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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	143707
Center	ORN	Date	10.10.17.

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:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. 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.

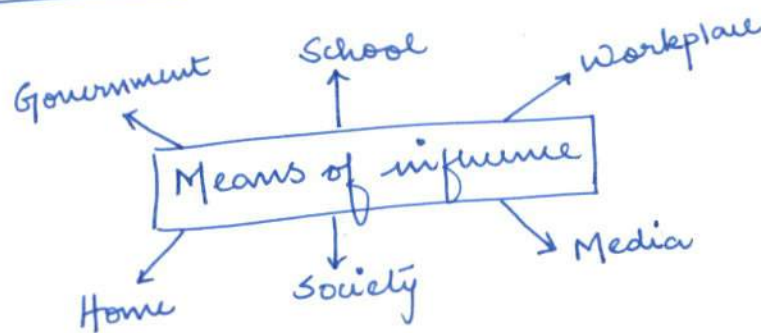
All the Best

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

पितृसत्ता और लैंगिक असमानता के बीज घर में बोए जाते हैं और यही सामाजिक स्तर पर निरंतर बढ़ने वाली अपतृण के रूप में प्रकट होते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारतीय समाज में पितृसत्ता के मुद्दे का व्यवस्थित समाधान करने हेतु नैतिक ढांचे का सुझाव दीजिए।

Patriarchy is strongly imbedded
in our society, that it manifests
itself in the form of gender inequality.
These values of a society are influenced
by various means.



But, the seeds of patriarchy are
believed to be sown at the home. Simone
de Beauvoir says "One is not born a
woman, but is made a woman". By this,

we can understand that sex is by birth and gender is what society defines us as.

The authority of the father over the mother in a family is considered natural by the children, which manifests itself in the society also.

In order to address the issue:

- educating the youngsters is of primary importance.
- manifestation of patriarchy in family needs to be prevented.
- economic freedom of women to be promoted.
- use of technology in alleviating the challenges faced by women.

So, patriarchy is neither good for women, nor for the men.

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

वे कौन-से कारक हैं जो लोगों को कानून की उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के स्थान पर कानून अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए उत्प्रेरित करते हैं। भीड़ के न्याय की समस्या का समाधान करने के उपायों की चर्चा कीजिए।

There are many instances where people take law into their own hands. It manifests in the following forms:

- mob justice.
- khap panchayats.
- moral policing, etc.

Factors responsible:

- prevalence of prejudice, promotion of fake news, etc.
- irrational behavior without complementing consequences. - Hannah Arendt - gives the concept of 'Banality of evil' in this context.
- Indifference shown by the government executives and poor enforcement of laws.

We live a tradition of 'social contract' wherein we have given up our right to make, execute and adjudicate laws, in the hands of the government. So, it is not justified trying to breach this contract.

Ways to address mob justice:

- Sensitising the public regarding the immorality and illegality.
- Proper enforcement of laws by the executive.
- Stringent punishment to law breakers.
- Value education to enable the public to contemplate their act.

So, mob justice at any cost is not justified and has to be prevented.

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

लोकतंत्र में, सरकार का उद्देश्य जनता के लिए अच्छा कार्य करना सरल बनाना एवं गलत कार्य करने को कठिन बनाना होना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The purpose of government is defined by social contract scholars like Hobbes and John Locke to be one of a facilitator and ensuring the right to life, liberty and property.

In a democracy, the tradition of social contract manifests in the form of elections and constitution.

A person willing to do good would be supported by the sovereign, (i.e.) the government, through policies of affirmative action.

But a bad deed goes against.

the spirit of the sovereignty and the social contract. As Hobbes would say "Law is the command of the sovereign", any person trying to break the law needs to be punished by the government.

The purpose of government may vary across countries depending on the state's ideology — capitalism, socialism or communism.

But, every democracy insures a positive role for the state to assist good deeds and resist bad ones.

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

विचार और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर जॉन स्टुअर्ट मिल की अवधारणा पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कारण बताइए कि मिल के अनुसार, अपनी निहित कमजोरियों के बावजूद भी प्रतिनिधिक लोकतंत्र सरकार की सबसे अच्छी पद्धति क्यों है?

J. S. Mill is a liberal
thinker, who wanted to bring
qualitative changes to Bentham's idea
of utilitarianism.

According to Mill, the most
basic right of humans is the right
to freedom of speech and expression.
He holds that man's ability to speak
is what differentiates him from animals.

