



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

Name of Candidate	VIKRAMADITYA MALIK		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	5649
Center	ORN, NEW DELHI	Date	01/10/17

### 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.

**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।

Patriarchy and gender inequality are due to the incorrect socialisation, which can be traced to our homes and families, apart from society, schools and colleges.

Often the male member, being a biologically strong member, is seen as the bread winner, and the female member as the homemaker. Weaker emotions are attributed to women. We hear comments like "don't cry like a girl". Further, domestic violence and its inadequate protesting

makes its proliferation justifiable. These attitudes shape the thinking of children and are carried forward.

Ethical framework to address patriarchy:-

- Change in mindsets - inculcating respect towards women.
- Presence of women in leading roles in government and private spheres.
- Stronger laws and their enforcement.
- Incorporating in educational curricula and a moral science class.
- Encourage topical movies and plays to generate awareness.
- Celebrities like Amitabh Bachchan to talk about respect for women.
- Government schemes for the girl child like Sulanya Samriddhi Yojana, selfie with daughters etc.

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 entails dispensation of 'justice' through extrajudicial means by groups of people as per standards of their ideologies.  
Eg. Khap Panchayats, lynching of religious minorities, etc. These don't have any legal basis.

The factors that drive mob justice are:-

- delayed justice from the courts.
- ideologies at variance with legal provisions.
- majoritarianism.
- failure of law and order machinery to curb such incidents as it may match

the ideology of the ruling dispensation.

→ The thought of their version of justice being supreme.

Ways to address the problem :-

→ Enforce law and order by upgrading investigative and police machinery.

→ Declaring such mobs as outlawed and carry out repressions.

→ Education and awareness for increasing reporting.

→ Promote religious harmony and societal peace.

→ Effectively use section 144 CrPc in case of gathering of mobs.

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 a government of, for and by the people. The objective of this social construct is to encourage the good of the people at large. The government must play a facilitative and regulatory role at the same time.

Facilitative role would encourage good action through enforcement and expression of fundamental rights, good governance, with satisfaction of people in the outcomes of their endeavours.

A Regulatory role implies

punishing ~~the~~ wrong doings  
by enforcing criminal and  
penal laws which create  
deterrence and make it difficult  
for people to do wrong.

For eg. laws enable flexibility  
in CSR activities and coupled  
with the ease of doing business,  
increase profits at disposal for  
such activities. Similarly, a  
person guilty of murder will  
be hanged to make a statement  
that wrongdoings will be  
punished. People will then  
think many times before  
committing wrongs.

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 advocated for freedom of thought and expression as a paramount right in society, influenced by his thought of qualitative utilitarianism.

This entailed that the qualitative benefit of all, but fostered by expansive freedom of expression is the order of the day.

Although, he did limit the freedom in the interest of society and so as not to cause any harm to public good.

He was aware of the inherent weaknesses of a participative / representative democracy like inefficiencies, multitude of thoughts, potential to harm some people, procedure more important than substance, and compromise of meritocracy for egalitarianism.

Yet, he advocated for it as it ensures real governance, with a scope of dissent, preventing the tyranny of majoritarianism, and a living space for all sections of society with equality and freedom.

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?

deterrence is the presence of 'fear' among stakeholders, of the consequences of actions of the other party. It has been argued by some that rehabilitation and consensus is a better theory for peace than deterrence. However, the end result of both have been the same i.e. peace.

HOWEVER, possession of nuclear weapons is unethical and ~~is~~ wrong as it threatens the very existence of mankind. It is excessive and ~~is~~ creates fear and distrust in society.

That said, nuclear deterrence can be done away with only if all countries eliminate their stockpiles and we have a nuclear weapon-free world.

Even if one enemy or potential alien country possesses nuclear weapons, it becomes legitimate in self interest and self-defence, to also possess the same and follow peace through deterrence.

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 is the governance of many by the few. It creates a power imbalance and puts the administrators at a higher pedestal in the power equation.

Leadership is being the 'first among equals', eg. PM Modi's statement that he was the prime servant. This creates credibility of the leader, maintains power balance, and gives legitimacy to governance.

Characteristics of effective leader:

- Being the prime servant to people.
- Putting collective before self.

- Primary to public interest.
- Taking everyone along on path of development.
- creating partners in progress.
- outcomes rather than outputs.

Leadership is very important in public service delivery as right conduct leads to probity in governance, with transparency and accountability, instilling faith in the system and ultimately leading to good governance.

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

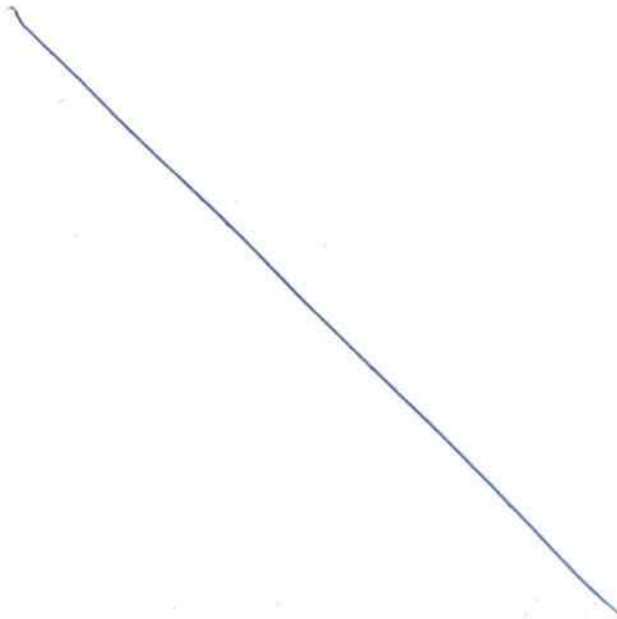
कार्यात्मक ज्ञान और विशेषज्ञता के अतिरिक्त एक सिविल सेवक की प्रभावकारिता उसकी भावनात्मक बुद्धि पर भी निर्भर करती है। भावनात्मक बुद्धि प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार योगदान करती है? सिविल सेवकों द्वारा अपनी भावनात्मक बुद्धि में किस प्रकार वृद्धि की जा सकती है?

