



# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS  
R N 10 OCT 2017 NO. 03  
RECEIVED

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

Name of Candidate	Chahat Bajpai	Registration Number	22842
Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng.	Date	10/10/17
Center	ORV		

### 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 ढाँचे का सुझाव दीजिए।

Patriarchy and gender inequality is not merely a structural problem of India society but is rooted in attitude of people. Earliest elements to shape attitude are family members. Therefore seeds are sown here.

Like when a <sup>male</sup> child sees his ~~father~~ father abusing, ~~her~~ even beating mother, he thinks this is nothing unusual, and does this to his wife.

Similarly when children see mother eating at the end, surely given attention in health needs, they

form an image that somehow women are inferior.

This manifests as crime against women like rape, assault, domestic violence, objectification of women in movies, lower wages to them at work place etc.

Measures to address this

- ① Countering ill conceived family & values through effective education increasing gender sensitivity.
- ② Promoting self reliance in women so they donot remain mute victims of patriarchy and take active efforts to counter it.
- ③ Government schemes like BBWP Change will not come overnight ~~so~~ sustained efforts are required for years before it will be needed.

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।

Vigilance is a term used to describe the situation when mob tries to do justice by their own rather than following law.

Re factors which drive

① Delays in criminal justice system → people feel they should get immediate justice.

② Often aim is to create a fear in the minds of victims and their perpetrators. Like attacks on dalits for beef eating seemed to point to entire dalit community over how they should behave.

③ Political opportunism by fringe elements

### Ways to address

- ① Legislative measures like Manav  
Sutaksha Kanon <sup>proposed</sup> ~~passed~~ by civil  
society needs to be passed immediately
- ② Sensitisation of police towards  
vulnerable people and ensure  
fairness in justice delivery.
- ③ Promoting education as it can  
enhance tolerance to diversity.  
as rightly said by Aristotle it is  
a mark of an educated mind to  
entertain a thought without accepting  
it.

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।

Government is an administrative  
machinery to ~~run~~ <sup>carry</sup> the legislative  
and executive functions of  
the country.

It should function in a way  
that it is easy for people to do  
good, like

- ① Legislative measures should promote  
compliance to constitutional values.  
It should create a culture of integrity  
where the honest are rewarded  
while corrupt are punished.
- ② Those involved in charity, active  
involvement in governance should  
get a boost.

While at the same time it should suppress activities which immoral like human trafficking, drug trafficking.

Also people should find it difficult to evade tax so that they can easily fulfil comply with it.

Only this will ensure effectiveness of government in maintaining law and order in the society as it intends to.

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 regards  
freedom of thought and expression  
as the most regarded virtue.  
He in his 'Harm principle' says  
that there are two kinds of  
actions —

- ① self regarding actions → whose impact  
is only on individual
- ② Others regarding action → whose  
impact is on entire society -  
He says individual's liberty should  
not be curtailed with regard to  
self regarding action. And with respect  
to others regarding action it  
should be curtailed only when  
the impact is severe.

Like if a person leads a sedentary life affecting only his/her health, the decision should not be interfered by society but when a person plays loud music causing noise pollution, some restrictions can be placed.

Re Democracy is best form, according to Mill, because it respects individual's rights and freedom. Moreover given the fact that it derives its legitimacy from the people, its decisions will never go on to curb these freedoms.

3. (a) It is argued by some that nuclear weapons have acted more as a deterrent than leading to war and mass destruction. In this context, discuss whether it is ethically right to possess nuclear weapons to create nuclear deterrence. 10

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

Nuclear weapon states justify their possession of nuclear weapons based on the fact that it acts as a deterrence for others to use it.

Ethical issues involved :

- ① Real peace vs ~~only~~ a negative peace when ~~there~~ threat of war is always there.
- ② Rights of all to possess weapons vs exclusive rights of only few nations → as the Non Proliferation Treaty proposes.

② Who is to be responsible of ecological damage, damage to small nations in case of a nuclear ~~warfare~~ tests done by states.

