



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

Name of Candidate	Zeba	Registration Number	18610
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	11/10/17
Center	Hyderabad		

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.  
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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

पितृमत्ता 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 पितृमत्ता के मुद्दे का व्यवस्थित समाधान करने हेतु नैतिक ढांचे का सुझाव दीजिए।

Patriarchy and gender-inequality is the most pervasive and derogatory form of discrimination present in our societies for the following reasons.

- 1) Socialisation → Girl child is socialised as being inferior to boys during her formative years by being denied a chance of to go out, play, dress up in a certain way and denied education.
- 2) High levels of domestic violence, subjugation of women as the caretaker of the house with no rights of her own.

3) Women is often seen as submissive and must be obedient to her elders & ~~men~~  
Ex: Early marriage, child marriage, female infanticide, dowry;

### ETHICAL FRAMEWORK

- a) Gender neutral education both at home and school.
- b) Family should teach universal values of fairness, justice and equality.
- c) Successful women and the role of their families must be highlighted in the media
- d) ~~Men~~ Focus on girl child, their education and empowerment.
- e) The division of labour according to gender at home must become flexible and accommodative of changing times.



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।

Mob justice has emerged as the latest method of ensuring justice and punishing the wrong doer as seen in the case of Dadri lynching, Jamshedpur lynching.

#### FACTORS

- Highly charged atmosphere against the supposed errant
- lack of faith in the traditional law enforcers to bring justice.
- Believed to be a deterrent against potential future wrongdoers
- Maintain morality and decency in the society.

## ISSUES

- 1) Citizens shouldn't take law and order in their hands
- 2) Against right to privacy
- 3) May cause irreparable damage to the family and the victim - may even cost his life.
- 4) Disregard for Rule of law
- 5) Cause social disturbances and animosity.

## WAYS TO ADDRESS

- 1) The citizens must be made aware of their duties and responsibilities.
- 2) Bolster the existing legal mechanism.
- 3) Punitive measures against participants of mob violence.
- 4) Respect for rule of law must be inculcated.
- 5) Therefore, mob justice must be condemned.

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।

A democracy is representative of its citizens, their ideals and behaviours. Therefore, the state must contribute towards ensuring that the citizens contribute positively to the betterment of their nation in particular and society in general.

1) Citizens should be made aware of their fundamental duties - under ~~Art 5~~ Part IV A, SIA.

- Uphold constitutional ideals & spirit of equality, liberty, fraternity
- Respect women and spirit of brotherhood.
- Pay taxes on time.



2) The good Samaritan law recently passed in Karnataka reduces conflict between morality and legal framework in a society.

3) Protect citizens from harassment and threat to life while exposing and supporting the truth through RTI, Lok Adalats, Whistle Blower Protection Act.

Further, the state must take adequate measures to punish the wrong doer

a) Strict Enforcement of Rule of law, IPC, CrPC.

b) Heinous crimes like murder, rape must be punished at the earliest.

c) Greater administrative tools to ensure transparency and accountability to ensure lower cases of corruption - Prevention of Corruption Act.

∴ Upholding morality of its citizens

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is the prime responsibility of the state.



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?

J.S. Mill's freedom of thought & expression is the cornerstone of Indian democracy under its Preamble and Art 19 of Indian Constitution.

It ensures.

- Freedom of speech & expression.
- Freedom to form association
- Freedom of movement etc.

Freedom of Speech & Expression is integral to democracy, since democracy is the heart of democracy

It ensures participatory governance, enlightened citizenry and accountability of the state. Without freedom of speech &

Expression, we shall have  
authoritarian state exercising  
its tyranny

- Representative democracy is the best form of democracy since it ensures representation and rule by citizens and their citizens particularly in a diverse, multicultural nation like India.

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। हम संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या परमाणु निवारक स्थापित करने हेतु परमाणु हथियार रखना रखना नैतिकता की दृष्टि से सही है?

The international ecosystem has turned into a theatre of war which increasing development of nuclear weapons by countries (North Korea, USA, Russia etc.) as a tool of deterrence.

