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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	21606
Center	ONLINE	Date	14/10/2017

### 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।

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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।

The society is generally marked by a patriarchal mindset and gender inequality in terms of roles played by males and females in the society.

The roots of patriarchy are laid at home itself, for example,

- often there is a difference between how parents treat their sons and daughters. The tendency is to have at least one son and at most one daughter.
- The girls are taught to be submissive and trained to look after domestic chores. While boys are expected to be masculine and look after outside work.

This phenomenon is reflected at the societal level in the form of gender-based discrimination. In general, the

public spaces are reserved for men, while women have to be under constant alert mode, while in public places. There are inherent biases against working women. They are expected to look after domestic sphere, while males are expected to engage in livelihood earning opportunities. This discrimination is also reflected in falling levels of child sex ratio.

~~rather~~ We need the following ethical framework to address this issue -

- (i) Parents should treat their sons and daughters equally.
- (ii) The education should lay emphasis on value of gender equality.
- (iii) There is a need to change the attitude of society towards girls.
- (iv) The achievements and societal contributions of girls should be more highlighted.
- (v) Media and films need to ~~also~~ play a responsible role in not objectifying women.

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।

Often the people tend to take law into their hands, rather than following due process of law. The factors responsible for this tendency are:-

(i) Slow criminal justice system leads to poor credibility in the eyes of public.

(ii) Lack of emotional intelligence among the public leads to great public anger.

(iii) Negative attitude towards the ~~police~~ police.

(iv) Desire to bring instant justice to the victims of crime.

How to address the problem of mob justice

(i) Changing the attitude of the people

towards police and criminal justice system.  
~~They too~~ These institutions need to  
be reformed to create a positive social  
perception.

- (ii) Generating awareness among the people  
about rule of law.
- (iii) Creating the spirit of tolerance  
in the society.
- (iv) Educating the people in emotional  
intelligence to control their anger.

2. (a) In a democracy, the purpose of the government should be to make it easy for people to do good and difficult to do wrong. Comment.

10

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

The fundamental aim of a democratic form of government is to establish justice in the society. The basic tenet of justice is that good behavior should be rewarded and should be ~~easy~~ easy to implement, while that the wrong behaviour should be punished.

For example, it should be easy:-

- For good samaritans to help accident victims
- For whistleblowers to highlight instances of corruption,
- For civil servants, to function ethically, etc.

And it should be difficult :-

- To break laws - there should be strict punishments for it.

- Go Indulge in corruption, etc.

But in practice, we often witness the reverse. For example, often people do not help accident victims due to the fear of legal hassles. The civil servants are not rewarded for their good behaviour. Many high-profile corruption cases go unpunished.

Thus, to realise the true spirit of justice inherent in democracy, it is essential that it is easy for people to do good and difficult to do wrong.

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's idea on freedom of thought and expression is centered on the concept of "harm principle".

He argues that every person should have maximum possible freedom of thought and expression. The only purpose for restricting a person's freedom should be to prevent him/her from doing harm to others. i.e., his freedom should be balanced by the freedom of others, so that there are no chaos in the society.

Despite its weaknesses such as slow decision making, the democracy is the best form of government according to J.S. Mill. The reasons are:-

- (i) It provides adequate freedom of thought and expression to everyone.
- (ii) It provides equal representation and accommodation to all sections of society. Otherwise, some sections may become dissatisfied.
- (iii) It ensures that rule of law prevails in the functioning of the society.
- (iv) It ensures equitable social justice.
- (v) It ensures that government enjoys credibility in the eyes of the public.

3. (a) It is argued by some that nuclear weapons have acted more as a deterrent than leading to war and mass destruction. In this context, discuss whether it is ethically right to possess nuclear weapons to create nuclear deterrence.

10

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

"A nuclear war can never be won".

The purpose of nuclear weapons is not to operate them in the war, as their use will leave no victors. Their sole purpose is to deter others from using ~~to~~ them.

The nuclear weapons have the potential to wipe out life from the earth. So their existence in any form is grossly unethical on part of humanity.

