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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	11747
Center	Jaipur	Date	12 Oct 2017

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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।
1(a)	10		
1(b)	10		
2(a)	10		
2(b)	10		
3(a)	10		
3(b)	10		
4(a)	10		
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6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	20		
10	20		
11	20		
12	20		
13	20		
14	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) The seeds of patriarchy and gender inequality are sown at home, which manifest as a weed at the societal level. Elucidate. (Suggest an ethical framework to systematically address the issue of patriarchy in the Indian society.)

10

पितृसत्ता और लैंगिक असमानता के बीज घर में बोए जाते हैं और यही सामाजिक स्तर पर निरंतर 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 seeds of patriarchy, meaning suppression and dominance over woman, and gender inequality, meaning differential treatment to a male and female, are sown in family system through :-

- ① Religion - Rites involves specify different gender roles
- ② Social structure of family:- where men are envisaged as economic earners and women as care givers.
- ③ Functional Role of family:- The child care is made duty of only women and she is made to compromise on her career.

- ④ Education too ~~present~~ stereotypes gender roles eg. Pink Collared jobs for women.

ADDRESSING PATRIARCHY ISSUE:

- ① Breaking the shackles of patriarchy by generating a sense of self worth in women.
- ② Political representation based on equality to women.
- ③ Equality in wages at the economic level.
- ④ Curbing the violence against women through enforcement of laws.
- ⑤ Changing educational curriculum and freeing it of gender stereotypes.
- ⑥ Giving paternity leaves to males along with maternity leaves to mothers.

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

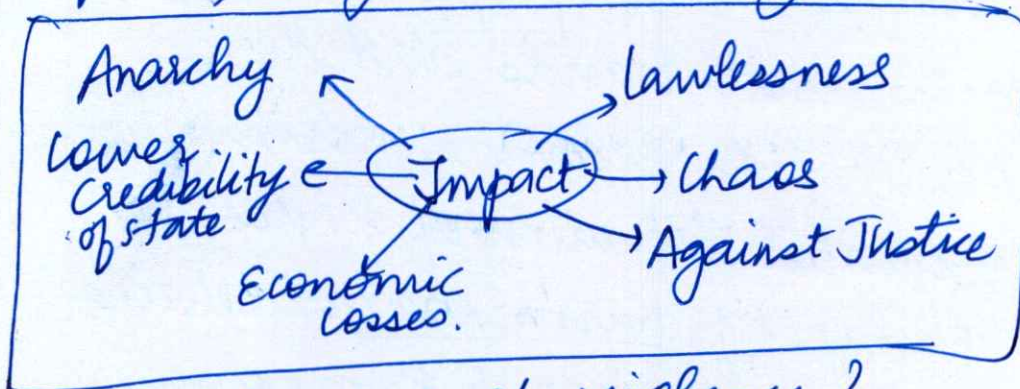
वे कौन-से कारक हैं जो लोगों को कानून की उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के स्थान पर कानून अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए उत्प्रेरित करते हैं। भीड़ के न्याय की समस्या का समाधान करने के उपायों की चर्चा कीजिए।

The cases of people taking the law in their hands and doing violence has become a norm. This has created situation of chaos and anarchy. eg. Karni Sena vandalizing film sets, followers of Ram Rahim after his arrest.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE:

- ① Lack of faith in police and judicial systems.
- ② Conflict between law and morality eg. Violent protest against Ryan school, Gurgaon.
- ③ Strong emotional arousal in the people taking a toll on rationality.
- ④ Vested interest instigating people.

5) Also, the due process of law is lengthy, cumbersome and people have a tendency to look for quick, easy solution through violence.



To address mob violence?

② The mob is characterized by group of people who have lost their individual identity & consciousness of action.

- ① Dialogue with the mob leader
- ② Identification of people inside mob to bring back consciousness
- ③ Avoiding violence and using other means to control them.
- ④ Deployment of police force and deterring the mob by law enforcement.

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।

According to 2nd ARC report 'Ethics in Governance', the main reason behind unethical Indian society is that it is becoming ~~diff~~ easy to do bad and by-pass law and difficult to remain honest/good as honest people are victimized & harassed.

Democracy in order to sustain requires:

- ① Balance between rights & duties
- ② Enforcement & acceptance of law.
- ③ Social Order based on common accepted standards.