Certainly nuclear weapons may act as a deterrent as it prevented escalation of tensions at any time during cold war. But this is not 'positive place' which will exist when there is no 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।

<u>Administration</u>	<u>Leadership</u>
→ managing the government or an organisation to achieve stated goals.	→ to motivate people to work for a vision
→ utilise existing mechanism to achieve goals	→ create new machinery, revolutionary changes if need be.
→ Task involves → rational risk taking	→ sometimes they have to take serious risks.
→ style of working → transactional	→ style of work → transformational

Traits that characterise leaders →  
should be good public orator  
so that they are able to

- motivate people for their goals.
- should be able to infuse positivity with their presence.
  - people should not be scared to open up about mistakes.
  - should be empathetic to subordinates
  - should lead from front especially at times of crises and take responsibility of failures.
- example → Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela

- Importance for bureaucracy →
- ① to tackle challenges innovatively
  - ② to not indulge in bureaucratic inertia, red tapism → should be able to adopt to change
  - ③ should have transformational solutions to multitude of challenges.

Like T N Seshan, CEC introduced photo Id card to curb impersonification.

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 (EI) is ability understand one's emotions and emotions of others and to regulate them effectively.  
Importance for efficacy of civil servants

- ① To able to maintain work-life balance. Officers lacking EI committed suicide when met with serious situation.
- ② To able to respond to multiple diverse groups of society especially marginalised and weaker sections like dalits, women.

(3) To able to counter any political interference effectively and function independently.

To enhance EI, civil servants need to be motivated for their work passionately and not just for reasons of money and prestige. They should be familiar with ground realities of the country and most importantly only public spirited people should join civil services.

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 answerability  
for any action and decision taken.

Mechanisms available -

- ① formal mechanism like yearly audit by CAG, further evaluation by PAC
- ② Answerability of ministers to parliament.
- ③ Tools like RTI Act 2009, through which citizens can get information and conduct social audit.
- ④ mechanisms like citizens' charters which give information to citizens about what standards of services they can expect -

For government ensuring accountability for performance of is not simple.

Reasons :

- ① Government function is not just target oriented but driven by motive of social welfare.
- ② Civil servants have to face a wide ~~variety~~ <sup>diversity</sup> of people → ensuring justice to ~~all~~ <sup>some</sup> sometimes becomes contradictory to rights of all.
- ③ challenges in collection of all information necessary to judge parameters.

Often government is involved in tasks like challenging patriarchal mindset through BBQP campaign, but it needs attitudinal change which takes time to come up.

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।"

This is a quote by Mahatma Gandhi. He says greatness of nation can be judged by the way animals are treated as animals are living creatures who cannot fight for their rights. But it will depend on the empathy and compassion of people how animals are treated.

In this context SC also gave 5 fundamental rights of animals — freedom from hunger, thirst, freedom to show natural cycles of behaviour, freedom from any violence and freedom from any

excessive adversity like extreme cold or ~~hot~~ ~~warm~~ heat. SC also banned transport of cattle for Gaidhrai festival of Nepal.

This reflects that world ~~is~~ belongs to all living creatures and not just to human beings. But human beings are most cognitively advanced and therefore they should be responsible for other creatures.

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

10

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

Prejudices are preconceived notions about a community or people. Like blacks are cognitively inferior to whites.

Such reasoning is used only by fools to justify their actions. Like colonialists used the idea of 'white man's burden' to civilise the blacks and coloured. This ~~way~~ was without any basis and most colonies had their own well developed culture and history.

Intellectuals argue on basis of reasoning → presenting facts not showing prejudices. It is only the fools who believe that

prejudices are truth. Education  
can play a decisive role in  
overcoming it.

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

बहु 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।

It is essential that government officials function objectively without being guided by private interests. This is an important concern as:-

① necessary to curb nepotism in government services and ensure that work is done on basis of merit.

② Increasing concern over officials subverting public interest for benefits like promotion, money etc -

Principles of OECD guidelines

① Identify ~~public~~ conflict of interest as it is first step in resolving it.

- ② Officials should seek transfer like recently ~~mist~~ Minister of state for finance was transferred to aviation ministry because his wife is a hedge fund manager.
- ③ Legislative mechanisms of the country should facilitate and create a culture of integrity most importantly it espouses that whenever there is conflict civil servants should uphold public 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?

- Nolan Committee recommended
- 7 principles that should be followed by every public servant. These are and their significance is →
- ① Selflessness → Like a public servant should perform duty without expecting any undue ~~per~~ personal favour
  - ② Integrity → at time of conflict with personal interest, public interest should prevail
  - ③ Objectivity → For eg → contracts should be given based on merit, appointments done on merit and not nepotism
  - ④ Accountability → answerable for decision taken.

- ⑤ Openness → so that there is transparency in government.
- ⑥ Honesty → so that public resources are used efficiently
- ⑦ Leadership → so that they can lead by example especially at times of grave necessity

These are considered essential for public services and most of them are included in Public Services Values Bill 2007.

