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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	30973
Center	DELHI	Date	14/10/17

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 means the attitude in the society that men are above women. patriarchy manifests as social, economic and political patriarchy. ~~Social~~ Gender inequality is also a manifestation of patriarchy.

The seeds of patriarchy and gender inequality are sown at home—

- ① Education tools like textbook show women working at home, men going to office, forming attitude that earning members are always males, and homemaking is a smaller job.
- ② more resources like good food, money are spent on boys than on girls. which forms an attitude that boys are more important.
- ③ want of a male child, killing female foetus convinces young

minds that girls are unwanted.

- ② Dowry deaths and domestic violence create an atmosphere of fear and anxiety in minds of girls, and makes young boys feel that this is correct.

All the above instances entrench the value of patriarchy and gender inequality.

Ethical framework to systematically deal with it:

- ① Gender neutral education must be there,
- ② Role models of both male and female genders should be highlighted
- ③ Strict implementation of PCPNDT Act,
- ④ Celebration of girl child, as is our tradition of calling a woman as 'Devi'
- ⑤ Equal opportunities to all the children of the house.

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।

In India people take up law in their own hands rather putting their faith in law because.

- ① Lacksadaical attitude of the police in writing an FIR or taking report.
- ② Harassment of the process of seeking justice through judiciary.
- ③ Delay in getting justice.
- ④ The feeling of justice is not there if the judiciary takes long or delivers a smaller punishment as per the law.
- ⑤ Taking law in one's own hands gives instant sense of justice.
- ⑥ Lack of laws on many issues for example cyber crimes, cyber fraud.
- ⑦ Lack of avenues of grievance redressal.

In India, therefore many a times the mob becomes agitated and tries to exact justice. The ways to deal with the mob justice are as follows:

- ① Creating more avenues of grievance redressal, making the police more responsive, empathetic, compassionate
- ② Empowering the judiciary, with more judges, increased infrastructure so that people's faith in judiciary increases.

Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism like Lok Adalats can play a vital role.

- ③ Making the laws certain and strict. It is not strictness of the law, but certainty of the law that creates a deterrence.
- ④ Persuading people not to take laws in their hand. Installing CCTVs at public places. And dealing people engaged in mob violence strictly.

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.

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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 means the rule 'of the people, for the people, by the people'. The government that is chosen by the people must be a welfare government that intervenes for the society's well-being.

The government in a democracy although chosen by a majority, but it must not be allowing the majority to become majoritarian.

The government must make strict laws so that all sections of the society feel protected and they flourish. The government must give special provisions to those who are backward and must be allowed to come at par with the larger society. The deterrence of law ~~and~~ ~~the enabling~~ for the wrong deeds and enabling laws for the right

deeds must be the character of a democratic government. If it is not done then it becomes Hobbes's 'State of Nature', where stronger will decimate weaker.

Indian constitution provides the above features of allowing the citizen and state to do good by Articles 14, 15, 16 and by Directive Principles of State policy. At the same time it asks the state to make laws like Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, to make it difficult for the wrong doers.

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.

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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?

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?

Nuclear weapons are weapons of mass destruction, which have shown their devastating potential in Second World War.

~~But~~ the argument that nuclear weapons have acted as a deterrent ^{have been given} ~~seems right~~ in the light of the following facts:

- ① No nuclear war has taken place since WW-II.
- ② Countries with nuclear arms expect other nuclear countries to maintain peace.

But it is ethically wrong to keep nuclear weapon only for a matter of deterrence because:

1. The smaller nuclear weapons are highly deadly, and they can be used as a mark of aggression.
2. The rogue state like North Korea have got their hands on nuclear weapon terrorising the whole world. Nuclear deterrence has failed in this case.
3. The matter of deterrence is only upto the limit of self defence. What if another country acts aggressively in the shadow of nuclear weapons eg Pakistan sending terrorists in India.
4. Blind arms race for nuclear weapons has pushed world's priorities away from issues of hunger, diseases and environment. This way forward can be only complete nuclear disarmament as Kant's 'categorical imperative' would suggest. Otherwise one country with nuclear weapon shall be terrorising all others with this power.

