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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

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Center	ORN	Date	03/10/17

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
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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

1. 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)।
2. There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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.

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 patriarchy and gender inequality are major problems in today's society. This develops from childhood at home. Since the socialization plays an important role in forming one's values and attitude, this long engrains in them.

These children when grown would contribute to similar mentality to the society.

Example can be taken; that in every day life of children, parents gift toys to children. While they gift cars and bikes as toys, the girl child is given kits of kitchen, cooking as gifts.

There are several distinctions in their playing stuffs, whom they play with etc.. This discrimination unciously grow in minds of children developing the patriarchal mind set.

This has to be addressed in a multi pronged way. The cognitive system of people / parents should be changed. This should be done through awareness and education campaigns. The need to change this practice.

The emotive system would also be attacked.

The warnings and threats of punishments should be given if they follow this in college or in school.

The social system, schools, civil society must also be actively participating to bring awareness to the parents and society.

This can only be changed when people's attitude is changed. Schemes of Beta Bachao, Didi Padoa, SSA are in this direction.

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।

of late there has grown trend where people taking law into their hands. This manifested in killing, beating the people based on mob justice. This seriously undermines Indian democratic values.

The factors that drive people to mob justice

- Poor attitude and value system of individual
- The decline in societal ethics.
- Support of society and caste groups.
- Rise of intolerance and mistrust.
- Lack of trust in democratic institutions
- Failure of police and enforcement agencies.
- Development of cult phenomenon.
- Lack of employment and education driving youth.
- Political mileage and caste politics.

Ways to address mob justice.

- This is a serious threat to democracy, firstly those engaged in mob justice should be exemplarily punished.
- This should bring deterrence in others.
- The value and attitude changes through appeals from politicians, spiritual gurus and respected intellectuals
- Building trust among religions
- Strengthening law enforcement agencies.
- Strict measures for against instigation of terrorists
- Employment and jobs to divert youth.

The mob justice is a serious thing and should not be viewed only from law and order, but one should go deep to address the societal differences to have sustainable changes.

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।

Democracy, the governments are elected by people in order to protect them and maintain peace and prosperity. To punish the wrong doers.

As Thomas Hobbes said this is a social contract between people and government. So the government should work for welfare and needs of people. They should provide avenues to the people to do good.

As Kant says, the government should frame rules to punish the wrong doers, so that they donot get extra benefit of not following rules.

For example; Government should reduce inequalities, through reservation so that the people are given equal opportunity to realise ones free will and follow his mind.

The aim of doing making easy us to provide equal opportunity for all and no special opportunity for wrong doers.

This statement reinforces the utilitarian approach that wrong doers can be pushed for greater good.

This statement aptly captures essence of social contract theory. that state formed for human stability and good; and only to ease doing good, but not intervene.

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 (JS Mill) was a key proponent of hedonism and utilitarianism. He followed that people should choose pleasure over pain and their duties are guided by those which gives happiness.

He argued that humans have dignity and self esteem. The real happiness comes from intellectual thought and freely expressing those thought. The psychological happiness.

He argued for having representative form of democracy because, he believed that people would choose government based on their free will for their benefit. They elect those who give them maximum happiness for meet their needs.

He says since man by virtue of being human has some conscience and guilt. So he while choosing would also consider others interest also.

He choose this because since most people choose for their good, against small nuber this will give greater benefit to large nuber.

Thus he was an ardent supporter of representative democracy as it give greatest benefit to greatest nuber.

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 since the end of WW II were built mainly as deterrence, so that other nations would not attack with underlying idea that the attack would bring mutual ~~deterrence~~ damage.

Ideally, the idea of having nuclear weapons is unethical. Having such a thing would cause damage to the humanity. But in today's world there are several nations who have built nuclear weapons. They pose severe threat to unity and integrity of India.

The nations like Pakistan, which threaten publically with nuclear strike can only be countered by having credible deterrence.

