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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

Name of Candidate	Tushar Kumar	Registration Number	27525
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	14/10/17
Center	KB		

### 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

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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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 अपवृत्त 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 refers to the bias towards male gender, whereby a male is considered superior to the female half.

⊗ This thinking has led to a male dominated society, leading to gender inequality.

Seeds of it are sown at home itself:-

→ A male son is given first choice for the preference of resource, be it food, education etc.

→ Usually, a wife is supposed to eat after her husband, which have an impact over the child.

→ A woman is generally supposed to look after household chores, and often a female child is pushed

for the same.

→ Most of the outside work is given to make child, which involves substantial decision making like buying a product.

These small steps inculcates a sense of inequality and need to be tackled, an ethical framework will involve:-

- Raising awareness and sensitising masses through television broadcast, mukhads etc.
- These should include general practices that are discriminatory yet have become way of life.
- Roping in celebrities, in particular female personalities for their leadership.

Giving our other half the required due will bring a social and ethical change and enhance ethical fabric.

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।

Many a times, it seen that people take law in their hand despite knowing the consequences, it may be due to:-

→ dissent over the system for access to justice, mainly due to lack of conviction, delay in judicial process etc.

→ Poor emotional management and sudden outburst of anger. It involves taking control by limbic brain which reacts in a knee-jerk manner.

→ lack of fear of the law due to improper and inefficient judicial management or law ~~and~~ implementation.

More Especially, in case of mob-violence, this factor governs.

Ways to address mob justice:

→ Provision for stricter penalties.

involving the leader or the person  
in front.

- He/she needs to be held responsible  
in case of such injustice so  
instill fear of law.
- Taking gauge of the situation in  
advance, for any such activities  
e.g., ~~the~~ verdict over dera sache  
Sande chief, where it was  
known any such incidence will  
take place.
- Prompt monitoring and quick  
reach at the criminal incident by  
Police. They should be easily  
accessible, bringing faith.
- Ensure, quick and ~~most~~ thorough  
investigation, whereby a criminal  
gets its due.

Mob justice undermines  
the law and order situation in  
a society hence, its peace.

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 involves rules of the masses, whereby people are their own masters. One of the important aspects of democracy is the rule i.e., a set of standards to govern the society.

This rule must have broadly two aspects:-

- make it easy for people to do good.
- difficult to do wrong.

Such a framework will ensure that, though people do as per their wish but their's limited ways to conduct wrong deeds. This will automatically enhance the moral fabric of society, where goodness will be in majority. It will have an impact of slowly weeding out the wrong and will be easily

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E.g., providing lanes over road for traffic, whereby we have provided a way to do good by maintains unidirectional flow in one path.

This limits the way for traffic jams as now traffic from different lanes can't cross.

if you further, we provided system for red lights to make traffic wait for others.

This way we ensure there is proper management of the traffic. People of make sure of a system of its goodness, automatically follows the same.

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 European Philosopher who believed in liberal ideas of freedom of thought and expression. He believed everyone needs to be given freedom / liberty for their self development. Such a ~~free~~ liberty to every individual will automatically benefit societal development. As per him an individual is the basic block of society and needs to be fully free for self development.

This thought process was quite liberal to its era and promoted development of ideas new to contemporary world. Before these thinkers, society as a whole was considered, and individual

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restrictions were high for societal growth

As per Mill, representative democracy though has inherent weakness, as it may not represent the best set of individual for administrative governance.

Though it is the best as :-

→ it represents the will of society as a whole, rather than individual mindsets.

→ it represents diverse viewpoints, taking in consideration various sections of the society.

Hence, - it ensures development for all rather than concentrated few.

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?

There is a school of thought, that argues that nuclear weapons have acted as a deterrence, since no ~~war~~ major war has been fought since, their first and only use. In particular no war has direct confrontation is seen between nuclear nations. As a result, ~~the~~ these weapons do have acted as a deterrent. Eg., during Cuban Missile Crisis, it was the nuclear deterrence and resulting catastrophe that restricted two power blocks against any war.

However, ethically it may not be right :-

→ Using a weapon of mass destruction to act as a deterrent for war, sear than inner conscience, questions the societal mental construct.