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 is defined as the management, generation and distribution of resources by a person in public office. He has the sanction of the state. He plays the role of an enabler for the purpose of service delivery and citizen welfare.

Leadership means providing unbiased, impartial, neutral, inspired guidance to the masses in pursuit of a noble goal. It can be from a public servant or a common citizen eg Ashok Khemka, E. Sreedharan are leaders as well as administrators. While Gandhiji was a leader.

An effective leader is neutral, objective, impartial, compassionate,

empathetic and honest. He will have farsightedness and ability to plan. He will have people's acceptance and their faith.

Leadership qualities are important for public service in a bureaucrat setup because of the following reasons:

- (1) Diversity: So many kinds of people are associated and want the public services. A leader shall have to listen to their grievances. So empathetic and compassionate.
eg. District collector
- (2) Resources: Sometimes resources are not there, so he will need to inspire people to rally around administration.
eg. National Disaster Relief officers.
- (3) Public Participation: He has to inspire people for their participation in the government programmes.
eg. Aare It up Campaign, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan.

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 means understanding one's own emotions, emotions of others and a way to control one's way to emotions and use it in a positive manner.

Emotional Intelligence helps a civil servant to take decisions based on humane aspects of the problems. It is important aspect of governance as can be seen by 2nd ARC's report. that adds the attitudes of compassion, empathy and sympathy is cardinal values of civil servants.

Emotional Intelligence contributes to the efficacy in the following manner;

- (1) It helps to design policies that understands the grassroots

level problems of the citizens.
eg. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan although
has brought students to the
schools, it is not able to increase
their learning outcome. So better
teachers, infrastructure and relevant
content in native language can
be added in the policy with help
of E.I.

② Implementation of certain
policies are lacking due to
cultural societal taboos
eg. Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan,
inspite of making toilets, people
are not using them because of
the concept of purity and pollution
casteism.
So, ad campaign like 'Darwaza
Band', ^{Vidya Balan} ~~Vidya Balan~~ campaign appealing
to people's dignity, has helped
make more people use toilets.

③ ~~some~~ Instances of dismantling
caste sensitivities eg. A DM
of Gopalganj, Bihar ate lunch
with all the important people of
the village of the food cooked
by Dalit chef.

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।

Mechanisms that promote accountability:

- (1) Social audit.
- (2) Citizen Charter
- (3) RTI.
- (4) Citizen's Report Card
- (5) Mohalla Sabhas
- (6) Tahsil, Zila Siwas.
- (7) CPGRAM
- (8) My Gov. In.
- (9) 360 Review

Ensuring accountability is not a simple task in government service because of following reasons

- ① Opaqueness in the working procedure
- ② Unctear laws
- ③ Closed door policy and power Distance.

- ④ RTI is a toothless act, with only knowledge nothing can be done much.
- ⑤ Whistleblowers Protection Act, is diluted and provides less protection to whistleblowers.
- ⑥ NO Lokpal has been appointed. State Lokayuktas are mostly political postings.
- ⑦ Long judicial procedure.

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) "किमी राष्ट्र की महानता और उसकी नैतिक प्रगति का मूल्यांकन पशुओं के प्रित किए जाने वाले व्यवहार से किया जा सकता है।"

"The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated". It was said by

Sandhiya.

He held the lives of animals also at the highest level, as according to him they are weak and cannot defend against themselves against human beings.

Also, if a nation protects its animals also, it will hold its poor, down trodden citizen in high esteem and shall ensure their food, shelter and minimum human rights - social, cultural, economic and political.

Taking a cue from this thinking our constitution has

upheld this value in form of
fundamental duty and DPSP.
Even internationally biodiversity
has been identified as a
resource as in Nagoya Proto-
and Cartagena Protocol and
Convention for Bio Diversity.

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

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

Prejudices means that some ~~value~~ ^{value} ~~something~~ that a person has for someone else, before hand.