The right way to balance the crisis of threat from rogue nations and unethical thing of possessing nuclear weapons is by following no first use policy.

India has set a strong precedent that it considers having nuclear weapons is wrong but also a deterrence.

Though having nuclear weapons is not ethical, but in considering the realities and larger good, it is wise to have deterrence.

As Bhagavad Gita says, the war to be fought for Dharma for human interest. This justifies India having nuclear weapons.

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

10

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

Administration refers to day to day managing of affairs of the institution, organization and company as per desired vision and following rules. Leadership on other hand refers to the ability to lead and guide the people in order to fulfill their potential.

Administration comes generally with position. while leadership is not related to any position. It can be displayed by all individuals.

The traits that characterise effective leader.

- The leader should have knowledge and understanding of the subject.
- He should be able to take tough decision and should have a vision
- He should be open to ideas, should include all members in decision making.

- He should possess qualities of integrity, honesty, impartiality, compassion, empathy and selflessness.
- Should possess high emotional intelligence.

### Importance of leadership in service delivery.

- The ideas and virtues of leader are reflected in the team.
- He provides motivation and builds good team spirit.
- He can understand people's needs - compassion and empathy and address their needs better.
- He The leader has to choose between several options with limited resources in administration. He needs integrity and compassion.
- To understand crisis and manage situation the qualities of leader would come to help.

The quality of effective leader when used for service delivery could provide better results. So we should build leadership potential among our bureaucracy.

4. (a) Apart from functional knowledge and expertise, the efficacy of a civil servant also depends upon his emotional intelligence. How does emotional intelligence contribute to efficacy? How can civil servants enhance their emotional intelligence? 10

कार्यात्मक ज्ञान और विशेषज्ञता के अतिरिक्त एक सिविल सेवक की प्रभावकारिता उसकी भावनात्मक बुद्धि पर भी निर्भर करती है। भावनात्मक बुद्धि प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार योगदान करती है? सिविल सेवकों द्वारा अपनी भावनात्मक बुद्धि में किस प्रकार वृद्धि की जा सकती है?

Emotional Intelligence refers to monitoring the emotions of his and others and discriminating those to label them appropriately. Then using this knowledge to take better decisions and implement.

Functional expertise and knowledge are the core for any civil servant. But in day life emotional intelligence is also needed because.

- Being self aware would help him to know the potential of him and his team to set realistic targets.
- The self awareness and regulation helps better in work allocation among team members
- The civil servant will have to take decisions among several priorities with limited resource. This EI helps him to better vision.

- Empathy → Teambuilding  
→ win over peoples trust and confidence
- would help him to take holistic decisions.
- Manage several pressures

### ways to enhance EI

- Being open to others opinion
- Recognizing trigger points of emotions and addressing them
- Strong communication skill development
- Deliberative and open to wider participation
- Empathy and respecting sentiments
- Forward looking.
- Being optimistic.

Emotional Intelligence plays an important role in decision making and service delivery. The civil servants should build to increase their EI.

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

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

Accountability refers to the requirement of answering to authorities why he has taken certain decisions and actions. There are legal ways to enforce accountability in civil services.

The mechanisms of enforcement and promote accountability

- Citizen charters
- Code of conduct
- Code of ethics
- RTI
- Civil service conduct rules
- Line of hierarchy of bureaucracy.
- Guidelines and powers for each positions.
- Regular training of civil services.

But it has seen that ensuring accountability has become a major challenge in Indian context. Mainly because

- Lack of clarity about jurisdiction, overlapping of several authorities - scope.
- Multiple sets of guidelines from superiors
- Discretionary powers available to them
- Multiple levels of accountability with no clear guidelines
- Lack of awareness and guidelines.
- No clear objectives and vision to check the performance.
- Enforcement authorities are also ill equipped.

In this regard, it is need of hour to provide more accountable bureaucracy. Not just accountability but also responsibilities also should be promoted.

