



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS

26 JUL 2019

NO.
03

RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE: 1439)

Name of Candidate	Mayank Mishra		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	487045
Center	URN	Date	26/7/19

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 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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

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

1. Given below are two statements. Bring out what you understand by them and discuss their relevance in the present context.

नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए कि आप उनसे क्या समझते हैं और वर्तमान संदर्भ में उनकी प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

(a) "I learned that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear" - Nelson Mandela (10)

"मैंने जाना कि साहस भय की अनुपस्थिति नहीं, बल्कि उस पर विजय है। साहसी व्यक्ति वह नहीं है जिसे भय की अनुभूति नहीं होती, अपितु साहसी वह है जो भय पर विजय पाता है" - नेल्सन मंडेला

Nelson Mandela in the above quote tries to eradicate the common misconception that equates courage with total absence of fear.

It is to be understood that being courageous is fighting your fear with strong resilience. Fear is a natural emotion in humans and only when we display fortitude can we take a moral

and rational decision.

The idea of courage as a fight against the inner inhibitions is highly relevant in contemporary times, surrounded by insecurity and anxiety.

- ▷ It helps accept the harsh realities and work towards overcoming it.
- ▷ It gives strength in decision making.
- ▷ It makes us comfortable of our fears by establishing it as normal.
- ▷ It gives meaning to braveness as ability to overcome fear.

Courage is truly an ability of self-control and realisation of oneself and one's fear.

1. (b) "Not everybody can be famous, but everybody can be great because greatness is determined by service"- Martin Luther King. (10)

"हर कोई प्रसिद्ध नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन हर कोई महान हो सकता है क्योंकि महानता सेवा द्वारा निर्धारित होती है" - मार्टिन लूथर किंग

Now often do we humans try to participate in a "rat race of fame" is evident from our societal goals. People attach greater value to fame than to "greatness" in personality.

To be great is to devote yourself to the service of others, being humble and displaying empathy towards others.

Great people often become famous as they are loved by the society. However, continuous pursue towards fame may often

compromise on morals which is antithetical to greatness.

The relevance of the idea is engrained in the priority that our society should assign.

▷ Greatness is demonstration of selfless character in service of the common brotherhood.

▷ Greatness is cultivated with continued effort towards mankind.

▷ Greatness is non-discriminatory. It can be achieved by rich and poor alike. We all inherently have the potential to be great.

Martin Luther King sums up the idea beautifully and it acts as a polestar in moral guidance.

2. (a) Impersonal management, a characteristic feature of a Weberian bureaucracy, develops over time into indifference, especially with regard to weaker sections of the society. Critically discuss. (10)

वेबर की नौकरशाही की एक विशिष्ट विशेषता अवैयक्तिक प्रबंधन, समय के साथ विशेष रूप से समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के संबंध में उदासीनता के रूप में विकसित हो जाती है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Weberian Bureaucracy is characterised by impersonal management - the system that delivers irrespective of who the person of authority is.

Bureaucratic organisations display the epitome of rationalisation in the society. However, these strict rules, over times, develop into "iron cage of oligarchy" leading to indifference in attitude. It has dampening impact on service delivery, especially for the downbroaden section of the society.

Bureaucratic indifference leads to -

- a) Adherence to rigid laws and regulations without realising the "spirit of law".
- b) Neglect of responsibility for the office of a public servant.

However, impersonality is essential so as to maintain continuity in service delivery despite transfer or relinement of public official.

The traditional notion of a "government office" however is fast changing with greater decentralisation of funds, functions and functionaries, enhancing service delivery.

2. (b) In pursuit of political power, means are often compromised that leads to competitive reliance on unethical practices resulting in erosion of public trust. Discuss. (10)

राजनीतिक सत्ता के अनुसरण में, प्रायः साधनों से समझौता किया जाता है जिससे अनैतिक व्यवहारों के प्रति प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक निर्भरता उत्पन्न होती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सार्वजनिक विश्वास का क्षरण होता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Politics in contemporary times is often labelled as "dirty". It is commonly quoted that "everything is fair in love and war" and political power capture is a war of its kind.

However, in its pursuit, means are often compromised by unethical practices, eroding public trust in the system. People see the consequence as pre-determined.

Even the recent Lok Sabha elections was accused of adopting "sam, dam, dand, bhed" method for

victory by the opposition.

When the game is of competition with respect to "numbers", often politicians resort to polarisation on various lines—caste, religion, region, language, etc.

This however gives the impression that the mandate was undeserving and people lose trust in democracy (Aristotle equated it with "mobocracy")

It is imperative that political journey should be considered as important as the destination. Only then can the "free and fair" government can govern the society.