Reason →

- ① To uphold public interest above personal interest
- ② To reduce corruption in government
- ③ To create culture of transparency and promote citizen's participation
- ④ To ensure anti nepotism

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।

Refugees are people, as UNHCR defines, who migrates from their homeland due to violence, or persecution that threatens their survival.

Eg. Last month almost 4 lakh Rohingya refugees entered Bangladesh.

Countries are unwilling to accept them due to strain on economic resources, threat to national security, already high population density.

Ethical issues involved -

- ① Forced to migrate from - homeland → person not only loses source of livelihood but also witness extreme

psychological strain.

② ~~But~~ forced to take difficult journey → threat to life → like body of a child Ayan Kudi washed on coast of Europe

③ Violation of human values of love, compassion.

④ Prejudiced and branded as terrorists

⑤ Developed countries who themselves are somewhat responsible for embargo in west Asia → refusing to take responsibility of refugees.

⑥ Denied basic necessities like

safe environment, food, clothing.  
⑦ Issues ~~arise~~ <sup>emerge</sup> from geo-political angle  
Refugee crisis reflects a

testing time for human race.

We must support them, follow principle of non-refoulement and provide them shelter till there is place in their own country.

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:

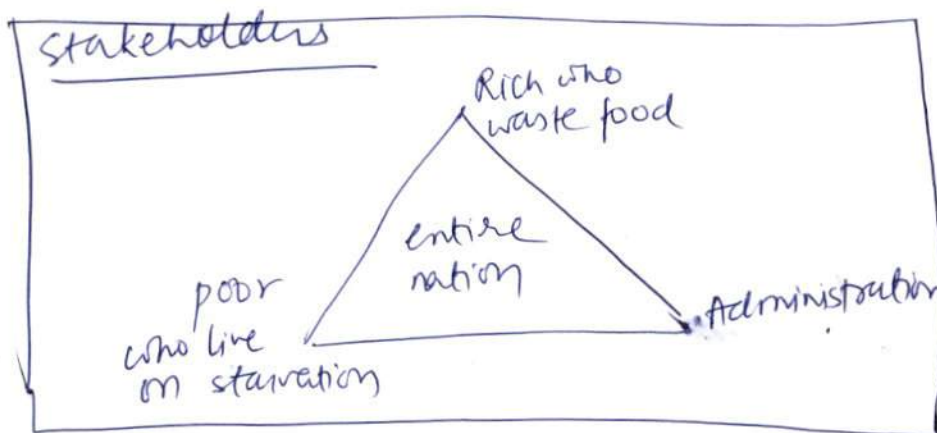
- (a) Identify the ethical issues involved in this case.  
(b) What measures would you take to deal with wastage of food in your area?  
(c) What explains this co-existence of affluence and hunger in developing countries like India?

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?

Subject matter - food wastage on one hand  
vs starvation on the other



(a) Ethical issues involved in the case are :

- (i) social justice → right of everyone to access basic necessities of life.
- (ii) Excess of resources vs complete inaccessibility.
- (iii) Compassion for those who could not afford square meal themselves.
- (iv) Wasting food vs donating to someone.
- (v) Role of government in ensuring basic necessities for all.

(b) ~~Measures~~ Food wastage is serious issue India is facing. Measures to deal with it —

- (i) Formation of food banks → like done in France where restaurants can keep their extra food, which

poor can take.

(ii) Education, persuasion of people to  
to not ~~boats~~ waste food.

(iii) Some kind of ban on large  
parties like already in place in  
J&K where marriage guests cannot  
exceed 1000.

(c) India is facing severe <sup>issue</sup> food  
of hunger starvation on one hand  
excess affluence on the other. A  
recent study by IIM Calcutta showed  
almost 20 crore people go to  
bed hungry every ~~year~~ day. While  
at the same time 10% of country's  
population is obese.

Reasons:

① Widespread economic disparity →

which specially aggravated after  
1991.

② Traditionally disadvantaged groups  
like dalits, STs have lagged  
behind.

③ Moral depravity → leading to  
corruption scandals → Rajiv Gandhi  
famously said only 15 paise reach  
the beneficiaries for every Rupee  
that the government sends.

④ Trickle down theory of development  
have completely failed that poor  
will gain as rich will percolate  
a section of their wealth to  
them.