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 पित किए जाने वाले व्यवहार से किया जा सकता है।"

This quotation refers to the need for protecting animals and how a nation respects them and treats them.

This is of the view that a nation which is of high moral values and ethics would show equal unimportance to animal dignity. Considering that they do have freedoms and dignity of life.

A weak nation does not treat the animals with dignity. They do not understand the life of animals.

This is clearly exemplified in the Scandinavian countries which maintain high moral values pay high position to the way they treat animals.

In the present context, the animals are killed for skin, meat, their horns. The prevention of this is needed in order to raise status of this.

For example - Indian programme to save Tiger shows the way we treat towards animal. India gained great respect because of these programmes.

China which aims to be global power has recently started banning ivory trade. This shows the relation between treatment of animals and the greatness.

This quotation calls for showing greater respect towards animals and this in turn helps to build greatness of nation.

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

10

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

Prejudices refers to prior judgements held by the person without having a complete understanding of the situation.

The above quotation rightly says that pre-judices are what fools use for reason. This says that fools use wrong bases and arguments in their reasons and bound to fail. This says that they do not come out of reality and so remain fools.

This holds great importance in modern context. This is because there is a situation of greater tension and lack of debates. This calls for having debates and tolerance to overcome prejudices.

In the wake of increased violence in terms of what people eat, what occupation they do, this quotation stands true. This shows narrow mindedness of fools to look with backward hostility.

This says that we should give up our prejudices and accept reality for greater good only then we donot remain fools.

This is essence of Indian democracy as well.

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 क्षेत्रक में हितों के टकराव का प्रबंधन करने हेतु OECD के दिशा-निर्देशों द्वारा परिलक्षित मूल सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Conflict of interest is one of the major growing concern. With increase in private participation, the public servants are involved with their private interests. Thereby causing problems in decision making and damage to government.

Some examples where conflict of interest are seen in political parties nominating their members in the boards of PSU's.

Many bureaucrats engaging in NGOs which work closely with government.

- These could cause biased judgements in decision making.
- Lack of trust on the governments by the people.
- Public funds will not be used wisely
- Concern in awarding contracts,

• appointments to posts,

In this regard OECD has provided core principles on avoiding conflict of interests. The major one.

• There should be clear declaration of interests by public authorities periodically.

• Need to develop ethical and moral standards

• Strict action on private interest against rules

• Clear objectivity of requirements

• Proper information sharing.

• Integrity, compassion, transparency and openness are to be promoted.

We need to address the conflict of interest.

This has to be done both at cognitive level and at legal level as well. This could go long way to address poor service delivery.

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 a list of principles that are essential for public service. They are Selflessness, openness, Integrity, objectivity, Leadership, Honesty and accountability.

The public servant need to distribute and take care of large revenues. In order to have proper utilization of funds, he should have integrity and honesty.

There is large amount of bureaucratic discretion available to him. Having accountable and selflessness could make him truly work for public service.

In working, he would come under different pressures from various interests, this calls for him to be objective and open to take decisions based on facts and rationality.

These principles are considered as basic principles because, they clearly states the essence of civil services. This helps the civil servant to give up material interest and work for welfare of people.

These would make a civil servant free from any influence and make him only work for public good and interest of people.

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।

With the increase in civil wars, war zones, large number of people have migrated to other countries for refugee. But the sad and unfortunate part is that most countries are not willing to accept them.

Example : Syrian, Iraq, Libyan refugee are entering Europe in large number. The European nations don't want to take them.

Example : The Rohingya Muslims from Burma are entering India, sadly our government is not willing to take them.

This calls for several ethical issues. The major are,

- This would put undue pressure on local resources thereby affecting locals.

The question of local interest of people and migrants

- Human rights of people vs. interest of locals
- Several European countries show terrorism as the cause. This pose ethical concern of stereotyping
- Some countries accept without giving rights their natural rights
- Non refoulment principle, not followed
- Issue of international relations. For example India - Myanmar relations and India - Bangladesh relations prominence over human rights.