3. The grievance redressal mechanism is the gauge to measure efficiency and effectiveness as it provides important feedback on the working of the administration. In this context, answer the following questions:

शिकायत निवारण तंत्र दक्षता और प्रभावशीलता के मापन का पैमाना है क्योंकि यह प्रशासन के कार्यकरण के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण फीडबैक (प्रतिपुष्टि) प्रदान करता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) Identify the issues which have created barriers for a responsive redressal mechanism. (10)

उन समस्याओं की पहचान कीजिए, जिन्होंने एक प्रतिक्रियाशील निवारण तंत्र के सम्मुख बाधाएं उत्पन्न की हैं।

A Responsive Grievance Redressal Mechanism is considered an integral part of service delivery in governance.

However, some issues have dampened the effectiveness of such a mechanism in India —

a) Institutional Issues:-

- * Non-commitment to citizen charter, clearly highlighting the grievance redressal process.
- * Collusion within the organisation

reducing accountability and responsibility of action.

b) Individual Issues :-

▷ Deterioration of ethical values in public servants - transparency, integrity, commitment to duty, etc

c) Societal Issues :-

▷ The lack of awareness about future actions in case of non-compliance of grievance redressal.

▷ Short-term thinking and forgiving complacency of office to just "get the work done".

A responsive grievance redressal mechanism must overcome these barriers to facilitate citizens with their due rights.

3. (b) What steps should be taken by the government for increasing the effectiveness of grievance redressal mechanism? (10)

शिकायत निवारण तंत्र की प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए?

The Government has often taken a lot of institutional measures to enhance the effectiveness of Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) in the past. The need is to take a more holistic view now, including -

a) Drafting "Right to Service Bill"

which was introduced in 2011 but couldn't become an act.

A legal right is the most objective method to ensure compliance

b) Ensuring mandatory reporting to higher members of the department about compliance

with Citizen Charter - publishing, feedback, updating and honouring it in letter and spirit.

c) Generating awareness among the citizens about options available if grievance is not addressed to their satisfaction -

Ex- An ~~ob~~ ombudsman, filing court petition, etc.

d) Recruiting public-service oriented bureaucracy.

e) using technology to give voice to common citizen. Monitoring can be done at any level, even by the highest authority.

An effective GRM is a cornerstone of "Good Governance".

4. (a) Citizen's charters can be both a stimulus and a means for government to raise the standards of Public Service delivery. Discuss. (10)

नागरिक चार्टर सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण के मानक को उन्नत करने हेतु सरकार के लिए एक प्रोत्साहक और एक साधन दोनों हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Citizen's charters reflect the mission and procedure of service delivery in a government department with expected quality of service and delivery timelines.

Citizen charters empower the citizens to claim a ~~leg~~ right if they are unsatisfied despite not being legally enforceable.

Citizen charter as a stimulus

▷ They can act as a reminder to public servant of their commitment.

▷ They set clear, objective standards.

▷ They ensure responsibility of the management by providing them a measuring scale.

Citizen charter as a means

- ▷ The public servants can take it as their "responsibility document" in public service delivery.
- ▷ Continuous updatation can show the contemporary demands of the citizens.

4. (b) Attitude and behaviour are so closely interwoven that a change in one inevitably influences the other. Explain the statement with examples. (10)

अभिवृत्ति और व्यवहार इतनी घनिष्ठता से गुथे हुए हैं कि एक में परिवर्तन अनिवार्य रूप से दूसरे को प्रभावित करता है। उदाहरणों के साथ इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

It is often said that one's behaviour is a reflection of one's attitude. Attitude culminates into behaviour when the situation gives autonomy to actor.

A change in attitude can trigger an almost instantaneous change in behaviour. For example - An IAS officer once motivated to deliver justice (attitude) starts acting compassionately and displaying probity (behaviour).

A change in behaviour can also act as a feedback to

change the attitude. For example -
In a classroom, a student is
always asked to keep quiet
and do his homework daily
(behaviour). This will over a
period of time convert into
a disciplined attitude.

Attitude and behaviour can
be compared to colours of a
painting and the painting itself.
One is incomplete without the
other and are interdependent.

5. (a) Emotional intelligence is an important parameter as one aspires to move up the ladder in a competitive environment. Discuss. (10)

किसी प्रतिस्पर्धी परिवेश में आगे बढ़ने की आकांक्षा रखने वाले एक व्यक्ति के लिए भावात्मक प्रज्ञा एक महत्वपूर्ण मापदंड होती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Emotional Intelligence is a "normative intelligence" which enables the actor to take a rational as well as human decision. It is a parameter which not only emphasises on the outcomes but the means for it.