Why is it ethically right?

- a) National interest of a nation is of prime importance and subsumes other values.
- b) Consistent threat from enemy antagonistic nations has forced nations to develop nuclear capabilities, including India.
- c) The threat of irrevocable collateral damage dissuades nations from engaging in a



a war like situation and hence helps in ensuring peace  
Why is it unethical?

- 1) Increases animosity among nations.
- 2) Mutual cooperation through non-proliferation is better than mutual destruction through nuclear weapons.
- 3) Reduces budgetary allocations on the social sector.
- 4) Possibility of nuclear weapons being exploited by non-state actors looms large.
- 5) Increase trust deficit and tensions.

Therefore, countries must abandon this arms race and focus on building universal values of peace, cooperation and harmony across the world.



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 गतिश्रित करने हेतु नेतृत्व के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Administration - refers to the process of management of public affairs of government across various departments.

Leadership → is the ability to influence, take charge of one's action and guide a time.

Characteristics of an effective leader

- Emotionally Intelligent
- Team Work.
- Lead by example
- Integrity, honesty, truthfulness.
- Open and Coherent.
- Time Management.
- Conflict Resolution.
- Believes in democratisation of thoughts, responsibilities etc.

## Importance of leadership in Public Service delivery

- Since a public servant is the custodian of public trust, his leadership qualities ensure effective service delivery
- Emotional intelligence during riots, distress situations and conflicts.
- Motivate his department to stand up for ideals of honesty.
- Improve efficiency and productivity of the department and subordinates.
- Maximise his team member's potential

etc

Example : T.N. Seshan led the Election Commission of India as an effective leader with high standards of morality and integrity

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 denotes the following

- self awareness.
- self management
- social awareness i.e. other's emotions.
- social management.

It is the most important quality of a civil servant for the following reason.

#### 1) self awareness

helps him in understanding his emotions and preferences

#### 2) self management

helps him in managing his emotions - tension, stress, joy during extreme situations.



### 3) social awareness

helps him in understanding others emotions and their reactions

### 4) social management

helps him in handling their emotions to avoid any untoward activity.

Benefit → Conflict resolution, objective analysis of situations, enhance team work, work under extreme stress and pressure, take challenges head on etc.

### Ways to enhance EI

- Yoga, meditation.
- Patience
- Being a good listener.
- Focus on the larger goal & not minute differences.
- Participatory team work.
- Positivity
- Mid Career Training etc.



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 denotes answerability of the officials to the citizens in general and their organisation in particular. It ensures transparency and responsibility in the public servant.

### Mechanisms

- 1) RTI → to ensure transparency
- 2) Citizen Charter → to ensure standardisation of services, timely approval and grievance redressal mechanism.
- 3) Social audit → participation and auditing of social schemes by the individuals.
- 4) E-governance → to reduce individual discretion.

- c) legal tools like Prevention of Corruption Act.
- d) Institutions like Lokadale, Anti Corruption Bureau, CBI.
- e) Constitutional writs (Art 32) → Mandamus that ensures that a government is ~~doing~~ doing his duty.

### Difficulties

- low conviction rates.
- Corporate-bureaucrat-politician nexus.
- lack of awareness amongst citizens of the tools available.
- Tedious process and inordinate delays.
- Multiple levels and sources of responsibility.
- Diffused accountability

Therefore, an accountable workforce is *sine qua non* for 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) "किमी राष्ट्र की महानता और उसकी नैतिक प्रगति का मूल्यांकन पशुओं के प्रति किए जाने वाले व्यवहार से किया जा सकता है।"

The following quote has been given by Gandhiji who upholds equality and respect for animals as the highest virtue of a society.

### Reasons

- 1) Animals have rights - inalienable rights to life just like humans.
- 2) Since they cannot defend themselves, it's the moral responsibility of humans to protect them.
- 3) They cannot be sacrificed to appease human notions of entertainment.



- They must be respected and protected.

- Helps in development of sympathy, compassion and consideration in the society.

