



# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in



## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

|                   |                    |                     |          |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Name of Candidate | MUKUL JAMLOKI      |                     |          |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | ENGLISH            | Registration Number | 28393    |
| Center            | Old Rajendra Nagar | Date                | 12-04-17 |

### 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।

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

103, 1<sup>st</sup> 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 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 and gender inequality are social evils that deny the weaker sections like women and homosexuals the ability to exercise their fundamental rights.*

*However it's at home that the seeds of these societal evils are sown. When the children ~~see~~ see their mother labouring all day while their father relatively doesn't work that hard, or takes all the important decisions for the family, the boy child implicitly assumes his dominant position, while the girl child learns to subordinate herself in future w/ her husband.*



Physical abuse and mental cruelty also adversely impact the children and they learn different lessons from such adverse actions by their father or his side of relatives.

There's a need to re-educate the young generation about the essential equity of the two genders, when it comes to decision-making or contributing towards the family, even when there might not be physical equality possible. Values of empathy, tolerance, equity, respect, chivalry, etc must be inculcated, for not just heterosexual male or female, but even the LGBTQ, who are above all, human beings just like us, and hence enjoy natural rights.

————— x —————

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।

*The factors that drive people  
to take law into their own hands are:*

- slow moving judicial process & hence the criminal elements are seldom punished on time to give closure to victims;
- not deficit between the state and citizens;
- administrative & governance vacuum which is exploited by anti-social elements such as corrupt spiritual gurus to ~~raise~~ <sup>incite</sup> people to obstruct the law;
- lack of accountability, archaic laws like IPC (1860), lack of awareness & rationality among people;

There's a need for a comprehensive & holistic approach to deal with the problem of mob justice:

- speeder up the judicial process so that justice isn't just done, it should seem to have <sup>been</sup> done;
- fulfill the governance deficit;
- quick, impartial justice to criminal elements belonging to the privileged sections of the society;
- fixing accountability, giving independence to law enforcement machinery by decreasing political abuse/hijack and giving adequate resources to police;
- utilizing the noble voice of committed spiritual leaders & <sup>religious</sup> spiritual heads asking people to abstain from such behaviour;

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 above statement has been made by Gladstone, a liberal political thinker in Britain during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

He was of the view that government must be run on ethical-moral principles of honesty, integrity, probity, empathy & compassion for the weaker sections, and must be impartial & non-partisan. Such a government should come to the aid of those who perform good and inhibit or prevent those who perform evil.

The philosophy in the present context can be implied in the following ways :



- rewarding & incentivising the honest  
bureaucrat & penalising the corrupt one,  
eg. Ashok Khemka
- making the compliance process easier for the  
honest tax payer and making tax  
evasion tougher;
- protecting freedom of speech and  
expression incorporating advocacy for  
even unpopular ideas while curbing  
speech for those who incite violence,  
eg. Dera violence in Panchkula

Only such a government can  
bring political, social & economic  
democracy for its citizens.

— x —



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?

JS Mill, was a Utilitarian  
and liberal thinker in Britain during  
the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He claimed that the  
freedom of thought and expression can  
have RESTRICTIONS, but no FRONTIERS.  
He was a supporter of  
free speech which could promote the  
greater good of the society by sensitising  
people about the important issues of  
the day, helping in shaping public  
opinion and hence making citizen-centric  
governance possible.

According to JS Mill, representative ~~government~~ democracy was the best form of government because diverse interests could be represented, it was anti-mobocracy, based on debates & discussion, and gives stability while incorporating incremental changes.

However it suffered from the defects of conservatism of representatives, difference between the policies & situation on the ground & permanence of representatives, which makes them lethargic & indifferent.

In sum, though representative democracy may not be the best, it's better than all other forms of governance presently available.

————— x —————

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?

*It's the hawkish stance enunciated by nuclear weapon possessing states that nuclear weapons have acted more as a deterrent than leading to war and mass destruction.*

*After the dropping of the atomic weapons at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, although many nations have publicly and a few ones have discreetly developed nuclear weapons, the danger of a nuclear war and Mutually Assured Destruction isn't over because of unending conflicts in the world for vested interests, often*

involving nuclear powers, such as: China and South China Sea, India-Pakistan, North Korea and the USA.

In this context, it's ethically wrong to possess nuclear weapons because:

- nuclear blackmail of non-possessing states on geopolitical issues, eg. China & Vietnam;
- diverting funds from socio-economic funds towards continuous modernisation of nuclear arsenal;
- arms race to the finish;
- policy of brinkmanship by nuclear powers leading to proxy wars & politics-economic instability that adversely harms the non-weapon states;

Hence, there's a need for disarmament of nuclear weapons.