Therefore, only when people will be incentivized to do good and discouraged to do bad, they will be able to follow the rules of the society.

Thus, ¹laws must be in consonance with morals and ²laws must be enforced to achieve a ~~Cohesion~~ democratic society based on equality & justice.

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 gave the concept of QUANTITATIVE UTILITARIANISM which talk about the greatest good for greatest number of people for longest period of time.

Ideas on freedom & ex: of thought and expression

Ideas of freedom as proposed by mill are required ~~to~~ for the people to be able to achieve and desire what is good for people.

Freedom in thought & expression will lead to happiness for the people which is the larger aim

of society.

VALUE OF REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

In a representative democracy, there is rights and representative given to all. There is no oppression by the majority. This results in ensuring basic fundamental rights for all eg. freedom of thought & expression, right to life. People become capable in demanding and achieving what they consider best for themselves and thus, this results in maximum happiness.

Therefore J.S. Mill considered Representative System as the best form of government despite weakness like policy paralysis, slow change, inherent conflict in opinion etc.

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

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

Nuclear weapons after the II World War and atomic bombing of Japan have certainly proved to be deterrent in stopping war as any third world war means nothing less than destruction of complete humanity.

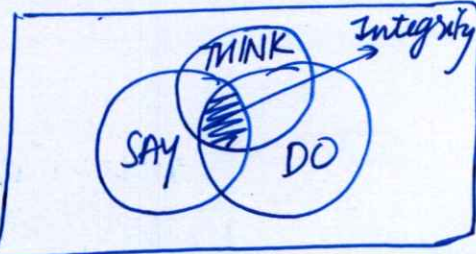
Therefore, world countries are increasing developing nuclear capabilities and treaties like NPT have been an utter failure.

Is it ethical?

Passing ^{is} nuclear weapon to create nuclear deterrence is

certainly unethical.

① It is against principles of integrity.



② It is resulting in a race of nuclear weapon and in the future it may cause total destruction if any state uses nuclear bomb on an impulse.

③ Completely violates the idea of sustainability.

④ Against equality as poor and small ~~the~~ countries are highly vulnerable to tyranny of big powers.

The Nobel Peace Prize 2017 is given to ICAN which calls for disarmament. We must understand that the real peace lies in '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।

Administration ^{leadership} ~~Bureaucracy~~
are similarly used words as both
play a major role in driving
change and managing the society.
There are certain differences between
them:-

<u>Administration</u>	<u>Leadership</u>
① Selected to manage the system	① Elected by people to change the system
② Based on prudence, rationality and objectivity.	② Based on charisma, capabilities, popularity.
③ Made by system.	③ Made by people
④ Have fixed tenure eg. Kisan Bedi (IPS)	④ No retirement eg. Anna Hazare (leader).

However, certain administration who show activism are also known

for their Leadership.

E.g. T.N. Sheshan who could completely transform the way Elections are conducted.



Effective Leadership & public Service delivery

① Public Service Delivery is important to make benefits reach people which is the end goal.

Good leadership can ensure:-

- ① Accountability in bureaucratic system.
- ② Ensure citizen participation by mobilizing them.
- ③ Bring responsiveness in the bureaucracy.
- ④ Ensure law enforcement.

Thus public service will be achieved.

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?