- ~~The~~ <sup>Become</sup> ~~case of~~ <sup>controversial in the</sup> ~~clinical trials on animals~~  
Animal rights and our moral  
obligations towards them  
has become profound in  
the light of instances like  
Shaktiman horse, Talikattu

Therefore, penalty must be  
imposed by the wrong doers  
under Wildlife Protection Act,  
and action of NGOs like  
PETA



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

10

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

Prejudices are set of pre-conceived notions about an individual, group, community.

They are highly subjective and not based on objective facts. They often lead to value judgements and negative opinions about the other party.

Prejudices dilute the morality of an individual and ethical values of a society since individual actions are driven by subjective dispositions, inequality and not universal values of truthfulness, equality, just and fair society.

### Example

- Racism leads to a belief that blacks are thieves and improperly socialised.
- Prejudices against women on the basis of the way they dress up.

### Effects

- Against Equality.
- Leads to ~~more~~ immoral and regressive behaviour  
Ex: Rapes, Boycotting.
- Discrimination, Exploitation.
- Increase animosity amongst different groups.
- Conflicts and instability.

Therefore, these prejudices must be addressed by developing critical thinking, objectivity, scientific temperament and awareness.



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 सिद्धान्तों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Government ~~defio~~ decisions must be objective and based on the organisational goals and public welfare

Issues involved

- Conflict of Interest where private interest take over public interest.
- Corporate-bureaucrate-politician nexus which has lead to corruption and lack of accountability.
- According Transparency International, India has high instances of corruption due to ineffective laws, poor regulatory mechanism, and lack of citizen awareness.



- 7.
- Compromise on public interest can lead to lack of transparency, ineffectiveness, poor service delivery and loss of public faith

Ex: This is widely seen in the process of public procurement as a result of quid pro quo

### Measures to Manage

- 1) High conviction
- 2) Transparency and accountability must be ensured.
- 3) Clear delineation of public and private interest → prior declaration.

etc.

7. Discuss, with examples, the significance of principles of public life as recommended by Nolan committee. Why are these principles considered as an essential set of expectations from public servants? 10

नोलन समिति द्वारा अनुशंसित सार्वजनिक जीवन के सिद्धांतों के महत्व की सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए। इन सिद्धांतों को लोक सेवकों से की जाने वाली अपेक्षाओं का एक अनिवार्य समुच्चय (सेट) क्यों माना जाता है?

Nolan Committee has given 7 principles of public life.

- 1) Selflessness - ability to put public interest over private interest.
- 2) Integrity → truthfulness to ethical and moral conduct.
- 3) Accountability → answerability for actions undertaken.
- 4) Honesty → quality of being truthfull.
- 5) Objectivity → on sound rational principles.
- 6) Leadership → ability to influence and lead.
- 7) Openness - transparency.

Ex: E. Sreedharan, the metro man of India, embodied all these qualities in changing the face of Indian railway. This increased his productivity, efficiency and team skills.

### Essential for public servants

- Public servant must lead by example.
- He is the custodian of public trust and expectations.
- His actions have a huge impact on the lives of people and morale of his subordinates.
- He must produce effective, time driven and fair results.



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 में अपने गृहदेश को वापस नहीं जा सकते और कोई भी देश विभिन्न कारणों से उनका भार वहन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है। सम्कलनीय उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए ऐसी स्थितियों में समाविष्ट नैतिक मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent cases of Rohingya refugees, refugees from West Asia has highlighted the ~~eroding~~ ~~erode~~ erosion of humanistic values from the world today. We are progressing toward an immoral, self centered world.

- They are the victims of large scale human rights violations - rapes, murders.
- Are denied the right to livelihood - safe & sound.
- Countries have the moral responsibility of treating

every human as an equal

~~However, the~~   
 They are victims of religious  
 persecution at the hands  
 of a dominant majority.

Ethical issues faced by the  
 countries

- 1) Uplifts Refugees  
 and right to resources,  
 benefits.
- 2) Can lead to social tensions  
 in the country.
- 3) Welfare and prosperity of citizens

However, nations must rise  
 above parochial interests and  
 strengthen universal values of  
 humanity, equality and justice  
 and protect the rights of  
 migrants and refugees

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 मुनिश्चित करने की अधमता 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?