- There may be rogue nations like North Korea which can develop the technique and use it in future.
- Possessing such weapon by few developed country, creates a world with gross power disturbance.
- Moreover, it can be used as a propaganda by fringe or orthodox elements to rouse militancy and terrorist activities.
- Moreover, these weapons can get in hands of terrorist or militants in states like Pakistan, who can use it for their unhindered benefit.

Hence, possess of such weapon creates a question over ethical construct. Recent awarding of Nobel Peace Prize, 2017 to UKAN is a step that needs to be promoted.

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 involves day to day working of government involving routine works like policing, providing health-care etc.

In contrast leadership is the phenomenon of taking lead and in doing a work, for better administration.

Eg., Providing access to banking through financial inclusion is a work under administration.

Leadership involves dedicating a specific scheme for the same and propagating the speed of inclusion through Jan-Dhan Yojana.

Traits of an effective leaders:

- leads by example
- don't just pass orders but motivates people colleagues to follow him.

- Know the true potential as well as weakness of each member of his/her team.
- Thereby, efficiently utilising them for work delivery.
- Taking failure from defeat while sharing success with all.
- He/she generally have a never give up attitude.
- believes in outcome rather than input.

Leadership role is quite important especially in a bureaucratic setup marred with lethargy and red tapism. In government offices people generally have attitude to work only as per the demand, a leader in the office can bring fresh energy and idea, motivation to colleagues and delivering as per their potential, increasing efficiency.

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 trait of controlling not only self but also others' emotions. It involves perceiving emotion, controlling and taking required action.

This trait is quite important in efficacy as the functional knowledge and expertise can't be of no use during the moment of judgement if emotions takes over. Eg., during a mob protest, a civil servant may take violent measure under anger but that's not the way so.

Moreover, the work of civil servant require complex situations, with huge mental and psychological fatigue, which may result in his/her exhaustion at the end of the day. Moreover,

The work may not be done. Any fresh task/assignment won't be done by him as per his knowledge or expertise, leading to a compromised work and may impacting numerous vulnerable sections. Hence, EI contributes to efficacy.

Enhance EI through:

- Attending training sessions and psychiatric counselling.
- Remaining in light mood and humour during work.
- developing a positive work culture around him.
- Use of meditation, yoga and regular exercise.

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।

India being a democracy, is ruled by its people. Government undertakes work through public officials, who are actually servants to public and need accountability, so as to ensure that power accrued to them is not misused and abused for public welfare.

Mechanisms to promote accountability involves:-

- Keeping records of transactions through files notes of their dealings.
- displaying such records with reason on public platform.
- Ensuring a multi-stakeholder approach, whereby decisions are consent of majority, decreasing discretion.
- Involving public in decision making.

→ Ensuring implementation of RTI Act in letter and spirit.

However, its not simple as job performance

→ as:-

→ Government services involve focus on social welfare which is not visibly seen.

→ Many social works require time and shows result gradually often through individual manners.

→ E.g., increasing educational outcomes will be seen through high research, quality jobs etc.

→ Accountability may direct officials to work towards short term benefits and populist measures.

→ These have been seen in increasing politicization of issue.

Hence, performance need to be reviewed in a comprehensive way. It's accountability is a complex task.

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 above quotes were by Mahatma Gandhi, who saw animals equal to human i.e., every living organism is equal and needed to be treated ~~as~~ accordingly.

The above quotes meant that the way animals are treated in a nation reflects its maturity and moral fabric of high tolerance and pity. A nation where animals are mistreated, despite being developed have moral flaws, due to the discrimination where, it can't respect the living.

It has quite a significance in present context, in light of rising animal farms. Animals are being ~~hard~~ hard for killing ~~for~~ to get the

nutritional requirement. These animals are treated poorly in abattoirs. Many of the western developed nation have such needs.

Similarly, it's quite relevant in case of recent Jalikaatu debate, where the orthodox elements in society justified ill-treatment of bulls in the name of culture. There are many such similar spots in other regions also.

Rather, roaming cows over streets or ~~the~~ stray dogs also possess our treatment of these animals. Farmers leave their cow after they're unproductive instead of caring for them.

This shows our mental construct, where we treated the animal with care, when up till the age it was productive, after that it was left on its own.

