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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Registration Number	11916
Center	ORN	Date	15 Oct 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।

Patriarchal nature of Indian society

is has its seeds in the beginnings of socialisation after the child is born. It is reflected in -

- ① Special treatment for the male child and neglect of the girl child, which reinforces the desire for son in the future.
- ② Stereotyping of roles where a girl child is expected to help the mother in the family chores while the boy plays and rest on his will.
- ③ Appreciating educational achievements of

of the son while that of the girl is ignored and not recognised or considered unnecessary.

Ethical framework to systematically address the patriarchal nature of society -

- ① Incentivising education of the girl child
for. eg. the Kanyashree Prakalp scheme of the West Bengal Govt.
 - ② Awareness campaigns highlighting the achievement of the girls
eg. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao highlighting the Phogat sisters who achieved laurels in wrestling.
 - ③ Sensitising the male child about such patriarchal bias in societal actions through value education in schools.
- Way forward
The education of girl child should be focused as it is significant marker of a egalitarian society.

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।

People often take to immediate punishment to any offender and take law into their own hands. It is seen in areas such as -

- ✓ Road accidents
- ✓ Beef eating
- ✓ Sexual harassment

factors responsible for such behaviour

- ① The anonymity that mob justice provides often provokes antisocial elements.
- ② Lack of immediate police response and to the situation which often arrives very late.
- ③ Lack of faith in the judicial system which is very slow and expensive.

④ Lack of tolerance and patience
and lack of awareness of law

The problem of mob justice can be
addressed through -

① Quick police response to any
law and order situation.

② Strict punishment to regular
offenders and miscreants who indulge
in mob justice.

③ Awareness campaigns to sensitize
the police to report the matter to
the police.

Way forward

mob justice often leads to punishment
to an innocent. It also violates
the principles of justice. Thus there is
a need to adopt the above measures
to ~~study~~ deal with mob violence.

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।

Making it easy for people to do good and difficult to do wrong is the essence of the rule of law which is a vital element of democracy.

for eg. the Good Samaritan law recently proposed seeks to protect individuals who save accident victims and take them to hospitals, ~~are not~~ from the harassment by police machinery and rules and procedures. It helps and facilitate people to do good.

on the other hand the recent punitive measures against people

who evade taxes such as

- ✓ Demonetisation
 - ✓ Digital Economy promotion
 - ✓ Benami Property (Prohibition) Act
- 2f would deter people to evade taxes
and follow law of the land

Way forward

Such reward and punishment mechanism need to be instituted in all Government activities. It will help promote rule of law through greater awareness and better compliance.

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 was an American philosopher who propounded the idea of freedom of thought and expression as an essential element of democracy and expression of human creativity.
Mill propounded that freedom of thought and expression help people ~~extro~~ vent their grievances and concerns.
 It helps the government become more responsive and accountable to the needs of the people.
 It also gives wings to people's creativity and ingenuity.

According to Mill representative
democracy is the best form of government
despite its weakness because -

- ① Periodic accountability of the government to the people makes government more responsive to people's needs.
- ② It is far better than autocracies which are prone to corruption and precedence of individual goals over public needs.
- ③ It provides opportunities for people's involvement in the administration and governance directly or through their representatives.

thus representative democracy
is better than any other form of
government.

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?

The deterrence of nuclear weapons
have often averted war among
nations and prevented large
casualties.

Though the possession of nuclear weapons to create nuclear weapons could be analysed as -

⊕ Pros

① It does provide a security cover especially to a smaller nations against their powerful enemies.

⊖ Though it raises a number of
concerns such as -

- ① It motivates everyone to possess nuclear weapons.
- ② nuclear weapons could fall in the wrong hands such as terrorist.
- ③ Mutual Assured Destruction in the event of a nuclear war. It ~~for~~ outweighs the deterrence benefits.

Thus the logic of deterrence only multiply the problem and the risk through increasing number of nuclear weapon states :- 1

Way forward

Thus there is a need for a global non discriminatory nuclear disarmament to save humanity from extinction.

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 a group/team effort in managing available resources to achieve a common goal.