The fact that migrants and refugees also have natural rights are to be recognized and proper co-operation among nations should happen for protecting human rights of 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 grassroots level. 20

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

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

अपने क्षेत्र के व्यवस्थापक प्रभारी के रूप में, आप देखते हैं कि एक ओर भव्य पार्टियों और साथ ही रेस्तरां व भोजनालयों में बड़े पैमाने पर खाद्य सामग्री का अपव्यय होता है, जबकि दूसरी ओर प्रतिदिन एक समय का पेटभर भोजन सुनिश्चित करने की अक्षमता के कारण लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं हैं। इस वास्तविकता को समझते हुए कि, भोजन की उपलब्धता में कमी का कारण संसाधनों की कमी नहीं अपितु लोगों की आदत है, आप निर्णय करते हैं कि जमीनी स्तर पर भूखमरी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों की आवश्यकता है।

दी गई स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) इस प्रकरण में समाविष्ट नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।  
 (b) अपने क्षेत्र में भोजन के अपव्यय से निपटने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?  
 (c) भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में प्रचुरता और भूख का सह-अस्तित्व किस बात की व्याख्या करता है?

The above mentioned case is a regular ~~site~~ in scene in most places in India. We donot have food for poor on one hand while there is lavish wastage on other hand. In this situation I would be guided by empathy, compassion and rationality.

Restaurants and eateries

Food wastage

Stakeholders

Poor people

Do not have enough  
food to eatMyselfNeed to provide food  
to every poorCountry @should not have  
food hungerEthical Issues Involved

- How to regulate food wastage and hunger of people
- How do I regulate private consumption at restaurants when they have every right to produce
- Dealing with private organizations -
- Managing scarcity without affecting restaurant freedom of peoples (vs) food hunger

### Measures to deal with food shortage.

- a) Since large amount of food is being wasted, at restaurants, I would call on all the owners to judiciously plan their preparation.
- b) I would try to bring change in their attitudes through short seminars about food shortages.
- c) Meanwhile I would take the help of NGO to prepare a plan to redistribute excess food.
- d) Most importantly, the attitude of people also should be changed, so I would start awareness programme and provide service call centre about how to dispose their excess food and any other queries.
- e) I would also take the help of local food authorities in certifying about quality and how long this can be stored and used.
- f) In the longer run I would provide institutional mechanisms to impose fines on excess wastage.

at the restaurants.

g) Most importantly, I would rope in all stakeholders in this drive.

### Reasons for coexistence of hunger and excess

- Mainly due to behavioral and habits of the people.
- Lack of understanding of the needs and hunger of larger sections
- Even if they are sensitive they don't find system to redistribute excess.
- Worry about food authorities
- No regulation on amount of food.

This problem will be solved in a holistic manner, taking all stakeholders into the solution, thereby bringing positive change.



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 most vulnerable of the tribes.

They have been severely hit by modern developmental activities and globalization.

PVTGs → These were backward tribes which were recognized by Dhebar committee. They were selected on basis of following criteria.

- a) Decreasing or low population
- b) Low literacy
- c) Backward economy
- d) Pre agriculture subsistence.

### a) Challenges faced by PVTG's.

- The major threat to PVTG's is their culture and language being lost.
- Their health status is poor and population is decreasing.
- They have been hit by mining & industries.
- Their rehabilitation and resettlements were also not proper.
- They were displaced and land alienated.
- Sometimes tribes were even displaced force.
- Example - PVTG's of Singrauli
- Most important - stereotyping them as primitive.
- People do not respect their reproductive rights. Considering them to be declining population, they do not conduct sterilization operation even if PVTG's wanted.
- Some PVTG's in Rajasthan like sehariya still face bonded labour.