So, every man needs to enjoy the
freedom of his potential to speak and
express.

Mill is an advocate of deliberative and direct democracy. But he realises the impracticability of this method in larger societies and supports representative democracy.

Inherent weakness:

- representatives act as delegates and lose their individuality.
- tendency of representative democracy to emerge as 'tyranny of majority'.

But despite the weaknesses, Mill supports representative democracy as it is in line with his advocacy for freedom of speech and expression.

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

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि परमाणु हथियारों ने युद्ध और सामूहिक विनाश की ओर अग्रसर करने के स्थान पर निवारक (प्रतिवारक) के रूप में अधिक कार्य किया है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या परमाणु निवारक स्थापित करने हेतु परमाणु हथियार रखना नैतिकता की दृष्टि से सही है?

The utility of nuclear weapons
is of constant debate. Realist scholars
like Morgenthau consider it as a
potent source of deterrence. On the
other hand, Gandhiji considers nuclear
~~deterrence~~ weapons as the most satanic and
diabolical product of science and modernity.

The ethicality of possessing
nuclear weapons depends on the
purpose for which it is used.

It can be considered ethical
if it used to insure peace among

the rivals. But it is more of a realist view. We should try to promote peace by other means and not by display of coercive power.

We should strive for global nuclear disarmament in order to prevent any kind of escalation on nuclear lines.

Morganthau would consider ethics in International politics as what is right in the given situation.

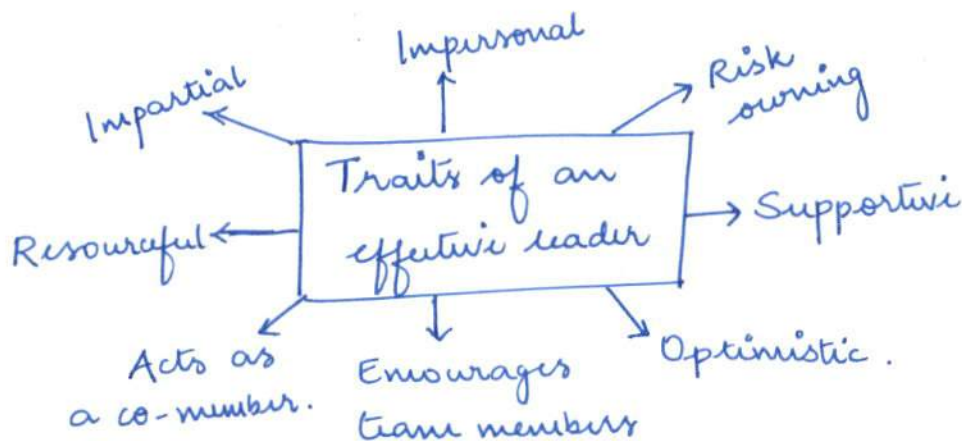
So, going by his principle, and considering the growing hostility in the neighbourhood from Pakistan and China, it might be ethically justified to possess nuclear weapons.

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

प्रशासन और नेतृत्व के बीच विभेद कीजिए। प्रभावी नेतृत्वकर्ता के गुणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए नौकरशाही व्यवस्था में प्रभावी लोक सेवा वितरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु नेतृत्व के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Administration refers to the authoritative allocation of available resources to achieve an defined objective.

Whereas leadership refers to the role played by a person in guiding the actions and course of a team to achieve a goal.



Importance of leadership :

- Important to influence the work culture of any bureaucratic setup.
- keep the members motivated.
- to own up to any losses and to share the credit of success to team members.
- make decisions which may be unpopular but desired.

So, for effective public service delivery, the role of leadership is critical and we can give the example of the 'metro man' E. Sridharan in this regard.

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

कार्यात्मक ज्ञान और विशेषज्ञता के अतिरिक्त एक सिविल सेवक की प्रभावकारिता उसकी भावनात्मक बुद्धि पर भी निर्भर करती है। भावनात्मक बुद्धि प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार योगदान करती है? सिविल सेवकों द्वारा अपनी भावनात्मक बुद्धि में किस प्रकार वृद्धि की जा सकती है?

Emotional Intelligence (EI) refers to the ability of a person to understand his own emotion and the emotions of others and the ability to use this understanding to influence behavior.

Functional knowledge and expertise are pre-requisite for efficacy. But EI is crucial in the following ways :

- helps comprehend a situation better, without any prejudice.
- helps influence the behavior of others.

- helps maintain a constancy in the quality of decision making.