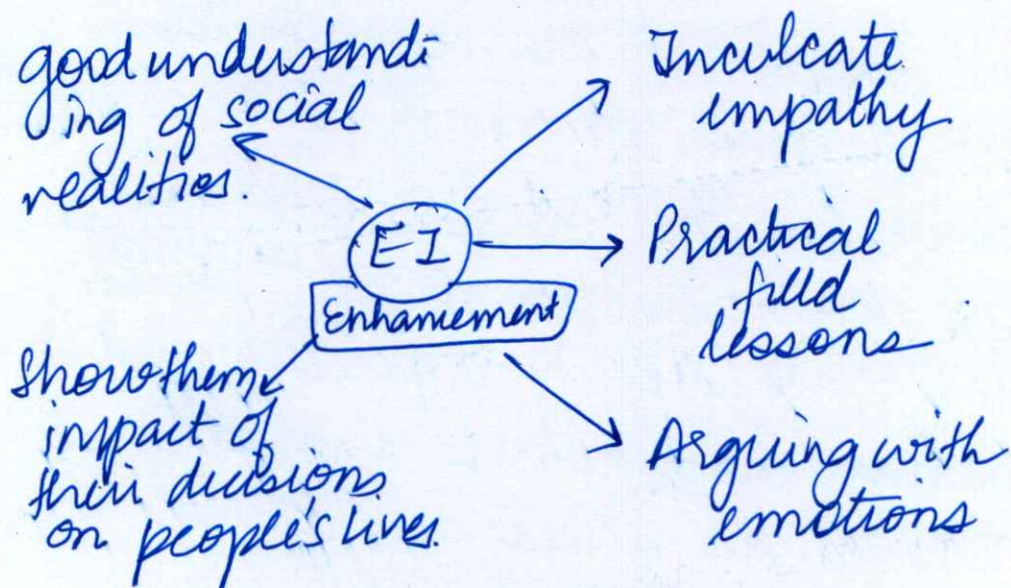
Functional or Technical knowledge and experience are major factors that determine success of a civil servant. However, in the era of corruption, it is also the emotional (EI) ^{unethical practices} intelligence (Ability to perceive and manage the emotions of oneself and well as others and using emotions to guide one's thought) is also important.

EI leading to Efficacy

- ① EI will bring in right and inclusive decision making.
- ② Decisions will be as per the felt needs of people.

③ Acceptance of government decisions by the people.

How to increase EI?



EI is an imperative as complexity in administration increases.

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।

The mechanisms that promote accountability, meaning responsibility and answerability for one's actions, are as follows -

- ① Social Audits of the work.
- ② Outcome based evaluation of the work done.
- ③ Stringent law enforcement to distinguish between right & wrong.
- ④ Citizen Charter as a tool
- ⑤ Bringing transparency in the system through e-governance

But In India, however, we see poor accountability standards.

Example ① In the stampede in Elphinstone station, Mumbai, none of the agencies were held accountable and they kept fighting within themselves..

Why not a simple task?

- ① Responsibilities not clearly fixed.
- ② Poor law enforcement.
- ③ Loopholes in the laws.
- ④ Overlapping jurisdiction.

Accountability is the key to ensure outcome based governance. Therefore, we must have clearly and well-thought accountability mechanisms to achieve good governance.

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 ethical standards of any society can be judged by understanding the way it treats those who are unable to speak for themselves such as animals.

With humans, people behave cordially out of humanity but with animals, the real and deep rooted ethical standards come to fore.

~~The~~ In the present context, we see
① General animals being killed because of laws. e.g. Vermin laws and

damage to ecology i.e. forests.

② Even innocent sections like children who cannot speak for themselves are being violated, malnourished, made beggars.

③ Another section is 'disabled' weaker who are made to suffer and victimized. eg. Blind, Dumb etc.

Therefore, the quote aptly highlights that ethical standards can be judged by the way powerful human beings treat the weak, vulnerable and those who cannot stand for themselves.

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

10

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

The quote means that decision making or acting based on perceptions, prejudices and notions without basing them on rationale or reason is a foolish endeavour.

CAUSES:

Many a times emotions and prejudices are deep rooted and people are not able to reason out with facts. This lead to poor decision making.

Impact:

- ① Irrational behaviour
- ② Losses in the long term
- ③ Unethical practices may happen
- ④ Actions may get against justice and equality.

① In Indian society, example, treatment metted out to women is based on prejudice that women are weak, need protection and are care givers.

Impact is women are not empowered, they are abused and kept weak. This is foolish endeavour because it has impact the whole economy, governance and societal structure.

② Similarly, transgenders are discriminated because it is a perception that what they are doing is against natural laws. But no one rationally understands natural laws.

The quote therefore beautifully highlights the causes behind various social issues & challenges plaguing Indian society.

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।

The conflict of interest between personal interest and public welfare is a major reason that leads to graft. Therefore, there is a growing concern to arrest it.

Types of conflict in India's voice against

- ① Career prospects v/s raising unethical practices.
- ② Staying in good books of the ministers by conniving with them in corruption or taking the difficult path.
- ③ Getting a share of the corruption or complaining / stopping the work.
- ④ Abuse of power for personal interests.