At this time one needs  
to be reminded of ~~the~~ what  
Gandhi said, "there is enough  
for everyone's need but not

for anyone's greed". Greed for  
wealth needs to be replaced with  
love and compassion for fellow  
human beings.

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?

Subject Matter → challenges faced  
by excluded and marginalized  
section of society.

(a) Values involved → love, compassion  
for fellow human beings, dignity of  
every individual, right to lead  
a life the way one wants to do,  
responsibility of government to protect  
vulnerable groups.

stakeholders → PVTG. groups, administrators,  
tourists and other people who come  
in contact with them, entire nation.

(a) Challenges faced by PVTGs due  
to globalisation are →

(i) Increased tourism like in Andaman,  
& Nicobar. Many tourists are insensitive  
towards them and mock their  
way of living.

(ii) Ecological degradation → increasing  
plastic wastes affecting their  
natural environment.

(iii) Security threats to which they  
are vulnerable like piracy in  
region, threats from China.

(iv) High mortality → due to backwardness  
of technology → Rising temperature  
has aggravated chances of mosquito  
born diseases.

(b) As a Development officer in such an  
area, priorities should be respect  
their way of life but ~~st~~ make  
efforts to end their isolation and  
primitiveness.

Efforts to be taken →

① Presently they are relatively  
isolated → outsiders should not be  
allowed as they often photograph them  
and ~~st~~ mock them for fun.

② Guarantee their dignity → they  
should not become a 'showpiece'  
of primitiveness

- ③ Attempts should be made to communicate with them through anthropologists.
- ④ ~~If need be~~, A detailed survey on their numbers, way of life should be done so that we can support them.
- ⑤ Knowing their issues, efforts can be done like providing them food grains, clothing, teaching ~~teaching~~ techniques like cultivation.

But it is essential to carry these at a ~~fast~~ pace suitable to their needs.



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:

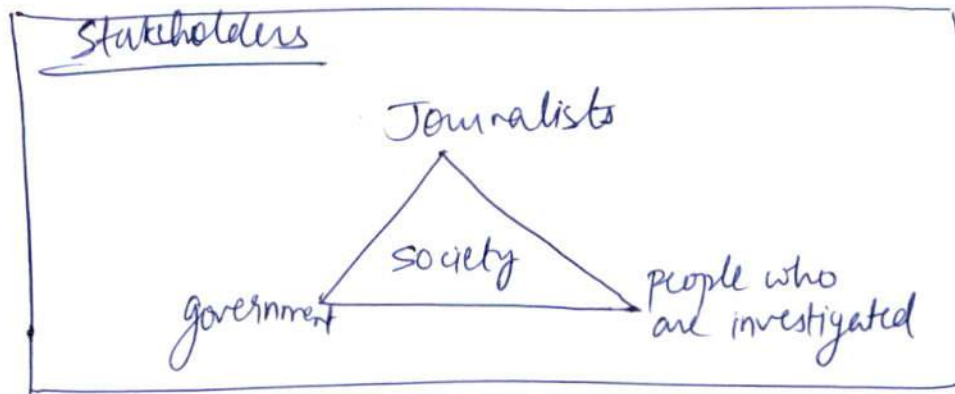
(a) गुप्त पत्रकारिता के आचरण में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

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

Subject matter → ethical issues in journalism.

Premise of case → Question arises if undercover journalism ethical, if despite the fact that it often infringe privacy

of individuals. Significance of undercover journalism ensuring justice in democracy.



(a) Ethical issues involved in the practice of undercover journalism are—

- (i) Privacy of individual vs right to ~~has~~ know about transparency in organisations
- (ii) Creating a trap to make people do something they would not have done otherwise.
- (iii) Security of journalist vs commitment to duty.

(iv) Journalism for high TRP ratings  
vs real commitment to society.

(b) Undercover journalism should be seen  
from both the sides.

On one hand, it indeed violate right  
to privacy which recently SC even  
upheld as a fundamental right  
under article 21, but on the other  
hand it can expose serious scandals  
like done by Tehelka magazine  
in defence deals.

There lies a fine line between  
undercover journalism for higher revenue  
and one for actually doing justice  
to society.

Former should not be supported.  
News Broadcasters Service Association

should frame guidelines to not only ban it but also take strict action on ~~those~~ <sup>them</sup> in accordance with the law of the land.

Latter, that is one for truly exposing ~~scam~~ scams, needs to be encouraged. It follows directly from freedom of speech and expression under article 19 of constitution. In fact efforts should be made by government to protect these journalists for cause of society. Data shows over 76 journalists have died since 1991, many of them were on risky assignments.