The above case study emphasises on the unpleasant dichotomy, we live in where on one hand people are starving and on the other hand people are wasting food.



## A) ETHICAL ISSUES

- Wastage of food
- No due respect for food
- Millions are starving due to lack of access to food.
- Apathy amongst the privileged class.
- Lack of morality in the society.
- Excessive consumerism & conspicuous consumption

## B) MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

- A) ~~To ensure access to food~~
- The rich and privileged must be made aware of the importance of food.
- Guidelines given to restaurants, event managers not to waste food.
- In case food is wasted, penalty shall be enforced.

- Greater awareness amongst the privileged class of the importance of food through awareness campaigns, social media. As Gandhi has said, efforts should be made to change the conscience of the wrong doer.
- The excess food can be used to feed the poor and starving. A similar campaign was conducted under 'Compassionate Kozhikode's - Operation Inlaimani' where the poor were given free coupons to avail a meal from these restaurants.

c) REASONS

for existence of affluence and hunger.

Economic → high levels of inequality,

- nearly 22% of Indian population is below poverty line (~~Ran~~ Tendulkar Committee)

- The poor continue to get poorer
- Absolute lack of respect amongst the higher class for basic necessities of life. This attitude is also seen in misuse of water, electricity.

Social

- 'Not in my-backyard' kind of attitude
- Increasing individualism and self-centered values.
- Lack of sympathy and increasing apathy, 'touch-me-not' attitude amongst the ~~higher~~ upper classes.



Cultural

- Previously, food was considered a blessing, however, these days it is treated as a commodity leading to high wastage.

The Government has come up with schemes like the Food security Act to deal with hunger and efforts must be made to sensitise the privileged class & people.

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. 20
- In this context answer the following questions:

- (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 वृद्धिप्राप्त और सीमांत वर्ग वैश्वीकरण द्वारा सबसे बुरी तरह प्रभावित हैं। विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (PVTGs) जैसे अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के मेंटिनली लोगों का प्रकरण लें; उनकी जनसंख्या अत्यधिक कम हो गई है और साथ ही वे अन्य विभिन्न समस्याओं का भी सामना कर रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) वैश्वीकरण के कारण, PVTGs द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं?  
 (b) यदि आप ऐसे क्षेत्र में विकास अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाते हैं, तो उनकी सुभेद्यताओं को कम करने एवं कल्याण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आपकी प्राथमिकताएँ क्या होंगी?

PVTGs are the most vulnerable and marginalised group of tribals that face challenges at every level.

## A) Challenges Faced due to Globalisation

### Economic

- lack of access to skilled jobs.
- loss of land rights to MNC's.
- Displacement and distortion of livelihood.
- Poor rehabilitation procedures.

- Greater exposure to market forces.
- Marginalisation and exploitation by Corporates.
- Information asymmetry

### Social

- Loss of cultural and customary values & religious attachment
- Breakage of kinship and community ties.
- Inability to assimilate themselves with the incoming cultural and social change.
- Women, aged and children are going to be the worst affected.

### Environment

- Environment degradation due to mining, industrialisation, urbanisation and tourism.
- Lack of access to fuel, fodder and food.



**B) PRIORITIES**

It is important to develop a ethical framework to ensure that PVTGs are not unduly exploited by the corporates and private players. Therefore, development must just, fair and substantiated on moral grounds.

- 1) Include the PVTGs in the development process. ~~so that~~ to make the process fair, inclusive and symmetrical
- 2) They must be duly informed of the potential harm to their area of habitat.
- 3) They must become stakeholders in the development process and adequate steps must be taken to protect their cultural

moorings, livelihood and identity. Further, their cultural beliefs must be respected.

- 4) Provide education, health facilities to avoid their marginalisation & rehabilitation
- 5) The company will be made aware of the composition of tribes, legislative measures like PESA, Forest Rights Act, District Mineral Foundation Environment Impact Assessment before any project is undertaken.
- 6) The company shall avail its CSR funds towards welfare of the PVTGs and provide them a source of livelihood.