Emotional Intelligence is the ability to gauge, understand, and comprehend emotions and reactions and suitably respond to them in a sensitized manner. It complements functional knowledge and expertise, leading to efficacy and effectiveness.

Eg. Being a leader, if I understand a personal emergency of a colleague and step in to ensure his work is done despite giving him leave, I would ensure further loyalty and enhanced teamwork through Emotional Intelligence.

Civil servants can enhance  
ET by:-

- Sensitisation programs and training
- Real time experience like disaster management situations
- enhanced reading and experiencing emotions at play in backward areas.
- workshops, plays and joint exercises through training.



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

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

Accountability is the essence of good governance in a democracy.  
Various mechanisms of promoting it are :-

- Citizen Charters.
- Pressure groups
- Training exercises.
- Display by role models.
- Theoretical and practical sensitisation.
- Audit mechanisms.
- Rewarding good practices
- Ranking performances and naming and shaming low performers.
- Law to curb corruption.

Ensuring accountability is not a simple task in government service as:-

- The <sup>sheer</sup> amount of people and stakeholders create inefficiencies.
- collusion amongst officials to shield lack of transparency.
- Delayed justice delivery.
- Lack of awareness among people on mechanisms.
- Expensive redressal systems.

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:

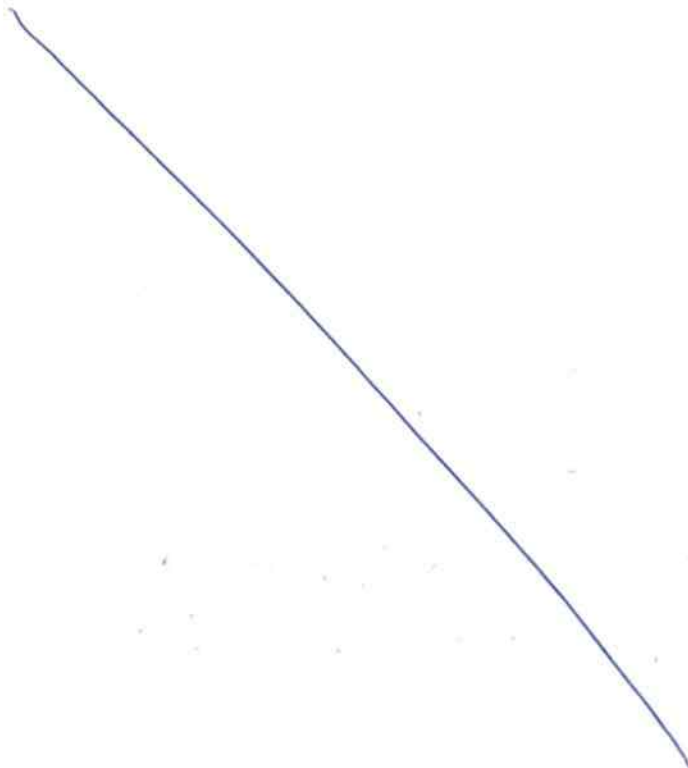
(a) "किसी राष्ट्र की महानता और उसकी नैतिक प्रगति का मूल्यांकन पशुओं के पित किए जाने वाले व्यवहार से किया जा सकता है।"

The above quote by Mahatma Gandhi reflects the stage of development and maturity of a nation. It gains relevance in today's context in two ways :-

→ Reflect on moral rights of animals to be respected and treated without cruelty and interference. The environmental legislations and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act further this cause - to maintain a balance between humans & animals.

→ As a potential conflicting ground between two religious groups where selective animals are either sacrosanct, or a part of religious sacrifices.

In both of the above, the manner of treatment of animals shows our thinking and level of maturity.



