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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

Name of Candidate	Shivani Goyal		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	eng	Registration Number	30302
Center	RN	Date	13 Oct

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

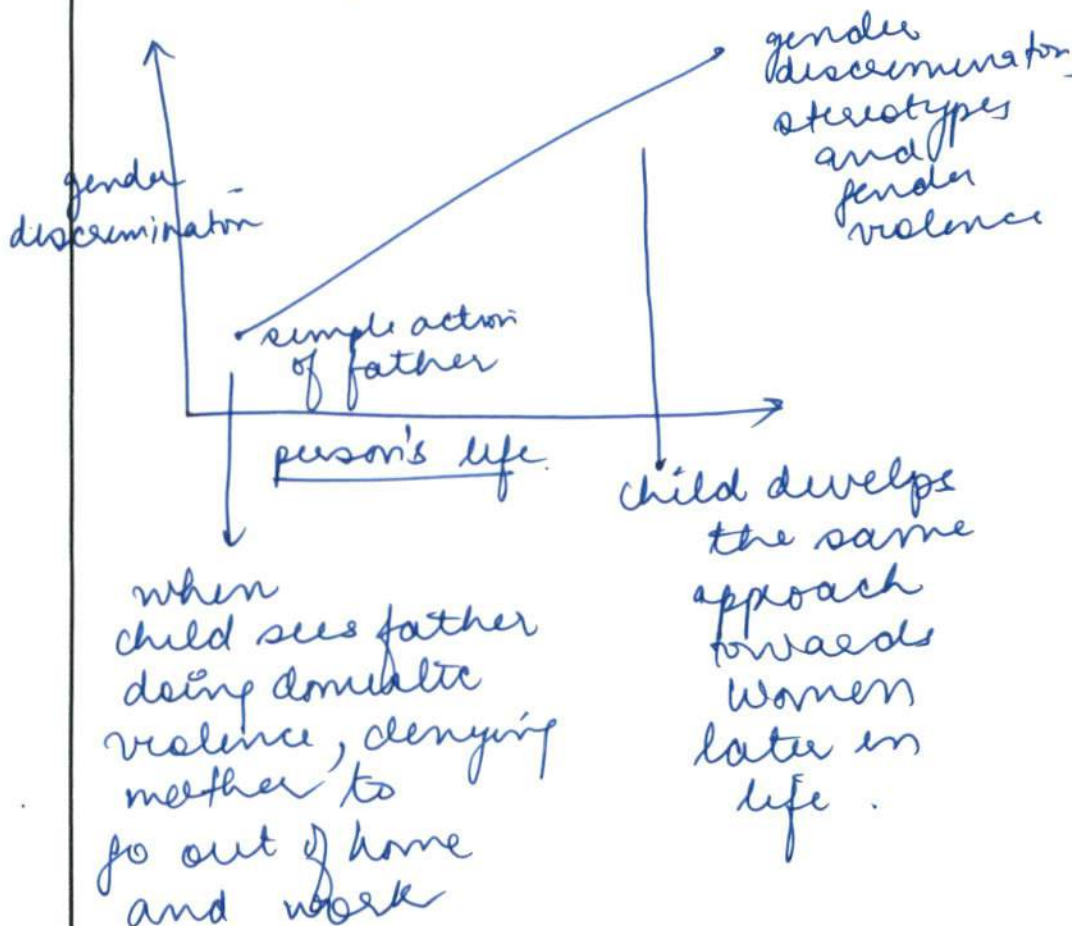
Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

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।

Many of the gender stereotypes and gender discrimination prevalent in the society are due to what happens in the home.



what the child sees at an impressionable age, the same is strengthened later in life and becomes a problem for the society at large eg: gender discrimination, violence.

How to address patriarchy:

- ① Start from our homes and schools: cultivate faculty of gender equality in homes between father-mother, moral education, etc.
- ② Social, political and economic empowerment of women.
- ③ Speedy implementation of women related laws
- ④ Role of media, public figures, movies eg: Dangal, Mann ki Bat to ensure women equality.

Therefore at all fronts - school, homes, media the notion of

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।

Why people take law in own hands?