Leadership on the other hand is the ability to motivate others and enlist them into your vision to achieve a desired objective.

Traits of a effective leader -

- ① He is a visionary who could motivate people to dream.
- ② He is a good communicator.
- ③ He is a good listener.
- ④ He is emotionally intelligent.

Importance of leadership in ensuring effective leadership and public service delivery in a bureaucratic setup -

- ① It helps in devotion of public servants towards serving ^{the} public interest.
- ② It helps public servants to be responsive to the concerns of the public.
- ③ Leadership helps in effective grievance redressal.
- ④ Leadership helps in constructive resolution of disputes

Way forward

There is a need to nurture political leadership among students who can become vehicles of change in the future.

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 the ability of a person to

- ✓ perceive emotions of oneself and that of others.
- ✓ To understand the emotions and their cause
- ✓ To reflectively regulate emotions in thought and action.

Emotional Intelligence contribute to efficacy of a civil servant as-

- ① He is able to depersonalize from the anger of others.
- ② He is self motivated.
- ③ Greater adaptability to change and uncertainty.

- ④ He is able to enlist others into his vision and motivate them.
- ⑤ He is able to resolve conflicts constructively
- ⑥ He prefers resolution over reasoning.

Emotional Intelligence can be enhanced

by civil servants through -

- ① becoming a good listener and involve people in decision making.
- ② Practising meditation and yoga
- ③ Training ~~that~~ is the science of emotional intelligence

way forward

There is a need to institutionalise emotional intelligence training for civil servants specially in higher levels to become responsive and effective leaders.

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 answerability and responsibility of those exercising authority for their actions.

Mechanism to promote accountability -

Internal mechanism

- ① Performance Appraisal system
- ② Vigilance department
- ③ Annual confidential reports
- ④ 360° review

External mechanism

- ① Ombudsman (Lokpal)
- ② Judiciary
- ③ Parliamentary control over executive.
- ④ RTI and social audits

Ensuring Accountability for performance
is not a simple task in government
services as -

① There exist large area of administrative discretion where a civil servant is guided by his ethics despite presence of laws and code of conduct.

② Performance outcome are often visible
after a longer period time ~~exists~~ exceeding
the tenure of civil servant.

③ It is difficult to quantify
performance specially in a social
setting.

way forward

Though Accountability mechanism leads to greater efficiency and effectiveness in the system. There is a need to adopt a performance management system instead of the annual confidential report.

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

The greatness of a nation ~~is~~ can be judged by the way it treats its animals.

It reflects the value premises of a society based on the compassion, love and respect for other creatures.

It ~~refl~~ also reflects how members of a society treat each other.

The for eg. the recent controversy over the ban on Talikattu reflect a societal attitude that favours traditions over compassion for animals.

There is a need to ~~be~~ strict
enforcement of the prevention of
Cruelty to Animals Act to nurture
our livestock wealth and uphold
the basic principles of humanness.

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

10

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

Prejudices are strongly held beliefs that institutionalises discrimination against a particular section of population. For eg. the deeply prejudices against the lower caste and the practise of untouchability which is still prevalent in our society.

People often use such prejudices for reasons to continue discrimination in the name of tradition and culture.

But such prejudices are nothing but result of ignorance and unwillingness to change.

Such prejudices can only be removed through incorporation of value education and strict enforcement of the law.

It will eliminate ignorance and spread awareness about the need to reform our society from such unfair ~~to~~ discriminatory practices.

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 in functioning of public services is a growing concern, as it leads to

- ① private interest subverting to public interest.
- ② It leads to misappropriation and inefficient utilization of public resources.
- ③ It promotes spoils system and affects legitimacy and credibility of the government.

In Indian context it has resulted in widespread corruption and ineffective

delivery of public goods and services.
The whole nexus between politicians
bureaucrats and business has
led to exploitation of public resources
with little benefit to the marginalized
section of our society.

Core principles in the OECD guidelines
for managing conflict of interest

- ① Greater transparency and openness in
government functioning.
- ② Declaration of conflict of interest
if any.
- ③ Decisions based on objective
criteria.