How to enhance EI?

- by understanding the importance of EI.
- by self actualisation and self realisation of the use of EI.
- by value education and recognising social virtues.
- by self-motivation and by empathising with fellow humans.

So, the knowledge and application of EI could go a long way in enhancing the efficacy of a civil servant.

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

भारत में, अपने कार्यों व जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन करने में लोक अधिकारियों की जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देने वाले तंत्रों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सरकारी सेवा में कार्य-निष्पादन की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना सरल कार्य क्यों नहीं है।

Accountability of public officials
is an important pre-requisite for
effective and unbiased public service
delivery in India.

Mechanisms to promote accountability :-

- enactment of RTI act, 2005.
- citizens' charter.
- PRAGATI initiative by PMO.
- Standard Operating Procedures of government agencies.
- Civil services board.
- Lokpal and Lokayuktas.
- CVC and CBI.

- CAG audits
- Social audits, NGOs, etc.

Why difficult to ensure accountability?

- To a long chain of hierarchy in government bodies.
- Regular blame-game among different departments.
- Multiple loopholes in the law.
- Poor coordination among ministries.
- Political patronage enjoyed by the bureaucrats.
- Poor enforcement of above mentioned mechanisms.

Transparency and accountability
in the government services are highly
necessary for the nation's development.

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.

(a) "The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated." 10

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के दो उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। प्रकाश डालिए कि इनमें से प्रत्येक के, वर्तमान संदर्भ में, आपके लिए क्या मायने हैं:

(a) "किसी राष्ट्र की महानता और उसकी नैतिक प्रगति का मूल्यांकन पशुओं के प्रति किए जाने वाले व्यवहार से किया जा सकता है।"

The statement talks about the level of tolerance in the nation's society and the value of life that the nation attaches to all living beings.

This is an extension of Kant's idea of dignity. In the globalised world, the idea of right to life has gone beyond the perview of human rights and we have started talking about animal and plant dignity.

For example, many NGOs like PETA and Red cross talk about animal rights and advocate for banning practices detractory to the life of animals.

So, in such a forward looking world, the nation's progress is determined by how much they are willing to accommodate the idea of animal rights.

Such an accommodative nation, would definitely high moral values and would treat its citizens with highest level of dignity as would be desired by John Austin.

So, the given statement is justified.

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

10

"पूर्वाग्रह वे हैं जिनको मूर्ख तर्क के लिए उपयोग करते हैं।"

The given statement can be understood with respect to the statement of Socrates that "an unexamined mind is not worth living".

Socrates advocates the use of dialectics and reason in order to understand reality. But irrational fools are those who use prejudices to understand something.

The statement is of high relevance in today's India where we see inhuman and illogical practices like witch hunting, honour killing and moral policing.

The perpetrators of such acts are irrational persons who act on the basis of of their predispositions.

Hannah Arendt's concept of 'Banality of evil' also finds relevance in this context. She says evil becomes banal (normal) when persons act without understanding future consequences of their actions. She gives the concept in regard to persecution of Jews in Nazi Germany.

So, a person is rightly considered a fool, if he dwells on prejudices as a justification for his acts.

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

यह सुनिश्चित करना कि सरकारी निर्णय लोक अधिकारियों के निजी हितों से प्रभावित नहीं हों, बढ़ती चिंता का विषय है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में हितों के टकराव का प्रबंधन करने हेतु OECD के दिशा-निर्देशों द्वारा परिलक्षित मूल सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

There is a growing conflict of interest among the public officials regarding their decisions.

This is influenced by their private interests such as:

- shareholding in a company.*
- familial relations @ nepotism.*
- corruption or bribery.*

In context of India, after the 1991 reforms, there is a growing role of private players in government

decisions .

They influence government decisions by lobbying with the bureaucrats or politicians .

This goes against the principle of objectivity and impartiality by the government .

OECD guidelines :

- restrict or cap shareholdings of government employees .
- ensure greater transparency and accountability in the system .
- prevent lobbying of private players with public officials .

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**

नोलन समिति द्वारा अनुशंसित सार्वजनिक जीवन के सिद्धांतों के महत्व की सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए। इन सिद्धांतों को लोक सेवकों से की जाने वाली अपेक्षाओं का एक अनिवार्य समुच्चय (सेट) क्यों माना जाता है?

Public life refers to the life led by an individual in the public sphere, apart from his private life.