- Lack of respect for laws
- Poor confidence on state law
enforcement agency
- No fear that action would be taken against them
- Lack of tolerance/prevalance
of aggression
- Clogged and dilatory criminal justice delivery system
- Poor enforcement of laws

Addressing problem:

Social
measures

Legal
measures

Legal measures:

- Strong action against vigilantism/
mob justice - sending a
message that such behaviour
will invite punishment
(cow lynching etc)
- Speedy enforcement of law -
SMART - sensitive, reliable, alert,
motivated police who takes
timely and effective action.

Societal measures:

- Cultivation of quality of tolerance,
peace, respect for rule of law
in citizenry
- Politicians and administrators
need to develop the confidence
that the grievance of people
could be heard in constitutional
ways

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।

Democracy is "rule for the government and people and by the people"

A democratic government rather than being PATERNALISTIC should focus on developing a reward-penalty package through laws, rules to motivate people to do what is right and dissuade ~~to~~ from doing wrong rather than dictating what is right or wrong.

FOR EG
DISSUADE

- increasing taxes on tobacco consumption
- sugar tax on ~~the~~ on

MOTIVATE

- monetary incentive for construction of toilet, institutional delivery
- ~~donor~~ tax exemptions

unhealthy
food items

for donations

- Increasing
taxes on alcohol
consumption
- penalty/punish
on tax evasion

Therefore rather than being
authoritarian ~~the~~ through
various laws and rules
promote good behaviour and
dissuade bad behaviour.

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?

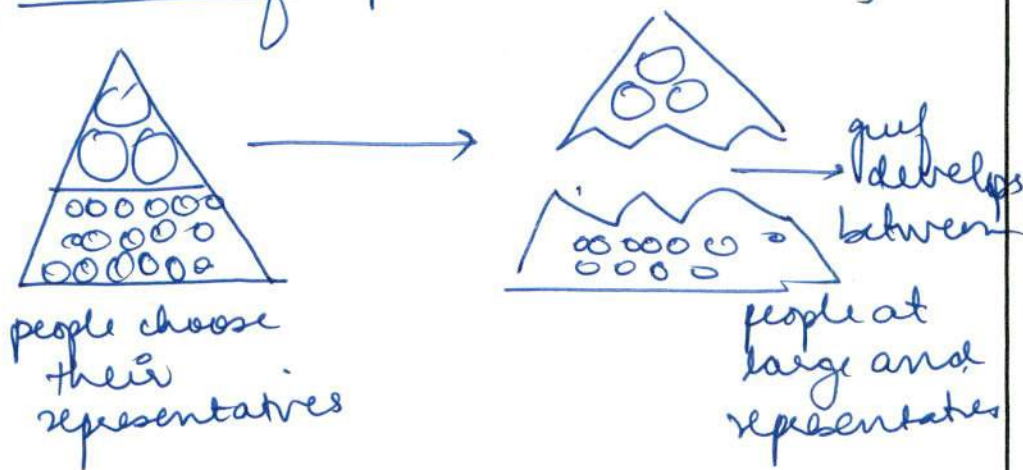
John Stuart Mill focussed on the idea of UTILITARIANISM - ~~doing~~ an act is good if it brings good to the maximum people.

His idea on freedom of thought and expression are that it should be guaranteed as it leads to multiple benefits eg. ~~exp~~ expansion of human rights, classical liberalism, revealing the exploitative character of state.

As per Mill, the representative democracy is the best form of government. In comparison, in authoritarian government, the rights of the people are suppressed.

and vested interest dominate while in direct democracy, it might be unfeasible to take decisions due to diverse interests.

Weakness of representative democracy



That representative democracy may soon even develop authoritarian characteristics.

For this, various measures such as enforcing of accountability by people, free speech, the separation of powers by Montepue and free civil society, regular elections can cure this anomaly.

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 रखना नैतिकता की दृष्टि से सही है?

