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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Section - A

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Q.1) a) "Once one knows what virtue is, it is impossible not to act virtuously." Do you agree with this point of view? Justify. (150 words, 10 marks)

"एक बार जब कोई जानता है कि सद्गुण क्या है, तो सद्गुणों का कार्य नहीं करना असंभव है।" क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं? औचित्य साबित करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Virtue refer to noble ideas of truth, fairness, categorical imperatives which prompt a person to adopt an ethical & moral path of action.

Eg: Gandhi's virtue of non violence → practised even after chauri chaura incident.

Knowledge of virtue inhibits unethical action

1. Conscience prompts a person to adopt correct path even when no one is watching.

2. Awareness on standards of right & wrong help create consistency in actions.

Eg: TN Sheshan did not bow down to political pressure.

3. Internalisation of probity, integrity & fairness lead to better delivery of public services & prompt public interest over private. Eg: Doctors during covid.

* Knowledge of person is used in transience.

for moral right & well being.

Eg: Dr. Sushruta created sheep heart transplants.

However, deviations from virtue are possible -

1. Greed, corruption & hedonistic behavior prompt divergence from ethical conduct.

Eg: Rahulrao Mehra exploited stock market despite being virtuous in person life.

2. Person can give into political & official corruption & pressure for serving private end.

Eg: wrongful tax paid to prevent transfers.

3. Virtues are individually enforced, hence no outside check.

Yoga, meditation, emotional intelligence along with ethical work culture can help tread

the path of virtue. Eg: P. Sanyama,

Chh. Bhatt are known for their virtues.

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b) Courage is what it takes to stand up and speak; courage is also what it takes to sit down and listen. What does courage mean to you? Explain with help of two examples from your life where you have acted courageously. (150 words, 10 marks)

साहस वह है जो खड़े होने और बोलने के लिए आवश्यक है; साहस वह भी है जो बैठने और सुनने के लिए आवश्यक है। आपके लिए साहस का क्या अर्थ है? अपने जीवन के दो उदाहरणों की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए जहाँ आपने साहसपूर्वक कार्य किया है। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Courage refers to the ability to withstand pressure in adverse situation by maintaining calm, composure & poise.

It involves speaking up in cases where -

- 1 Injustice to self or others.
- 2 Abuse of power, authority by seniors.
- 3 Violation of rights of marginalised
↳ eg: bribery for sham shakti cards.

However, courage also involves knowing when to sit down prudently -

- 1 Accept limitation of knowledge & display intellectual humility.
- 2 Recognize physical, temporal restrictions on self. eg: courage to not fight with people with ammunition despite foulmouthing.

3 Accept mistakes when action were wrong
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Eg: Government courage to accept mistake
on farm laws.

Examples from life

1 I registered complaint about bribery in
public office to make Aadhar cards in
Delhi. It was done by secretly recording
his act of asking for money.

~~2 I committed mistake in flight booking for
some guest in college for convocation.~~

2 I was caught in plagiarism for college
project. Instead of making excuses,
I accepted by my mistake & received
the penalty.

Courage is integral virtue for justice. J.H.R

Khema displayed courage in dissent for

Habeas corpus case which become basis for 44th
Amendment.

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Q-2) a) A good citizen may disagree with a democratically derived law, but should never carry the disagreement to open disobedience. How far do you agree with this statement? Discuss in Indian context. (150 words, 10 marks)

एक अच्छा नागरिक लोकतांत्रिक रूप से निर्मित कानून से असहमत हो सकता है, लेकिन असहमति को खुले तौर पर अवज्ञा तक नहीं ले जाना चाहिए। आप इस कथन से कितना सहमत हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Law refers to formal enactments passed by the legislature as representative of public.

Disagreement with law should not convert into disobedience because:

1. Respecting the will & power of democratically elected legislature.
2. Disagreement leading to public disobedience could lead to anarchy, public unrest etc. Total revolution by JP Narayan.
3. Sanction of law is form of penalties, fines.
4. Reduce trust of government & governance in mind of common public.
5. Amounts to replacing own judgment with that of elected representative.