- They have been sexually exploited in concubinage marriage by others.
- Their environment and forest from where they get their living is destroyed due to globalization.
- Certain PVTGs like Asua's are losing their hand-made market due to globalization.

b) The priorities to reduce vulnerabilities of PVTG.

In dealing with PVTGs I would be guided by empathy, compassion, humility, and rationality. I would also use my skills of Emotional Intelligence to reach to them and address their issues.

- The PVTGs would not be displaced and all other options could be considered.
- I would strictly adhere to Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013

- Even if their land is acquired it shall be through gramsabha only
- I shall build on the success of Dongouakond gram sabha in Odisha.
- Their health facilities would be targeted through expanding health facilities and reach to their traditional dions.
- Their language will be protected; I would encourage the youth to take up educating their other tribes.
- The government, private players and local political parties would be sensitised and build good trust among all
- Most importantly, I would remove the stereotyping of PVTs through awareness and widely educating the government bureaucracy and civil society.
- The Tribal sub plan funds will be used through guidelines of Nehruvian Tribal Panchasheel

The PVTGs are a rich heritage and important part of our India system. They should be given true respect of their life and living. Thus I will be driven by constitutional provisions and compassion

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?

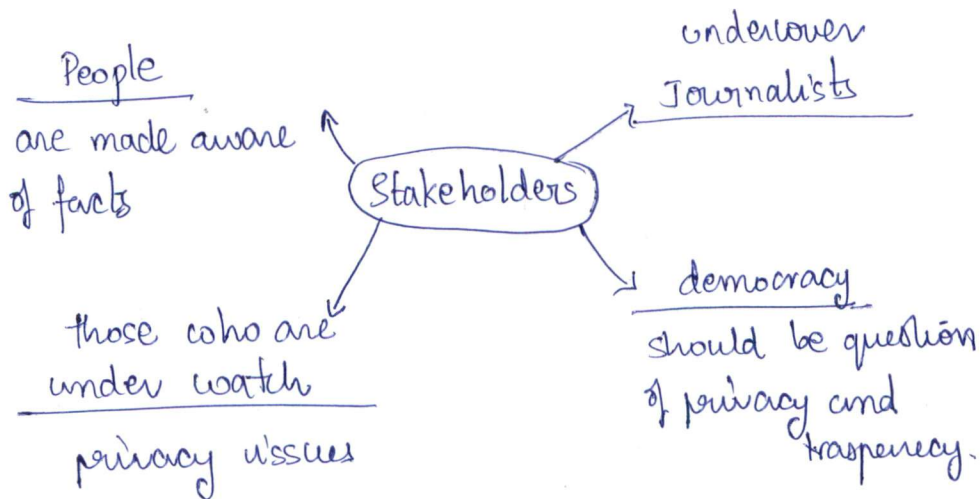
(b) Do you support the practice of undercover investigation by journalists? Give reasons in support of your answer.

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।

*Under cover journalism has played major role in exposing several scams and bringing facts to public light. But there are also debates about its usage - Privacy vs Duty.*



a) The ethical issues involved in this.

- The encroachment of privacy of person (s) bringing news to public domain.
- The means used sometimes are not correct.  
Means (vs) Ends.
- Freedom of personal life and Journalist's ethics
- The question of what actually is permissible truth.
- The politician and bureaucrats personal life should at be linked with professional life
- wrong motives of journalists to get their rating go up.

### b) Undercover investigation

I would support under cover investigative journalism based on case based. In supporting this I would consider the objectivity, neutrality, non partiality, journalistic ethics and most importantly peoples freedom.

### Incidents where I support

- If that expose can be in the writenest of large public good.
- In doing so I shall use ought means just as Kant said in duty as duty.
- I would also not encourage commercial use and exploitation of this investigative reports
- The truth in a open manner will need to be brought to people.
- Journalistic ethics will be guiding principles

where I would not support.