There are two diverse viewpoints related to nuclear weapons:

PRO-NUCLEAR	ANTI-NUCLEAR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> acts as <u>deterrent</u> due to <u>Mutually assured destruction</u> for safety and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> environment of <u>suspicion, fear</u> prevails <u>possible misuse</u> by <u>authoritative elements</u> - <u>North Korea</u>, <u>terrorists</u> <u>Diversion of huge expenditure</u> from other <u>avenues</u> - <u>poverty eradication</u> <u>promoted nuclear arms race</u>

while this argument may exist that it acts as deterrent, would not it be better that if there are no nuclear weapons at all?

~~It~~ rather than having a world of have and have nots and using fear as a mechanism for ~~pe~~ peacekeeping, it would be better if international consensus could be drawn upon to PROHIBIT AND ELIMINATE all nuclear weapons from the world than the ~~disarmament~~ NPT at present.

It is also consistent with India's approach of comprehensive nuclear disarmament rather than a world of have - have nots to use fear for peace.

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	LEADERSHIP
• ensures proper <u>procedures and tasks</u> are followed for achievement of goals	<u>influencing people to achieve goals</u>
Formal - rules and tasks bound	Can be both formal and informal
Focus on rules	Focus on motivation
Leads to mediocre results	Leads to ground breaking results
Admin. related to person (formal <u>authority</u>)	Leadership related to <u>personal qualities</u>

- Characteristics of leader
- Heart and soul commitment to organisational goal
 - has good team skills
 - ~~go~~ knows how to motivate,

communicate, manage conflicts
and persuade (EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE)

- goals ~~are~~ and people are
before his ego / self interest.
- good decision making skills.

Importance of leadership in bureaucracy

In the present context, the
administrator needs to take

OWNERSHIP OF THE PROGRAM (heart

and soul commitment) to ensure
achievement rather than just
focussing on financial outlays.

He needs to TAKE PEOPLE ALONG

(both other employees and public
at large) to focus on CO-GOVERNANCE.

He needs to COMMUNICATE WELL,

EARN PEOPLE TRUST and ensure

effective achievement of goals
with full EFFICIENCY and EFFECTIVENESS.

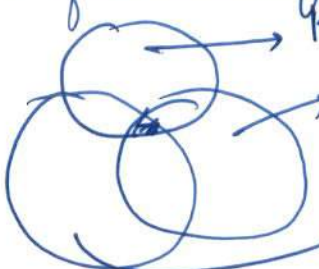
Example is ESREEDHARAN who

sought groundbreaking results
by leading the Metro project.

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?

An effective civil servant requires
confluence of 3 shells :



↓
managing one's own
emotions and others' emotions
for better interpersonal relations
and achievement of goals.

How it contributes to efficacy?

① In policy making and administration,
understanding the emotions
and attitude of the target population
is important.

(eg.) Why Swachh Bharat program is
successful ⇒ due to need for
BEHAVIORAL and attitudinal change

- ② Empathy, as part of EI is a prerequisite to service
- ③ To handle ethical dilemmas, conflict of interest eg. illicit political pressure
- ④ to keep himself motivated even in worst of challenges eg. cynicism, bureaucratic resistance, low visibility and difficulty of operation
- ⑤ Be good communicator and motivator to earn people trust

How to enhance EI?

- First understand your own emotions (INTROSPECTION)
- Be a good listener and observer.
- ~~Be~~ focus on good communication
- Stay free from prejudices and biases
- Civil servants should be sent to different and variety of experience - rural areas, North east to develop comprehensive understanding of problems.
- Be empathetic.

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 refers to the obligation of those holding authority to be answerable for their actions.

Mechanisms of Accountability

HORIZONTAL
(in the state)

in dept - superior,
auditing,
guarantee redressal
mechanism

outside - WC, CBI,
judiciary, Lokpal,
CAG.

VERTICAL
(outside state)

involves
civil society
and media
eg. social
audits,

citizen report
cards, Jan
sunvaais,

mohalla
sabhas, media.

Why accountability difficult?

- seniority based promotion
- lack of clear goals and outcomes

against which performance can be judged.

- Complex nature of jobs - involve participation of many members
- Vested interests
- Interference by executive / lack of independence eg: CBI as caged parrot.

Way forward :

Though difficult, we need to ensure for more effective mechanisms like SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY or accountability is the pre-requisite to good ~~but~~ governance.