Significance of principles :

- Impartiality .
- Honesty .
- Probity .
- Good citizenry .
- Ethical behaviour .
- Compassionate behavior . etc .

Why essential for public servants :

- To achieve social justice.
- enhance public service delivery.
- effective leadership.
- lead by example model.
- ensure equity of resources among the people.

So the principles are essential for an objective civil services.

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

युद्ध-क्षेत्र से पलायन करने वाले लोगों के सम्मुख एक विचित्र अमानवीय स्थिति उपस्थित होती है - वे अत्याचारों के भय से अपने गृहदेश को वापस नहीं जा सकते और कोई भी देश विभिन्न कारणों से उनका भार वहन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है। समकालीन उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए ऐसी स्थितियों में समाविष्ट नैतिक मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Distress migration and war
refugees are a common scene today in
the global theater.

For example, there is a huge
exodus of people fleeing war struck
Syria, Iraq and Yemen and a huge
influx into countries of Europe and
America.

Why countries are not willing to accept?

- This shows the western hypocrisy.
- fear of fundamentalism emerging
from the refugees.

- fear of demographic change, as seen in N.E India, post 1972 war.
- fear of job loss to the natives.

Ethical issues involved:

- basic human rights are violated.
- Immanuel Kant holds man as an end in himself. But, during the crisis man is treated as a means.
- compassion and empathy for fellow human beings.
- Utilitarianism - greatest good of the greatest number.

Whatever be the situation, the basic dignity of human beings needs to be upheld and countries need to accept refugees with open arms.

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:

(a) Identify the ethical issues involved in this case.

(b) What measures would you take to deal with wastage of food in your area?

(c) What explains this co-existence of affluence and hunger in developing countries like India?

अपने क्षेत्र के व्यवस्थापक प्रभारी के रूप में, आप देखते हैं कि एक ओर भव्य पार्टियों और साथ ही रेस्तरां व भोजनालयों में बड़े पैमाने पर खाद्य सामग्री का अपव्यय होता है, जबकि दूसरी ओर प्रतिदिन एक समय का पेटभर भोजन सुनिश्चित करने की अक्षमता के कारण लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं हैं। इस वास्तविकता को समझते हुए कि, भोजन की उपलब्धता में कमी का कारण संसाधनों की कमी नहीं अपितु लोगों की आदत है, आप निर्णय करते हैं कि जमीनी स्तर पर भूखमरी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों की आवश्यकता है।

दी गई स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

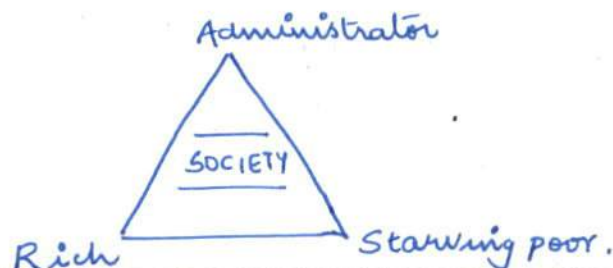
(a) इस प्रकरण में समाविष्ट नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) अपने क्षेत्र में भोजन के अपव्यय से निपटने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

(c) भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में प्रचुरता और भूख का सह-अस्तित्व किस बात की व्याख्या करता है?

*This is a case of widespread
wastage of food and a mismatch
between the supply and demand of
food items.*

Stakeholders :



a) Ethical issues involved :-

- Indifference shown in wasting food.
- Public apathy regarding the starving poor.
- overwhelming expenditure on material goods such as parties, overscuing humanity.
- Inefficient service delivery by the district administration, leaving a part of the society to starve without even one proper meal.

b) Measures to deal with wastage :-

i) Sensitising the public regarding the wastage of valuable resources.

I would appeal to the managers of restaurants and eateries, not to waste the food and would connect

them with the community of starving people, so that they could atleast divert the excess food to fill their stomach.

ii) From the district administration, I would suggest the idea of 'community canteen' as implemented in the state of TN by many NGOs. People can donate excessive food to the canteen which would have a refrigerator to store the food. Any person, rich or poor, can take the food from the refrigerator. This is an effective method of crowd sourcing.

iii) I would make use of the social media to propagate the cause.

Innovative posters and videos could go a long way in playing the message in the 'zone of acceptance' of the people.

(c) Reasons for co-existence of affluence and hunger:

This is due to the larger question of social inequality.

1.1% of the population in India own more than 50.1% of the private property.

There is a huge rift between the rich and the poor.