But at the same time, it is not practically possible to ~~comp~~ get rid of them unilaterally because of their purpose. For example, India possesses nuclear weapons as a deterrent.

against nuclear attack by Pakistan or China, or any other country. This is reflected in India's "no first use policy".

In this context, what we need is universal annihilation of nuclear weapons. Unless that is done, it would be inappropriate to term the possession of nuclear weapons as unethical.

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।

~~The~~ The administration is simply the management and enforcement of rules and regulations. It is a mechanical aspect of bureaucracy.

On the other hand, leadership goes one step ahead of administration. A leader is the one who has active and committed followers, rather than just the subordinates.

The characteristic traits of an effective leader include the following

(i) Listening to the emotions of oneself and that of others, while empathising with them.

(ii) Ability to build social capital within and outside his/her organisation.

The leadership holds great importance in ensuring public service delivery in a bureaucratic set up. For example,

- A bureaucrat is supposed to develop relationships with public, his peers, ~~or~~ subordinates as well as his superiors. For that he needs good leadership qualities, viz., high emotional intelligence, trust and respect.

- A ~~to~~ public servant has to show great sympathy to the ~~to~~ public, especially the weaker sections. Again, he/she has to show leadership qualities.

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?

A public servant is ideally a optimum combination of administrator, manager and leader.

He has to have adequate functional knowledge and expertise to be a better administrator of laws, a better manager of public funds and so on.

But at the same time, he has to be a great leader, for which he requires adequate emotional intelligence.

The emotional intelligence is necessary for efficacy of public servant's leadership role. For example, a fundamental aspect of governance is to build

relationships both outside (with public, media, civil society) as well as inside (peers, political executive, subordinates).

These relationships depend on the level of social capital in the government, which in turn depends on the collective level of emotional intelligence in the government. Thus, emotional intelligence significantly contributes to the efficacy of a civil servant.

Thus, civil servants need to enhance their emotional intelligence. This can be done in following ways:-

(i) Mainstreaming emotional intelligence in their training modules.

(ii) Encouraging civil servants to spend minimum time with the people, especially the weaker sections.

This is one of the rationales behind "Bharat Darshan" programme in the training of civil servants.

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 is the hallmark of effective public service delivery. The mechanisms that promote accountability of public officials include the following:

### (i) Internal mechanisms

- Organisational checks
- Institutions such as CVC, Lokpal, CBI, etc.
- Judiciary
- Citizen charters
- Parliament

### (ii) External mechanisms

- Media
- Social audit
- Civil society
- Right to Information Act

But the task of ensuring accountability is not a simple task! The reasons include the following:-

- (i) Diffusion of accountability horizontally and vertically both due to rigid hierarchal structures.
- (ii) Lumbering disciplinary proceedings lead to a sense of complacency amongst civil servants.
- (iii) Lack of commensurate rewards on out of the box thinking, as a result of which, civil servants rarely walk extra mile in doing their duty.
- (iv) Lack of monitorable outcomes in the functioning of public servants.

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]

To judge a morality and the true character of a person, the best way is to give him power over the weak. The way he treats the weak reflects his true character.

The animals are the weak creatures. The way a society treats its animals reflects its ethos and morality. For example, Indian culture lays strong emphasis on compassion towards all living beings including the animals. ~~steeply~~ All religions emphasise on the principle of non-violence. This

ethos are reflected in our modern laws. The Fundamental Duties of the Indian Constitution ~~also~~ direct the citizens to show compassion towards animals. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act is based on the concept of compassion towards animals.

Thus, the way a society treats its animals reflects its moral progress and its greatness.

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

10

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

Prejudices are simply the negative attitudes towards a particular group, reinforced by negative stereotypes, and are reflected in hatred and discrimination.

They generally do not have any rational basis. For example, there exists a prejudice against transgender community. They often face discrimination and hatred. But people hold various stereotypes against transgenders. But such stereotypes and prejudices have no rational basis.

Similarly, the people suffering from HIV-AIDS face a lot of prejudice in the society. The underlying stereotypes against HIV affected persons

have no rational basis,

Thus, prejudices are without  
any rationale. Or simply, they are  
the rationale offered by irrational  
people.