5. (b) "Prejudices are what fools use for reason."  
"पूर्वाग्रह वे हैं जिनको मूर्ख तर्क के लिए उपयोग करते हैं।"

10

The above quotes were from Voltaire, one of the prominent 17<sup>th</sup> Century European philosopher. He meant that fools uses things like discrimination for reasoning misdeeds e.g., racial discrimination, where Whites are superior to blacks.

At present, there is a rising hatred world over. There is rise in far-right elements in western Europe. There are multiple refugee crisis in different parts of world like Rohingya issue. And these are all being justified.

E.g., Britain left European Union under threat from immigrants coming from Syria. The far right leader justified the step however, it took a big dip in country's economy. The citizen in the end made fool out

of themselves.

Similarly, President Trump won in US over the rhetoric of banning immigrants in country made of immigrants only.

Such incidents serve the relevance of above statement in today's world.

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।

Corruption involves the misuse of power by a government official in his own interest. Such an act is not mandated for as it affects government machinery and influence/delays public service delivery.

These have become quite relevant these days, as public officials are increasingly taking decisions for self benefit. Eg., 2G scam whereby then telecom Minister, flouted norms in license allocation, getting money in return. It led to huge loss to exchequer and later cancelling of such allocations.

Moreover, it's becoming quite common these days, when officials are using their ~~private~~

- Public Capacity to get private benefit.
- OECD proposed following guidelines:-
- Focusing public sector welfare at its core.
  - Increasing transparency and accountability.
  - Leading by example and setting standards.
  - Inculcating organisational work culture in the public sector activity.

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 recommended following principles-

- openness in decision making
- objectivity during taking decisions.
- honesty in public life.
- Integrity in profession.
- Accountability in work.
-

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.

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।

In contemporary world, there are numerous examples involving refugee crisis, be it Rohingya in Myanmar, or Sudan crisis in Syria and South Sudan. People in this region faces severe mal administration and lacking public service delivery, whereby human basics are not fulfilled.

Hence, in an expectation of better living standard, which is the basic human right they flee the conflict zones, only to get worse of constant denial by any nation.

Ethical issues involved:-

→ Human rights violation versus threat to ruling administration.

↳ In most of the cases there is

Conflict between two dominant communities whereby the ruling one discriminates the other in order to ensure their rule.

↳ However, it leads to gross violation of human rights.

→ Humanistic duty vs. threat to internal security.

↳ The receiving country is often torn between suspicion of terror activities by these migrants.

→ However, most of the migrants are actually normal people come in search of better living.

E.g., Rohingyas from Myanmar is being linked with Al-Qaeda and India has shown restraint in their acceptance.

~~Here~~, there need to be a broad based agreement at global level to tackle such issues. It must involve peacekeeping in source and rehabilitation at destination.

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:

- Identify the ethical issues involved in this case.
- What measures would you take to deal with wastage of food in your area?
- 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:

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

The above case involves the general phenomenon of food wastage seen in India. On one hand there are lavish parties on other huge hunger.

Hence, in the above scenario stakeholders involve myself (as administrator), people of the region (poor in particular) and nation as a whole.

a) Ethical issue involved:-

→ On one hand there is gross hunger, and people have basic right of getting meal at least ~~two~~ twice a day, to ensure minimum dignified life.

→ On the other, there is right of people to utilise resource they perceive as per them, for which they have paid the required monetary price.

Hence, liberty and individual rights are at conflict with providing basic human right.

b) The above case advocates for better management of available resource. Ensuring basic standard of living to everyone is the foremost priority of any welfare state. Moreover, for greater good of society, individual

freedom can be curbed.

Hence, my steps involves:

- Providing penalties for ~~wastes~~ food wastage in such eateries.
- The restaurant will ensure that any food wastage is charged to act as deterrent.
- I will prescribe quantity of food in the menu itself, so that people are aware of what they're ordering.
- district administration will collaborate with event organiser for a way to direct extra foods for poor & people availability.
- Further, the penalties gathered will be utilised for providing cheap, subsidised food to poor.
- The work of awareness and sensitisation will also be utilised.

In addition, being administrator in charge, I will also try to focus on prevailing lacunae in public distribution system that is causing such starvation.