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

10

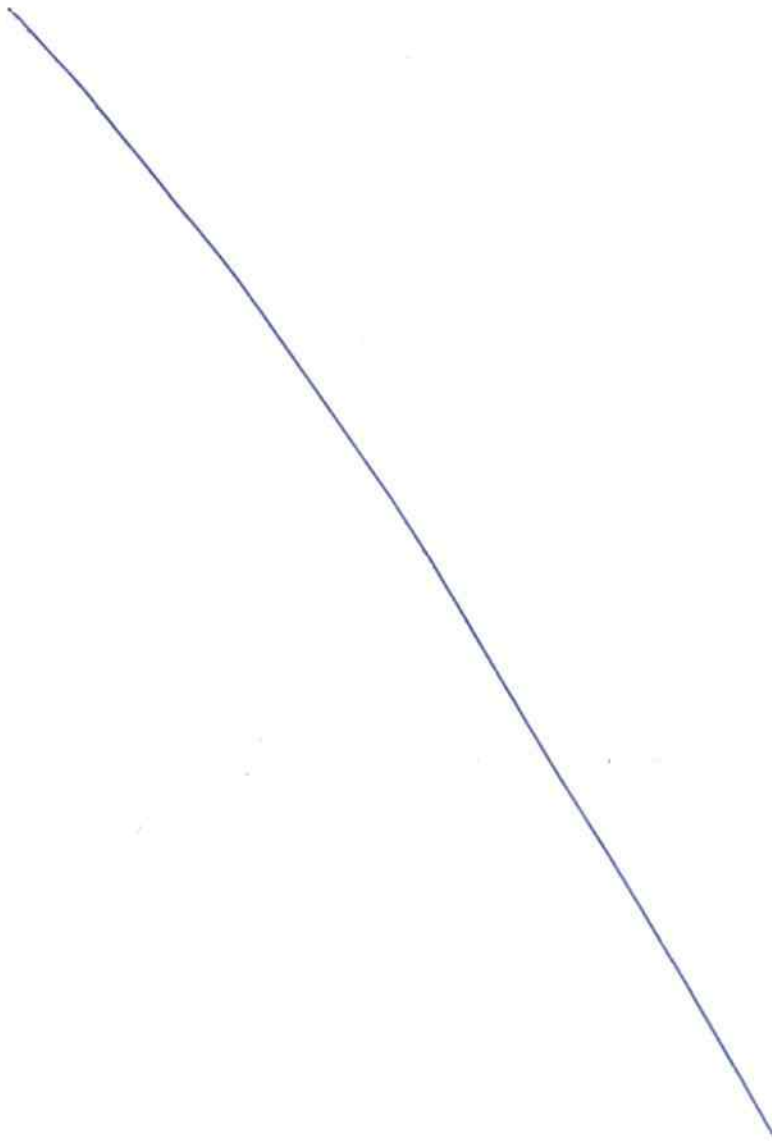
"पूर्वाग्रह वे हैं जिनको मूर्ख तर्क के लिए उपयोग करते हैं।"

The above quote gains relevance in light of non-national social and cultural practices. It reflects an unscientific approach to life, where failures are justified on the ground of prejudices.

Eg. in an interview, x may be unsuccessful as he wasn't capable enough or equipped enough for a job, but he may justify it due to the interviewer being of another caste and hence not preferring him.

This is not only counted -

productive to x's development  
as a human being, but  
also reflects the level of  
thinking and prevailing  
prejudices in society.



6. Ensuring that government decisions are not influenced by public officials' private interests is a growing concern. Discuss in the context of India. Also enumerate the core principles reflected by OECD guidelines for managing conflict of interest in the public sector. **10**

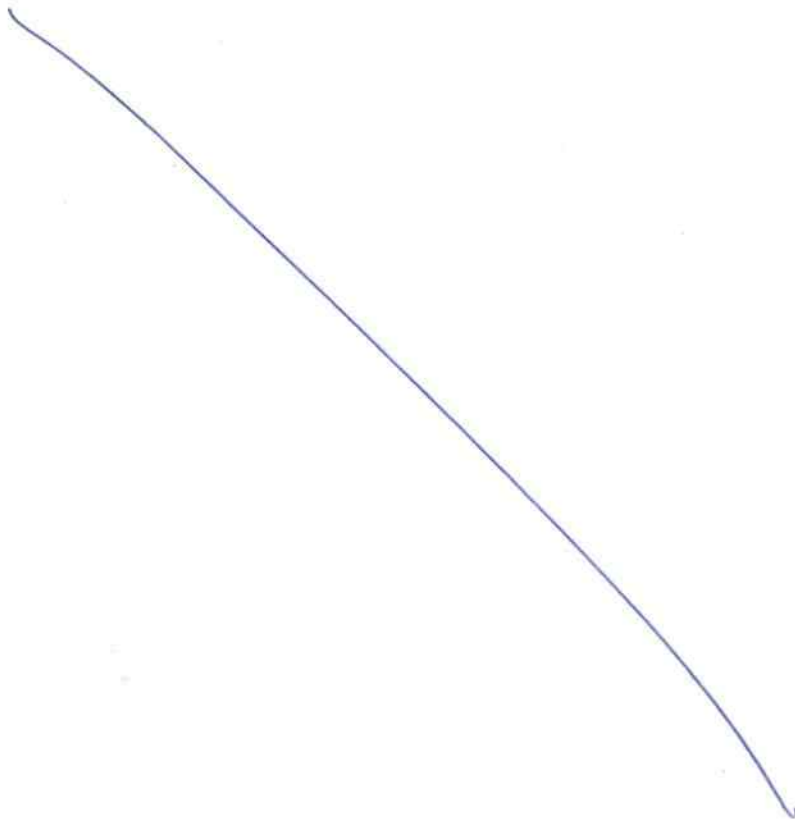
यह सुनिश्चित करना कि सरकारी निर्णय लोक अधिकारियों के निजी हितों से प्रभावित नहीं हों, बढ़ती चिंता का विषय है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में हितों के टकराव का प्रबंधन करने हेतु OECD के दिशा-निर्देशों द्वारा परिलक्षित मूल सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Private interests of public officials are manifested in many forms. They may be investment opportunities real land being acquired, share holding in companies being dealt with, insider trading, preferring family members as job applicants etc.

These are a growing concern as they are difficult to detect, are a form of coercive and collusive corruption and

breed nepotism and favouritism  
OECD's guidelines:-

- Ensure disclosure
- effective monitoring
- Recusal mechanism
- Self-regulation.
- Strengthen reporting and investigative procedures.



