



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

Name of Candidate	ATIRAG CHAPLOT		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	53666
Center	ONLINE	Date	08/10/2017

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।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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 बढ़ते वाली आवृत्ति के रूप में प्रकट होते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारतीय समाज में पितृसत्ता के मुद्दे का व्यवस्थित समाधान करने हेतु नैतिक ढांचे का सुझाव दीजिए।

Family is the immediate environment of the first school of learning for an individual. It is by observing & reinforcement of family values that initial attitudes & cognitive framework of an individual is formed.

Our family environment enables as well as ~~abates~~ the ~~to~~ mindset of patriarchy as well as gender inequality in following ways:-

- i) Differential attitude towards male & female child enforces status of inferiority in girls.
- ii) forcing girls to learn household task at early age which would enable her to be a good wife
- iii) No or low investment in girl child's education as they are considered as burden & not assets.
- iv) Attitude of elders towards elderly women
- v) Expectancy to follow husband's orders at all times.

This mindset has been historically & culturally deep rooted in Indian society, solution for

which lies in changing societal values & mindsets, government, NGOs, private players, educated citizens, should come together to create an enabling framework ~~that~~ viz-

- i) Programmes like 'Beti Bachao & Beti Padhao' ^{can} be promoted for gender awareness.
- ii) Incentives like chankarni yojna & suranya samridhi yojna.
- iii) changes in educational framework to include gender awareness topics.
- iv) promoting women employment, entrepreneurship leadership.
- v) Passing pending bills in parliament which would 33% quota for women parliamentarians & legislatures
- vi) Promotion of female role models in all spheres of lives.

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 व्यापक समस्या का समाधान करने के उपायों की चर्चा कीजिए।

The phenomenon in which people take law into their own hands rather than following due process of law is called vigilantism. This has been seen as a menace which threatens the socio-cultural, ~~comm~~ secular & democratic, rights based fabric of our country.

Some prevailing causes for above can be highlighted as-

- i) Lack of trust in law & order machinery of state
- ii) Inefficient judicial system which promotes delays & often perpetrators go unpunished.
- iii) "Mob has no mind, only emotions". Mob has no face & hence a lack of fear of consequences ^{to tackle issue}
- iv) Lack of political will & sometimes passive support by large groups to the cause e.g. Cow vigilantism, killing of Dalits.

Above menace should be tackled from using various tools & methods as -

- i) ~~Re~~ making law & order machinery prompt, free of corruption
- ii) overhaul of Judicial system to avoid delays & prompt redressals
- iii) Awareness among citizens to desist from violence & respect state machinery.
- iv) state level helpline to report cases so that response can be ~~gt~~ proper action can be taken as soon as possible.
- v) Identifying & going after perpetrators individually would create mass deterrence.

Thus by only making the hands of state machinery & judiciary stronger & public more aware & literate, this issue can be aptly tackled.

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

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

Government should promote such governance under which people with noble causes & genuine will to help feel empowered & easier to do so & persons with ill intentions face deterrence against doing evil practices.

Unfortunately, this hasn't been the case & in the recent years we have seen quite the opposite of above happening such as

- i) Lack of good samaritans to help people in case of road accidents
- ii) Unreasonable restrictions on NGOs & charities
- iii) Promotion of vigilantism in various forms
- iv) Wilful defaults by some individuals & corporates which affects common taxpayers

Government's aim should be contain above practices & promote good behaviours by taking effective steps as -

P.T.O.

i) effective legislations & executive actions which promote good noble causes while keeping nation's interest in mind & deter persons with ill-intentions

ii) Incentives & awards to citizens who promote good & prevent bad ~~events~~ causes.

iii) Partnerships with NGOs & private players which help India to be the country we aspire to see.

iv) forums to engage civil society in policy making & taking feedback over govt. policies.

Thus, a judicious mix of actions will help in promoting good behaviour of society at large. & ~~for~~

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 was a proponent of absolute freedom of thought & expression.

Freedom of thought & expression was to be unconditional & extended to all members of society including minorities. He even agreed on expression of false/unproductive opinion as according to him, this would give the public chance to counter the opinion & clearer picture of truth & the opinion holder the chance to change the opinion. It helps in growth & self realization too.