Conflict of interest is not unresolvable
given public servants keep public interest
above their own and have ^{utmost} devotion to duty

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?

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।

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 अधमता के कारण लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं हैं। इस वास्तविकता को समझते हुए कि, भोजन की उपलब्धता में कमी का कारण संसाधनों की कमी नहीं अपितु लोगों की आदत है, आप निर्णय करते हैं कि जमीनी स्तर पर भूखमरी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों की आवश्यकता है।

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

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

(a) The widespread wastage of food in lavish parties and restaurants and inability of people to ensure one square meal a day raises the following ethical issues -

① The right to freedom and personal

liberty of wealthy individuals is in conflict with the accessibility of food to the poor population

② Lack of empathy on part of the wealthy people to have concern for those not so well off.

③ Inability of the government to ensure food security to all sections of its population which is a basic task of a welfare state.

④ The coexistence of these two phenomena raises ethical concerns over the nature of growth which is benefiting only a few utilizing public resources.

⑥ The As a administrator in charge of the area it is my responsibility

to ensure food security for all.

Thus following measures could be taken
to deal with the wastage of food in the
area -

- ① Convene a meeting of all restaurant owners in the area and apprise them of the prevalence of hunger and food insecurity in the area and the wastage of food in their premises.
- ② Seek their help in devising a plan for distribution of food prepared in excess at the end of the day, to the needy population of the area.
- ③ Such a model has been implemented in the Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), seek the help of that administration to learn from their experiences.

④ Rope in NGOs working in the field for the work of food collection and distribution. NGOs such as Akshay Patra, are already working in this field.

⑤ Raise awareness through campaigns and creative messaging among the public about the prevailing situation and the need to reduce wastage and donate food.

③

The co-existence of affluence and hunger in developing countries like India can be explained as a result of

① The benefits of growth has not reached to every section of the population and there exist regional and intra regional disparities in the population.

- ② Lack of state capacity to effect redistribution of resources efficiently and effectively.
- ③ Prevalence of corruption that most profoundly affects the marginalised and voiceless sections of the society.
- ④ Lack of empathy and a growing moral crisis in a society fast marching towards never ending materialistic pursuits.

Way forward

There is a need for a more inclusive and sustainable growth that ensures basic necessities to all and provides equality of opportunity to go up the ladder. It can be done best through value education to the children of our society.

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 वृहद्वृत्त 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) ~~In~~ The increasingly interconnected and interdependent globalised world has brought immense prosperity. Though the benefits are not equally distributed and has even ~~be~~ made some worse off than they were before.

In this context the particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups like Sentinelese of Andaman and Nicobar islands faces the following

challenges -

- ① Influx of outsiders in their homelands.
- ② lack of forest rights that they enjoyed for millenia.
- ③ Acculturation that threatens their unique tribal culture
- ④ Increasing penetration of the & money-economy
- ⑤ land alienation
- ⑥ exploitation at the hands of money lenders.
- ⑦ Growing indebtedness.
- ⑧ Human Trafficking
- ⑨ Drug addiction and substance abuse.
- ⑩ Poor levels of literacy and health parameters.

⑥

As a development officer in such an area the foremost priorities can be enunciated as -

① Incorporation of the principles of Panchasheel enumerated by J.L. Nehru for tribal development in all development programmes. They include

- Development based on Tribal genius.
- Participation of tribals in administration and planning.
- Not overburdening them with multiplicity of schemes.
- Preservation of tribal language and culture.
- Training and capacity development.

② Ensure conferment of forest rights as granted under the forest rights

Act over minor forest produce, and land ownership rights to the individuals and communities.

③ Prioritise implementation of the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act and constitution of Gram Sabha to regulate village affairs such as functioning of money lenders.

④ Community led development of public utility services such as health and education for effective monitoring.

The Kadambshree model of Kerala of organising village self help groups could be beneficial to deliver public goods and services. The model could be adopted to suit local conditions.

Way forward

There is a need to sensitize the public and companies about the plight of such vulnerable tribal groups. It would put the interest of tribal people in the public policy discourse and actions.