- c) The co-existence of affluence and hunger in India is mainly due to rising inequalities. India after liberalisation of 1990s, though had made economic strides but the wealth is being concentrated ~~to~~ among few. The percolation at base level is quite low. ~~Peru~~ Oxfam reports suggest that top 1% contributes more than half of the total wealth hence, indicates towards failing economic policies.

~~More~~ Moreover, inefficient public service delivery further widens this gap. Government as a

welfare agent should act as balancer  
and decrease the income divide by  
ensuring strong social sectors.

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 सेंटिनेली 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?

Globalization though have made countries come closer and made the world a global village, but it have impacted the traditional societies and cultures. It had brought a monoculturism and uniformity over all, leading to decline in indigenous way of living.

PVTGs in particular are the indicators of this impact. Challenges faced by them include:-  
 → decline in their forest inhabited land, due to encroachment and increasing industrial activities.

- These laws resulted in ~~in~~ severe impact on their traditional lifestyle.
- The forest produce they gathered for livelihood have declined and further have ~~constrain~~ limited market.
- Globalisation also ~~have~~ flooded market with better and quality materials that can't be compared with handpicked ones by PVTs.
- They're shy of accepting changed lifestyle as their vs. gross mismatch.
- Tribes like Jorwas lifestyle, match that of early man of stone age, hence they're thousands of year backward.
- This backwardness act as a great barrier in adopting new lifestyle and their old system is in grave danger.
- They lack access to education, healthcare ~~etc~~, skills etc. to get

intermingled with new lifestyle.

b) Hence, they require a unique and innovative solutions for their peculiar problem.

As a development officer in the area. It will be my duty to take in account their preferences and approach it in a more broad base, ~~mult~~ approach involving locals:-

→ Reducing vulnerabilities.

→ Ensuring their habitable areas come under protected zone and ask propose government for the same.

→ Provisions for better education involving their traditional know-how, taking help of the Tribal elders. A mix of local as well as scientific education

will be my priority.

→ ~~Addition~~ For health services, I will involve the local healthcare practitioners, who will perform the traditional practice to gain tribal trust, simultaneously providing for formal doctors.

→ Involving them in diversifying their economic activities and providing skills they might be best suited for.

→ Gradually, evolving mechanism to make them link with outside society.

This way I will try to maintain a balance between their cultural tradition and global practices for their integration.

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।

The context of above case study is Undercover journalism, which tend to seek truth however, through infringement of privacy. Hence, stakeholders involved are the journalist, the person who he exposes, society

as well as the nation.

a) Here the ethical issue involved:-

→ ~~Among~~ Such profession creates a sense of fear among ~~wrong~~ ~~doers~~ that they may be exposed, if though not by law then by them.

→ Hence, in a way it is acting as a deterrent and promoting greater good.

→ Doing so helps in societal moral fabric ~~as there is~~ and reduced instance of corruption and high governmental efficiency.

→ Though it ~~is~~ also result in infringement of privacy of that individual which is ~~a~~ ~~basic~~ ~~fund~~amental under Article 21.

Hence, the conflict is between journalistic duty vs. right of

yellow individual, but at stake is nation as a whole.

- b) John ~~stuart~~ Mill Rawls's theory of Justice involved curtailment of individual right for greater good of society i.e., Society is Supreme than individual, as he is moulded by its society.

Hence, at some level undercover journalism is right & especially in context of curbing corruption and misuse of power. However, limitation needs to put our sensationalisation and there needs to be an oversight committee to look after any false cases, without ~~any~~ solid evidences. Moreover, such journalism need to focus on evidence collection and facts gathering and final verdict should be the authority of respective courts.

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.

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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 the above case, as the chief executive of ABC Ltd.

→ Cost of production has risen and competitors are shifting to cheaper cities, declining fortunes

→ ABC, a major employer,

lead to economic dislocation.

Hence, the stakeholders involved are:-

→ Employees of the company facing shift in locality.

→ City residents, may face job loss.

→ Companies shareholders, fearing declining fortune.

→ the prospective city dwellers where plant is ought to be shifted.

a) Issue involved:-

→ declining fortunes of company as majority of competitors are shifted to low cost locations leading to cost advantage.

→ loss of job to city dwellers being a major employer, hence involve strikes from local.