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

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

The Nolan Committee put forth the following principles:-

- Integrity . eg. non corruptibility
- Objectivity eg. pre set guidelines
- Selflessness eg. no personal interests.
- Honesty eg. upright, financially.
- Knowledge . eg. thorough investigation.
- Equality eg. equal treatment of all.
- Impartiality eg. no bias.

These principles are essential expectations from public servants because they ensure good governance, in an

unbiased manner, upholding  
probity, transparency and  
~~probity~~ accountability which  
are essential for a democratic  
republic like India.

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।

The most prominent example is that of Rohingyas, fleeing Myanmar due to religious persecution in the Rakhine State. Previously, India gave refuge to Chalupas of Bangladesh, Tibetans, Afghans and Tamils.

The ethical issues are:-

- Human rights - basic access to food and shelter.
- Statelessness and forced disappearance.

- Religious persecution.
- fear of violence and of  
general living.
- duty of some country to  
give refuge.
- Principle of non-refoulement.
- duty not to send back to  
place of persecutions.

9. As the administrator in-charge of your area, you are witness to the widespread food wastage in lavish parties as well as in restaurants and eateries, on one hand and people starving due to inability to ensure one square-meal a day, on the other. Realizing that it is not the scarcity of resources, but the habit of people that is causing paucity in availability of food, you decide that certain measures are needed to be taken in order to deal with the issue of starvation at the grassroot level. **20**

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

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

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

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

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

The stakeholders in the present case are the poverty stricken people who can't afford a square meal a day, the rich people, the restaurant and eatery owners, and the government / local administration who has to ensure availability of food for all.

(a) The ethical issues involved in the instant case are as follows:-

- Growing divide between the haves and the have-nots.
- Responsibility of the government to ensure adequate resources for all.
- Responsibility of the rich to give back to society through CSR or philanthropy.
- Duty of administration to ensure better management of resources.
- Failed morality of society if even one man remains poor and hungry (Swaminivivekananda)
- Inequitable and unequal access to resources.

(b) As the administrator in charge of the area, I would take the following measures:-

- short term - I would hold an urgent meeting with

Restaurant owners association and convince them to reduce wastage and conserve saved food for distribution among the poor.

→ I would allocate two vehicles to collect the saved food on a daily basis, at night, and distribute to the poor, as per a well-publicised plan, and determine collection points.

→ I would call on big Industries and corporates to aid through their CSR activities.

→ I can learn from the Kerala DC's 'feed the hungry' program.

### Long term

→ I would prepare a report and request the government to further rationalise PDS shops and for fund allocation towards distribution of food.

→ Create a Joint, working plans in collaboration with private sector to initiate a movement on mass scale to prevent wastage and feed the hungry.

→ Mass awareness programs to inculcate thrift and prevention of wastage.

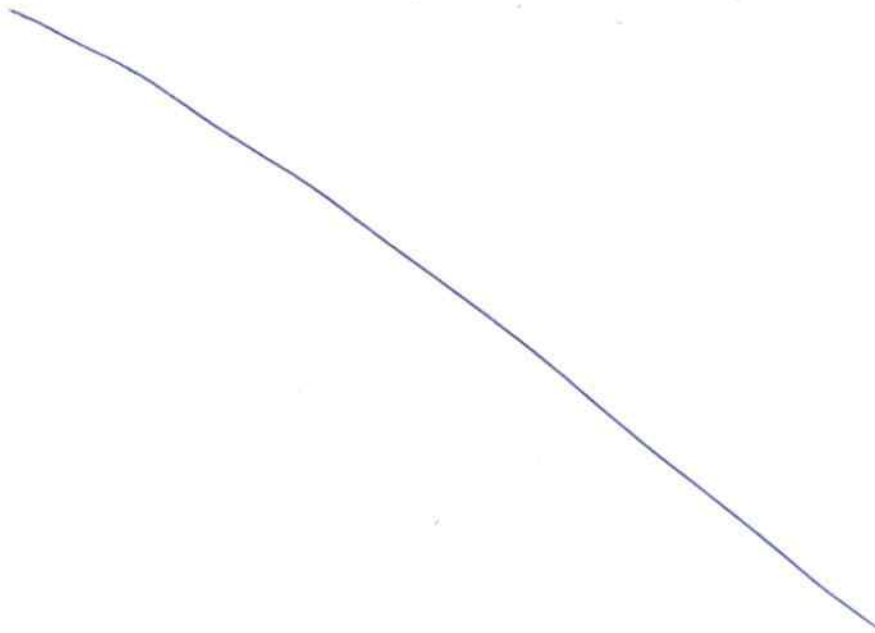
(c) The co-existence of affluence and hunger in countries like India is due to :-

→ Historic difference in access to resources.

→ Varied levels of education provision to different segments of society and difference in quality between public & private institutions.

→ Differences in access to healthcare and poor public health system.

- Rural - urban divide
- Non-desirable activities like  
vandalism, diversion of workforce.
- Ideological conflict between  
capitalism and market socialism  
and their proponents.
- Lack of government spending  
for upliftment of poor.
- Poorly monitored and implemented  
government welfare programs.
- Corruption and collusion.



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?

- (a) Globalisation is the integration of our economy with the world economy. This leads to large scale developmental activities, which presents challenges for vulnerable sections like PVTGs. These are:-
- cutting down of forests and indigenous homes for construction activities like roads, railways etc.
  - Exploiting natural resources without due compensation

to the possessors of these resources like the PVTG's.

→ Indiscriminate acquisition of land under the 'emergency clause' and low compensation due to low pre-existing value.