Social audits where intended beneficiaries/public at large oversee the implementation can solve many issues associated with traditional accountability mechanisms such as collusion, post hoc, complexity, co-governance. Also building strong ethical fibre among civil servants important where ethics can act as MORAL

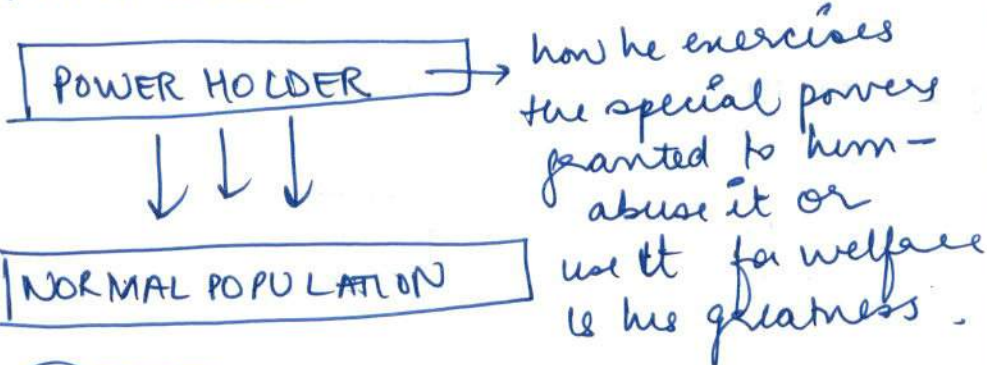
5. Given below are two quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. For each of these, bring out what it means to you in the present context.

(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।"

(a) Abraham Lincoln once said that if you want to test the character of a person, give him power.
Power leads to:



(SIMILARLY,

we humans are at a more 'privileged' position than animals due to greater cognitive skills and capabilities. How we treat the weaker sections in society (even animals) tests our character and moral fibre.

Animals have no power to complain or enforce accountability, but even if a nation or human population takes care of their needs, respects it indicates the magnanimity and morality of the nation/society, therefore our visemary constitution (as part of DPSP) and various laws - Prevention to Cruelty to animals 1960 talk about animal rights.

Also considering them as equal partners/stakeholders in society and environment portrays the compassion, love and sensitivity a society has. If a society has these moral qualities, surely it would have a STRONG MORALS.

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

10

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

FOOL /
IGNORANT
PERSON

↓
Is guided by
prejudices,
stereotypes,
subjective
considerations
for decision
making

RATIONAL
PERSON

↓
Applies his
mind, thinks
rationally
using objective
criteria and
case by case
basis to
arrive at
decision-

Example.

Prejudices are notions / stereotypes /
assumptions which lack
scientific / rational criteria.
Prejudices lead to distorted
relationships, jeopardised
thinking and behaviour and
poor communication.

For example:

Many people have prejudices regarding women in fashion industry that they lack feminine virtue. They try to 'RATIONALISE' each and everything they do from a DISTORTED LENS which leads to poor understanding.

For a bureaucrat, steering clear from such prejudices is very important and need to be scientific and objective to arrive at RATIONAL DECISIONS.

He needs to stay away/
mindful of caste, religion, gender, class related stereotypes because

he has a special responsibility in a society where he has to work with a diverse population and focus on their upkeep.

Having a NARROW OUTLOOK is disastrous for the administration

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।

Objectivity, neutrality and supremacy of public interest over private interests are critical for the success of administration. -
In administration, there are various avenues such as appointment, tendering of contracts, delivery of goods and services where private interests can cloud/interfere with decision making.

Example: A public official has to give contract for construction for public utility. A conflict of interest can arise if his relative's firm is also bidding for the same contract.

In India, crony capitalism, corruption - 2G scams, CWG scams indicate that many times private interest dominate public interest.