The failure of the enforcement machinery to achieve Rawls concept of social justice could also be cited as

a reason.

In order to prevent such co-existence, the enforcement machinery needs to be strengthened.

The rift between the rich and the poor should be narrowed. As Aristotle would hold by his concept of 'golden mean' - neither too many rich, nor too many poor are conducive. We need to promote as many middle class as possible.

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?

(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?

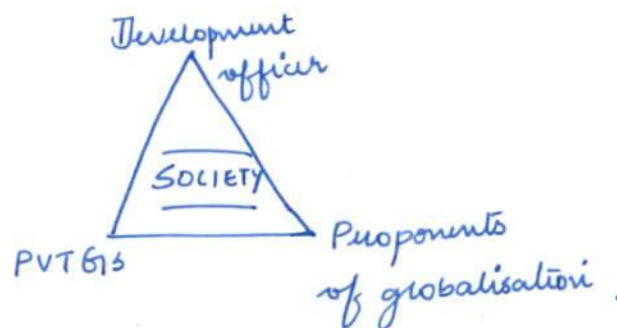
समाज के बहिष्कृत और सीमांत वर्ग वैश्वीकरण द्वारा सबसे बुरी तरह प्रभावित हैं। विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (PVTGs) जैसे अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के सेंटिनली लोगों का प्रकरण लें; उनकी जनसंख्या अत्यधिक कम हो गई है और साथ ही वे अन्य विभिन्न समस्याओं का भी सामना कर रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) वैश्वीकरण के कारण, PVTGs द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं?

(b) यदि आप ऐसे क्षेत्र में विकास अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाते हैं, तो उनकी सुभेद्यताओं को कम करने एवं कल्याण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आपकी प्राथमिकताएं क्या होंगी?

The given case questions the efficacy of the impact of globalisation, particularly on the PVTGs in India.

Stakeholders.



a) Globalisation is considered to be janus (dual) faced. It has led to the development as well as deterioration in the quality of life across the globe.

Challenges faced by global PVTGs:

- loss of livelihood and home due to clearance of forests for mining and mineral exploitation by MNCs.
- Global warming → sea level rise → affects PVTGs of islands of A+N and Lakshadweep.
- Forcible mainstreaming of PVTGs into the society.
- reduction in their population, due to narrowing habitat.

- globalisation led tourism affecting and polluting their living space.
- ridiculing PVTGs by looking at them as a very primitive form of mankind.

(b) My priorities would include:

- gradual mainstreaming of PVTGs for social inclusion.
- reducing interference in their habitat.
- ensuring health and immunization to enhance welfare.
- Forest zones with significant PVTG presence to be declared as 'no development zones'.
- providing greater access to education, as only education could help them come

out of the existing primitivity.

- Declaring 'no-plastic' zones to protect their livelihood.
- Provision of modern agricultural equipments to stop practice of shifting cultivation.
- enhance employment prospect by imparting basic skills.

These are a few of the measures that could go a long way in helping the PVTGs face the vulnerabilities and enhance their welfare.

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.

गुप्त पत्रकारिता (अंडरकवर जर्नलिज्म) अन्याय, लापरवाही, भ्रष्टाचार और गलत कार्यों को उजागर करती है लेकिन फिर भी गलत कार्यों को उजागर करने के लिए गुप्त रूप से कार्य करना विवादास्पद बना हुआ है। हालांकि, गुप्त पत्रकारों का तर्क है कि वे अपनी पत्रकारिता के माध्यम से सच्चाई को उजागर करने का एक मौलिक कर्तव्य पूरा कर रहे हैं। उनका तर्क है कि सार्वजनिक प्रबोधन न्याय का अग्रदूत और लोकतंत्र की नींव है और पत्रकारों का कर्तव्य सत्य की खोज और घटनाओं एवं मुद्दों की निष्पक्ष व व्यापक जानकारी प्रदान करके इन ध्येयों को आगे बढ़ाना है। इसलिए, इस प्रकार की पत्रकारिता के कुछ ऐसे समर्थक हैं, जो कभी-कभी व्यक्तियों की निजता का भी उल्लंघन करते हैं। हालांकि, कुछ पत्रकार सूचना एकत्रित करने के निंदनीय तरीकों से बचने का आग्रह भी करते हैं, सिवाय जबकि पारंपरिक खुले तरीकों से जनता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सूचना नहीं मिलती है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) गुप्त पत्रकारिता के आचरण में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) क्या आप पत्रकारों द्वारा गुप्त जांच के आचरण का समर्थन करते हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण बताइए।

*This is a case involving the
ethicality of practicing undercover
journalism.*

Stakeholders



a) Ethical issues involved :

- infringement of privacy of an individual.
- human dignity is violated.
- man is seen as a means to an end.
- conflict between journal justice and freedom of press.
- credibility of journalists is at stake.
- unfair means to achieve justice.
- means vs. ends.
- due process of law vs. procedure established by law.