3. (b) Differentiate between administration and leadership. Highlighting the traits which characterize an effective leader, discuss the importance of leadership in ensuring effective public service delivery in a bureaucratic setup.

10

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

Administration refers to controlling and guiding the behavior and conduct of the members of the team to accomplish the set targets & goals. It's usually associated where there's a hierarchy of command, and legal & institutional support maintains that hierarchy.

Leadership accomplishes the same task as administration does but the goals are not codified as such, they keep on evolving according to the situation and there's no institutionalised structure of command hierarchy. Therefore

Mahatma Gandhi was the <sup>undisputed</sup> ~~leader~~ of the freedom struggle while JL Nehru as the first PM of India, was an administrator par excellence.

The traits of an effective leader are :  
INTEGRITY, EMPATHY & COMPASSION for team-mates, WALKING THE TALK, protecting the team-mates, taking ADVERSE CRITICISM and accepting ACCOUNTABILITY on behalf of the team, pro-active attitude, and a PROBLEM SOLVER, with high EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

A capable and charismatic leader can ensure his colleagues stay motivated, give their best, take criticism from citizens positively to improve their performance, and deliver more than what they had promised or asked to deliver, in the first place.

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 refers to the ability to recognise one's own emotions and those of the others, to motivate oneself and improve one's own performance, and his/her social relationships.*

*EI is very important for the efficacy of a civil servant in the performance of duties.*

- *cooperate & coordinate with different stakeholders and deliver the best service;*
- *motivate colleagues to contribute more;*
- *solving ethical dilemmas at work;*
- *solving conflicts at work between different*

parties;

- improving interpersonal relationships to bridge communication gaps & build trust;
- understanding the needs of the public, to empathise with them;

To enhance EI, civil servants can resort to :

- literature like Premchand, Gandhi, Vivekananda;
- cinema like Satyagrah, Pather Panchali, etc;
- associating with NGOs working for the upliftment of impoverished;
- visiting old age homes & orphanages & contributing via physical labour & economic means
- role play sessions ;

\_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_



4. (b) Enumerate the mechanisms that promote accountability of public officials in discharging their functions and responsibilities in India. Also discuss why ensuring accountability for performance is not a simple task in government service. 10

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

Accountability refers to the twain tests of furnishing responsibility for the decision-taken by a public official, and the ability to enforce penalty if there was a legal or ethical violation during that decision-making. Usually, only the former test is fulfilled in the case of Indian civil services due to <sup>over-</sup>protection provided to civil servants.

- social audits,
- Right to Information;
- Citizens Charter;
- CVC, CBI, courts, LAC;

- outcome budgeting;
- investigative journalism; vigilant civil society;

Ensuring accountability for performance is not a simple task in government service because:

- absence of goal setting;
- excruciatingly slow judicial process;
- protection provided to public servants, example Article 311 in the Constitution;
- ~~det~~ declination of political executive;
- legal lacunae & archaic laws;
- weak prosecution & investigation;
- low levels of public awareness about their rights & entitlements;

\_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

The statement refers to  
philosophy  
the fact that a nation isn't inhabited  
just by its citizens but by the animals  
too and ethically, they enjoy the same  
degree of fundamental rights as enshrined  
in Part III for the citizens.

A progressive nation enhances  
protection & welfare for its animals so  
that sustainable exploitation of the  
animals can be carried out. eg. poultry  
and fisheries

However, a regressive nation & its citizens are self-absorbed & don't pay any respect to the fundamental rights of the animals, eg. practices like jallikattu.

Although, physical & psychological equality cannot be achieved between humans and animals, but the principle involved here is of EQUITY which encompasses empathy, compassion, love, respect, and friendship for animals.

— x —



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

10

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

Prejudices are negative attitudes that are based on incomplete or false information, or gross generalisations, which destroys the beauty in the personality of an individual.

Those people who form such prejudices based on incomplete information are 'fools' because they cannot see the true essence of an individual and treat him <sup>or her</sup> with love, respect, kindness, empathy & compassion. For example, Nigerians in India are often considered to be drug peddlers and often subjected to mob violence.

Prejudices are damaging not just for the individual, but also bring a bad name to the society & the nation.

Prejudices prevent the effective utilization of the available talent pool, thus leading to wastage of human & natural resources, leading to instability & degeneration in society.

\_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_

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 दिशा-निर्देशों द्वारा परिलक्षित मूल सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The conflict of interests paradigm is a burning issue in the context of India in today's scenario. The 1991 LPG reforms have ~~have~~ exacerbated this crisis and there's a need to curb this fast spreading epidemic.