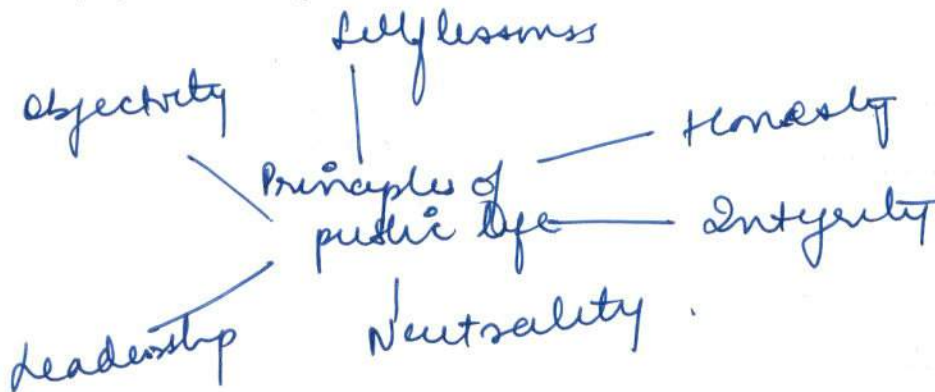
OECD guidelines:

- declaration of conflict of interest
- documentation of how it was resolved
- Declaration of assets and liabilities at regular intervals
- Independent ombudsman to look into grievances
- Laying down code of conduct and code of ethics
- Important decisions should be taken by a collegium / body comprising multiple people than single person

Finally, building a strong ethical fibre, focussing on values of transparency and accountability ~~the~~ can ensure conflict of interests are properly managed

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?



Selflessness.

means putting others' interest over my own interest.

Eg: Kailash satyarthi left his own job to work for the interest of children.

Importance - public servant:

Servant means to 'serve'. The essential prerequisite is the quality of service where other's interest could be maximised than maximising my own gain eg: preventing bribes, sweet deals, avoid conflict of interest.

Integrity: consistency in application of one's ethics, however ~~unpopular~~ inconvenient the choice is

Importance: If for a bureaucrat, a politician is exercising undue pressure to do a unethical act, he should have strong integrity to say no even if it comes at high personal cost.

Objectivity: decision on the merits of case rather than subjective/emotional criteria

eg: In cases of conflict of interest (personal, family interest), being able to ~~put~~ take a rational decision and not on subjective criteria.

Neutrality: looking at various parties/stakeholders equally with no bias.

eg: Even if he has personally voted for party A, but party B came at power - serving party B in the most competent way.

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।

The recent refugee crisis is one of the gravest human right challenges attacking the basic of human rights as sustenance, security and dignity.

People are fleeing regions of conflict such as Syria, Yemen, Myanmar but countries are denying their entry and have imposed even 'border walls'.

Ethical issues:

1. Is it sensitive to turn one's back / wade responsibility when people have nowhere to go
2. Basic human rights of refugee populaⁿ eg. survival, security

food, shelter.

3. Domestic considerations for the refugee hosting country: security considerations (Rohingya crisis), demographic changes, burden on resources.

4. The effect of external intervention in countries of Middle East — results of such interventions and not denying responsibility. is spirit of 'Vasudheiva Kutumbakam' way forward is to meet with dignity and guarantee basic human rights to the population who are fleeing death.

① World community should mobilise funds to support countries supporting refugee population

② Radicalisation, trafficking of these victims needs to be curbed down heavily

④ ~~for~~ eliminating the root cause of the problem is death, war, religious extremism

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?

(a) ethical issues involved:

- insensitivity/greed among the affluent who waste food
- lack of basic human rights for the hungry poor
- role of state in regulation of parties - interference in rights?

(b) My objective is to ensure that the food ~~is~~ if left in excess is not wasted and goes to the poor rather than being thrown away. I would focus on societal awareness and bringing behavioral change in people and bringing adequate mechanisms to ensure collection of food and their transport.

(i) generate societal awareness about this issue through taking on pamphlets, social media - Facebook page and Mohalla Sabha, radio, - stimulate the consciousness in people.

(ii) Children can act as agents of change. Taking school

teachers on board - ~~board~~
include this topic on food
wastage as part of moral
education and the need to
help the disadvantaged.

(iii) After taking few willing
and interested citizens on
boards, we can devise
mechanisms.

- Discuss with restaurant
owners, caterers to preserve
the food which is in excess.
- A transport van can be hired
which can do rounds of
city to pick the food.
- A central food collection spot
can be opened where citizens,
restaurants, others can
contribute excess food
- The food collected ~~can be~~

needs to be first ensured
is of proper quality and
then distributed in shelter
homes, beggars etc.