→ Inadequate rehabilitation and resettlement policies.

→ Their resources are tapped by big pharma companies using their traditional knowledge systems to patent products without due recognition or compensation.

→ Their rights over land and minor forest produce are under threat.

(b) As development officer, my approach will be to follow the Nehru model on tribal areas i.e. integration of PVTG's, keeping

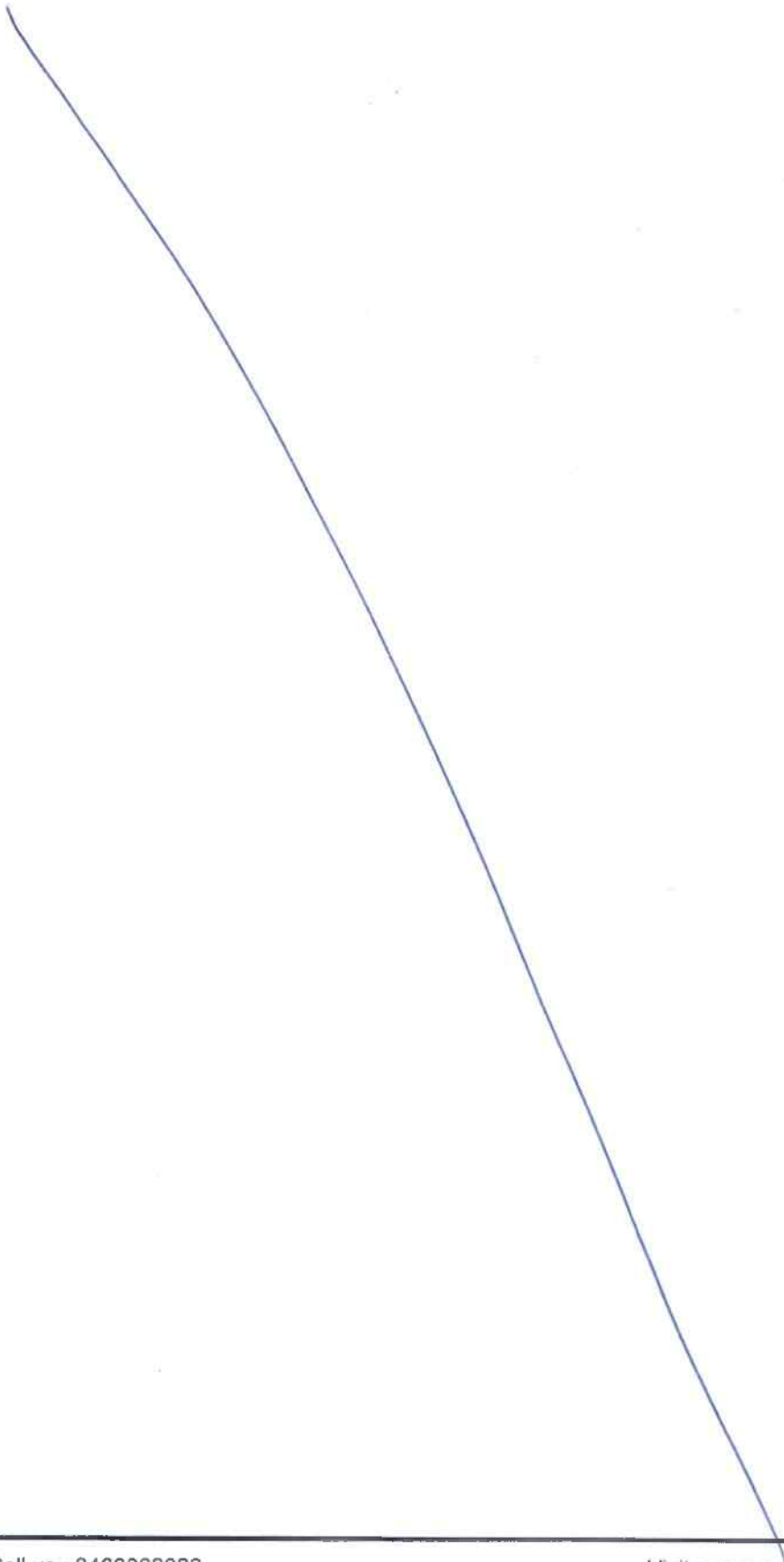
their traditions and customs intact to maximum extent possible.

I would :-

- Work towards alleviating fear of PVTG's and give them confidence that nothing to their  detriment will be permitted.
- Ensure rolls of scheduled Tribes are prepared and maintained/updated to give them benefit of affirmative action.
- In every action, strictly follow 5th and 6th Schedules, along with FRA, 2006 and PESA.
- Ensure that no project on the ground is taken off without due EIA and following consent clause
- Ensure that consent of PVTG's is not obtained through forceful or  vexatious means.

- ensure their ownership rights over land and minor forest produce.
- ensure observance of their customary laws and procedural laws.
- slowly interact with them, and sensitize them regarding their integration with the world to a limited extent.
- File for geographical Indications, if any, to recognize historical claims.

With these their vulnerabilities can be addressed to a large extent.



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।

(a) The ethical issues involved in practice of undercover journalism are as follows:-

→ Teleological v. Deontological approaches - whether the ends justifies the means, or means

have to be rightful as well  
(Maatru Ma Yandhi)

→ ethical correctness of sting  
operations

→ Invasion of privacy, which  
is a fundamental legal and  
moral right.

→ Negation of the concept of  
consent.