It is irrational to use prejudice for making an argument because they may be wrong. Until and unless they are dispelled, a sane, rational argument or reason cannot be given.

eg. If it is prejudice against a community that they are of violent nature, it will be a foolish argument. It will be done away if the religious scriptures of that community are read and understood that all religions teach love, peace, harmony and prejudice against the same cannot bring any same thoughts in respect to them.

6. Ensuring that government decisions are not influenced by public officials' private interests is a growing concern. Discuss in the context of India. Also enumerate the core principles reflected by OECD guidelines for managing conflict of interest in the public sector. **10**

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।

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?

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.

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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।

9. As the administrator in-charge of your area, you are witness to the widespread food wastage in lavish parties as well as in restaurants and eateries, on one hand and people starving due to inability to ensure one square-meal a day, on the other. Realizing that it is not the scarcity of resources, but the habit of people that is causing paucity in availability of food, you decide that certain measures are needed to be taken in order to deal with the issue of starvation at the grassroot level. **20**

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

- Identify the ethical issues involved in this case.
- What measures would you take to deal with wastage of food in your area?
- What explains this co-existence of affluence and hunger in developing countries like India?

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:

- इस प्रकरण में समाविष्ट नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- अपने क्षेत्र में भोजन के अपव्यय से निपटने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?
- भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में प्रचुरता और भूख का सह-अस्तित्व किस बात की व्याख्या करता है?

Facts of the case: Widespread wastage of food is taking place, while many people are without any avenue of food and water.

(a) Ethical Issues involved:

- Wastage of food is happening while many people go hungry.
- People are not using the food

resources judiciously, while spending their wealth on food lavishly. This is causing food shortage for lower strata of our society.

(B) As the citizen of the country, all of the people are responsible for dispelling the widespread inequality in society.

(b) Steps that will be taken up by me:

(1) Appealing to the civic sense of the citizens to use only that much food that is needed. I shall try to persuade by invoking their empathy, compassion and sense of duty towards society to reduce the wastage of food.

(2) Shall make a ~~set~~ food bank wherein the canteens, restaurants

can deposit their unused food so that it can be used by poor, hungry people.

Similar projects have been successful in Mumbai (Roti Bank), Kozhikode (Operation Sulemani)

③ I shall ask the citizens to come forward to fight hunger, and shall issue coupons to buy food. The people can buy these coupons and distribute among the needy. Their sense of compassion shall come in handy.

④ I shall impose order the restaurants to charge extra from those customers that leave food in their plates, without eating. This will change people's attitude of wasting.

⑤ I shall make scope for all the poor, hungry people of the city in some scheme of job training, skill development, so that they are not dependent on people's mercy.

(1) The co-existence of hunger and affluence in the country has been because of unequal distribution of wealth. There are many reasons for the same:

- ① People's reluctance to pay taxes.
- ② Lack of compliance to the law, and wealth earned due to corruption.

People's attitude towards charity and donation has been poor, although India is rising in this respect.

Poverty, as a social issue has its roots in lack of proper distribution of resources. Need is for the state to intervene, and help those at the bottom of the ladder to come up by giving them proper education, health, skill, citizen's participation in this mission is warranted as it is our duty as per the Directive

Principles of the constitution -

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?

(a) challenges faced by the PVTGs due to Globalisation:

- (1) Drastic reduction of population because of loss of habitats of their pristine forests. These forests are been cleared to make projects like dams, industry, mines. The PVTGs are migrating leading to loss of their culture and kinship ties.*

(2) Tourism is disturbing their habitats and giving them

diseases that they are not prepared for medically. eg Tourist contact has given smallpox to some tribals who had endemic of smallpox.

- ③ The liquor given by tourists is too heavy and intoxicating for the PTGs.
- ④ Globalisation development has caused the loss of many primitive languages, ancient Gods, and traditions.
- ⑤ These PTGs are dependent on their 'Jal - Jungle - Zamkeen' for survival. Globalisation has caused water pollution (due to industries, mining), clearing of forests, taking away of land because of flooding by dams, mining. So, these tribals are not getting their traditional food and ~~water~~ are turning towards cities. Their morbidity is increasing as they live in ghettos.
- ⑥ Tribal women are sexually exploited, and they catch HIV.
- ⑦ Without any tribals, the sacred Grooves are also getting destroyed.