~~However,~~

Therefore, the main goal is to ensure that their population is protected and nurtured and doesn't have to sacrifice themselves at the altar of development

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 में कार्य करना विवादाम्पद बना हुआ है। हालांकि, गुप्त पत्रकारों का तर्क है कि वे अपनी पत्रकारिता के माध्यम से मजबूती को उजागर करने का एक मौलिक कर्तव्य पूरा कर रहे हैं। उनका तर्क है कि गैरव्यक्तिक 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 गंभीर समर्थक हैं, जो कभी-कभी व्यक्तियों की निजता का भी उल्लंघन करते हैं। हालांकि, कुछ पत्रकार गुप्तता 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।

Media is the fourth pillar of democracy and has the prime duty of investigating the truth and enlightening the general public. However, undercover journalism in today's time is



laden with controversy.

### ETHICAL ISSUES INVOLVED

1) Means vs end

Although the end is to uncover the truth, the means by not be justified.

2) The journalist might use untoward means to settle personal propaganda.

3) Right to privacy vs Right of public to know the truth.

4) Increasing levels of corruption and malice in the society that cannot be uncovered through traditional means.

5) ~~lack~~ No legal structure is currently available.

6) Sting Operations might hurt the right to life and liberty of an individual.

B) Yes, I do support undercover journalism for the following reasons.

- a) Ineffectiveness of traditional methods of investigation to uncover the truth.
- b) Growing instances of corruption and other nefarious activities in the society.
- c) Right of the citizens to know the truth and justice.

However, ~~uncover~~ undercover journalism must be conducted within the framework of ethical standards such as,

- a) The objective of going undercover must be purely to attain the truth and punish the wrong doer. It ~~must not be solely~~
- b) There shouldn't be any vested interest or political patronage.

- c) It shouldn't lead to harassment of an individual and his right to life must be protected.
- d) Increase of wrongly profiling a candidate, adequate steps must be taken to compensate for his loss and the guilty must be punished.
- e) Undercover investigation techniques must be resorted to ONLY if the traditional means have failed and on the basis of sound facts.
- f) Right to privacy must be respected except when it is antithetical to national interest and public morality.



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?

As per the case study, the company has seen a rise in production costs and drop in profitability of the company hurting its sustainability.

## Ethical Issues Involved

- 1) Profitability of the company is at stake
- 2) Increasing operational and production costs (hike in wages)
- 3) Social responsibility towards the city as the largest employer.
- 4) Strict regulatory conditions related to environment.
- 5) Increasing competition  
Ensuring shareholder's value  
- Therefore, the company's objective and profits are in conflict with the greater societal & economic obligations of the company.

# VISION IAS

## STAKEHOLDERS

- 1) Employees →
  - high wages
  - Assurity of jobs
- 2) Management →
  - reduce operation costs
  - Ensure compethine edge
  - Ensure profitability
  - Ensure environment regulatory standards.
  - Ensure protection of ~~share~~ shareholder's interest.
- 3) Shareholders →
  - higher returns and profitability.
- 4) City
  - source of employment (greatest)
  - Revenue.
  - No jobs can lead to destabilisation
- 5) Environment - ensure sustainability without flouting rules.



## SUGGESTIONS

- Talk to the union heads, explain them the problem and temporary wage reduction can be suggested to ensure profitability of the company.
- Management must brain-storm and reduce all redundant expenses & undertake large cost-cutting exercise.
- Take the shareholders in confidence.
- Environment obligations must be adhered to.
- Since the company has social obligation towards the city, and is the largest employer; the government of the city must be engaged to avail subsidies, loan waiver (if any).
- Removing employees and ensuring a leaner structure if need be.
- Cost effective technology & equipments must be used.

- Plant closure will also lead to loss of investments made so far.

Hence, the company can be relocated only if the following measures fail, and it must be the last resort after taking employees, shareholders into confidence.

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. ①

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? ②

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 case study highlights the abysmally low levels of literacy and Human development found in Maoist affected districts due to lack of awareness about education and security risks involved.