The public may start seeing even genuine information as obtained by unfair means. As Gandhiji would

say, "purity of means is more essential than the ends", however vital the information be to the public, it should be at the cost of some person's privacy and dignity.

(b) I do not support undercover investigation, as it would go against my values of objectivity, impartiality and humanism.

If there is a credible doubt regarding the vitality of any withheld information, there are other means to attain the information, such:

- RTI to obtain public information.
- PIW to obtain private information.

Even after using the legal route, if one is not able to obtain the required information, it is not justified for him to take matters in his own hand and go against the social moral principles.

There are authorised agencies to undertake undercover investigations and as the law of karma holds, "As we sow, shall we reap", a person who hides vital information, shall face the heavy hand of law and karma together in the future.

So, journalists can refrain themselves from engaging in socially unacceptable forms of journalism.

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.

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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?

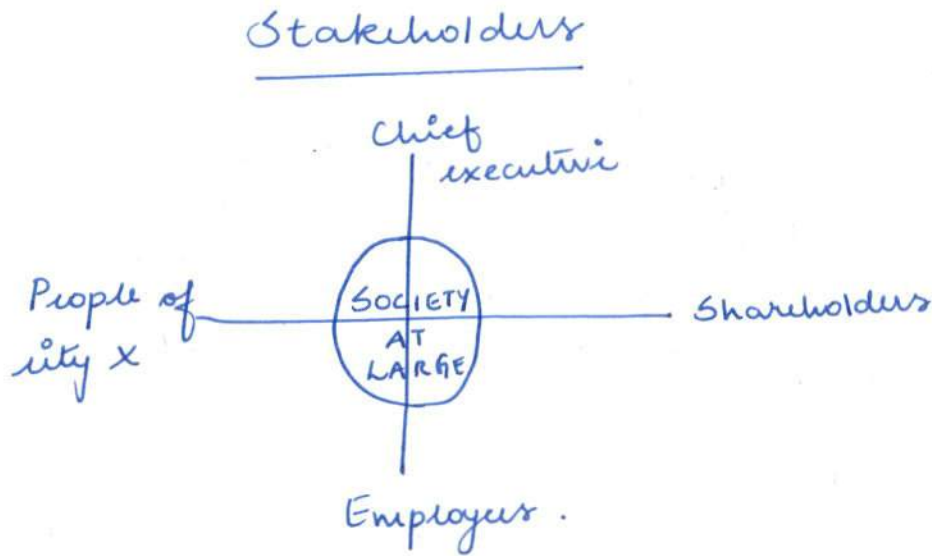
आप वाहनों के कलपुर्जे विनिर्मित करने वाली एक कंपनी ABC लिमिटेड के मुख्य कार्यकारी हैं। अभी हाल तक, आपके सभी उत्पादन संयंत्र शहर X में अवस्थित थे। हालांकि, उत्पादन की लागत बढ़ गई है, जिससे लाभ गिर गया है। उत्पादन लागत में कई कारकों से बढ़ोतरी हुई है। सबसे पहला, आपके संयंत्र में श्रमिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली यूनियन ने सफलतापूर्वक हड़ताल की, जिससे वेतन और उनके लाभ बढ़ गए। एक दूसरा कारक कठोर पर्यावरणीय विनियमों का आरोपण रहा है। शेयरधारक, कंपनी के अंधकारमय भविष्य को लेकर चिंतित हैं। कई प्रतिस्पर्धियों ने अपना परिचालन कम-विकसित शहरों में स्थानांतरित कर दिया है, जहां शहर X की तुलना में परिचालन लागत कम है। ABC लिमिटेड जहां अवस्थित है, वहां वह एक प्रमुख नियोक्ता है। आप जानते हैं कि संयंत्र बंद होना शहर में आर्थिक अव्यवस्था का कारण बनेगा।

इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) इस प्रकरण में विभिन्न हितधारकों के हितों में सामंजस्य कैसे स्थापित किया जा सकता है?