Some recent cases like the TAT teachers scandal in Haryana, crony capitalism (2G, Coal scam), or pork-bavelling (Bofors), etc all point in the same direction. In such a situation, the public servant

isn't able to EXERCISE an OBJECTIVE, HONEST, NON-PARTISAN, SELFLESS, and UNCORRUPTIBLE approach because of INDIFFERENCE ~~or~~ PRIVATE BENEFITS involved, ~~both~~ professional ~~and~~ financial, or both.

OECD guidelines for managing conflict of interest:

- institutionalising & codification of basic practices & situations of conflict of interest;
- transparency & probity in decision making;
- impartial justice punishment to wrong doers;
- providing training for public servants to act in such situations;
- declaration of assets & sources of assets before appointment;



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 was set up in Britain in 1996 to enunciate the principles of public life.

(i) Selflessness → to avoid conflict of interest  
eg. Roopa D in Karnataka

(ii) Integrity → to ensure best decision making, eg. Durga Shakti Nagpal

(iii) Accountability → to maintain probity in decision-making, eg. 2G verdict

(iv) Openness → to maintain transparency in decision-making, eg. Ashok Khemka

(v) Honesty → public trust, eg. Sanjiv Chaturvedi

- Leadership → to create more leaders,  
eg. Modi
- Objectivity → merit-based decisions eg.  
Vinod Rai

These principles are considered as  
an essential set of expectations from  
public servants because:

- to build trust b/w state & public;
- efficiency & economy in utilisation  
of public resources;
- rights based approach;
- citizen-centric governance;
- customer delivery model;
- to achieve social, economic & political  
democracy;

8. A peculiar inhuman situation exists for the people fleeing from war zones - they cannot go back to their homeland for fear of being persecuted and no country is ready to bear their burden due to various reasons. Citing contemporary examples, discuss the ethical issues involved in such situations.

10

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

*The world today is replete with numerous examples of people in such situations who have lost all their rights & entitlements because of war.*

*• the people in Iraq & Syria have been forced to migrate to Europe & other Arab states;*

*• the people in South Sudan, Ethiopia, Rwanda, etc have been forced to leave their homes because of decades long ethnic conflicts & political instability;*

- the Palestinian people have become refugees in their own lands because of Israeli belligerence;
- the Rohingya Muslims have been forced to flee from the Rakhine province in Myanmar
- the Tamil Hindus & Muslims were persecuted by the Sinhalese

The ethical issues involved in such situations are:

- (i) majoritarianism vs respect for minority rights
- (ii) the facade of humanitarian intervention used by USA & her allies to pursue vested interests in the name of democracy
- (iii) lack of international cooperation to fight injustice or unitedly help the refugees
- (iv) case of selective outrage, eg USA in Myanmar & Israel;



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?

The stakeholders involved in this situation :

- the people who engage in lavish parties where there's wastage of food,
- the people who are starving due to inability to ensure one square-meal a day.

- the administrator-in-charge of the area, who needs to ~~ensure~~ solve the issue of starvation at the grassroots level

④ The ethical issues involved in the case are :

- empathy & compassion for the unprivileged vs unaimed and wasteful opulence,
- societal interest vs public private wasteful effervescence,
- trusteeship & sarvodaya vs individualism & materialism,

⑥ I'll adopt a comprehensive approach to deal with the situation.

- ensuring that the starving people are provided adequate food resources via the PDS system at the local level;

- taking help of credible NGOs to ensure that the <sup>left-over</sup> food at such lavish parties isn't thrown-away but collected and distributed among those in need;
- issuing advisories to the well-off citizens in the area to follow principles of equity and propriety while ordering and organising for such parties and don't waste any food;
- regular monitoring of restaurants and eateries to ensure that they're complying with the advisories and to fine in case of repeated non-compliance or where there's a gross negligence observed;
- citizen sensitisation programmes to create empathy & compassion for those who aren't able to afford one-square

meal 2 day;

② The failure of the trickle-down model of GDP growth explains the co-existence of affluence and hunger in developing countries in India. There are two distinct classes in the socialistic India, the HAVES and HAVE-NOTS. The former have forgotten Gandhian principles of trusteeship and sarvodaya. There's a need to empower the latter so that they can <sup>command</sup> ~~own~~ a purchasing power in the market. There's a need to bridge this socio-economic gap and lift the people out of poverty.