A) Reasons

~~other~~

Economic

- ~~high poverty levels.~~
- ~~Education is not their~~  
verma

Economic

- high poverty levels
- Poor skill development
- lack of access to jobs & vocations even after education
- Discrimination and marginalisation.
- low levels of development.

Social

- Education is not in vernacular.
- lack of awareness amongst Parents about the need for education.
- Gender based discrimination.

- the 'long gestation period' and delayed benefits that education accrues.
- low motivation among students and teachers.

## Others

- security risks involved in Maoist infested areas.
- lack of adequate security measures to ensure protection.
- Threat of Maoists

## B) Suggestions

To increase attendance & reduce drop out levels

- 1) Engage and empower the teachers through teacher training, technology based pedagogic tools
- 2) Counsel the students and explain them the importance

of education with the help of role-models.

- 3) Aid students through tuitions, extra classes and regular assessment.
- 4) Ensure the implementation of mid-day meal program
- 5) Fill in the loopholes in the school infrastructure, if any.
- 6) Ensure adequate security checks and police deployment to avoid any untoward incident
- 7) The parents must be brought on board and counselled on the benefits of education and the need to send them to school.
- 8) Award the most obedient & punctual student and also his parents.



Change attitude

- Through awareness and highlighting role models from similar backgrounds and the role played by their parents.
- Stirte, awareness campaigns ~~and~~ to increase awareness about the importance of education.
- Adequate security infrastructure must be ensured to ~~ensure~~ avoid any untoward incident.
- Introduce them to novel jobs like doctors, engineers, scientists through movies, radio.

Educated children are the biggest source of social capital particularly in most affected districts and similar steps have been taken by IAS officers like O.P. Chaudhary through his project Cholo Aasman in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh.

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 में 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 मध्य अपनी चिंताएं उठाते हैं। उन्हें यह भी पता चलता है कि उत्तरदायी मंत्री के साथ-साथ वरिष्ठतम सिविल सेवक इस परिणामी में 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 'उसमें 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 civil servant is aware of siphoning off funds, but is forced to keep quiet due to lack support.

## A) Cognitive Dissonance

### Internal Dissonance

- Knowledge about gross misdoings in the department
  - Compromising universal goals of ethics and morality.
  - Individual ethics vs organisational goals.
  - lack of transparency and accountability.
  - Personal ethics vs Professional ethics
- This has led to conflict of values in Mr Pradeep, and can be seen as derelection of duty; and not standing up for truth which can amount to cowardice. Since, a passive watcher is an equally responsible ~~in~~ member of the wrongdoing.



He has been forced to obey his supervisors, for fear of losing his job.

### B) Justification of Pradeep's Action

- Maintain his commitment and obligation towards his seniors.
- Restrict himself to his area of operation & jurisdiction.
- 'chalta hain attitude' and ~~that~~ indirect acceptance of such practices.
- Fear of losing his job
- Be faithful to his seniors and ministers.
- Reduce chances of victimisation by the minister and senior officer in the future.

However, this is unethical and against the responsibilities of a upright civil servant & citizen

## C) PRADEEP'S POSITION

Had I been in Pradeep's position, I wouldn't have succumbed to the pressure and remain steadfast in my goal of ensuring transparency.

- I would have filed an RTI to ~~understand~~ ~~bring~~ bring such misappropriation of funds to the fore.

- Recognised and spoken to the other members of the department, and submitted a report to the concerned authorities about the wrong doings.

- ~~Filed~~ The last resort would be to whistleblow as seen in the case of Anand Rai in Kyapam Scam. However, this shall be the last resort.

Merits

- Uphold by consciousness
- Ensure no such nefarious activities are repeated again.
- Improve the condition of SC/STs who are its rightful beneficiaries

Demerits

- Might lose my job.
- ~~Increase~~ lose support of my colleagues & work-mates
- Transfer.

However, inspite of the difficulties faced, I must ensure that I take adequate steps in my capacity and not become a passive supporter of such unethical activities -