~~been~~ According to him representative democracy was not the best but the other modes of governance viz. monarchy, oligarchy etc. were far worse & upheld 2 objectives

- give opportunity of those governed a chance to elect who would rule them

and
not
with
4

- 9
- ii) Avoid chaos & chances of anarchy
 - iii) utilitarian motive can be better served through debates & opinions rather than unchecked legislations

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

युद्ध 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?

Post second world war era saw massive arms races among capitalist (led by USA) block & Communist (led by Soviet Union) blocs which included unchecked production of nuclear weapons. The argument was not of offensive capabilities but to acquire a deterrence created by principle of "mutually assured destruction (MAD)". Any nuclear attack would be responded by equivalent or harsher nuclear attack thus ensuring destruction of all belligerent countries.

But, None could foresee the dangers of such policy & unchecked proliferation have generated potential scenarios in which such weapons can land in hands of rogue states / or terrorist groups.

ethically correct

• It is appreciable if countries don't indulge in ~~use~~ arms ~~rather~~ race rather uphold principle of 'credible minimum deterrence' to check aggression of any belligerent foreign power

• Any rules & policies on nuclear weapon prohibition & destruction should apply to all countries in equal manner rather than nuclear weapons remaining concentrated in hands of fewer countries.

• In times of peace & ~~the~~ views of human progress, it is ethically advisable to create a global nuclear body which would hold nuclear weapons assets of all countries, reduce them to a 'lower level', & make individual countries & innocent citizens free from their impact as they would have to bear brunt of actions of ~~the~~ rulers.

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 involves taking decisions backed by rules & authority to manage the affairs of an org. group/enterprise/state.

In comparison, leadership involves process of influencing behaviour of others to bind them towards common goal & inspire them to take necessary action to achieve it

Administration

Formal

based on rules & laws

meritocratic character

method of working is taking decision & enforcing it

Leadership

Largely Informal

based on personal charisma of leader

populist character

method- inspiring others to move towards a shared vision.

Lead The importance of leadership in ensuring effective public service delivery even in

~~public~~ ~~bureaucratic~~ setup cannot
be understated as -

- i) Leadership helps building a shared vision
 & thus gives common goals to strive for.
- ii) Effective leadership enables cultivation
 of self-motivation which is the biggest
 driver of efforts in officials
- iii) An effective leader knows the environ-
 -ent & which policies (carrot vs stick)
 would be necessary to make officials
 perform
- iv) Leadership also inspires active citizen
 involvement in government targets &
 processes which helps in strengthening
 feedback mechanism & overall service
 delivery.

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 बुद्धि की जा सकती है?

Emotional intelligence [EI] means to be aware of emotive states of oneself as well as emotions of others during a situation. EI also involves effectively managing those emotions to generate the best possible outcome.

Emotional Intelligence contributes to efficacy of civil services in following manner.

- i) Awareness of emotions & management of emotions help in elimination of personal bias in a situations
- ii) greater interpersonal skills
- iii) objective & holistic view of the situation
- iv) As civil services involve engagement with public on daily basis, EI can help understand views & opinions of public in better manner
- v) Greater focus & dedication to service
- vi) Greater self-motivation for serving public

civil servants can ~~cultivate~~ enhance their emotional intelligence in many ways

Such as

- i) Practicing self awareness
- ii) Training under an emotionally intelligent guide
- iii) Reading books & research on EI such as pioneer work by Daniel Goldman.
- iv) Inbibe values of EI in interpersonal & da routine transactions.

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 वर्त्ता कीजिए कि सरकारी सेवा में कार्य-निष्पादन की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना सरल कार्य क्यों नहीं है।

Some mechanisms that promote accountability of public officials in discharging their functions & responsibilities are

- Right to Information Act
- Code of Ethics
- Anti-corruption laws
- Benami transaction laws
- Institutional bodies at central vigilance commission
- Lokpal & Lokayuktas at centre & state levels
- CAG Audits / external audits

ensuring the accountability is not a simple task in govt. service as

- i) Article 311 of constitution makes provides virtual immunity to public officials from quick reprimanding action
- ii) nexus between politicians & public officials make the transactions difficult

This needs
Legal Mech.

to be detected.

iii) Inadequate enforcement mechanisms
as & understaffed anti-corruption
institutions

iv) Lack of political will to pass stringent
laws & take stringent actions against
culprits

v) Inadequate government protection to whistle-
blowers as evidenced in recent cases
of Vyapam scam related deaths.

vi) Overall unhealthy work culture of
bureaucracy which promotes ~~corrupt~~ callous
behaviour & shield each other from
inquiries & actions.