The ability to channelize one's emotion is a demonstration of prudence. People often get bogged down by assigning greater value to Intelligence Quotient (IQ).

However, emotional intelligence is equally important in ~~towards~~

today's competitive environment. The anxiety of situation, the perseverance towards goal and the continued challenges in the path can only be overcome by greater Emotional Quotient (EQ).

Work organisations also reward people with higher emotional intelligence as they can better demonstrate leadership abilities of efficiency with understanding. The top leaders always empathise with their subordinates and gauge the outcomes with situations.

Emotional intelligence is thus an irreplaceable asset for success.

5. (b) Ethics in international relations has the potential to cater to the diplomatic challenges of 21st century. Examine. (10)

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में नीतिशास्त्र में 21वीं सदी की कूटनीतिक चुनौतियों से निपटने का सामर्थ्य है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ethics in international relations has become a hot-topic of the 21st century with deteriorating moral values of humanity in the backdrop of national interest.

However, the importance of ethics in international relations gains significance because an event in any place has global repercussions. Destability in Afghanistan is leading to refugee crisis, growing terrorism and drug trade in multiple countries.

The United Nations adopted the principles of International Ethics, "broadly similar" to Nehru's Panchsheel - Non-interference, respect for sovereignty, diplomatic dialogue for conflict resolution, etc.

The recent ongoing trade war between USA and China could be better handled if both the nations realise the necessity of peaceful resolution through grievance redressal rather than "tit-for-tat" tariffs.

Respect for humanity should be the highest moral standard for ethical international relations. It has immense potential to solve diplomatic challenges of 21st century.

6. It takes more than a corporate governance policy to inspire ethical behavior and sustain a truly ethical workplace. Discuss. (10)

नैतिक व्यवहार को प्रेरित करने और कार्यस्थल को सही अर्थों में नीतिपरक बनाए रखने हेतु कॉर्पोरेट शासन नीति से कहीं अधिक की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Corporate Governance is a reflection of work culture of the organisation manifested in devolution of responsibility and ensuring accountability for actions.

Ethical behaviour in organisations however cannot be ensured by a mere "policy document". For example -

The TATA Group, well known for setting a high ethical workplace standards must have had similar policy document as "Satyam Computers", which was involved in a corporate scam.

To inspire ethical behaviour in employees and sustain it

some other measures have to be simultaneously deployed such as -

a) Entrusting individuals with responsibility and not micromanaging

This will help boost self-esteem and promote ownership.

b) Taking timely and strict action against the deviants to demonstrate justice delivery and setting up deterrence.

c) Rewarding ethical behaviour at frequent intervals through incentives, employee award, etc.

d) Institutionalising best practices and work procedure for sustenance.

An ethical corporate governance is a necessity in modern times to ensure growth with equity.

7. Compassion should never be considered as weakness, but rather as an essential element for providing a congenial administrative working environment. Discuss. (10)

करुणा (संवेदना) को कभी भी दुर्बलता नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए, बल्कि सौहार्दपूर्ण प्रशासनिक कामकाज का वातावरण प्रदान करने हेतु एक आवश्यक तत्व माना जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Compassion is described as ability to respect other's situation, values and decisions and support them in growth path. Compassion is one of the many essential qualities to be possessed by a Civil servant.

Some consider being compassion-ate as being weak. Rather, it is not so. It is an essential ingredient of a good work culture which is efficient, effective and responsive. Compassion demonstrates the "human face" of administration.

Being ~~compassiti~~ ~~compassimate~~ is not anti-thetical to being non-pragmatic and irrational. Rather, compassion boosts the virtues involved in service delivery to enhance the quality.

An environment where the co-workers are the receiver of your compassion motivates them to inculcate it in their behaviour as it promotes inter-personal relationship and amplifies performance.

Compassion enables a healthy administrative work environment where the administrators are ready to go beyond the call of duty to deliver on the commitments.

8. Do you think there has been a convergence of values between public and private sectors in the wake of increasing role of the private sector in public service delivery? (10)

सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के वितरण में निजी क्षेत्र की बढ़ती भूमिका को देखते हुए, क्या आपको लगता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों के मध्य मूल्यों का अभिसरण हुआ है?

As the government vacates certain public function in the wake of growing responsibilities, the gap is often filled by private sector. Some of the work includes building infrastructure, providing essential services like fuel, communication, etc and many more.