→ ~~increasing~~ Increasing compliance, increased wages and stringent

environmental norms.

Hence, the issue is between corporate profit and ~~my so~~ companies social responsibility and the resulting impact. It will also impact the public image of the firm, if any such strike or protest occurs.

b) Hence, it involves placating interest of different stakeholders, following can be done:-

→ Gradually shifting the production to new facility rather than sudden, ~~instead~~ at first a small plant with more cost effective production can be shifted there.

→ This plant can be re-oriented in its functionary and staffs given option for shifting to new plant.

- As a part of CSR work, we can do ~~the~~ social works in the city to get 'goodwill image'.
  - Plant at new site will also create new opportunity and will be better placed for business.
  - Being a business entity, profit maximisation and remain competitive should be priority.
- In this way, different stakeholders' interest can be reconciled.

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?

In the above case, I'm posted as DEO in Maoist affected district, given literacy mission.

→ high out of school children and lesser motivation.

→ due to attitude of inhabitants and security risk.

- Q) The reason behind such an attitude:—
- low level of developmental penetration in such regions, hence ~~no~~ no visible benefits of education.
  - lack of public service delivery, hence gap between government and local residents.
  - The focus is more on ~~an~~ gathering forest produce by children for livelihood.
  - Education is not linked to local culture, hence they feel alienated.
  - Many of the regions lack even access to basic amenities, hence education is not the preference.

Moreover, there is security threat as Maoist targets public institutions like school building. Further, there are threats issued by them for

Attending such public functions.

b) Keeping the above points in view steps taken by me in order to promote literacy mission:-

- Involving locals in gauging their attitude and problems, a meeting with elders can be called.
- Teachers will be encouraged to go to ~~to~~ every homes and note down the problems involved.
- based on above feedbacks, a comprehensive review meeting will be called again with ~~the~~ locals.
- I will ensure that problem identified is taken care care of as soon as possible at my own level.
- Further, will ensure the schemes like 'Mid-day Meal' is ~~an~~ efficiently organised.

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- Personally talk to teachers and find out the issues involved.
- Will see after any salary problem and if not so, taking stern action for not doing duty.
- Involving special provisions for local traditions and knowledge to make study more interesting.

Rather, I will involve local police and central police forces in ensuring safety against future terrorist threat.

Ensuring quality education is one of the important pillars in development of LWE affected areas, as a DEO I have the responsibility for same.

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।

Above case involves malafiance by administration whereby knowingly funds of schemes meant for marginalised and vulnerable SC/STs

are diverged. Hence, impacting their developmental needs, that putting them at disadvantage and hence the society.

- a) Pradeep being a Senior Civil servant understood his duties and the impact of such fund diversion over the developmental needs of already vulnerable section. Hence, he showed concern. But being a it also makes him responsible for his own works rather than impinging over others. Moreover, whistleblower protection environment is not that strong and such a person is seen as traitor in society. Therefore, as being a senior member, he needs to take in account the perceived image of department. ~~But~~
- Hence, he has a conflict over his moral duty towards society as well respecting the orders of his

Seniors.

- b) His decision may be justified:-
- funds are used for other schemes, hence, for developmental purpose.
  - he need to maintain his personal integrity and image, and follow his own work.
  - he fulfilled his duty by raising concerns to seniors, it's upto them to act.
  - he has no jurisdiction over the matter.
  - he needs to respect the seniors.

c) I would have following options:

- i) do what Pradeep did and let status quo remain.
- ↳ won't hurt my image and I will continue to do my work.
  - however, will lead to deprivation of marginalised

Section of society of their right:

ii) Use my power as officer involved in budgeting department and stop ~~and~~ allocation of fund:-

→ will ensure the budgeted provisions are utilised as planned.

→ will ensure developmental works for SCs/STs

→ however, may lead to increased rivalry with seniors.

iii) Report to media and resign from my post.

→ It lead to action from government as fund for SC/ST is a sensitive issue.

→ however, will impact my image as a traitor and ~~one~~ as further I will be ~~one~~ ~~seeming~~ from my responsibility.

→ Comparing above, I will go with the second option as there is malfeasance in administration and budgeted provisions are not going to intended beneficiaries. Being an officer with the department it's my duty to ensure that budget is spend as intended.