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.

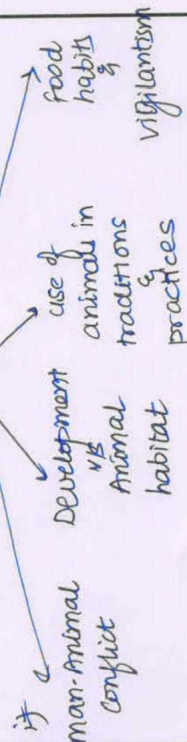
(a) "The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated." 10

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।"

Mahatma Gandhi had quoted the above Statement, his view was that ^{as} animals can't stand up for themselves but are irreplaceable part of nature, greatness of nation can be judged by what value it provides to lives of animals & their significance, ~~not impact~~ in society.

In present context, the statement encompasses many spheres such as



i) man-animal conflict - Increased cases of poaching & hunting & inability to transgress areas of each other

ii) Pursuing economic development at the cost of natural habitat of animals e.g. submerging Panna tiger reserve for interlinking Ken & Betwa.

iii) Practices like Jallikattu & Kambala where bulls are used for play & entertainment purposes in the name of ancient culture. (also ~~bull~~ bull fighting in Spain)

~~Thus~~ Thus, we have to ensure that we maintain a dignified place of animals in their natural environment & don't encroach upon their natural rights & habitats.

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

10

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

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 क्षेत्र में हितों के टकराव का प्रबंधन करने हेतु OECD के दिशानिर्देशों द्वारा परिलक्षित मूल सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Integrity is one of the prime values which a public official must uphold during discharge of duties. A public official must ensure that there does not arise a situation in which a conflict arises between his public interest in public duty & a private interest. If such a conflict of interest arises, he should secure himself from such situation.

In India it has been observed in many cases

- i) Awarding govt. contract to beneficiary who is directly indirectly related to official
- ii) ~~Abetting punishment~~ favouring particular person/party to gain political patronage for promotions/transfer.

OECD guidelines underline basic constructs to follow while formulating public policy programmes to tackle conflict of interests situations: as

- i) Identifying situations that can lead to conflict of interests.
- ii) Formulating disclosure requirements for above situations.
- iii) Provision of sanctions against erring officers.

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?

Nolan Committee has provided 7 principles to be followed in public life viz.

- i) selflessness - g. Not favouring friends/relatives/
personal interest in favour of
general public

- ii) Integrity: e.g. Avoiding situations that can
generate conflicts of interests in
organisation

- iii) openness: e.g. Disclosure of policy & criteria
on the basis of which the
policy decisions are taken

- iv) Honesty: e.g. Disclosure of relationships with
persons before making decisions,
truthfully answering inquiries, request for information

- v) Accountability: e.g. owning up the final responsibility for decisions & answering those decisions

vi) Leadership: e.g. ~~lead~~ providing vision & goal & motivation to subordinates

vii) objectivity: e.g. taking decisions based on merit, free of impartiality & bias.

The above ~~decisions~~ values are expected from public servants as

i) the very nature of the act is 'service to public' & not a job.

ii)

i) Any decision civil servants take impacts society at large & public in general.

ii) There are foundational values without which feeling empathy for marginalised sections is not possible.

iii) Society looks upon the public servants & often adopt values shown by them.

iv) If these values are not adopted by civil servants, creating a robust empathic administration will be difficult in absence of which people's faith in democracy can be shaken.

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।

Terrorism, radicalization, intolerance & persecution have bred war-like situations in various parts of the world eg.