\_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_





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 वहिष्कृत और सीमांत वर्ग वैश्वीकरण द्वारा सबसे बुरी तरह प्रभावित हैं। विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (PVTGs) जैसे अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के सेंटिनेली 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 challenges faced by the PVTGs due to globalisation are:

- threat to cultural traditions and risk of being accommodated into the mainstream socio-cultural sphere;
- threat to their environment and their sustainable livelihoods like agriculture and aquaculture due to

- developmental projects like mining,  
coastal infrastructure development;
- threat of disease epidemics due to  
communicable diseases brought by the  
foreigners;
  - threats of bio-piracy and invasion of  
their privacy;
  - threats from climate change and  
global sea levels rise;
  - threats of human-trafficking or exploitation  
in the name of clinical trials for  
new medicines/vaccines because of low  
levels of literacy & awareness;

(6) A comprehensive, multi-pronged, inclusive and holistic approach will be required to reduce the vulnerabilities of PVTGs and ensure their welfare.

- increasing the literacy levels among the young and the old so that they can perceive their surroundings pragmatically in the era of globalisation;
- skill development of these communities so that they could engage in sustainable livelihoods, so that globalisation doesn't disrupt their lives;
- broad-based restrictions on the entry of foreign elements into their habits to preserve & conserve their indigenous cultures & threat of bio-piracy can be countered;



- ensuring vaccination and availability of proper medical care ~~to~~ ~~the~~ against risk of disease - epidemics;
- capacity-building of PVTs so that they can pursue the disaster relief ops at their own level, since the intensity and frequency of hydro-meteorological disasters has increased;
- ensuring food security by disseminating best practices from the field of agriculture & allied fields like fisheries & poultries;
- utilizing the opportunities offered by globalisation to enable the PVTs benefit from its fruits and at the same time not suffering any ~~part~~ physical, psychological or social harm, i.e. globalisation, eg. preserving tribal art forms through electronic recording;



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 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।

*The stakeholders involved in this case are:*

- *the citizens, who have the right to information*
- *corrupt public servants and private professionals → who indulge in dereliction of public duty*

and exploitation of citizens,  
unsuspecting & gullible

②. the investigative journalists, trying to  
fulfill their professional code of ethics  
by exposing injustices, negligence, corruption  
and wrongdoing,

③ The ethical issues involved in the  
practice of undercover journalism are:

- <sup>larger</sup> public interest vs invasion of private space,
- Right to Information of Citizens vs Secret  
and opaque functioning of public & private  
governance;
- professional ethics vs ulterior motive to  
blackmail for vested interests
- performance of duty vs risk to life and  
liberty;



(6) Undercover journalism is a widely supported global practice to expose injustices, negligence, corruption and wrongdoing in both public and private space. However, the same should be pursued only for the larger public interests and not in the context of 'breaking-news' or gotcha journalism. There's a need to understand that genuine and honest and unintentional right to information shall pervade both public and private space, because there are usually positions of responsibility and accountability. And unintentional trespass can be forgiven to protect the rights of citizens. According to Kant, it's one's moral duty to uncover wrongdoing, even being undercover,

if the motive is public interest. However,  
the same must be pursued safely because  
it's highly risky and shouldn't be  
resorted to for private gains.

———— x ————



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?

*The stakeholders involved in this case are:*

*• the workers of the ~~the~~ ABC Ltd,  
who stand to lose their jobs  
if the company shifts its location;*



- the shareholders of the company, who are concerned about the declining fortunes of the company;
- the environment, which will decline in quality until stringent environmental regulations aren't followed.
- the chief executive of ABC Ltd, who has to reconcile the interests of the above stakeholder while ensuring that the brand name and company profits don't suffer;

@ the ethical issues involved in this case are:

- larger public interest vs company profits and shareholder interests;
- environmental concerns vs company profits;

- corporate governance vs focus on profits;

(6) A comprehensive and holistic view of this complex issue can only help in reconciling the decisions.

- a meeting of the Board of <sup>Directors</sup> ~~Directors~~ and ~~those~~ that of the company shareholders shall be called to sensitise about the issues involved and options at hand;
- the workers would be told about the prospective plans to shift until they can cooperate on their part to help in reducing the production costs;
- the Board of Directors and Shareholders

can be taken into confidence that declining profits are just a short-term incidence, in the long term better output from a cooperating workforce and adherence to stringent environmental <sup>norms</sup> ~~norms~~ would help boost brand quality and brand name;

• if the Board of Directors and shareholders are adamant about shifting ~~off~~ from city X, then either the <sup>less</sup> ~~best~~-performing <sup>workers</sup> ~~ones~~ can be removed from the company rolls via a golden handshake or if shift is inevitable, then skill development of workers can be pursued so that they won't find alternate sources of livelihoods once the company shifts;