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।

Ideally the government's decisions should be made on the best of public interest, irrespective of public officials' private interests.

But in the context of India, this is not the real picture. The basic reason for such a scenario is lack of clear ~~and~~ differentiation between policy-making and policy implementation functions.

Ideally the ministries should be concerned with policy formulation, while the operational responsibility should lie with independent agencies. But often the ministries are pre-occupied by routine operational matters. As a result,

government's decisions are captured by the personal interests of public officials.

For example, despite many expert committees recommending the repealing of Article 311 of the Indian Constitution, for the purpose of increasing public accountability, ~~no action has~~ policy action has been taken in this regard.

Principles by OECD guidelines for managing conflict of interest in public sector are :-

- (i) Clear accountability and autonomy.
- (ii) Rational disciplinary proceedings
- (iii) Clear-cut guidelines for managing conflicts of interest.

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?

The Nolan committee has laid out the following principles of public life:

- (i) Selflessness
- (ii) Openness
- (iii) Honesty
- (iv) Integrity
- (v) Objectivity
- (vi) Impartiality
- (vii) Accountability

These principles hold great significance in public life. For example,

- A public servant has to keep the public interests above his/her self-interests.
- A public servant has to be open to the public about his/her actions.

- A public servant has to be truthful and honest in his/her conduct under all circumstances.
- A public servant should make the decisions on the objective criteria, irrespective of his/her personal biases.
- A public servant has to treat all the groups equally without any favour or fear.
- A public servant should be answerable for the acts done by him/her.

Thus, these principles are essential expectations from public servants.

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।

Today, many people are fleeing from their home countries, mostly in the middle eastern countries like Syria, Iraq, Yemen, etc. ~~The problem is~~ due to conflicts in their countries. The problem is that no country is ready to accept them. ~~The~~ As a result, they are rendered homeless. This situation is also prevalent in case of Rohingya Muslims of Myanmar.

These situations involve the following ethical issues:-

(i) Concern for humanity

- The primary concern is the ethical issue of saving of human lives. It is the moral duty of governments

to save the lives of fleeing communities.

(ii) Concern for security

At the same time, the countries are ethical in having valid security concerns due to the influx of illegal migrants.

(iii) Issue of diversion of resources

The developing countries like India are home to large populations of poor people. They first have to take care of their own citizens. The burden to take care of refugees leads to over-burdening of domestic resources.

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) The ethical issues involved in this case are:-

(i) Wide inequality of food availability. The wastage of food, when majority of people are starving is grossly unethical.

(ii) Lack of value of egalitarianism among the affluent sections. They simply care for their own materialistic aspiration without any concern for the overall society.

(iii) Societal mistargeting of resources on lavish parties, when many are starving.

(iv) Lack of responsible behaviour on part of restaurants and eateries.

(b) Measures that need to be taken to deal with food wastage

(i) Bringing in attitudinal change in the people to reduce food wastage through effective persuasion. They can be sensitised to the miseries of starving people.

(ii) The restaurants and eateries have to play an important role in reducing food wastage. It would be easy to target a few restaurants rather than all the people of area. The restaurants can ask their customers to take food only according to their need. They can also introduce cafeteria system, wherein only that much food is taken which can be consumed by the customer.

(iii) The parents and teachers have to play an important role in inculcating

The value of not wasting food.

(iv) The leftover food can be re-used and can be channeled towards fulfilling the requirements of starving people.

(v) Penalties can be prescribed for wastage of food.

(C) The co-existence of affluence and hunger in developing countries like India is a common ~~also~~ phenomenon. The factors responsible for the same include the following:

(i) widespread income inequalities  
(ii) Problems in the public distribution system such as mistargeting, inclusion and exclusion errors, diversion of foodgrains etc. As a result, food does not reach

the needy.

(iii) Social discrimination against dalits, ~~and~~ tribes, women, etc., as a result of which they are excluded ~~for~~ from nutritional interventions of the state.

(ii) Behavioural issue - food wastage is a common habit, leading to ~~its~~ unequal distribution of food.