→ undercover journalism doesn't  
give benefit of doubt to victim,  
hence the context may be  
different, which changes how  
society would view the fact.

→ There may be a threat to life  
of such journalists due to  
generation of feeling of revenge/  
vendetta.

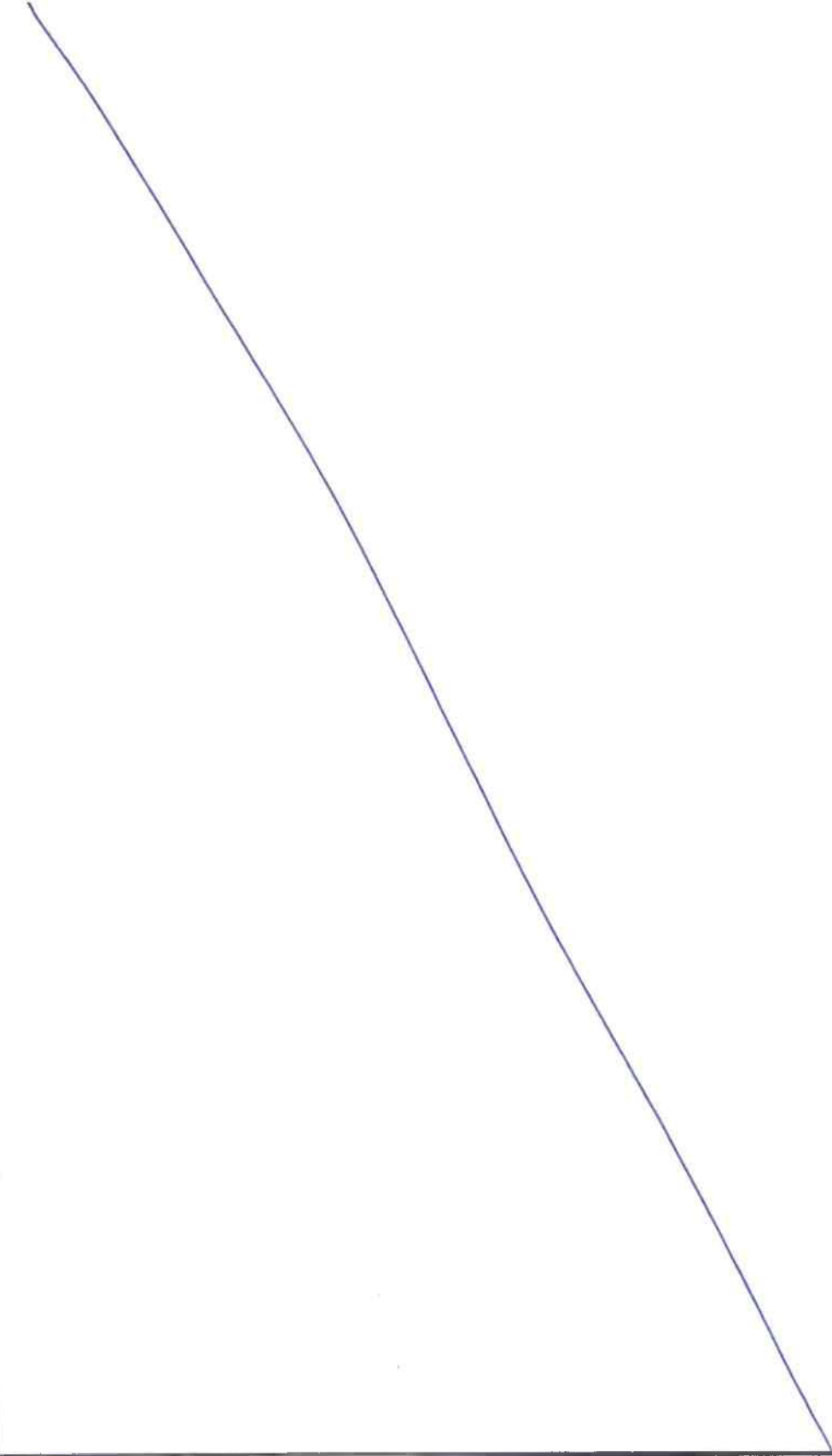
→ Disobey trust shown by other  
party and amounting to  
cheating.

- can lead to avenues of blackmailing for personal gain.
- Increases possibility of corruption by increasing bargaining power.

(b) I support undercover journalism under limited circumstances :-

- where information is very vital for larger good and my conscience doesn't permit me to overlook it.
- where information is not available from traditional means, being integral to larger public good.
- where traditional means would result in a threat to life but undercover journalism either provides anonymity or subsequent protection.

HOWEVER, such journalism must be followed by highest ethical standards of incorruptibility and no misuse of information for personal gain. Also, only such investigation shall be done as is absolutely necessary in an unbiased manner. This should be coupled with professional ethics observance.



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। शेरधारक, 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?

(a) The ethical issues involved in the present factual matrix are as follows :-  
→ Company Interest v. Employees interest.

- Stringent environment regulations may be good - which may improve sustainable corporate governance.
- However, a company can survive only on the basis of profitability and viability.
- moral obligation to employees not to suddenly shut shop and cause loss of jobs.
- Public trust in ABC Ltd. as the only/one of the only companies that has stayed this long despite competitors moving away. Hence, less sources of alternative employment.
- Right to trade and profession (A.19) versus the Right to livelihood (A.21).
- Good corporate governance.