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।

Journalism is regarded as one of important pillars of a democracy to ensure transparency and accountability in administration of public resources.

In this context undercover journalism or sting operations raises the following ethical issues -

- ① Infringement of privacy of an individual under investigation has to be balanced with the right of the people to know.
- ② Commercialisation of journalism has often led to undercover journalism a potent tool to sensationalise a issue and gain TRPs for economic benefits.
- ③ Conflict of interest as many media houses are owned or financed by politicians and their cronies thus sting operations are often used to settle political rivalries.
- ④ Undercover journalism often leads to

Trial by media that affects the judicial process. The recent undercover operation by Republic TV in the Sunanda Pushkar murder case has delivered the verdict even before the investigation by the police is complete.

⑥ The practice of undercover journalism has often lead to exposure of large cases of corruption and illegal acts

for eg.

✓ The Panama Paper leaks

✓ Neera Radia Tapes

✓ Case of British media mogul
Rupert Murdoch.

Thus undercover journalism has its

benefits as a potent tool -

- ① To extract information when traditional methods have not yielded any result.
- ② It helps expose corruption specially in the higher echelons of power who often escapes any responsibility due to complexity of bureaucratic and political structure and diminished accountability.

Though there is a need to adopt a standard operating procedure for such undercover operations to avoid any conflict of interest and serve the cause of justice. for eg.

- ① Such undercover operations must be limited to case where larger public

interest is served.

② undercover operations shall be approved by the board of the media house and not prerogative of any individual journalist:

③ privacy of a individual shall be given due concern while exposing such operations.

way forward

There is a need for the establishment of self regulating body for the news media to adhere to the basic principles of journalism.

12. You are the chief executive of ABC Ltd., an automotive component manufacturing company. Until recently, all of your production plants were located in City X. However, the cost of production has risen, causing profits to decline. A number of factors have led to an increase in the production costs. First, the union representing the workers in your plant waged a successful strike resulting in increased salary and benefits. A second factor has been imposition of stringent environmental regulations. Shareholders are concerned about the declining fortunes of the company. Many of the competitors have moved their operations to less-developed cities, where the operating costs are less than in City X. ABC Ltd. is a major employer in the city where it is located, and you know that a plant closure will cause economic dislocation in the city. 20

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in this case?

(b) How can the interests of different stakeholders be reconciled in this case?

आप वाहनों के कलपुर्जे विनिर्मित करने वाली एक कंपनी ABC लिमिटेड के मुख्य कार्यकारी हैं। अभी हाल तक, आपके सभी उत्पादन संयंत्र शहर X में अवस्थित थे। हालांकि, उत्पादन की लागत बढ़ गई है, जिससे लाभ गिर गया है। उत्पादन लागत में कई कारकों से बढ़ोतरी हुई है। सबसे पहला, आपके संयंत्र में श्रमिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली यूनियन ने सफलतापूर्वक हड़ताल की, जिससे वेतन और उनके लाभ बढ़ गए। एक दूसरा कारक कठोर पर्यावरणीय विनियमों का आरोपण रहा है। शेयरधारक, कंपनी के अंधकारमय भविष्य को लेकर चिंतित हैं। कई प्रतिस्पर्धियों ने अपना परिचालन कम-विकसित शहरों में स्थानांतरित कर दिया है, जहां शहर X की तुलना में परिचालन लागत कम है। ABC लिमिटेड जहां अवस्थित है, वहां वह एक प्रमुख नियोक्ता है। आप जानते हैं कि संयंत्र बंद होना शहर में आर्थिक अव्यवस्था का कारण बनेगा।

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

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) इस प्रकरण में विभिन्न हितधारकों के हितों में सामंजस्य कैसे स्थापित किया जा सकता है?

@ The commercial principles of running a business demands in this cases that the company be shifted to

a less developed city.

Such a situation raises the following ethical issues -

- ① Economic dislocation in the city which would cause loss of employment and livelihood for many due to the shifting of the company.
- ② Commercial benefits for the company has to be reconciled with the larger interest of all the stakeholders involved such as workers, shareholders, Government, society and environmental concerns.
- ③ Relocation to the less developed city would lead to environmental degradation of that city if the environmental regulations are not followed.