Media is thus a 4th pillar of democracy and a vibrant ~~medi~~ but responsible is what we need.



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

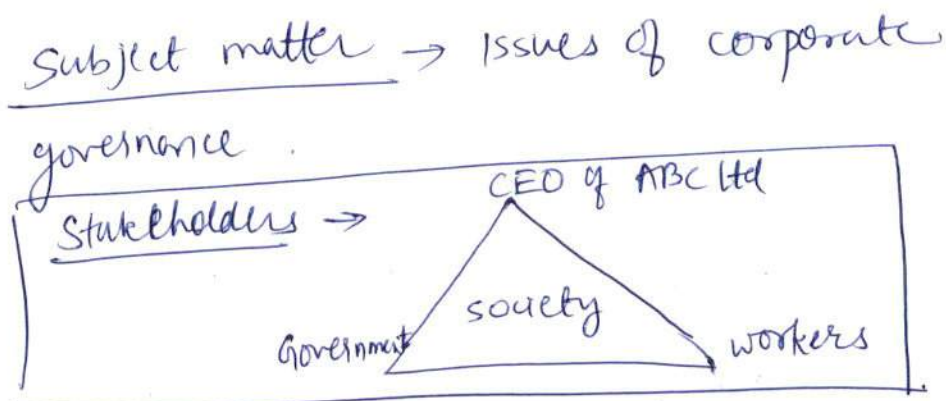
Given the situation, answer the following questions:

- (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?



(\*) Premise of case → Production unit of ABC Ltd is located in city X, where the production cost has risen significantly. The question arises should company relocate to less developed city to reduce cost.

(a) Ethical Issues

(i) Corporate governance → directing company not just for profits but also well being of all stakeholders.

(ii) Professionalism will demand that company relocate to ~~or~~ remain competitive.

(iii) Possibility of economic dislocation of city → massive jobloss → several households affected.

(iv) Environment sustainability → needs to be ensured even at cost of

compromising some profit.

(c) Rights of workers to collectively bargain through unions vs disruptions in production chain

(b) interests of different stakeholders can be balanced by →

(i) organising a meeting with workers → explaining how disruptions by unions are raising costs, at a time when other costs are also rising like environmental regulations.

(ii) Seeking some concessions from government like some more time before full compliance with regulations.

(iii) Branding company as ecofriendly company → this will ~~com~~ increase

investment from environmentally  
conscious people.

(iv) Even after these if company loose  
its profitability → then efforts  
should be taken to relocate the  
company elsewhere as professionalism  
demands running the company on  
business principles.

(v) But at the same time company  
can take along loyal and hardworking  
people along with it.

Business principles needs to  
be applied empathetically while  
running the ~~business~~ company as  
company derives its profits from  
the society it needs to have  
some responsibility towards ~~them~~ <sup>it</sup>.



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।

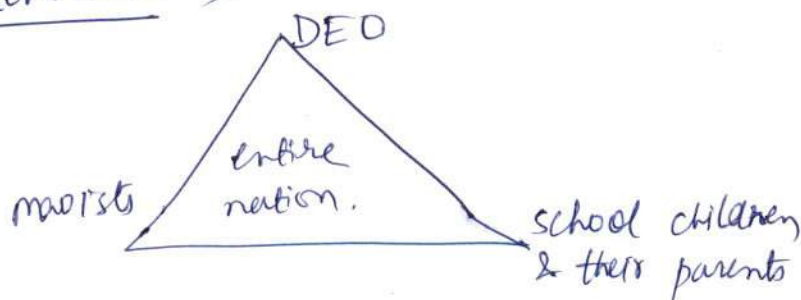
इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(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?

Subject matter → promotion of education  
in maoist affected district.

Stakeholders →



see page 50

P.T.O .

(from page 51)

not possible to appoint quality teachers  
then provide digital connectivity,  
it can bring wide range of  
courses to children.

(iii) Brain washing of people indoctrinated  
by Maoists. Also educating them  
of various opportunities with an  
educated child.

(iv) Infrastructure deficit needs to be  
addressed.

Improving education access will  
serve dual purpose → opportunities  
for children as well as  
reduced influence of Maoists. Hence  
more active efforts should be taken.

P.T.O.

(from page 47)

Facts of case → low enrollment of students in Maoist district, Issue of attitude of people towards education and security risks.

(a) Reasons behind negative attitude of people towards schools.