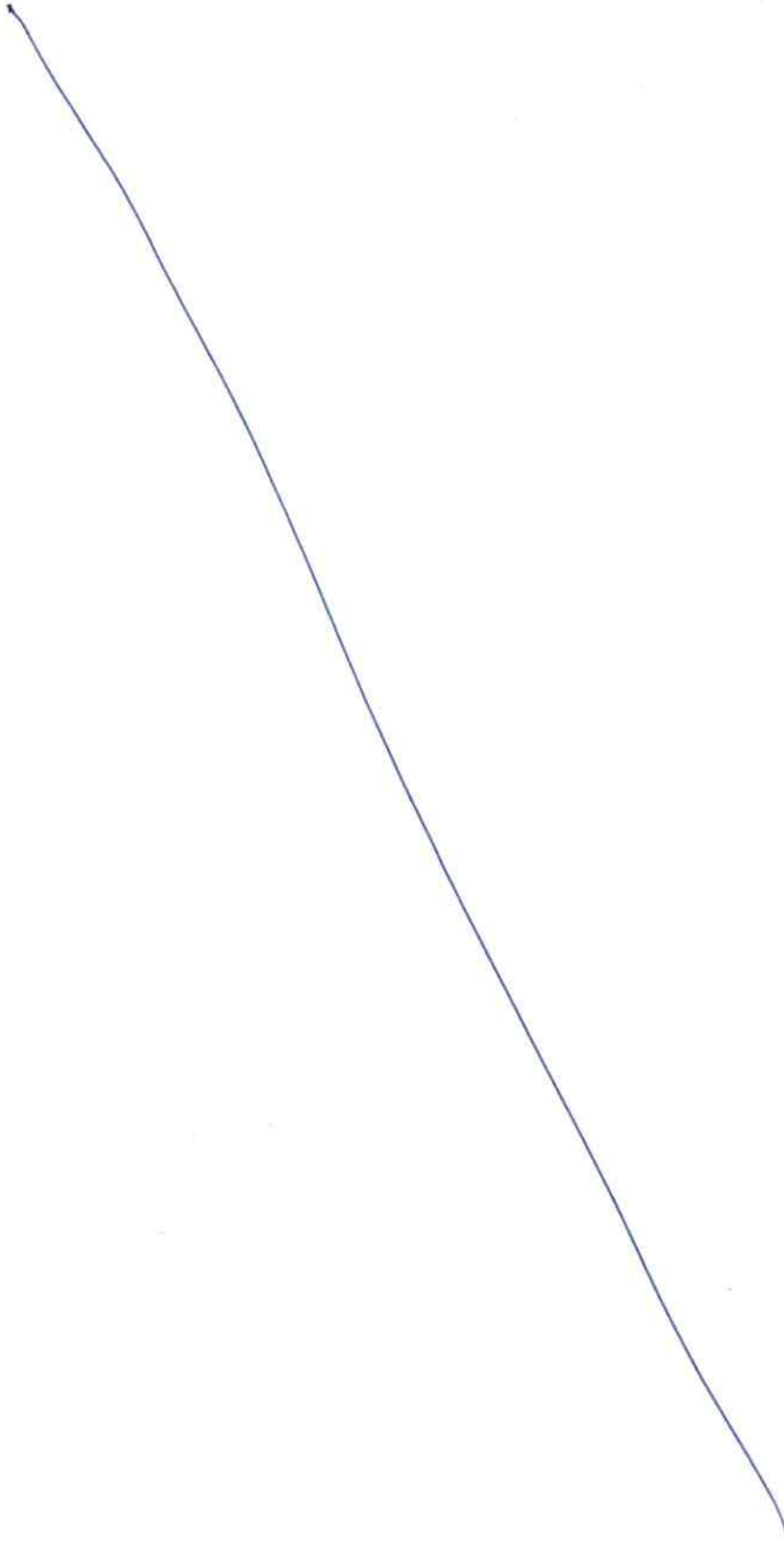
- (b) The different stake holders are :-
- (i) The company - ABC Ltd.
  - (ii) Permanent employees.
  - (iii) Local employees
  - (iv) Labour union.
  - (v) City administration.

As the Chief Executive, my role is to reconcile interests of various stakeholders at following :-

- Primary responsibility towards the company. Financial health of the company is paramount. Hence, if it requires relocation, then yes in principle.
- Permanent employees can be taken along, hence resettlement incentives and sensitisation can be carried out, with facilitation to their families qua schooling, accommodation etc.

- Local employees can be given compensation, and assistance in finding alternate employment.
- The city can be made a subject of CSR activities once ABC Ltd. becomes more profitable elsewhere.
- labour union can be given collective benefits as insurance and compensation.

For good corporate governance, decisions have to be taken, with maximum possible sensitive approach towards stakeholders.



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

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

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

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

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

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

(a) The attitude towards education and security is due to :-  
→ The surroundings being Maoist affected areas - hence the socialization is very different from civilised and other districts.

- low faith and belief in the system and an attitude of defiance and non-cooperation with the system.
- Huge security risks - as frequent altercations between forces and marxist groups threaten the very existence of life of students.
- Lack of good teachers to motivate students.
- Pre-existing poverty and illiteracy - no access to a modern lifestyle - hence no motivation to strive to achieve it.
- children easily get diverted to such activities as there ~~are~~ are no jobs and no skilling. Marxists offer them short term attractions.

(b) As CEO, my responsibility is to increase the proliferation of education. I would take the following steps:-

→ gather volunteers and conduct door to door campaigns sphreading awareness in the need and importance of education

→ conduct plays and upload videos giving examples of success stories from maoist affected areas. These, with adequate safety provision.