- Rohingya muslims in myanmar fleeing religious persecution
- refugees fleeing from syria due to ISIS & counter-insurgencies
- Afghanistan- war on terror & seizure of territory by taliban
- Libya- unstable government & extremist groups,

Countries are limiting the intake of refugees due to several reasons-

- i) economic costs of feeding them & providing shelter
- ii) Incidence of disease
- iii) threat of loss of jobs to locals
- iv) xenophobia being spread by various groups

Ethical issues involved in such situations are -

- i) Empathy & compassion- we should be able to see plight of others & help in anyways which we can
- ii) Human rights & its violations - Being human beings, refugees enjoy right to live dignified life but war takes away that right
- iii) National Interest- Host countries can't simply allow innumerable refugees ~~to~~ which can create future threats for the nation.
- iv) Ethics in international relations: source country, host country, transit country all have different cultures & ideologies & interests. Idealism or realism dilemma arises sometimes.

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। 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?

a) ethical issues involved in the case

- Compassion towards weaker sections
- Inequality in resource distribution
- empathy
- Judicious & sustainable consumption

b) As mentioned, the source points of such wastages are restaurants & lavish parties, which need to be tapped, here I would frame procedures/rules keeping twin objectives

in mind -

1) Reduction of food waste generation -
making the stakeholders aware about such
unhealthy practice, promoting habits as
'take as much you need'. In case of
excessive wastage, penalties can also be
enforced.

2) collection of idle food -

A single helpline then could be used to
call & inform about food lying idle
which can be collected, centralized &
distributed to those in need.

I can also establish a drop off point where
left over food can be dropped to feed
those people who have otherwise no way
of acquiring such meal.

• Making signposts & promptly displaying them
at party grounds & restaurants

"UTNA HI LO THALI ME"

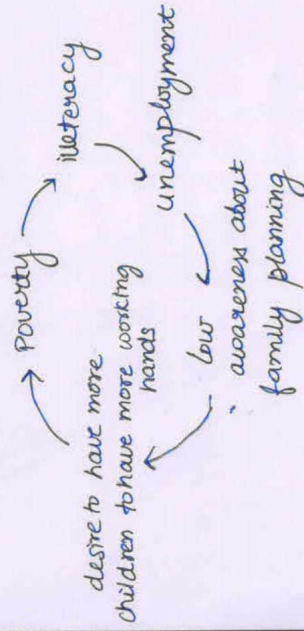
"JHOOTHA NA JAAYE NAALI ME"

• Taking help of volunteers & NGOs in area.

(c) There are multiple reasons for coexistence
of affluence & hunger in India viz.

- i) widespread & growing inequality among classes.
- ii) Poor employment opportunities for margin-
-alized sections

iii) vicious circle of poverty, ~~the~~ ~~it~~



iv) class sensitivity & lack of empathy among higher sections of society.

v) corruption in bureaucracy & public distribution system.

vi) low awareness among marginalized sections about their rights.

A sensitive nation can't overlook ^{conditions of} more than a quarter of population living in poverty. All stakeholders must work together to end or substantially reduce such misery.

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 वंचित 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 प्राथमिकताएँ क्या होंगी?

a) challenges faced by PVTGs due to globalization

- i) Loss of distinct identity due to cultural assimilation & westernization.
- ii) encroachment on their native forests & lands due to developmental activities.
- iii) unsustainable tourism polluting the land-scapes & spreading diseases.
- iv) loss of forests mean loss of traditional livelihoods & source
- v) ~~sentinelese~~ Sentinelese are the most isolated ~~gro~~ tribal groups, psychological threat felt ~~na~~ upon external contact can cause adverse

Impact on their mental health.

vi) Globalisation has particularly proved adverse for Onge, Jarawas & Andamanese (other tribes of andmans) who have lost independent mode of living & are now dependent on government for survival.

vii) There is a growing threat to their customs language & habits due to influx of tourists & predominance of english in governance & tourism.

viii) Greater contact with exotic populations can increase the risk of fatal diseases for a community that has been isolated for 60000 years.