- the district and state administration could be sensitised about the conflicts among the different stakeholders, and asked for temporary relief in the form of tax incentives, or relaxing the stringent environment norms for the time being;
  - in ~~sum~~ sum, although the social cost of relocation would be huge, but liberalism & capitalism dictates that the owners must be given the independence to choose the place of production, once they've done justice to the concerns of laid off employees ~~the~~ <sup>after</sup> re-skilling and golden handshake; according to Gandhian Principle of Trusteeship.
- x —



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

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

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

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

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

- (a) इस प्रकार की अभिवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।  
(b) DEO के रूप में, स्कूल में उपस्थिति बढ़ाने और शिक्षा के प्रति स्थानीय निवासियों के प्रचलित अभिवृत्ति को बदलने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे?

*The stakeholders involved in this case are:*

- *the students and teachers, who are low on motivation and threatened by the security risk;*
- *the local inhabitants, who don't understand the utility of education and hence have adopted a defeatist attitude;*

- the Maoists, who threaten to punish any sort of cooperation with the state authorities;
- the District Education Officer, who has the responsibility to work on the literacy mission and improve the enrollment ratio in the local schools;

Objective → The case points to the absence of realisation of significance of education among the rural masses. In the immediate circumstances, the ~~similar~~ same attitude, combined with the Maoist threat, has ~~reduce~~ increased drop out levels. There's a need to change people's attitude via empathy and behavioral change techniques.

(a) The reasons behind such an attitude are:

- absence of jobs for educated youth;
- less requirement of educational qualifications for working & earning a living in the primary sector;
- Maoist threat of violence;
- absence of socially & environmentally relevant education, which usually is didactic and dictated ~~from~~<sup>by</sup> an autonomous regulatory body sitting in New Delhi;
- gross poverty and hence more hands needed to work;

(b) There's a need to take a holistic approach in dealing with a situation and challenge of attitudinal change.

- people sensitisation programmes, enunciating the advantages of pursuing jobs in the

ities that pay better, financial inclusion,  
exercising healthy options & livelihood,  
and using scientific knowledge with  
irrigation & fertilisers in agriculture;

- incentivising <sup>families</sup> ~~families~~ which send their  
children to school by publicly awarding  
them respects & honour;
- scholarship schemes for students;
- guaranteeing adequate safety & security  
by taking help of state & district  
law enforcement <sup>agencies</sup> ~~agencies~~;
- better monetary incentives to teachers  
based on performance & learning outcomes;
- roping state-level celebrities to  
popularise education and appointing  
youth icons who would take the



message of literacy & education  
door to door;

- taking help of religious leaders to  
motivate people towards education;
- improving the quality & quantity of  
mid-day meals;

— x —

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।

*The stakeholders involved in this case are :*

*1. the SCs & the STs who are at a*

loss due to diversion of funds originally earmarked for their benefit;

- the minister and the senior most civil servants, who have neglected their duty towards the public and indulging in corrupt, nefarious acts;

- Mr Pradeep, who has been asked to stay away from the matter as the dept isn't under him

(a) Pradeep faces an ethical dilemma between upholding his professional ethics like INTEGRITY, OBJECTIVITY, EMPATHY & COMPASSION for the weaker sections, and the personal interests with respect to SERVICE (JOB), personal safety and financial security of his family and his own.

(b) Pradeep decided to obey his supervisors by leaving the matter alone so that he doesn't jeopardise his service, because his ACR is in the hands of his supervisor. He also didn't want to risk the personal & financial security of his family. Since in India we don't have adequate protection for whistleblowers, and those who do have to pay heavily, therefore Pradeep's decision is justified.

(c) Had I been in Pradeep's place, I would have adopted the following course of action:

- ① exhausting all internal whistleblowing mechanisms, such as reporting to the vigilance dept in the ministry or even informing the CVC;



Merits → right course of action, in accordance with code of conduct

Demerits → less chance of success, might attract the retribution of the minister

② whistleblowing to the media through calculated leaks

Merits → vigilant media can take the case to its logical conclusion, INTEGRITY

De-merits → risky, violation of code of conduct in private;

③ going directly to the courts

Merits → increased chances of justice, HONESTY & PROBITY

Demerits → sets a bad precedence by violating code of conduct in broad daylight

I'd first resort to option 1 and then if subsequently to other options if I don't get justice. I will perform my moral duty to the end.

I'm hopeful that a vigilant media  
and empathetic courts would take a  
favourable position in this case. My  
approach is guided by Gandhi's Talisman.