- Proper rehabilitation of beggars
on streets in shelter homes,
giving them clothes etc
also needs to be considered.
(clothes etc can also be
collected from the collection
centres.)

- Placards can be promoted
on restaurant, parties
where reminder can be
given to people to only
order / put on plate the
food the person will be
able to consume.

(c) Coexistence can be explained
through lack of equitable

growth, lack of sensitivity
among the affluent to share
the excess wealth or help
in upliftment of the disadvantaged
(gandhi's trusteeship model),
failure of state to provide
necessary social security
net and building capabilities
among the poor:

In this case both the affluent
and the administrator
need to take measures to
ensure basic human rights
for the disadvantaged.

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?

Challenges faced by PVTG:

The tribals have a symbiotic relationship with their natural resources for survival.

- ① Incoming of outsiders in area - disruption of their cultural lifestyle, diseases as tribals due to exclusion are vulnerable to new diseases.

- ② declining population numbers

③ declining state support -
health services, social
security

④ Due to development and
globalisation, problem of
cultural erosion - eg 'Bo'
language being extinct.

⑤ encroachment over ~~the~~
natural resources, forests by
MNCs

(4) If As a developmental
officer, my approach would
be 2 pronged:

Ensure
cultural
preservation
and population
stability.

Focus on
their
development
(tribal led and
tribal owned -
Panchsheel)

- ① Regulation on ~~out~~ incoming
of outsiders in their localities
due to multiple reasons -
to protect culture, health
due to low resistance to
diseases.
- ② Addressing tribal specific
health concerns. This is
important due to declining
population numbers,
high maternal and child
mortality, sickle cell
anaemia etc
- ③ Ensuring no encroachment
of forests, cultural zones -
implementation of forest
rights Act in letter and
spirit.

④ To promote culture -
integrating them to present
market forces - 'GLOCALISATION'
Promotion / selling of tribal
products - jewellery, artefacts,
bamboo mats etc so that
sensitivity in people about
their needs can be raised
and economic dividend to
tribal population.

⑤ Boosting education catering
to tribal specific and
tribal sensitive way.
eg: residential schools.

Therefore through a multipronged
mechanism, I would try
to ensure PVTGs welfare and
reduce their vulnerabilities.

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 जर्नेलिज्म) 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।

ethical issues:

- Privacy of people
- ~~Vested~~ interested or interests involved
- How to regulate and
limits of regulation.

- safety of journalists
- Release of personal / private / false / sensitive information —
hindering right to reputation?
- right of true information to public at large.
- Tool for corporate / political vendetta.

(14)

UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATION

MAIN BENEFIT	ISSUES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expose any <u>illegal / immoral</u> act done by higher authority • ensures <u>accountability</u> • Right of <u>information</u> to public at large • decline in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • privacy of individuals • possibility of vested interests / to vendetta • how to regulate.

Corruption,
crony capitalism

- Investigative journalism both nationally and internationally has exposed many illegal and immoral acts eg: Tehelka magazine, Edward Snowden, Panama Papers.
- Investigative journalism if done for public interests can be fruitful as it boosts accountability.
- However standards and self regulation by the journalists and media houses need to be evolved to ensure that there is no misuse of these powers.

- So bodies like Press Council of India, National Broadcasting Standards of India can play a key role and lay down standards and code of conduct.
- Also strong action needs to be taken in case if there is abuse of such process or privacy of people is endangered.

Therefore balance needs to be evolved between the both to ensure availability of true and honest information but use of information only for furthering public interest.

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?

