casualties. There was major damage to infrastructure like roads, bridges and power generating units. This led to more than 100000 pilgrims, tourists and other locals trapped across different routes and locations. The people trapped in your area of responsibility included senior citizens, patients in hospitals, women and children, hikers, tourists, ruling party’s regional president along with his family, additional chief secretary of the neighbouring State and prisoners in jail.

As a civil services officer of the State, what would be the order in which you would rescue these people and why? Give justifications. (200 words)
You are heading a district administration in a particular department. Your senior officer calls you from the State Headquarters and tells you that a plot in Rampur village is to have a building constructed on it for a school. A visit is scheduled during which he will visit the site along with the chief engineer and the senior architect. He wants you to check out all the papers relating to it and to ensure that the visit is properly arranged. You examine the file which relates to the period before you joined the department. The land was acquired from the local Panchayat at a nominal cost and the papers show that clearance certificates are available from the two of the three authorities who have to certify the site's suitability. There is no certification by the architect available on file. You decide to visit Rampur to ensure that all is in order as stated on file. When you visit Rampur, you find that the plot under reference is part of Thakurgarh Fort and that the walls, ramparts, etc., are running across it. The fort is well away from the main village, therefore a school here will be a serious inconvenience for the children. However, the area near the village has potential to expand into a larger residential area. The development charges on the existing plot, at the fort, will be very high and the question of heritage site has not been addressed. Moreover, the Sarpanch, at the time of acquisition of the land, was a relative of your predecessor. The whole transaction appears to have been done with some vested interest.

(a) List the likely vested interests of the concerned parties.

(b) Some of the options for action available to you are listed below. Discuss the merits and demerits of each of the options:

(i) You can await the visit of the superior officer and let him take a decision.

(ii) You can seek his advice in writing or on phone.

(iii) You can consult your predecessor/colleagues, etc., and then decide what to do.

(iv) You can find out if any alternate plot can be got in exchange and then send a comprehensive written report.

Can you suggest any other option with proper justification? (250 words) 25
You are recently posted as district development officer of a district. Shortly thereafter you found that there is considerable tension in the rural areas of your district on the issue of sending girls to schools.

The elders of the village feel that many problems have come up because girls are being educated and they are stepping out of the safe environment of the household. They are of the view that the girls should be quickly married off with minimum education. The girls are also competing for jobs after education, which have traditionally remained in boys’ exclusive domain, adding to unemployment amongst male population.

The younger generation feels that in the present era, girls should have equal opportunities for education and employment, and other means of livelihood. The entire locality is divided between the elders and the younger lot and further sub-divided between sexes in both generations. You come to know that in Panchayat or in other local bodies or even in busy crossroads, the issue is being acrimoniously debated.
One day you are informed that an unpleasant incident has taken place. Some girls were molested, when they were en route to schools. The incident led to clashes between several groups and a law and order problem has arisen. The elders after heated discussion have taken a joint decision not to allow girls to go to school and to socially boycott all such families, which do not follow their dictate.

(a) What steps would you take to ensure girls' safety without disrupting their education?

(b) How would you manage and mould patriarchic attitude of the village elders to ensure harmony in the inter-generational relations?

(250 words) 25

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