⑥ The interest of different stakeholders can be reconciled by following course of action -

① Any private business has to ~~to~~ take decisions considering its commercial interest along with societal and workers interest.

② Thus the relocation of industry is necessary for survival of the company which will be beneficial for all in the long run, otherwise the company will be closed sooner ~~than~~ or later.

③ workers of the existing plant can be given voluntary retirement packages or other package deals

to take care of their immediate concerns.

④ Those who wish to relocate shall
be given added benefits so that
the core workers could be retained

⑤ Adopt interistic environmental
protection measures in the new ~~the~~
location so that it does not harm
the less developed city in the long
run.

⑥ Get shareholders approval to invest
in efficiency improvement program
so that company can survive and
thrive in the competitive market.

way forward

The relocation may be a bitter pill in

the short run but it will benefit all. Thus the decision should be taken by involving all stakeholders and taking everyone onboard.

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 poor levels of literacy reflect the attitude of the inhabitants towards education along with other contributing factors.

The reasons behind such an attitude towards education may be due to -

- ① Lack of employment opportunities for those graduate from these schools.
- ② Security threats from the Maoist is also a hinderance.
- ③ Lack of awareness among the people about the benefits of education and opportunities in the outside world.
- ④ Lack of role models and absence of connectivity with the outside world that could have served as an inspiration.
- ⑤ Influence of Maoist ideology could also result in such an attitude.
- ⑥ Lack of interest among teachers could be due to difficult circumstances of their area of work and threats

from Maoist.

④ ① Poverty that forces children to seek work to support their family.

⑥ As a District Education Officer following steps could be taken to address the problem —

① Involve security forces to provide additional security cover along the route to the school and on the school premises.

② Arrange for transportation through bus to take students to the schools safely.

③ Adopt added incentives for students and parents to send their wards to schools such as the mid-day meal scheme.

- ④ Involve community level organizations and NGOs to monitor the quality of education and the food delivered as well.
- ⑤ Utilize the benefits of tele-education to provide quality teaching material to the students through recorded lectures by best faculties in the field.
- ⑥ Increasing access to the outside world and information to make students aware of the outside world.
- ⑦ Provide the opportunities to undertake vocational training so that students can find employment after schools.
- ⑧ Nurture bright students and provide for their higher education who can

serve as role models for future generations.

way forward:

involvement of organisation such as Pratham foundation could be beneficial to undertake student exchange and tour program for tribal children.

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।

① Pradeep as a senior civil servant involved in the budgeting department has a

responsibility to ensure that -

① The public funds are disbursed legally.

② There is no misappropriation and diversion of public funds

Thus in the given case, as a honest-civil servant, Pradeep would face internal dissonance. The diversion of funds beyond their legal sanction is a clear case of corruption.

Pradeep would feel self guilt as

① It is against his principles of probity and integrity in public life.

② Diversion of funds marked for tribal population which is one of the most marginalised section, aggravates the sense of guilt in him.

③ He would lose self worth in the long run if he is not able to uphold the principles ~~be~~ and values he believes in.

⑥ The decision of Pradeep can be justified as -

① The diversion of funds is out of his jurisdiction thus he is not directly responsible for any wrongdoing.

② Obeying the supervisors is one of the aspect of code of conduct for a civil servant.

③ Any impulsive action on his part would jeopardize his career as well as his personal life.

Though the actions of Pradeep will
be detrimental to his interest in the
long run

① The following course of action
could be followed in this case:-

① There are a number of vigilance
mechanism available in the machinery
to report the matter.

② for eg. the vigilance department of
the ministry could be apprised of the
situation or the matter should be
reported to the loksayukta of the
state.

Such a action can be analysed as-

Demerits

① It might jeopardize his relationship

with his seniors and peers who are involved.

② It might affect his career progression.

Merits

① It will escape Pradeep from any self guilt and let he will be at peace at the end of the day.

② It will also be beneficial for the development of the tribal area as diversion could be stopped.