(a) ethical issues involved:

are balancing the interests
of various stakeholders

— should the company be
relocated to maximise profit

or
should the company stay
in the city X and continue
production leading to
decline in profit but fulfill
social goal.

profit
maximisation

or

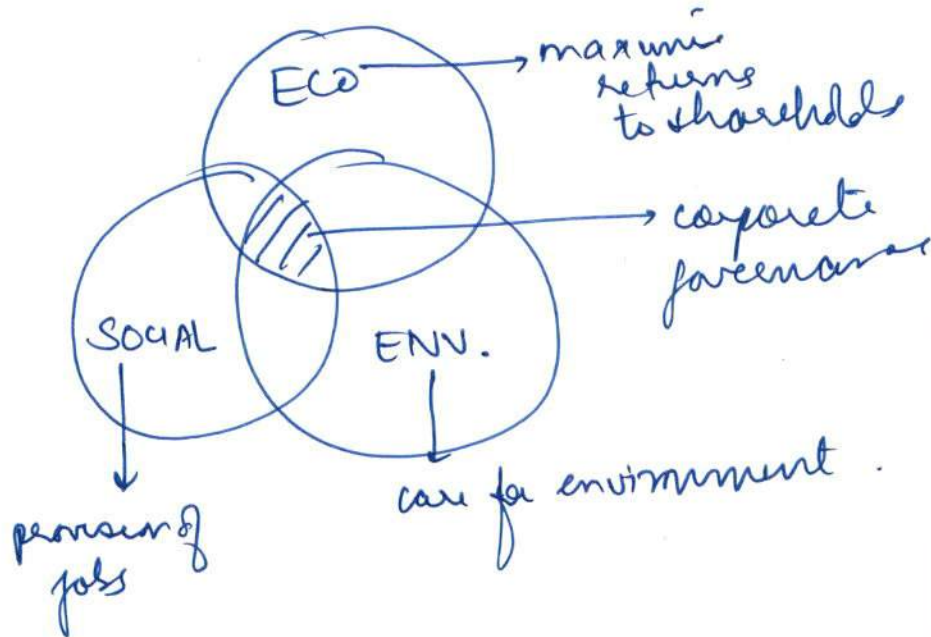
meeting
the social
environmental
and other
broad
imperatives

(b) The interests of different
stakeholders can be balanced
through the approach of
Corporate governance -

balancing the social, economic
and environmental imperatives
of the company together.

How it can be balanced :

Corporate governance is a
long term approach - it might



lead to short term losses but reap dividends in the long run. If the company dislocates, then also it has to bear huge costs and soon even in less developed place, the environmental regulations might get strengthened. So the company should do cost benefit analysis and try to improve its internal competitiveness.

to reduce cost by focussing
on the TRIPPLE BOTTOM

LINE APPROACH - focus on recycling,
decline in packaging, collection
of spare equipments, introduction
of productivity linked benefits
for wages, improving the
assembly line. Even if it
shifts position, the environmental
and labour costs would rise
instantly, so it should also
think of ways of reducing
cost by adopting other long
term sustainable measures

13. You are posted as a District Education Officer (DEO) in a Maoist affected district. You have been specifically given the responsibility to work on the literacy mission. After reading the education reports and doing field visits, you find that the number of out of school children has increased drastically and the motivation among students and teachers is also low. While certain basic infrastructure is already in place, the major hurdle in attracting students to these schools include the attitude of inhabitants towards education and the security risks involved in sending children to schools.

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

- (a) Analyse the reasons behind such an attitude. 20
(b) As a DEO, what are the steps that you would take in order to increase the school attendance and change the prevalent attitude of inhabitants towards education?

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?

13. (a) The problem identified is
① motivation low among teachers, students and parents
② out of school children increasing

REASONS

- ① security of the children

- ② Law of Maoists that sending children might lead to backlash
- ③ Do not understand the value of education and positive change it can bring in life
- ④ Lack of employment opportunities
- ⑤ Interference to tribal culture

(16) Maoists is an extremist ideology where tribals have resorted to the barrel of gun to get socio-economic justice.
My approach in the district would include both hard and soft measures aiming to assure the tribals that the state and administration cares for their benefit/welfare and hard approach to counter the security threat.

Approach

1. Talk to the tribals and their families regarding the concerns they have in sending students: value of empathy, compassion and emotional intelligence important to understand reasons and assure them.
2. By taking the tribals on board, I would assure that the security of the children would be of utmost priority. Security can be deployed on the routes from tribal huts to school, around the school premises. Also cooperation from willing parents can be solicited.
3. Analyse reasons behind poor motivation of teachers. Focus on their security, providing

incentives for their performance improvement and communicate and motivate regarding the societal importance of their job.