The core principles by OECD to manage conflict of interest:-

- ① Not accepting gifts from parties that ~~is~~ may be prospective clients.
- ② Not taking obligations from others that may have to be returned in future.
- ③ Leading a simple life and not indulging in luxuries that put pressure to do graft.
- ④ contemplating the purpose behind favours being extended by other parties.

If a person is care oneself from the conflict in the beginning, then they are also able ~~to stop~~ to keep public service over everything else.

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 of UK gave the following principles of public life:-

- ① SELFLESSNESS:
- ② INTEGRITY
- ③ OBJECTIVITY
- ④ ACCOUNTABILITY
- ⑤ HONESTY
- ⑥ LEADERSHIP

Significance:

- ① Helps in guiding public servants in times of dilemma & distress

eg. In times of conflict between ~~em~~ empathy and integrity, public servant must uphold integrity.

- ② Inculcating ethical values in the ~~pro~~ public servants by time

and again repeating them eg. Honesty
can be indicated.

- ③ Arousing people to question officers if they violate from above values.

Why are these considered an essential set?

The values are essential to make:-

- ① public delivery efficient.
- ② Governance ethical & graft free.
- ③ These values ^{are} comprehensive in nature ~~and~~
- ④ Ensure public welfare

In India too we need enforcement of public service values and formation of code of Ethics for public servants — ministers as well as bureaucrats.

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।

In the contemporary times, Rohingya community, which is considered the 'most persecuted' community by AMNESTY International, is undergoing humanitarian crisis. Other examples are ~~are~~ refugees from war torn regions of Syria, Yemen & Sudan going to European nations.

The ethical Issues involved are:-

- ① Violation of basic human rights
eg. Right to shelter, food.
- ② Lack of tolerance in home countries & towards diversity -
eg. Myanmar's attitude towards Rohingyas.

- ③ The ~~receiving~~ countries are putting economic resources over human lives.
- ④ Lack of value ^{for} and apathy towards humanity or lives of human.

What needs to be done?

- ① Sanctions against nations ~~toget~~ indulging in human rights violation by world countries.
- ② Ideals & value for life should be given primacy over short-term, narrow resource interests.
- ③ The world countries must equally take responsibility rather than few countries facing the brunt.

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 issues involved in the case are related to food wastage were even highlighted by our Hon'ble PM in his 'Mann Ki Baat'. It is estimated that about 30% of the food is wasted in India, which underlines the gravity of the menace.

(a) The ethical issues involved are:-

- 1) Violation of principles of equality
- 2) Justice is not ensure to the poor and starving
- 3) Welfare State of India not being able to meet its objectives goals.
- 4) Rising economic inequalities and poor sense of social responsibility in people
- 5) Attitudinal lacunae towards food.

(b) Measures to be taken to deal with the situation.

This requires a multi pronged approach at the ⁽¹⁾ policy level

- (2) change in attitude.
- (3) legal matter
- (4) educational system etc.

POLICY LEVEL:

- ① Food wastage should be made a civil offence in the restaurants, parties with fine as punishment. (e.g. Germany has such provisions).
- ② Mandatory charity of the food which is a waste for the affluent but good in quality.
- ③ Create a platform where food can be donated & its quality checked.

AWARENESS:

- ① Pursue awareness of people on a mission mode through campaigns, rallies.
- ② Campaigns will be done by influential people, religious gurus etc.
- ③ Nudging people to not waste food by making it derogatory practice.

- ④ Checking the culture of materialism and fostering spiritualism.

EDUCATIONAL:

- ① Children will be educated about the menace at schools.
- ② Offices and corporates will be encouraged to teach the employees about best practices for food management.
- ③ Community ~~so~~ education through civil society and NGOs.

As attitude is the major reason for food wastage, it must be change through both internal and external factors.

Co-existence of hunger & affluence(Reasons!)

- ① Inequitable ~~de~~ distribution
of resources.
- ② Presence of 'haves' and 'have nots'
- ③ Administrative lacunae that
is not able to create a link
between the two groups.
- ④ Issues in food management. eg.
cold storage lacking

The problem of malnourishment and hunger is grave for India (40% of world's malnourished) in India. Several lakhs of people die regularly and therefore it is state's duty to provide food by checking its wastage.

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?