- b) If I was a development officer in the areas my ~~immediate~~ steps will be-
- i) Prohibit tourism in their native protected forests
 - ii) Provision of better healthcare especially for pregnant women so that fertility quotient can be raised to replacement level. i.e. 2-1.

iii) Ensure implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 in full letter & spirit.

iv) Drawing up a long term plan with involvement of community elders so that their development & assimilation is possible without loss of their distinct cultural practices & language.

v) Making adequate provision for education facilities

vi) taking help from MHRD & other departments to generate their language, for future preservation

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 विवादस्पद 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 तिष्ठपक्ष व व्यापक जानकारी प्रदान करके इन ध्वजों 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) ethical issues in undercover journalism-

1) Threat to right to privacy-

Recent sc judgement has upheld that right to privacy forms part of Art 21 & thus a part of fundamental right of individual.

Undercover journalism undermines this right without the person even knowing it.

ii) This also raises one of the most debated ethical issue. "whether ends justify the means?" The cause of finding truth & bringing it in public light is noble but the way in it is done can't be said to be fully legitimate.

iii) Probity → Public officials & elected representatives are to be held liable for their official acts but the current machinery for enforcing accountability is insufficient to do so.

iv) Truth, Courage & Justice - These form basic ethical values on which other values are also based.

b) However noble the cause, it can't be said that undercover journalism can be always resorted to. This would raise doubts in public minds about efficacy of existing mechanisms like RTI, ACB, POC, Prevention of Corruption Act etc.

The decision of pursuing undercover journalism in any specific case should not be an individual decision. The journalist & his senior authorities should debate & come to conclusion that existing mechanism are insufficient & may as well alert the official representative of any such investigation, which would give him time to destroy relevant evidences & covering up the act.

only after such deliberations, undercover journalism can be resorted to. Journalist should also keep in mind public interest, journalism ethics & not sensetivize the issue.

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 बाहनों 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। शेरधारक, कंपनी के अधिकांश भाग्य को लेकर चिंतित हैं। कई प्रतिस्पर्धियों ने अपना परिचालन कम-विकसित शहरों में स्थानांतरित कर दिया है, जहाँ शहर X की तुलना में परिचालन लागत कम है। ABC लिमिटेड जहाँ अवस्थित है, वहाँ 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 can be listed as follows -

i) Agency - chief executive is appointed with consent of shareholders & has to act for securing their interests & their wealth maximisation as he becomes agent of

the company.

ii) Corporate social responsibility: ABC Limited is a major employer in city X, thus its economic & social fabric depends upon ABC Ltd running its operations efficiently & fulfilling its social responsibilities also. Pursuing ~~business~~ capitalism at the cost of social responsibilities is not advisable.

iii) Responsibility towards company: The competitors have moved to a city with lower operation costs, if they are able to deliver products at lesser price, it would threaten the survival of the entire company as well as jobs of all locals.

iv) Empathy- while securing good margins is the prime objective of CEO he should not also ignore potential impact of his actions on society & environment.

b) Interests of different stakeholders can be reconciled as -

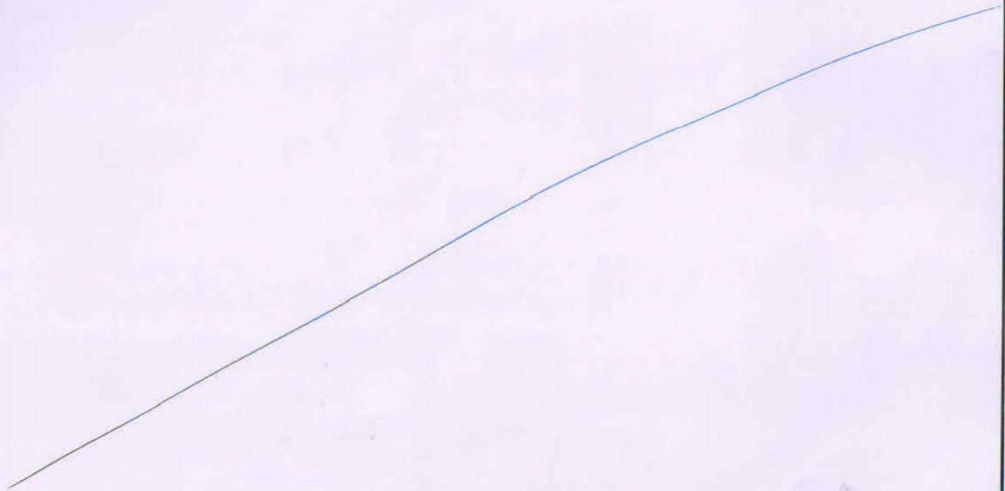
i) Make aware the shareholders about potential disruptions in society & local economy the decision of relocation may cause.