It is true that the private sector is no more considered as a cruel, brutal capitalist system which only focuses on maximising profit at the cost of morals.

Private sector has widely improved its ethical standards

in providing the necessary services.

There have been some convergence
in values with the public sector such

as -

a) Promotion of transparency

b) Boosting labour welfare

c) Giving back to the society in

the form of Corporate Social Responsi-
bility (CSR).

d) Reinvesting the profit in growth
rather than self-accumulation.

Even though the private sector
still doesn't take up much tasks

where profits are bleak, it is
increasingly being seen as a

complementary support system

of public sector in empowering
the lives of citizen.

SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. Rapid growth of information and communication technology, with all its benefits, has associated risks and far-reaching consequences. The government has constituted a committee to frame guidelines for an inclusive and safe cyberspace in India. The committee has solicited public opinion in this regard. As a concerned citizen, you have to give your suggestions on the following themes:

(a) Why do you think some people or a set of people are more vulnerable to cyber threats with special emphasis on cyber-bullying.

(b) Do you think the experiences and exposure in cyberspace are an important influence in a person's attitude and behaviour?

(c) What reasonable restrictions can be applied to make cyberspace more safe and friendly to all citizens? (20)

सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी के द्रुत विकास के लाभों के साथ-साथ, इससे संबद्ध जोखिम और दूरगामी परिणाम भी हैं। सरकार ने भारत में समावेशी और सुरक्षित साइबर स्पेस के लिए दिशा-निर्देश तैयार करने हेतु एक समिति का गठन किया है। समिति ने इस संबंध में जनता की राय मांगी है। एक प्रबुद्ध नागरिक के रूप में, आपको निम्नलिखित विषयों पर अपना सुझाव देना है:

(a) आपको ऐसा क्यों लगता है कि कुछ लोग या लोगों का एक समूह साइबर खतरों, विशेष कर साइबर बुलीइंग (धमकियों) के प्रति अधिक सुभेद्य हैं।

(b) क्या आप मानते हैं कि साइबर स्पेस के मामले में अनुभव और खुलापन (एक्सपोज़र) किसी व्यक्ति की अभिवृत्ति और व्यवहार पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डालते हैं?

(c) साइबर स्पेस को सभी नागरिकों के लिए अधिक सुरक्षित और अनुकूल बनाने के लिए कौन-से युक्तियुक्त प्रतिबंध आरोपित किए जा सकते हैं?

The rapid boost to cyberspace due to easier access to internet has come with its own set of challenges which necessitates

suitable regulations and guidelines for inclusive usage and respect for individuals dignity.

(a) Cyber-bullying is a manifestation of societal frustration and the power of anonymity that the cyberspace offers. It refers to trolling someone for their opinion on certain issues.

Cyber-threats often come in various forms - cyber attack, cyber crime, cyber hacking, cyber bullying, etc. However, some people are disproportionately affected by its consequence because -

i) They feel that people abuse their opinions which goes against the freedom of speech

and expression, a natural as well as a fundamental right.

ii) They are already fighting their own battle which the "troll army" does not recognise. Actors, especially females, politicians, spotstars, etc often are the prime targets for bullying.

iii) There is uncertainty of punishment in the age of growing volume of internet interactions.

(b) The experience and exposure in cyberspace act as a reinforcement and change agent for the attitude and behaviour of the user.

▷ The victims of online bullying often undergo mental trauma,

disturbance of routine lifestyle
and may even be forced to change
themselves, "feeling they were wrong".

▷ The growing availability of
pornographic material is manifesting
itself in increasing violence against
women in the form of atrocities,
rape, crime, etc.

▷ The rising fundamentalism is
often attributed to online
propaganda by conservative
groups. It influences a common
man to take up arms, leading
to rise of many "satellite cells".

© cyberspace definitely requires
regulation because it is only
when the society collectively
pools certain rights can everyone

enjoy liberty of expression.

Some reasonable restrictions may include :-

- Entering login credentials before accessing any site.
- Reporting abusive content with anonymity will enhance reporting.
- Taking strict action against the miscreants in a fair and impartial manner.
- Monitoring time spent on certain "wrongful sites" from the perspective of enforcement agencies
- Ensuring "data localisation" so that compliance can be swift.

10. You are the District Magistrate of a district that is known for making combustible substances such as match boxes and fire crackers. As per the The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016, employment of children in such hazardous activities is prohibited. In this regard, government has also released a notification that owners of these manufacturing units need to report on the profiles of their employees annually as child labour has been prevalent in these industries. These manufacturing units, abiding by the directives of the government, publish such reports annually and claim to have successfully put an end to employment of child labour. However, it has been brought to your notice that these companies are taking advantage of a loopholes in the law. They have been outsourcing their hiring to independent contractors who engage families in the business. The families have been continuing to use child labour to supplement their income and also keep the cost of labour competitive so as to bag more such contracts and since they are not officially on the payroll of the companies, they are absolved of the legal liabilities.