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) The Particularly vulnerable Tribal groups (PVTGs) are special category of tribals, that face relatively larger degree of depopulation. The globalisation poses following challenges to PVTGs:-

(i) Cultural invasion - The globalisation has led to intermingling of western culture with the local culture, leading to a new composite culture. As a result, there is a threat to local customs and culture of PVTGs.

(ii) Entry of outsiders - The globalisation calls for more exploitation of natural resources, that are often located in tribal areas. As a result, there is high influx of industrialists, middlemen, etc., into the areas of PVTGs. The PVTGs are vulnerable to exploitation by outsiders.

(iii) Loss of control over forests and other natural resources

The globalisation has resulted in the requirement of higher exploitation of forest resources, that were hitherto the only source of livelihood for PVTGs. Thus, they face livelihood crisis.

(iv) Lack of alternate job opportunities

Since the PVTGs lack the skills required for the knowledge intensive job opportunities created by globalisation, they do not find adequate job opportunities outside their native areas.

(16)

~~Reduce~~ Priorities to reduce their vulnerabilities and ensure welfare of PVTGs.

- (i) Regulating the entry of outsiders in areas inhabited by PVTGs.
- (ii) Providing more say to PVTGs in the exploitation of local resources.
- (iii) Strengthening the principle of subsidiarity in the local governance of PVTG areas. They should have minimum say in the local governance processes.
- (iv) ~~But~~ Capacity-building of PVTGs to engage in various productive economic activities.
- (v) Generating more awareness among the PVTGs about their rights.
- (vi) Leveraging the role of civil society in empowering PVTGs.
- (vii) Ensuring adequate healthcare facilities in areas inhabited by PVTGs.





11. Undercover journalism exposes injustices, negligence, corruption and wrongdoing and yet going undercover to expose wrongdoing remains controversial. But, undercover journalists contend that they are fulfilling a fundamental duty of finding truth through their journalism. They argue that public enlightenment is the forerunner of justice and the foundation of democracy and the duty of the journalist is to further those ends by seeking truth and providing a fair and comprehensive account of events and issues. So, there are some supporters of this kind of journalism, which sometimes infringe the privacy of individuals. However, some journalists also urge avoiding surreptitious methods of gathering information except when traditional open methods will not yield information vital to the public. In this context, answer the following questions: 20

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the practice of undercover journalism?

(b) Do you support the practice of undercover investigation by journalists? Give reasons in support of your answer.

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

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

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

(a) The ethical issues involved in the practice of under-cover journalism relate to the debate between means and ends (deontological ethics versus consequentialist ethics). They can be elaborated as follows:-

(i) If we look at consequences, it may seem ethical as it brings maximum benefit to maximum number of people, for example, ensures justice in society, leads to public enlightenment, exposes and deters wrong-doing and so on.

(ii) On the other hand, if we look at the means of ~~doing~~ achieving the above sighted benefits, it may seem unreasonable and unethical. It directly impinges on the privacy of an individual, that is an essential human right.

(b) To argue whether one should support the practice of undercover ~~journal~~ investigation by journalists, one needs to do a stakeholder analysis.

<u>Stakeholder</u>	<u>Impact/interest</u>
(i) Public at large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stands to benefit as wrong-doings are exposed.</li> <li>- Becomes more aware and enlightened.</li> </ul>

(ii) Government

- Benefits ~~as~~ in terms of improving governance, as corruption is reduced.

(iii) Journalist

- It is a part of his professional duty to uncover truth and expose wrongdoings.

(iv) Wrongdoer

- Direct impact on his/her privacy
- Is deterred against future misdeeds.

On the basis of above analysis, it seems there is nothing highly unethical with undercover investigation. The right of individual should be subordinate to larger public interest. But this method should be the measure of last resort.





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) This case involves the following ethical issues:-  
(i) Need to keep the company financially viable - Every business runs primarily for the purpose of making profit. So, it

is ethical for a business to look for profit-maximising opportunities.