(b) If I am the ^{development} officer, my priorities will be as follows:

(1) Protection of natural habitats of these PTGs. This will ensure their kinship, culture, traditions will be protected and their migration will stop.

(2) I shall write to the Government regarding the status of these PTGs with the latest census data showing their vulnerability, and shall ask them to remove all the projects from the core forest areas where these tribes live.

(3) To ensure their health and nutrition, I shall call an expert Anthropologist who can

talk to them, along with a medical team. I shall make contact with the tribal headman and ask him to get his people medically checked. If there are any healers among the tribe, I shall seek their services through the Anthropologists, as the tribal people will trust their healer ~~and~~ more. I shall persuade them to use medicines that doctors bring, for acute diseases like Smallpox.

④ strict control over tourist contact and photography, so as to not hurt the tourists but not to damage the ^{prigs} ~~habitat~~ habitat and culture.

⑤ Implementation of the Forest Rights Act-2006, and National Food Security Act.

⑥

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 जर्नालिज्म) 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 ध्वेयों 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।

- (a) The ethical issues that involves in undercover journalism:
- (1) They infringe upon privacy of individuals.
 - (2) The reports that come out may be half truth, maligning etc.

image of a person in the media

(3) If a person is named in a journalist's report for sensation-lism, then the ~~proof~~ of burden of proving it wrong rests on that person.

(4) The ethos of journalism like objectivity, impartiality, are compromised.

(5) But, people's right to know something in which larger public good is involved must be also upheld, ~~but~~ vis-a-vis Right to privacy of an individuals.

(6) Undercover journalism is a tool in the hands of the journalists for those cases where the normal means like interviewing, observation, RTI etc fail. In this scenario undercover journalism

without compromising on privacy of the individuals can carry out its job.

In recent times great many scams like the Panama Papers leak was exposed because of the undercover journalism.

But, many media houses use undercover journalism to create sensationalism for economic interests.

Need is to reconcile the economic interests, people's right to know, and people's right to privacy and carry out undercover journalism with under the supervision of an In-house Ombudsman. He can be a senior journalist, expert in these matter. The journalism ethos of truth, integrity, transparency must be upheld and undercover journalism must be carried out keeping in public interest in the mind.

12. You are the chief executive of ABC Ltd., an automotive component manufacturing company. Until recently, all of your production plants were located in City X. However, the cost of production has risen, causing profits to decline. A number of factors have led to an increase in the production costs. First, the union representing the workers in your plant waged a successful strike resulting in increased salary and benefits. A second factor has been imposition of stringent environmental regulations. Shareholders are concerned about the declining fortunes of the company. Many of the competitors have moved their operations to less-developed cities, where the operating costs are less than in City X. ABC Ltd. is a major employer in the city where it is located, and you know that a plant closure will cause economic dislocation in the city.

20

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the ethical issues involved in this case?
(b) How can the interests of different stakeholders be reconciled in this case?

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 in the case:

- (1) Worker's dissatisfaction vs economic viability of operation
- (2) Environmental regulations in the city vs viability of shifting to a lesser stringent atmosphere.
- (3) corporate's ^{social} responsibility vs corporate's financial health.
- (4) Competition from other corporates vs Economic location of this city & Responsibility towards the shareholders.

(b) The different stakeholders in this case are:

- (i) I as CEO of ABC Ltd.
- (ii) workers of the company ABC.
- (iii) People of city ABC.
- (iv) Shareholders of ABC.

Case facts:

If the workers continue with their frequent strikes, then I shall have to think of dislocation. Also, environmental laws are

stringent, causing difficult business atmosphere, and competition from the competitors.

I have a responsibility towards the people of the city as a corporate responsibility, but also towards the shareholders of the company.