(a) Identify the ethical issues in this case.

(b) How would you approach the problem and what would be the main elements of your action? (20)

आप एक ऐसे जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट हैं जो माचिस और पटाखे जैसी दहनशील वस्तुएं बनाने के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। बाल श्रम (निषेध एवं विनियमन) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2016 के अनुसार ऐसी खतरनाक गतिविधियों में बच्चों का नियोजन निषिद्ध है। इस संबंध में, सरकार ने एक अधिसूचना भी जारी की है कि इन विनिर्माण इकाइयों के स्वामियों को वार्षिक रूप से अपने कर्मचारियों के प्रोफाइल पर एक प्रतिवेदन (रिपोर्ट) प्रस्तुत करनी होगी क्योंकि इन उद्योगों में बाल श्रम प्रचलित रहा है। सरकार के निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए, ये विनिर्माण इकाइयां वार्षिक रूप से ऐसा प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित करती हैं और बाल श्रम का नियोजन सफलतापूर्वक समाप्त करने का दावा करती हैं। हालांकि, आपके संज्ञान में यह लाया गया है कि ये कंपनियां इस कानून की कमियों का लाभ उठा रही हैं। वे स्वतंत्र ठेकेदारों से अपनी भर्तियां आउटसोर्स कर रही हैं जो व्यवसाय में परिवारों को संलग्न करते हैं। ये परिवार अपनी आय के अनुपूरक के तौर पर बाल श्रम का उपयोग करना जारी रखे हुए हैं और साथ ही श्रम को लागत प्रतिस्पर्धी भी बनाए रखते हैं ताकि वे ऐसे और अधिक अनुबंध प्राप्त कर पाएं। चूंकि वे आधिकारिक रूप से कंपनियों के भुगतान रजिस्टर पर दर्ज नहीं हैं, इसलिए वे कानूनी दायित्वों से भी मुक्त हैं।

(a) इस प्रकरण में निहित नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) आप यह समस्या कैसे सुलझाएंगे और आपकी कार्यवाही के प्रमुख तत्व क्या होंगे?

Child labour is prohibited as per Article 24 of the Indian Constitution. Often certain loopholes are exploited by people which results in about 2.1 crore child labour in India (2011 Census)

(a) The Ethical Issues involved in the case includes -

a) Prevalence of child labour illegally.

b) Necessity of child labour for family from economic angle.

c) Outward compliance by the companies but inward rejection of ethical means for production.

(b) As the District Magistrate (DM), it is important that I set an example that will not only solve the particular issue but

also eliminate child labour in other forms and industries.

Approach of the Problem

- ▷ Understanding the ground reality of the situation.
- ▷ Analysing the root cause of the phenomena
- ▷ Taking action for both short-term and long-term.
- ▷ Providing rehabilitation for the rescued children and other employment opportunities for the family. families.

Action Steps

i) I will conduct random inspection of certain factories personally in a civilian manner as it will not generate suspicion.

- ii) I will click photograph of children working in the factories as a proof.
- iii) I will then form a team of my most trusted officers while simultaneously informing the S.P and taking him in confidence.
- iv) I will send notice to the factories involved along with proof so that there cannot be any denial.
- v) The team will then with the help of Police force rescue the children. The NGOs like Bachpan Bachao can also be contacted if the problem is of very large scale (depending on number of industries).
- vi) Legal proceedings will be initiated against the guilty and penalty recovered and credited to Child welfare fund established

by the government.

vii) I will brief the media about the situation which will further alert other industries like hospitality, domestic help, etc. of consequences of employing child labour.

viii) The rescued children will be counselled in a child-friendly manner by child specialists about their right to get free education.

ix) Child shelter homes will be arranged for orphans.

x) The parents of the children will be warned of serious action if they continue employing their children in work against the law.

xi) Necessary skill development and employment opportunities to parents.

11. There are large number of leather industries in a major industrial town of India. They provide employment to large number of people and are also a prominent source of revenue for the state. Lately it has been observed that despite following the present emission control rules, the collective ecological footprint of these industries remains quite high affecting the surrounding areas in an adverse manner. The new technologies available for emission control are quite costly and thus acts as a disincentive for the owners of the industries for adopting them.