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↳ prompt attitude of parentalism, know-all,
disregard to wisdom of people.

Disobedience should only be done where laws
are passed by an autocratic regime without
regarding public interest or public welfare.

Eg: Gandhi's salt march was disobedience
to inhuman laws of British.

In other cases, peaceful dissent within ambit
of law should be taken to prompt change
in decision & policy. Eg: peaceful protest

for CAA, farm laws. Use of violence,
anarchy reduce the legitimacy of such
protestors itself.

Eg: Capital Hill riots.

b) Persuasion and coercion both have their utility in shaping attitude, depending upon the necessity, urgency and context. Explain with examples. (150 words, 10 marks)

अनुनय और बलपूर्वक दोनों की आवश्यकता, तात्कालिकता और संदर्भ के आधार पर दृष्टिकोण को आकार देने में उपयोगी है। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Attitude refers to manifestation of value system & predisposition to act in certain manner towards people, objects etc. Attitude is primarily shaped by affective, behavioral & cognitive components.

Persuasion

1. It refers to change in attitude, behavior by reasoning, pathos & logic.

2. Useful where

i) Attitude change can be done over time as defecation stop

ii) Immediate repercussion for non adherence not high
eg: subtle burning

Coercion

1. It is forceful adherence to set actions without attempt to change attitude naturally.

2. Useful where

i) Immediate need of attitude change
eg fine for masks

ii) Internalisation process may be slow
eg: allowing women into temple

3 Advantages

- i) No need for external enforcement
- ii) Individual becomes agent of change

4 Limitations

- i) Repeated exposure by trained person, role model
eg: Vidya Bala for toilet construction.
- ii) Difficult where values are trenched deeply
eg: Khap Panchayat for women rights

3 Advantages

- i) Quick response, fear of penalty & fine induce appropriate behavior.
- ii) Easy to monitor adherence
eg: traffic light jipping

4 Limitations

- i) No internalisation of values
- ii) Disobeyed in absence of enforcement measures
eg: jump traffic in night.
- iii) Attitude change may be shortlived.

Both play integral role in attitude change. Prohibition of sati by coercion has led to attitude change & provision for card appropriate behavior has now led to WASH techniques.

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Q.3) a) What are the limitations of code of conduct in upholding integrity and probity in civil services? Do you think code of ethics can overcome these limitations? (150 words, 10 marks)

सिविल सेवाओं में सत्यनिष्ठा और ईमानदारी बनाए रखने में आचार संहिता की क्या सीमाएँ हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि आचार संहिता इन सीमाओं को पार कर सकती है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Code of conduct refers to specific instructions for public officials to decide & determine course of action during situation of conflict. Eg: Not accepting gifts over ₹1000.