I shall take the following steps:

- ① I shall ask the workers regarding their grievances, and try to sort them out. As the salary and benefits have already increased, I shall expect them to work more. I shall persuade them to understand that falling share prices, and competition could take away our market. I shall appeal to their loyalty and faithfulness to the company to help me in the hour of crisis.

② I shall upgrade my Environmental compliance to the levels asked by law. I shall provision this with Carbon Tax, better technology, smart grid, carbon neutral fuel.

I shall market my product with the same tagline of being 'the environment friendly cars'.

I understand that going to some other city will cost a lot more than upgradation. Also, day to day cost of electricity, transport, inventory will also increase.

③ I shall appeal to the investors for their confidence in the company. I shall hold an all investor meet and ~~ask~~ shall make them aware of the company's efforts. I shall make them feel proud about the environment friendly technology we are employing. And request for their support to make the company a 'Carbon Neutral Car' producer.

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। जहाँ 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?

- (a) The major reasons for such an attitude:
- (i) Insecurity: Being a Maoist area, parents are afraid to send their children for the fear of being abducted or killed by Maoists.
- (ii) Usefulness of Education: The language and content of education fails to attract the students.

The education imparted does not help those poor children in their agriculture or agro-forestry, fishing. So, their parents are also apathetic towards sending their children to school.

(3) School being a state symbol is always under the radar of Maoists and the villagers know this. Although they would want their children to study, but fear that Maoists might bomb the schools.

(4) Absence of teachers also causes low attendance of students. Teachers are missing because of low permanent postings and fear of life. Lower salary, and unavailability of residence is another reason.

(b) Steps that I shall take as
District Education officer:

(1) Security: I shall request the
administration to improve the
security of the schools. I shall
arrange for bus service, along-
with security personnels from
major pick up points, for the
students and teachers. This will
dispel the fear.

(2) Education content & relevance:

I shall write to the state edu-
cation department to improve
the content as per local language,
traditions, culture and local heroes.
This will form an attitude towards
the education among students,
when they can use the same
knowledge at home regarding
farming, fowling, agroforestry etc.

(3) Hostels: I can make hostels
in the district and one hostel
among many villages, where

sports and studies are done together, this will attract many students, and they can also become future athletes. At the rural level, the students shall also aspire to go to these hostels.

(4) Strict implementation of midday meal.

(5) Sending local people, who have some education to city to get training as teachers and employing them as teachers.

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।

Q) Mr. Pradeep faces the moral dilemma of disobeying his seniors versus dereliction of his duty as a civil servant.

As a civil servant his job is to uphold the public welfare at all costs. When he comes to know about diversion of funds and learns about the tacit approval by the top brass, he has a moral, legal obligation to report it to higher authorities, Finance Minister or even Prime Minister. But he decides to keep shut on his seniors' advice, ~~at~~ he although was in a dilemma whether to report it or obey the order.

⑤ His decision can only be justified on the basis of his personal well-being. If he did not keep shut, he may have been transferred or sacked. But the question of morality will

honest him and create a dissonance in him because of his dereliction of his duty as a civil servant, as a citizen of the country.

(2)

(2) If I would have been in place of Pradeep, I would have taken the following steps:

(1) I would have reported it to finance minister.

Merit: He would have recognised the injustice and would have reprimanded the concerned officers, to put the funds in place.

Demerit: It would turn out eventually my deed. And I would be sacked or transferred.

(2) I would blow the whistle on it.
Merit: It will bring larger
public's notice towards this issue
and may set a course correction.

Demerit: It may bring disrepute to
the Government, as being against the
interest of SC/ST.

I shall bring the
notice of Finance Minister to the
issue. Even after that if he does
not do anything, then I shall
approach the Prime Minister.

The welfare of the
backward classes are our state's
constitutional duty and it must
be done in letter and spirit. I
being a Government servant and
a civil servant have to abide by
constitutional values and do the
best to uphold the principles of
'Affirmative Action' of Art 14, 15,
16 of our constitution.