In light of this information, the government is contemplating the following options:

- (a) Shutting down the industries in the region
- (b) Relocating the industries to a new region
- (c) Making the emission control rules stricter
- (d) Providing incentives to the industry owners for adoption of new technology. (20)

Analyse the above options in terms of their merits and demerits. What course of action would you choose and why?

भारत के एक प्रमुख औद्योगिक शहर में बड़ी संख्या में चमड़ा उद्योग हैं। वे बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करते हैं और राज्य के लिए राजस्व के एक प्रमुख स्रोत भी हैं। हाल ही में यह देखा गया कि वर्तमान उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण नियमों का पालन करने के बावजूद, इन उद्योगों का सामूहिक पारिस्थितिकीय फुटप्रिंट काफी अधिक बना हुआ है जिससे आसपास के क्षेत्र प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण के लिए उपलब्ध नई प्रौद्योगिकियां काफी महंगी हैं और इस प्रकार ये इन उद्योगों के स्वामियों द्वारा अपनाए जाने को हतोत्साहित करती हैं।

इस जानकारी के आलोक में, सरकार निम्नलिखित विकल्पों पर विचार कर रही है:

- (a) इस क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को बंद करना।
- (b) एक नए क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को स्थानांतरित करना।
- (c) उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण नियमों को और सख्त बनाना।
- (d) नई प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने हेतु उद्योगों के स्वामियों को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना।

उपर्युक्त विकल्पों का उनके गुण-दोष के आधार पर विश्लेषण कीजिए। आप क्या कार्यवाही अपनाएंगे और क्यों?

The importance of industries in society lies in bettering lives of the people. However, its

environmental cost is equally important for consideration.

Option (a) : Shutting down :-

Merits → It will be a 'fire-fighting'
solution
→ The pollution will stop

Demerits → Loss of employment to
people
→ Loss of revenue from taxes
to the state
→ Rise in bank NPAs if the
industries had taken loan.

Option (b) : Relocation of Industry

Merits → The environmental restoration
will be triggered
→ New place may get the job
opportunity for locals
→ It would not impact the
State revenues.

Demerits → New location is equally vulnerable to environmental damage.
 → Huge capital involvement
 → might lead to displacement of vulnerable sections.

Option (c) : Making rules stricter

Merits → will reduce environmental damage
 → will not lead to trust deficit of public in government.

Demerits → will increase the compliance cost as the technology is costly
 → might force the industry to shut down which has many demerits.

Option (d) : Providing incentives for technology upgradation

Merits

- It will encourage them to switch to eco-friendly technology.
- It will prevent local jobs
- It will not completely remove a significant state revenue.
- Environment pollution can be significantly reduced.

Demerits

- some loss to state exchequer
- ↓ in the form of incentives industries might be initially hesitant.

Considering all the above options in their cost-benefit analysis, I would prefer to incentivise the company to upgrade technology. It has a number of merits associated and the demerits are more in the form of

Implementational challenge.

The option also will provide "greater good for greater number" satisfying the utilitarian perspective.

from the teleological viewpoint as well the end goal is ecological protection which is ensured in a better way by technological upgradation.

The incentives can thus be given in the form of tax incentives, provision of new technology at subsidised rate, power concession, market incentive for leather product and many more. Finally the industry will run with the state of the art technology in long-run.

12. Recently you were posted as a District Magistrate of a predominantly agricultural district, which has been one of the best performers in agriculture since the last decade. In one of your field visits, you find that the large landowners, who are a socially, politically and economically powerful group, employ domestic helps and agriculture labour who are informally tied to them and have been working there since generations. In return, these workers are provided basic amenities like food and shelter apart from some money. However, you do sense a violation of basic human rights in this situation.

In light of the above case, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify the stakeholders, their interests and ethical issues involved in the case.

(b) How does denial of choice amount to violation of human rights?

(c) What course of action would you take? Give reasons. (20)

हाल ही में आपको मुख्यतः कृषि आधारित एक जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला पिछले दशक से कृषि में सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शनकर्ताओं में से एक रहा है। एक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के भ्रमण में आप पाते हैं कि बड़े भू-स्वामी, जो सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक रूप से शक्तिशाली समूह हैं, ऐसे घरेलू सहायकों और कृषि मजदूरों को नियोजित किए हुए हैं, जो अनौपचारिक रूप से उनसे बंधे हुए हैं और कई पीढ़ियों से वहां काम कर रहे हैं। बदले में इन श्रमिकों को कुछ पैसे के अतिरिक्त भोजन और आश्रय जैसी आधारभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। फिर भी, आपको इस परिस्थिति में मूलभूत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की अनुभूति होती है।

उपर्युक्त प्रकरण के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित हितधारकों, उनके हितों और नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) किस प्रकार चयन की वंचना मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन है?