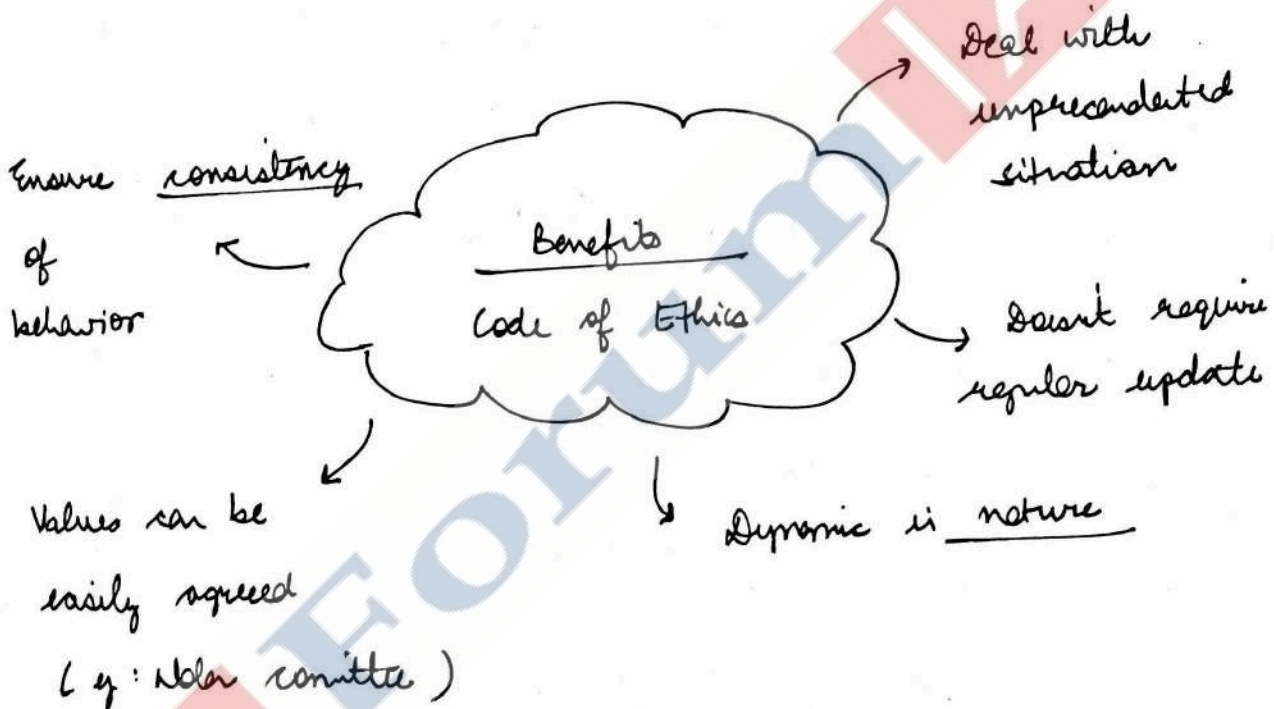
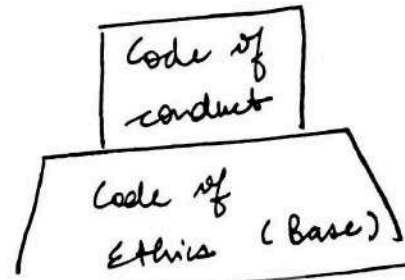
It can help guide moral behavior, improve consistency in action & maintain probity, but suffers from various limitations.

1. Cannot account for all possible dynamics & decision making cases.
2. Require regular update & modification.
3. Leaves out lot of discretion for the public servant to act.
4. Strict adherence to conduct rules require strong enforcement mechanisms.
5. Wide deviation among code of conduct for different government offices.

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Fig: CoC & CoE (II ARC)

The IInd ARC holding such limitations argue for a code of ethics which is general requirement of various standards, values to be observed by public servant in a situation of ethical dilemma.



Eg: when is a conflict between accepting token gift, code of ethics which prohibit any transaction can be useful.

IInd ARC mentions the importance of both CoC & CoE to guide ethical behavior in government.

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b) The professional role of a civil servant is very demanding that often creates deep cleavage between personal and professional life. In this context, discuss the importance of emotional intelligence for a civil servant. (150 words, 10 marks)

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एक सिविल सेवक की पेशेवर भूमिका बहुत अधिक मांग वाली होती है जो अक्सर व्यक्तिगत और व्यावसायिक जीवन के बीच गहरी दरार पैदा करती है। इस संदर्भ में, एक सिविल सेवक के लिए भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के महत्व पर चर्चा करें।

Daniel Goleman explains 'emotional intelligence' (150 शब्द, 10 अंक) as ability to recognize one's own emotions & regulate them, apart from those of others.

Eg: Not taking out work frustration by shouting on family members.

Importance of EI for civil servant

Professional Life

1. Foster leadership skills for a healthy workforce.
2. Accept limitations, mistakes in action.
3. Participatory approach in decision making.

Personal Life

1. Give sufficient time to family despite work pressure.
eg: attend PTA meeting of child.
2. Not let work environment affect personal lives.
eg: bringing work home.