→ get celebrities to talk about need of education and show their spread.

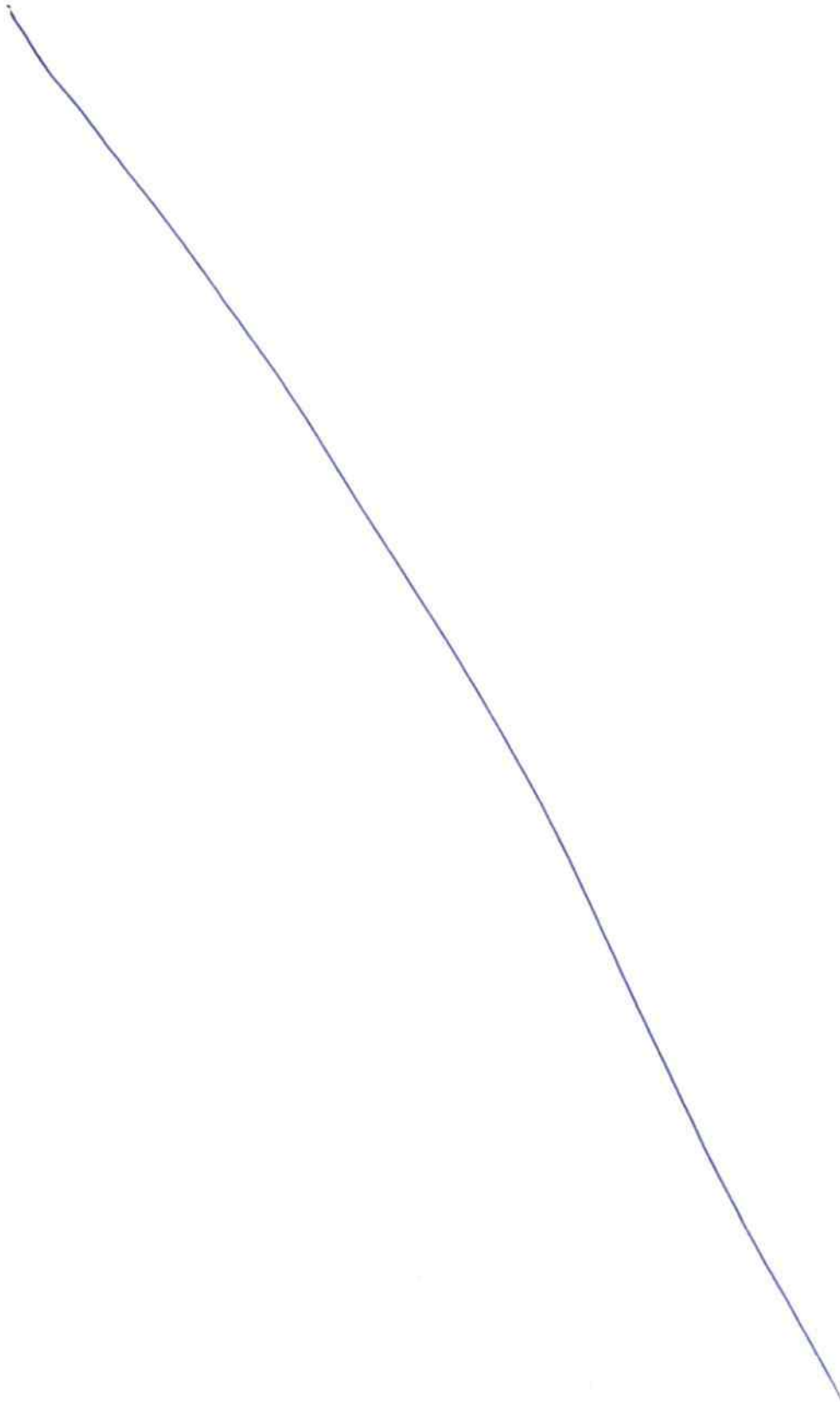
→ effective implementation of the mid-day meal scheme to

incentivize students to come to school.

→ consider and consult with state government and announce monetary awards for students who do well in school.

→ Focus and stress on girl's education as a step forward in enrollments.

with such integrated, holistic planning, small steps can be taken towards reducing drop out rates and change of prevalant attitudes.



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।

(a) The internal dissonance faced by Pradeep is one of conflict between his conscience

and following his superiors.  
He is also more conflicted due  
to his decision to leave the  
matter alone, by virtue of  
which he failed to stop a  
wrongdoing despite knowing  
its wrongfulness.

The dissonance arose also  
due to his larger issue of  
job and position security and  
his obligation towards his  
family and dependants, due  
to which he toured the line.

(b) The decision of Prodeep  
can be justified on the following  
basis:-

→ The responsibility of a civil

servant to follow the orders  
of his superiors and political  
executive.

→ Obligation towards family  
that is met through his  
current position.

→ Professional ethics entails  
maintaining jurisdictional  
sanctity.

(c) Had I been in Pradeep's  
place, I would not have left  
the matter alone. Rather, I  
would've raised the matter  
before the concerned authorities  
and the public.

Being a public servant, my  
primary responsibility is

towards the public at large.  
By not raising his voice, Pradeep  
became an accomplice to  
corruption.

merit → upheld the sanctity of  
my position. Roadblock to  
corruption.

demerit → would've hindered my  
job, subjected me to a transfer.

However, large public interest,  
concerns of transparency,  
accountability and good  
governance, along with probity  
must take precedence.