*This case involves a conflict
in decision making regarding shifting
of a company for monetary benefits.*



a) Ethical issues involved :-

- There is a conflict between the fiduciary responsibility of the CEO and the shareholders and the livelihood options of the employers.
- Conflict in balancing the interests of stakeholders such as shareholders, workers and the population of city x at large.

- The company needs to advocate the concept of 'compassionate capitalism', wherein more emphasis needs to be given to welfare of stakeholders, rather on the pecuniary and monetary benefits arising out of an action.

(b) How to reconcile interests?

- Since many other firms have shifted to other cities, it is an opportune moment for the company to capture the entire market of city X.

- The message of 'compassionate capitalism' needs to be conveyed to

the shareholders and the CEO can also lead by example by giving up his salary for a quarter or so, in order to divide it among the stakeholders. This move is observed in many cases, which has had a great impact on satisfying the shareholders regarding the CEO's commitments.

The workforce can be increased along with the rate of production, in order to capture the space vacated by the competing companies.

So, it is important to treat

the workers as an asset along with the physical capital and an act of relocation would lead to great loss of assets for the company.

Moreover, it would also set a bad precedent as the employees of other city would not stay loyal.

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.

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(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?

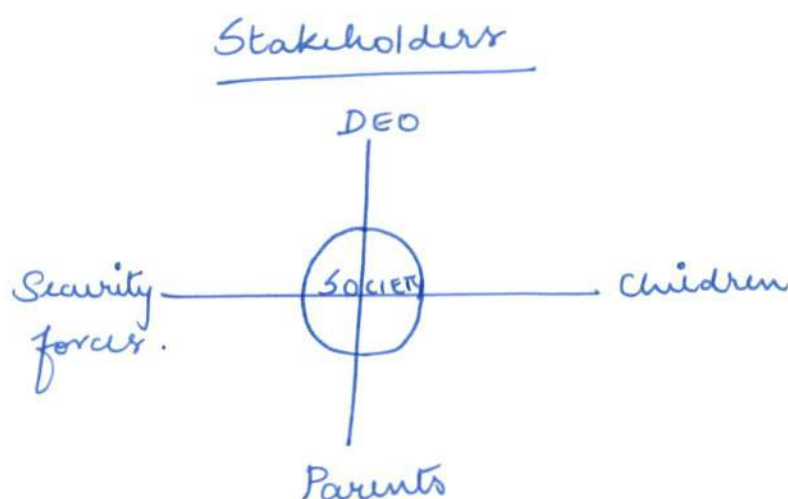
आप एक माओवाद प्रभावित जिले में जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी (DEO) के रूप में तैनात हैं। आपको विशेष रूप से साक्षरता मिशन पर काम करने का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है। शिक्षा प्रतिवेदन (रिपोर्ट) पढ़ने और जमीनी स्तर पर दौरा करने के बाद, आप पाते हैं कि स्कूली शिक्षा से वंचित होने वाले बच्चों (आउट ऑफ स्कूल चिल्ड्रेन) की संख्या में काफी वृद्धि हुई है और छात्रों व शिक्षकों में प्रेरणा की भी कमी है। जहां कुछ आधारभूत अवसंरचना पहले से ही विद्यमान है, वहीं इन स्कूलों में छात्रों को आकर्षित करने में आड़े आने वाली प्रमुख बाधाओं में शिक्षा के प्रति स्थानीय निवासियों का दृष्टिकोण और बच्चों के स्कूल भेजने में सम्मिलित सुरक्षा जोखिम सम्मिलित हैं।

इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकार की अभिवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(b) DEO के रूप में, स्कूल में उपस्थिति बढ़ाने और शिक्षा के प्रति स्थानीय निवासियों के प्रचलित अभिवृत्ति को बदलने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे?

*The given case involves
prejudices in the attitude of village
maoist affect districts' population
regarding education.*



a) Reasons behind such attitude :-

- fear of attack by maoists .
- threat by maoists against sending children to schools .
- lack of sound security enforcement to instill confidence among the public .
- prejudices among the inhabitants towards education .
- lack of enforcement by the district authorities in achieving

objectives of the literary mission.

(b) As a DEO, I would take the following steps to increase school attendance:

- ensuring provision of mid-day meals in school.
- request the police agency to provide security cover along important routes and in schools, as it may turn out to be soft targets for the Maoists.
- enhancing interest among children by adopting Activity-based learning techniques and use of smart classrooms and ICT.