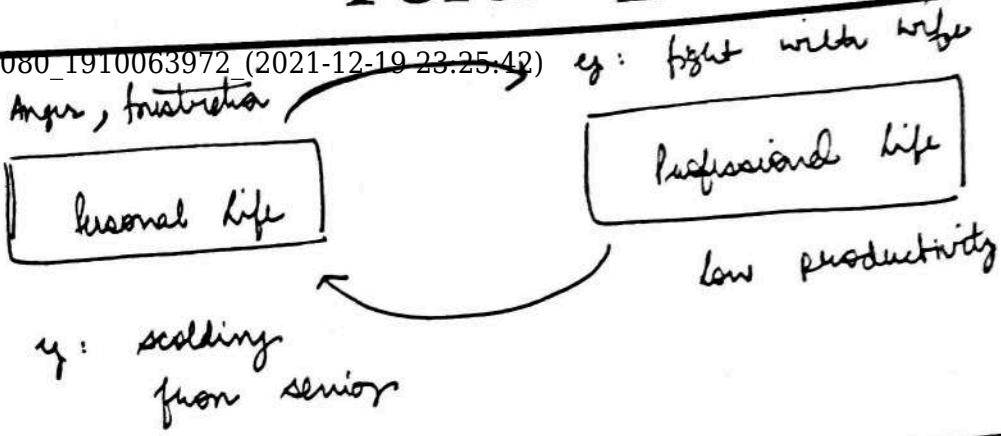


Fig: Personal & professional work pressure.

Other advantages of EI include

- 1 Not letting private life desires of money, resources affect public life productivity.
- 2 Maintain intellectual distance between personal beliefs and official obligations.
- 3 Maintain healthy relations with friends & family even when limited time.

Strong emotional intelligence help make good leaders
 while strong IQ only makes good managers.

A successful civil servant is 80% EQ & 20% IQ.

Q.4) a) Differentiate between the following:

1. Envy and Jealousy
2. Conscience and Consciousness.

(150 words, 10 marks)

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर करें:

1. जलन और ईर्ष्या
2. विवेक और चेतना।

(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Envy & Jealousy are related to feeling of despair, competition & feeling of absence of certain qualities or objects.

ENVY

1. Feeling of deprivation & lack of desired quality

2. Negative feeling which can turn into hatred

3. Creates difference, invidiousness, negativity

JEALOUSY

1. Aspiration to acquire a certain skill, object present with someone else.

2. Also negative, but can be channelized into positive action

3. Can create positivity, inspiration for excellence.

Using emotional intelligence, dedication the qualities can be converted into productive assets.

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CONSCIENCE

- 1 It refers to internal judge which is always present.
- 2 Helps evaluate the correctness of action.
- 3 Dissonance if conscience is perched
- 4 Developed by internal factors eg. honesty
↳ external environment
eg. office rules

CONSCIOUSNESS

- 1 It refers to the ability of being alive & aware
- 2 Makes aware about the consequences of our action.
- 3 Evaluate internal feeling when act is done according or against conscience.
- 4 Yoga, meditation can help realize internal consciousness.

Both conscience & consciousness when used as force multiplier enables better outcome of public good. Eg: baba Amte, Bineshwar Pathak (Suleb International) used both for helping the marginalised.

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b) Which country to adopt so that it benefits all of the humanity? Justify your choices. (150 words, 10 marks)

आप देश में पैदा होने वाले प्रत्येक बच्चे को किन दो मूल्यों को अपने व्यवहार में लाने के लिए कहेंगे ताकि इससे पूरी मानवता को लाभ हो? अपने विकल्पों का औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Value refer to fundamental beliefs. They provide a standard to determine on how valuable a particular thing, person is for us.

eg: value of nationalism, honesty.