- If this encroaches on personal life, which do not give any benefit or influence the duty of officer.
- Using as a means to achieve higher ratings
- Unfair means
- I would not support it against constitutional values.
- Which cause safety issues to journalist himself.

The investigative journalism has large potential to help democratic system. But caution should be made of how and intent of the usage. Proper guidelines and advice of senior colleagues should be taken before the operation



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।

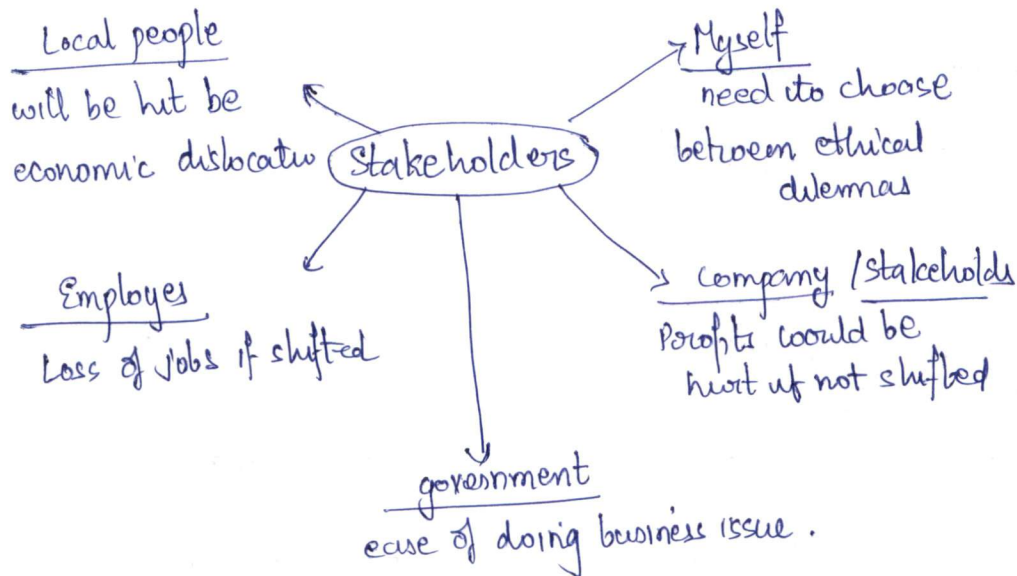
इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(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?

In this situation where I as chief executive is fixed in complex situation of choosing one among company profits and larger societal issues. I would be guided in

such situation by compassion, objectivity, non partiality and reason.



a) Ethical issues involved in this case.

- Economic decision or ethical decision.
- Company interests against the city/peoples interest
- The relocation would give profits, more environmental safety, while staying there would cause burden to environment and.
- Moving to less developed would help reduce regional inequalities versus, weakening of presentaty

- The interest of shareholders, the profits would be declined if I stay in city X.
- Moving to new location would help the company would actively engage with other companies but at cost of peoples trust.

### (b) interests of different stakeholders - reconciliation

- Firstly I would see the option of staying there without excessive burden, in terms of wages, environment.
- Government - I would work with government to provide incentives to the increased burden considering large employment the company creates
  - in terms of taxes
  - in terms of new regulations.
- Employee Union - I would form a committee so that proper interaction between them

can happen. I would persuade them to accept lower wages believing about larger impact of the company moves away.

- I would ask them if they could relocate to new place so that larger interests could prevail.
- I would try to arrange some voluntary retirement scheme for those who want to leave.

Company - I would explain the need and public responsibility and convince them to stay in that area, because it provides employment.

I would promise them I would make changes in company working which will increase profits and asks for some time.

The people of city - Though I could not regulate their day to day behaviour. I would provide proper signals that they need to diversify their economic activities and not depend on company alone through public forums.

Thus I would use my emotional intelligence  
and rationality and compassion to bring all stake-  
holders good.