(c) आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? कारण बताएं।

The presence of "Jajman-Kameen" relation has been a characteristic feature of feudal Indian agricultural system. However, with modernity, often these relations

have transformed themselves rather than being replaced.

② Stakeholders :

- i) The landowners - As employers
- ii) The Domestic help and agriculture labours - As employees
- iii) Me as District Magistrate (DM) who can take some action.

Interests

Landowners	<u>Maximizing</u> the value of labour at low cost
Domestic helps and agricultural labours	Getting <u>basic necessities</u> for survival like food, shelter and money
District magistrate	Ensuring " <u>upholding human rights</u> " at all cost and <u>enhancing the life</u> of people.

Ethical Issues involved

a) Prevalance of feudal relationship of landlord and 'serf'

b) Perceived conflict in the form of violation of human rights.

(b) Denial of choice can be considered as a violation of basic human rights because a meaningful existence commands "free will" should be enjoyed by all human beings. Great moral philosophers agree that their has to be choices available to humans in order to develop themselves as a complete autonomous beings.

Denial of choice can also lead to a form of "bonded labour"

which in its entirety is prohibited by Article 23 of the Indian Constitution.

Bonded labour is a violation of sovereignty of individual over his own self which stands contradictory to principles of natural law.

(c) I would first have to verify the element of 'consent' in the economic relation involved.

i) I would interview the family members of the person involved to know about his/her experience.

ii) I would then take the viewpoint of both the "kameen" and the "Jajman" (landowner) about the terms of conditions in their service and expectations.

It is important to do so as the perception may solely be my

opinion which requires validation.

iii) I would also mention to both of them about the legal provision and how certain people have been arrested in the past for its violation.

iv) I would try to gauge the emotions of both the people involved if anyone is feeling feared.

v) I would set up a few locals as "informants" who would update me. It is important because the result of my discussion may come with a lag.

vi) Once confirmed, I will take strict action against the landowner and spread the news in rural media, radio channels, etc

vii) Necessary rehabilitation has to be provided to the rescued labourers.

13. Recently, two national level sportspersons who are integral members of their team, made some comments in a talk show which were perceived as being grossly misogynistic and racist. This created a huge controversy and they were temporarily suspended from the team pending an enquiry. In light of these events, answer the following questions:

(a) Do you think public figures have an additional responsibility in so far as expressing their views on matters of public importance is concerned? Give reasons.

(b) According to you, what are the reasons that some prominent public figures make such misogynistic comments, and even get away without any consequences?

(c) As the person in charge to enquire into the conduct, what factors would you consider to examine it and what punishment, if any, would you prescribe in this specific case? (20)

हाल ही में, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के दो खिलाड़ियों, जो अपनी टीम के अभिन्न सदस्य हैं, ने एक टॉक शो में कुछ टिप्पणियां कीं, जिन्हें नारी-द्वेषी (मिसॉजिनिस्टिक) और जातिवादी माना गया। इससे एक बहुत बड़ा विवाद उत्पन्न हो गया और उन्हें जाँच पूरी होने तक टीम से अस्थायी रूप से निलंबित कर दिया गया। इन घटनाओं के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) क्या आप मानते हैं कि जहां तक सार्वजनिक महत्व के विषयों पर अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करने की बात है, सार्वजनिक हस्तियों पर अतिरिक्त उत्तरदायित्व होता है? कारण बताएं।

(b) आपके अनुसार, क्या कारण है कि कुछ प्रमुख सार्वजनिक हस्तियां इस प्रकार की नारी-द्वेषी (मिसॉजिनिस्टिक) टिप्पणियां करती हैं और यहां तक कि बिना किसी परिणाम के बच निकलती हैं?

(c) इस आचरण की जाँच-पड़ताल करने वाले प्रभारी व्यक्ति के रूप में, इसका परीक्षण करने के लिए आप किन कारकों पर विचार करेंगे और आप इस विशिष्ट प्रकरण में क्या दंड, यदि कोई हो, निर्धारित करेंगे?

The above case happened when cricketers 'Hardik ~~Kanhat~~ Pandya' and 'KL Rahul' in a show boasted about their multiple relationship with women and how their

family was "cool" about it.

(a) Public figures are not just individuals in isolation. Rather they are often seen as a role model by the people. Many kids who are now playing cricket would want to bat like KL Rahul or bowl like Hardik Pandya.