PVTGs are particularly vulnerable tribes characterized by low or declining population, subsistence economy, primitive technology and low levels of literacy. There are 75 such groups in India and are severely impacted by forces of globali-
zation.

Examples are:- Sentinelese, Onge,
Jarawa (A & N islands)
Konds (Odisha & AP)
Sahariya (M.P. & Rajasthan)

(a) Challenges faced by the PVTGs
are:-

- ① Lack of access to education due to remoteness of location and language barriers.
- ② Governance Deficit and corruption in ITDAs/ ITDRs make the welfare programs a utter waste.
- ③ They are not a pressure group and unable to raise voice against injustice.
- ④ Loosing their culture eventually as people encroaching in their areas.
- ⑤ Poor health facilities.

Globalization refers to free movement of ideas, capital, goods and people across national boundaries. But globalization doesn't benefit everyone equally. It benefits those

who are empowered enough to
make use of globalization but
further deprives the marginalized
vulnerable.

Land/Forest
encroachment
increased with
globalization.

Globalization
&
PVTs
challenges

① Human Rights
violation

eg. Jarawa
tribe were
victimized.
due to genetic
testing, sexual
abuse etc.

③ Social
exploitation
led to raising
the inequalities
in the people.

② Economic
exploitation

As PVTs ~~are~~ indigenous
livelihood suffered
changes eg. commerci-
alization of agriculture

⑥ To ~~read~~ WELFARE OF PVTs

① Make sure that government
policies are implemented well.

eg. CCD (Conservation Cum Development) Policy is a comprehensive policy and will be implemented in letter and spirit.

② ~~B~~ Generating trust & confidence in PVTGs about the mainstream and pursuing them to educate their children.

③ Ensuring access to basic facilities like food, health by using/reviving PDS system, and creating primary health infrastructure.

④ Augmenting institutional capacity by (a) Streamlining the Human resource and taking disciplinary actions if they fail to do their duties.

(b) Incentivizing people based

on performance measured
through KPIs.

- ⑤ Providing basic infrastructure
eg. electricity, roads to the
remote PVTG areas.
- ⑥ Skilling the people with the
help of RSETIs and NABARD
- ⑦ Forming SHGs and cooperative
and trying to get them better
prices for their produce.

Thus, PVTGs area will develop
in a comprehensive manner
focussing on all aspects on life.

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।

The practice of undercover journalism is gaining ground in India due to rising levels of corruption at high levels, competition among media channels to bring out sensational

information and increasing participation of people in the public sphere.

(a) The ethical issues involved:-

- 1) Using of 'wrong means' by the journalists even though 'ends' may be right.
- 2) Incursion into the privacy of other individuals which is a Fundamental Right under Article 21.
- 3) Violation of basic principles of journalism which is based on consent, and human rights.
- 4) Lack of transparency in the system that journalists go under-ground.

- 5) May involve treating humans ~~as ends~~ 'means' and not end in themselves.
- 6) It has no accountability towards society.

b) Do you support it?

~~Under~~ Undercover Journalism has become a necessity in the 21st century to expose high level corruption scams and unethical practices. Thus, the ends of undercover journalism are right.

But, it must be taken care that even undercover journalism is based on certain principles and rules and not done ~~to~~ rampantly.

If 'means' are allowed to be unethical now, it may eventually even spoil the 'ends' creating a complete chaos in the society. Therefore, there is a need ~~to~~ to have comprehensive standards even for undercover journalism, such as:-

- ① Not indulging in practice or means ~~which~~ goes against law of the land.
- ② upholding fundamental rights of people being investigated
- ③ Stringent punishment in case of laxity.

Therefore, I support undercover journalism ~~to~~ based on the condition that it is regulated and done ethically.

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 ABC Ltd. is undergoing a dilemma of raising profits by relocating to a new location and concern for welfare of the people in the region.

The stakeholders involved are:-

- ① ABC Ltd & shareholders.
- ② Workers and city
- ③ City at large

(a) Ethical issues involved in the case:-

- ① Interests of shareholders is at loggerheads with welfare of workers.
- ② Welfare of city on one ~~end~~ hand and sustenance of the company on other.
- ③ Social Responsibility of the company in question.
- ④ Trust between workers and the management of company at stake.