4. Adequate teacher training can be provided to sensitise them to design their teaching methodology as per the needs of the tribal culture.

3. Involvement of ~~po~~ tribal parents in the education process:

→ Telling them the value of education by showing videos, workshops and various opportunities available.

→ Even evening schools for tribal elders can be opened to reduce their resistance to education.

> Few incentives can also be arranged - monetary or non monetary (BRAZIL BOLSA FAMILIA MODEL) to ensure attendance of students maintain

therefore through a multipronged approach - by understanding the tribal concerns, assure them of their speedy ~~ad~~ redressal and working along with them (co-governance) to reduce their anxieties regarding the administration.

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:

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(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?

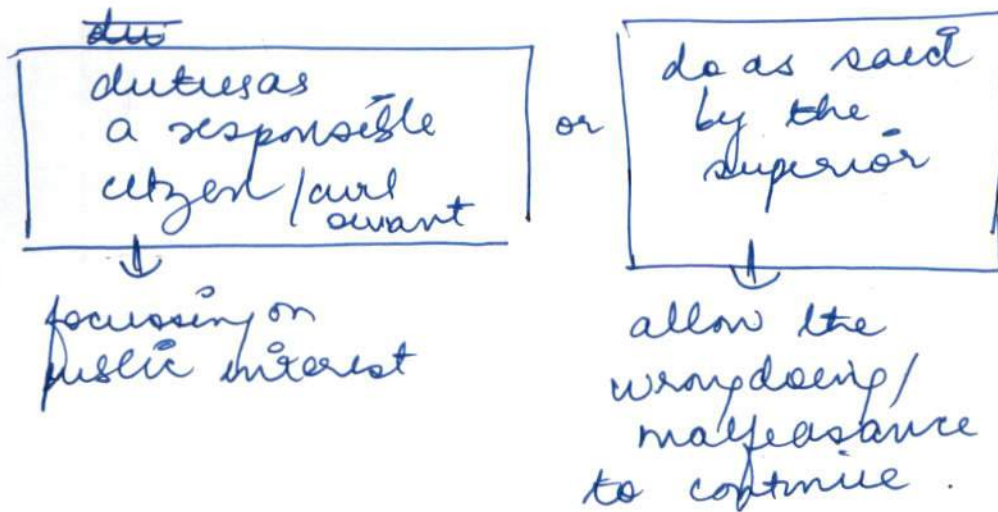
(c) यदि आप प्रदीप के स्थान पर होते, आपके द्वारा चुनी जाने वाली कार्यवाही क्या होती? गुणों-अवगुणों की पहचान कीजिए, यदि कोई हो।

ques 14

(a) Internal dissonance is -

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ethical dilemma :



(4) On following basis, Pradeep's decision to stay silent can be justified

- protection of career prospects
- outside his work profile - not under his jurisdiction
- order of the superior
- political neutrality and anonymity - if the minister of the department approves for fund diversion, then he has no role.

However,
it is a short sighted view, his
ultimate allegiance lies towards
the constitution and the
promise of the welfare of citizens.
Both as a responsible citizen and
a conscientious civil servant,
he would fail by staying
quiet.

- (c) This is a typical example of
corruption, malfeasance and
misuse of funds which does
not just mean defrauding
the public but also victimises
the most vulnerable and weak-
SC/STs.

I would not stay quiet and
try to reach out to more
and more people, higher up
the hierarchy. I would inform

about this matter to the other senior central ministers and other higher bureaucrats. This I should do with full courage and fortitude as there might be personal repercussions if vested interests are strong.

Merits

- fulfill my responsibility as legal citizen and civil servant
- cognitive satisfaction
- proof of my courage.

Demerits

- personal repercussions transfer, victimisation
- No change in status quo if vested interest strong
- my future career prospects can be jeopardised

There are innumerable examples of civil servants like Durga Shakti

Ashok Khemka who have withstood pressure and focussed on larger public good.

If internal mechanisms don't work, I would not fear going out in the public to expose the corruption and leakage. By this, I would ensure fulfilling my legal, moral and social responsibility.