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

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

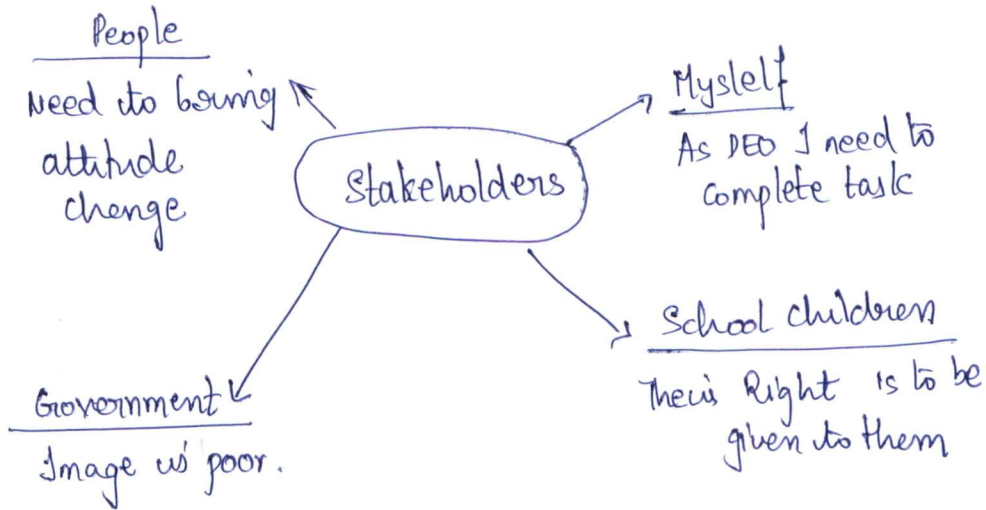
- (a) Analyse the reasons behind such an attitude. 20
- (b) As a DEO, what are the steps that you would take in order to increase the school attendance and change the prevalent attitude of inhabitants towards education?

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

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

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

The literacy mission - education is probably the most influential one to empower people. My duty as DEO is to bring attitudinal change and bring literacy in Maoist affected regions. In this I would be guided by my work rules, compassion, integrity, humility.



a) The issues/reason for such attitude.

- The past experiences about exam security challenges and life students.
- The teacher attitude - motivation might also cause.
- Their lack of understanding the importance of education.
- Their cultural and traditions might not be conducive to education.
- The government attitude of one size fits all.
- The economic burden of sending children to school.

- May be pressure from Marxist cadre.
- Poor sentiment and lack of trust on government institutions

b) Steps to address this challenge.

- I would most importantly meet all the villagers and understand their problems face to face.
- I would appoint some committed employees and few motivated teachers in order to win trust.
- I would also inform the villages about the facilities the government provides in terms of Mid day meals, free books etc... and no need to worry about economic burden.
- I would also engage some local leaders or successful people whom the local trust to bring changes.

- I would also conduct regular visits to build trust and confidence.
- The syllabus and curriculum could be slightly modified to suit local interests.

### on security front:

- I would speak to local SP and ask him for providing security to school and villagers.
- Ask him to personally monitor till situation will be normal.
- would request people also to cooperate with police.

### long term measures.

- I would bring institutional changes, in terms of other benefits like roads, hospitals, electricity etc... which would bring their trust.
- special training to teachers to motivate them and prepare them.

All these efforts should cum' at changing attitude of people. I would see that children are getting their right to education. I would do this by stakeholder participation for sustainable change.

14. Mr. Pradeep is a senior civil servant in the central government and is involved in the budgeting department. In the course of performing his duties, he comes to know about diversion of funds earmarked for SC/ST sub-plan for other purposes. While he is not directly responsible for this aspect of the budget, he raised his concerns to the department concerned. He also learns that the minister responsible as well as senior most civil servants are aware of the practice and have given tacit approval for it. Soon thereafter, Pradeep was summoned to talk on the issue and was told that since the matter is not within his jurisdiction, he should 'keep his nose out of it'. After much soul searching, Pradeep decided to obey his supervisors by leaving the matter alone. Based on the information given, answer the following questions: 20

(a) Elaborate on the internal dissonance that Pradeep faces in the given situation.