Further, in order to change the attitude of inhabitants, I would:

- communicate the importance of education for economic upliftment.
- cite the example of Malala Yousafzai who struggled her way against Taliban to achieve education. and further went on to receive the Nobel peace award.
- assure security arrangements for the children during school hours and after.
- try to place the message in their 'zone of acceptance'.
- explain possibility of their children influenced by Marxism if uneducated.

So, education is a liberating
force, which is in the interest
of the community and could go a
long way into ending racism.

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.

श्री प्रदीप केंद्र सरकार में एक वरिष्ठ सिविल सेवक हैं और बजट निर्माण विभाग से जुड़े हैं। अपने कर्तव्यों के निष्पादन के दौरान, उन्हें SC/ST उप-योजना के लिए निर्धारित फंड का अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग करने (डायवर्जन) के संबंध में पता चलता है। जबकि, वह बजट के इस पहलू के लिए सीधे उत्तरदायी नहीं है, लेकिन वह संबंधित विभाग के समक्ष अपनी चिंताएं उठाते हैं। उन्हें यह भी पता चलता है कि उत्तरदायी मंत्री के साथ-साथ वरिष्ठतम सिविल सेवक इस परिपाटी से अवगत हैं और उन्होंने इसके लिए मौन स्वीकृति दी हुई है। इसके शीघ्र बाद, इस मुद्दे पर बात करने के लिए प्रदीप को बुलाया गया और उन्हें बताया गया कि चूंकि यह प्रकरण उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में नहीं है, इसलिए उन्हें 'इसमें अपनी टांग नहीं अड़ानी' चाहिए। काफी आत्मविश्लेषण के बाद, प्रदीप ने इस प्रकरण को छोड़ अपने पर्यवेक्षकों के आदेश का पालन करने का निर्णय लिया।

दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

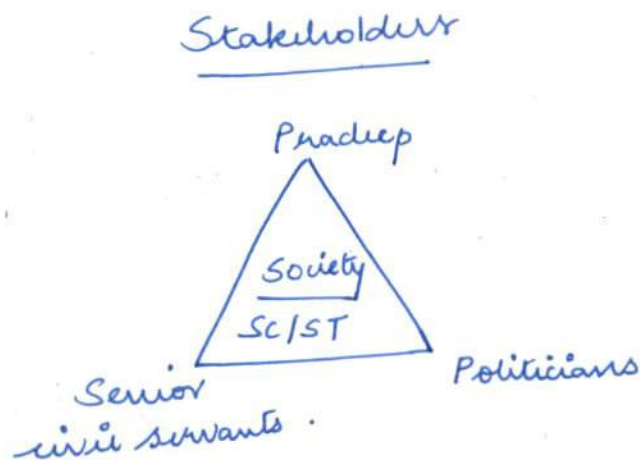
(a) दी गई स्थिति में प्रदीप द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले आंतरिक असंगति (विरोधाभास) का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

(b) किस आधार पर प्रदीप का निर्णय उचित ठहराया जा सकता है?

(c) यदि आप प्रदीप के स्थान पर होते, आपके द्वारा चुनी जाने वाली कार्यवाही क्या होती? गुणों-अवगुणों की पहचान कीजिए, यदि कोई हो।

*This is a case of internal
dissonance witnessed in a senior
civil servant, regarding diversion of*

funds against social justice.



a) The internal dissonance that Pradeep faces can be explained as follows:

- honesty and probity in governance challenged by egoistic values of job security and future career prospects.
- social justice commitments of the government overshadowed by

parochial concerns.

- Ability to act as a whistle blower and the corresponding moral commitment and perseverance.

b) Pradeep's decision can be justified on the basis of :

- utilitarianism principle - greatest good of the greatest number.
- It is an hedonistic act, where every act is governed by pleasure and pain and Pradeep decides to avoid pain.
- It is an egoistic act, where Pradeep considers self-interest to be greater than that of the society at large.

While his actions can be justified, it is not moral or ethical.

(c) My course of action would be to :

i) Convince the minister and other senior officials against the diversion of funds.

Merits : No harm to anyone.

Demerits : Unlikely to yield a result.

ii) Threaten them about blowing the whistle.

Merits : Stronger placement of the intended message.

Demerits : Suspension or immediate

transfer, away from their reach.

ii) Blow the whistle and take up the moral courage to face the consequences.

Merits : Funds may go back to the diserved section. I may be at peace with myself, for having placed social justice ahead of my narrow needs.

Demerits : Career prospect may get affected.