It is very important that role models have positive behavioural traits so that the future generation develops a sound character. Public figures like sports persons, actors, politicians, etc have an added responsibility of talking sensibly and demonstrating kindness, compassion and equality.

- (b) The reason for such comments and lack of action are manifold-
- i) The socio-cultural background in which they were brought up was largely guided by patriarchy where women are not given due respect.
 - ii) The 'blindness of fame' which makes them feel that nothing that they say can be untrue because they are famous.
 - iii) Lack of timely intervention when in the past when they made such comments, they were not corrected by their peers.
 - iv) Influence in the organisation due to which they can lobby to protect their interest.
 - v) Peer Group which thinks it "normal" to objectify women.

© Factors I would consider to examine the case —

↳ The family background of the sportsperson.

↳ The social network and their records.

↳ The questions that triggered such a response.

↳ The dimensions of objections raised by the people.

↳ The implications of punishment on the sportsperson, the team as well as the society.

I would take the following course of action —

i) Ask them for a public apology to the entire nation, accepting their "casual" thinking manifested in remark.

ii) Recommend their ban to the selecting authority as a means of deterrance to other such members if any and for their repentance.

iii) Recommend the team management to take up behavioural sensitisation of the entire crew.

14. You are serving as the Public Health Officer in a district that is lagging behind in achieving the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. Even after ensuring adequate access to water and sanitation services, their usage has not spread and the practice of open defecation continues in the district. Despite serious extension efforts by the government, safe hygienic practices have not been adopted by the people. As a result, various instances of bacteriological contamination and water-borne diseases have surfaced up recently. In such a scenario:

(a) Examine the reasons behind low usage and adoption rates of built toilets in India?

(b) Highlighting the principles to be kept in mind while preparing an effective Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategy, design an action plan to address the problem. (20)

आप एक ऐसे जिले में जन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी के रूप में कार्यरत हैं जो खुले में शौच से मुक्त (ODF) का दर्जा प्राप्त करने में पिछड़ रहा है। जल एवं सैनिटेशन (स्वच्छता) सेवाओं तक पर्याप्त पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के बाद भी, उनके उपयोग में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है और जिले में खुले में शौच की प्रथा जारी है। सरकार द्वारा इनके विस्तार के संबंध में किए गए गंभीर प्रयासों के बावजूद, लोगों द्वारा सुरक्षित स्वच्छता प्रथाओं को नहीं अपनाया गया है। फलस्वरूप, हाल ही में जीवाणुजनित संदूषण और जल जनित बीमारियों के विभिन्न उदाहरण सामने आए हैं। ऐसे परिदृश्य में:

(a) भारत में निर्मित शौचालयों के उपयोग और अंगीकरण की निम्न दर के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए?

(b) प्रभावी सूचना, शिक्षा एवं संचार (IEC) रणनीति तैयार करते समय ध्यान में रखे जाने वाले सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु एक कार्य योजना तैयार कीजिए।

The Economic Survey 2018-19
talks about behavioural economics
in Indian society. The practice
of open defecation has to be

tackled in both societal and integrational manner.

(a) Reasons behind low usage and adoption rate of built toilets in India are manifold, some of which includes -

i) Habit of people does not change only with the presence of alternatives. Open defecation is an "inherited practice" in rural areas.

ii) The toilets are not maintained clean after regular usage, disincentivising its further usage.

iii) The "caste dimension" is very strong in rural India where an 'upper' caste would not use the same toilet as that used by the 'untouchable' or the lower caste.

iv) The water crisis is often ignored and multiple toilets later do not get supplied water due to depleting resources.

⑥ Principles to be kept in mind for IEC strategy :-

→ Behavioural change is not instantaneous but long-term

→ The 'caste-angle' is still a dominant phenomena in rural areas and its eradication can come only through secular measures like education, campaigns, etc.

→ Toilets are not just infrastructures that can be emphasized one-time rather require continuous upgradation and maintenance.

Action Plan :-

- i) Involve local population as grassroots leaders for campaigning through -
 - ↳ Nukkad - Natak
 - ↳ Wall paintings
 - ↳ Pamphlets, etc.
- ii) Encouraging few 'upper' caste and respected individuals of the community to use public toilet as a symbol of breaking the caste-shackles.
- iii) Rewarding the initiatives whichever shows greater return on investment to bring about a behavioural change.
- iv) Setting up healthcare facilities that can provide immediate care to the diseased.

- v) Utilising Public Private Partnership (PPP) in maintenance and improvement of toilet facilities.
- vi) Designating certain individuals as "Swacchta Agents" and giving them monetary incentives.