(b) On what basis can the decision of Pradeep be justified?

(c) Had you been in Pradeep's place, what would have been the course of action chosen by you? Recognise the merits and demerits, if any.

श्री प्रदीप केंद्र सरकार में एक वरिष्ठ सिविल सेवक हैं और बजट निर्माण विभाग से जुड़े हैं। अपने कर्तव्यों के निष्पादन के दौरान, उन्हें SC/ST उप-योजना के लिए निर्धारित फंड का अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग करने (डायवर्जन) के संबंध में पता चलता है। जबकि, वह बजट के इस पहलू के लिए सीधे उत्तरदायी नहीं है, लेकिन वह संबंधित विभाग के समक्ष अपनी चिंताएं उठाते हैं। उन्हें यह भी पता चलता है कि उत्तरदायी मंत्री के साथ-साथ वरिष्ठतम सिविल सेवक इस परिपाटी से अवगत हैं और उन्होंने इसके लिए मौन स्वीकृति दी हुई है। इसके शीघ्र बाद, इस मुद्दे पर बात करने के लिए प्रदीप को बुलाया गया और उन्हें बताया गया कि चूंकि यह प्रकरण उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में नहीं है, इसलिए उन्हें 'इसमें अपनी टांग नहीं अड़ानी' चाहिए। काफी आत्मविश्लेषण के बाद, प्रदीप ने इस प्रकरण को छोड़ अपने पर्यवेक्षकों के आदेश का पालन करने का निर्णय लिया।

दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) दी गई स्थिति में प्रदीप द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले आंतरिक असंगति (विरोधाभास) का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

(b) किस आधार पर प्रदीप का निर्णय उचित ठहराया जा सकता है?

(c) यदि आप प्रदीप के स्थान पर होते, आपके द्वारा चुनी जाने वाली कार्यवाही क्या होती? गुणों-अवगुणों की पहचान कीजिए, यदि कोई हो।

sc/st subplan funds are specially defined  
for their welfare, their diversion would amount

do not following the parliamentary statute. Not addressing the problem Mr. Pradeep has accepted the mistake. This is classic case of crisis of conscience.



### a) Internal dissonance of Pradeep:

- obeying superiors order versus doing the right thing.
- The sc/st's are deprived of their due share, keeping silent not right thing as civil servant.
- The question of jurisdiction and rules of this.
- The issues about his career growth.
- Going against minister appointed by people themselves.

b) Pradeep's decision - Justification

I would not agree with his justification. As a civil servant, it's his duty to do right thing.

This act might bring him personal comfort, but will hurt the larger interests of tribals. Doing so would give licence to minister to act further against rules.

His job and growth is secure and since this is out of his jurisdiction he is legally also fine.

c) If I were Pradeep,

→ I would try to convince the minister and other civil servants to not do that.

Merits : This would bring change in their understanding and use the funds properly.

- Doubts get their due share.
- My conscience would be fine without guilt.

Demerit : They might not agree to my argument.

- I might face issues in future with growth.

2) Inform Chief Minister about this.

Merit - Informing CM would help him to bring change in behaviour of minister.

- I would be sought not to breach my jurisdiction.

Demerits - CM might turn blind eye to my report.

- I might face problems with my career.

3) Go to the social media and other forums and expose this mis use of funds.

Merit - This could put public pressure on government to use funds properly. Public movement so higher chances of success. Other mis uses will also get addressed.

Demerits - Can create problems to my career. This will reduce the peoples trust on government.

I would choose option 1 → then option  
2 and 3 if it does not work. The key  
point here is that I would not see personal  
benefit but by the larger good as said in  
Bhagavadgita ,