- ⑥ In order to reconcile the interests of different stakeholders
- ① Looking for other means to reduce costs eg. making processes efficient (supply chain improvement)
- ⑥ Raw material procurement made efficient
- ② Adding more production lines to manufacture more and maintaining profit.
- ③ Better pricing of the product to increase profits.
- ④ Asking the government for better labour management incentives & tax sops.
- ⑤ Making workers aware of the dilemma of the company and asking them to work more

efficiently for longer a little longer period.

- ⑥ Technological upgradation can be considered for better / ~~price~~ efficient system.
- ⑦ Cutting other waste expenditure and inefficiencies.

Here, Relocation also will have a huge cost for the company. The company considering its social responsibility toward society, use his money to increase efficiency and upgrade technology ~~not~~ to increase revenues. This will help in reconciliation and ensuring best interest of all the stakeholders.

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 menace of Maoism has shattered the education system in the Naxal affected areas leading to alienation and furthering deprivation

(a) The reasons for negative attitude towards education is?

- ① Rampant cases of violence towards school going children by Maoists.
- ② Perceiving schools as a wasteful activity with no real learning.
- ③ Apathy of teachers reinforces negative attitude.
- ④ Schooling is not linked to local culture/customs make it alien to people.
- ⑤ Lack of vision for the future and social change
- ⑥ Using children as extra hands to earn income.
- ⑥ In order to address the challenge of negative and apathetic attitude towards

education and increase attendance following steps will be taken-

Increase Attendance

- ① Creation of residential schools in safe areas
- ② Providing safe environment in the school region and around it
- ③ Ensuring quality education to sustain motivation in parents & children.
- ④ Linking education ~~there~~ to local culture. eg. classes in local language, holidays on days of local festivals.
- ⑤ Teaching relevant & useful skills to children.
- ⑥ Focussing on sports to ensure overall development.

Changing attitude

- ① Mass awareness ~~are~~ on a sustained basis in a mission mode.
- ② Engaging local, progressive people as leaders of change.
- ③ Generating trust through dialogue with the people about safety ~~of~~ of schools.
- ④ Using local role models to generate aspiration of social change.
- ⑤ Use of radio, media etc. to create awareness about necessity of education.
- ⑥ Ensuring law-enforcement and security in the region.

In the long run, it is important to:-

- ① Make school give successful results and good learning levels.
- ② Monitoring the schools regularly with respect to teaching standards, safety.
- ③ Parents must be made ~~to~~ integral members of school development through school management committees.
- ④ Social Audit of schools should be done.
- ⑤ Teachers must be trained & motivated regularly.

Thus a cycle of motivation, learning will be created which will in a few years turn around the ~~area~~ area.

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।

The diversion of funds is a grave case of corruption that results in increasing inequalities and particularly takes a toll on the poor and the vulnerable. eg. tribals & disabled, women etc. It is one of the major reasons behind failure in policy implementation.

The issues involved in the case :-

- ① Corruption at high level
(minister & senior most civil servant).
- ② Lack of accountability and transparency in the system
- ③ Harassment of junior officers and coercively making them part of corruption
- ④ Welfare of people at stake.

(a) The internal dissonance faced by Pradeep is due to—

- 1) Not being integral and not listening to voice of ~~failure~~ conscience.
- 2) failure in doing duty towards people i.e. public service.
- 3) Violation of civil service values.

This results in mental conflict and ~~peace~~ no peace of mind.

(b) Pradeep's decision can be justified because—

- ① ~~Can~~ His career is at stake
- ② Duty towards family i.e. Economic wellbeing of family.
- ③ Listening to the seniors instruction
- ④ Saving oneself from harassment

(C) If I would have to choose a path:-

(1) I would have documented the manner with evidences and approached the senior of the minister involved.

(2) In case of no help, I would have even discussed the matter with Chief Minister.

(3) I would have then written about the scam to the CVC ~~to~~ anonymously for investigation.

(4) I would have rescued myself from the matter as a last resort.

Merit:

It will help in following:-

- ① Voice of conscience and getting peace of mind.
- ② Following principles of natural justice.
- ③ Upheld civil services values and set the right precedent.

As a demeit, it is possible that one listens and even the seniors are involved but atleast it would give me the satisfaction of trying my best.

In the long run, it is important to bring in transparency in the budgetary processes and bring them under public scrutiny using RTI to abate corruption.