(iii) Social responsibility of company - every business enterprise grows in organic relationship with its social environment. It has some kind of social responsibility towards all stakeholders including workers, consumers, residents, etc. So, it may be unethical to simply cause economic ~~dislocation~~ dislocation in the city.

(b) This case involves the following stakeholders:

<u>Stakeholders</u>	<u>Interests</u>
(i) Chief Executive of Company	- Has a professional duty to maximise company's profits.
(ii) Company shareholders	- Stand to benefit as company is made profitable by moving to new location.
(iii) City residents	- Get employment opportunities in company. - Depend on backward and forward linkages with company.

(iv) Workers of  
company

- Company's re-location would  
have an adverse impact on  
them.

(v) Competitors

- Re-location may lead to  
job loss for them

would stand to benefit,  
if company does not  
re-locate.

How to re-concile these interests?

Any company is well within its right  
to shift its operations in a competitive  
location. But to re-concile this right  
with the rights of other stakeholders, the  
following measures should be taken:-

(i) Capacity-building of local residents so  
be able to get alternate livelihood  
opportunities.

(ii) The company may retain a small  
subsidiary unit in the current city,  
so that there is no complete  
economic dislocation in the area.





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 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 local inhabitants hold a negative attitude towards education. The reasons for such an attitude include the following:-
- (i) Poor quality of education doesn't incentivise parents to send their children to school.
  - (ii) Compulsion to help in earning livelihood.
  - (iii) Security risks associated with sending the children to school.

(iv) The inhabitants do not see any returns on spending in education.

(v) Possibly the inhabitants have been mind-washed by Maoists ~~again~~ regarding futility of education.

(vi) Lack of awareness about education's transformative role in society.

(vii) The ~~old~~ local customs do not emphasise on education, particularly of girls.

(b) As a DEO, I would take the following steps

Immediate steps

~~(i) Increasing security~~

~~(i)~~ (i) Strengthen security apparatus by taking help from security agencies and local administration.

(ii) The residents and schools should be provided more security.

~~(iii)~~

long-term steps

- (i) Motivating teachers towards their duty. They can be paid salaries on time, for example, through direct benefit transfer.
- (ii) Ensuring teachers' accountability through session-based biometric attendance.
- (iii) Changing the attitude of inhabitants through effective persuasion. I can highlight the achievements of how educated people from their own community have achieved great heights.
- (iv) Providing adequate livelihood opportunities to local inhabitants, so as to reduce the compulsion for children to help in earning livelihood. This can be done in relevant ~~parts~~ collaboration with other departments.





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 सविस्तर 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) A person faces internal dissonance when his/her behaviour is not in sync with his/her sense of morality.

In this case, Mr. Pradeep feels a strong ~~an~~ moral compulsion towards his duty to ensure that funds earmarked for SC/ST sub-plan are rightly utilised for that purpose. He has strong empathy and compassion towards weaker sections.

Yet, under the compulsion of showing obedience to seniors and political executive, he has to act according to their orders, which are not per se illegal.

This divergence between his sense of morality and his actual behaviour leads to internal dissonance in Mr. Pradeep.

(b) Mr. Pradeep's decision can be justified on the following grounds:-

(i) One has to show loyalty to his organisation and ~~to~~ his superiors. One should not do anything that disrupts

organisation's harmony.

(i) As a civil servant, he is expected to obey the legal advice of political executive.

(ii) He is himself not directly responsible for this wrongdoing. The matter is out of his jurisdiction.

(c) In this situation, my action would have been broadly similar to that of Mr. Pradeep.

### Merits

- (i) Keeping intact harmony of organisation
- (ii) Respect for seniors and political executives
- (iii) I am not directly accountable for the consequences of the matter.

### De-merits

- (i) I would become an unwilling witness to ~~very~~ injustice done to SC/ST people.
- (ii) This may have adverse impact on work culture of the organisation.

But, a counter-argument is that in our constitutional scheme, it is the political executive that is responsible and ultimately accountable to the people. The civil servants have no other option, except to follow the legal orders given by ministers. It is the people who will decide the validity of ministers' actions through their ~~so~~ electoral choices.