ii) Hold negotiations with union for bargaining about wage levels or raising productivity standards so that the product remains competitive otherwise future retrenchment may be in the line. If possible, ask for delayed implementation of increased salary.

iii) In such a case, state & central government also becomes a stakeholder, he can ask for monetary incentives / tax breaks / policy relaxations as ABC Ltd is large employer & fulfilling all societal & environmental duties & to continue with such large employment would be in govt's interest.

iv) Reach agreements with union about no future strikes, raised productivity levels, increased discipline etc.
negotiations
hence, different agreements needs to be taken up with different stakeholders to arrive

at a decision based on consensus, ~~3~~ willing
participation of all & acceptable to all.



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 में वंचित होने वाले बच्चों (आउट ऑफ़ 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?

a) The reasons behind such attitude can be

- i) As mentioned, there may be security implications to the life of children as well as life of family members & teachers.
ii) Lack of employment opportunities in the region could render the formal education worthless in the minds of parents.

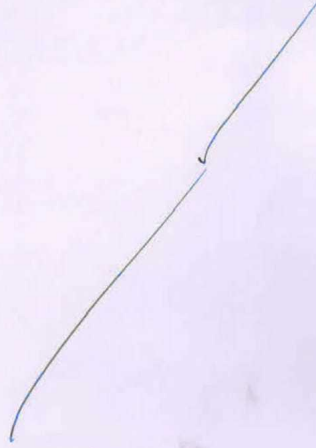
- iii) Sometimes Education is viewed as a tool to brainwash & further government agenda & government positions on various issues.
- iv) Improper designing of course structure makes it less appealing to both teachers as well as students
- v) Location of school might be such that students & teachers might need to travel a long area during which they may be at mercy of motorists.
- vi) Less pay & incentives for teachers as well as risk involved lessens the self motivation in their minds.
- b) For bringing effective change, following steps can be taken -
 - i) Request for greater force protection at school as well as frequented paths.
 - ii) make the course structure interactive & introduce games & meal schemes to motivate children.
 - iii) vocational education also needs to be promoted & prospects of employment need

to be created with adequate support from Government.

iv) Awareness campaigns involving local people on importance of education in a child's life.

v) Greater pay, incentives & security to teachers to ensure their prompt attendance & greater motivation

vi) If benefits of education, viz. greater employment, economic security, development, status are popularized, attitudes of locals can be successfully changed.



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 मीन 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 'हमें अपनी टांग नहीं अडानी' 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।

a) pradeep faces an internal conflict of values & duties as on one hand it is required to follow supervisors orders

denial of which would mean insubordination. The issue is also not within his direct jurisdiction.

on the other hand, it is his duty to observe the values of integrity, honesty & serving public interest as a civil servant & report such wrongdoings to appropriate authority (CVC) which cost public exchequer & public interest.

b) Pradeep may justify his action on the basis that

- i) The issue was outside his jurisdiction
- ii) He had reported to the concerned department initially.
- iii) Supervisor's order to ignore the matter outside of his jurisdictional duties
- iv) Disobeying direct order would put his own job under threat.

c) If I would have been at Pradeep's place, I would have proceeded with attending the concerned authorities about

following options available with me

i) Ignore issue (like pradeep)

Merits

I could have followed my supervisors
Orders

Demerits

My I could have compromised with my
conscience, integrity & honesty.

ii) Alert the authorities -

Merits

- serve the public interest
- observed integrity, honesty & civic duty too.

Demerits

- Insubordination to supervisors order
- pressure from minister & seniors towards my job.

iii) secretly leaking information to press/media

Merits

Demerits

- protect my identity
- served my values & public interest

Demerits

- compromised with value of keeping official information a secret.

I would have preferred option II & alerted appropriate authorities by either direct complaint or filing of RTI.

It is also my duty as a civil servant as well as duty as citizen not to allow such happenings which compromise nation's interest