(i) People have little of awareness about utility of school education. Due to their remoteness, they don't know opportunities which will come from it.

(ii) Indoctrination of people by Maoists that this ~~entire~~ entire setup is a sham and education will only train them in bourgeoisie ideology.

(iii) Experiences of people have not been good, those who send their children

As schools were attacked by Maoists and police could not protect them.

(iv) often the quality of teachers posted is not good → thus little value addition is done to child.

(v) Infrastructure deficit → no proper classrooms <sup>absence of</sup> separate toilets for girls and boys is also a reason.

(b) Steps that should be taken to increase attendance →

(i) Guarantee of security → to children as well as family, take support from security forces or setup ~~board~~ boarding schools like done in Karnataka Balika vidyalaya scheme.

(ii) improve pedagogy → if it is

(contd. on page 49)

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

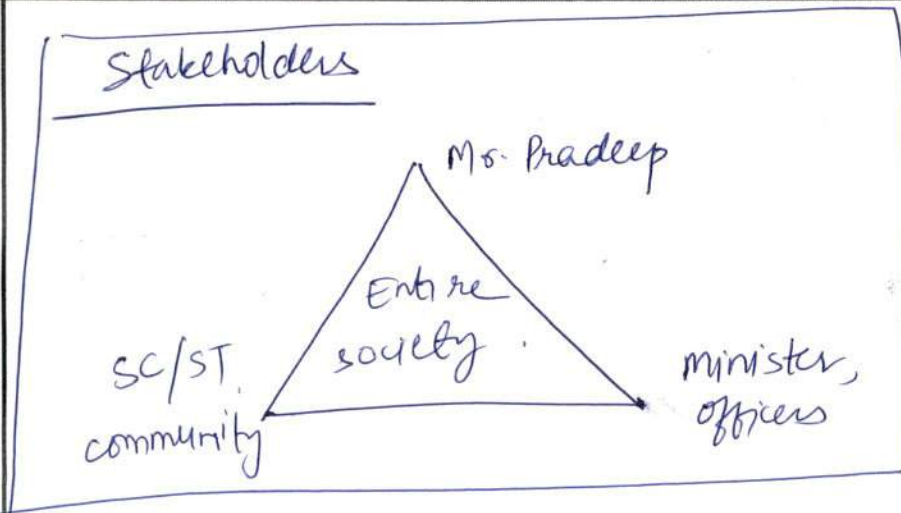
- (a) Elaborate on the internal dissonance that Pradeep faces in the given situation.
- (b) On what basis can the decision of Pradeep be justified?
- (c) Had you been in Pradeep's place, what would have been the course of action chosen by you? Recognise the merits and demerits, if any.

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।

Subject matter → prohibity in governance



Values involved → honesty, integrity  
of civil servant, transparency in  
government procedures, social  
justice for weaker sections,  
law of the land

(a) Mr. Pradeep is an honest  
civil servant as he uprightly raised  
his concerns over possible diversion  
of funds in SC/ST sub-plan. But  
he was asked to not interfere  
in something that he is not concerned  
with. His attitude shows that he  
~~values~~ supports social justice for

SC/ST, but when he sees diversion in front of him but cannot do anything, it causes cognitive dissonance

Also in a way he will also become a violate of laws and rules and of constitutional values which mandate special affirmative action for weaker section.

(b) Pradeep's decision can be justified from the fact that he took efforts to raise the issue to concerned ministers and officials; but beyond that if action is not taken he cannot do much as he is not concerned with it. Moreover he is honestly handling the task assigned to him.

further since the government functions in a hierarchical mode, ∴ he should obey his supervisors.

(C) Pradeep should not have honoured an unjust directive. Rather following course of action should have been taken.

(i) Inform the internal vigilance officers of Finance ministry about diversion of money.

(ii) On any enquiry by CVC or CBI, full support should be given and authorities should be told of the source from where this irregularity came to notice.

But all this should be done only after making sure, that there is an irregularity. If

transfer of money is due to some  
grave necessity and is reflected  
in audit reports, then the  
issue should not be pursued as  
it will harm the reputation of  
the ~~organisation~~ government.

Merits would be that all  
charges of financial embezzlement  
will be suppressed. And since  
SC/ST welfare need a lot of funds,  
earmarked funds will be appropriately  
used.

Possible demerit is that there might  
be a backlash and Mr Pradeep  
will be transferred.

But he will fulfil his obligation  
of upholding 'public interest'  
as mandated by 'civil services  
conduct rules 1964'.