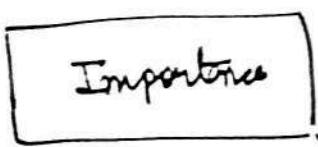
While values are learned tendency, they are affected by process of socialisation, education, social influence & persuasion. Values should

be adopted by all children include:

1. Honesty which refers to value of being true, fair & objective.

Promote social capital

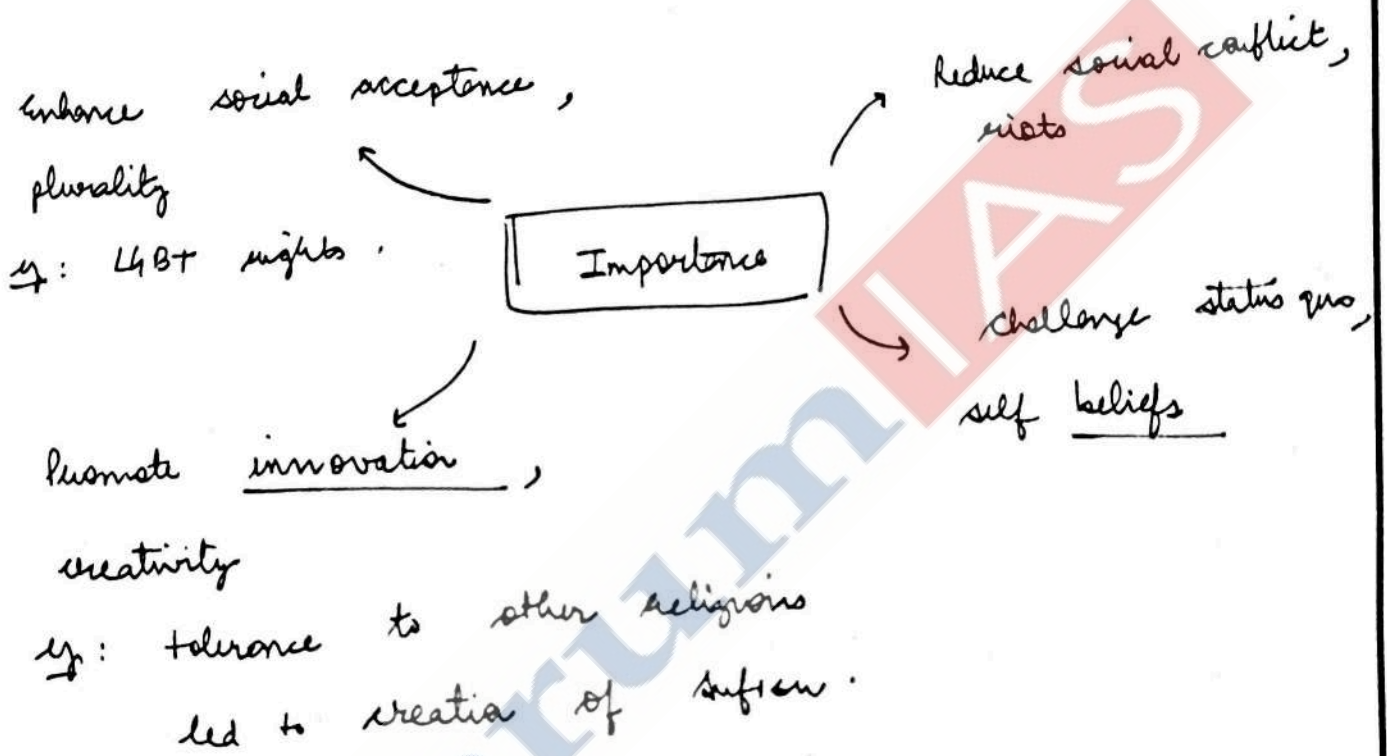
Inhibits integrity, adherence to fundamental duties



foundation for other values
eg: publicity

Utilitarian benefit of quoted goal
eg: reduce mistrust

2 Tolerance which refers to value of accepting diversity of thought, action, speech in our surroundings.



Education especially moral education & values using stories of great leaders, religious text, yoga can help achieve these values.

Q.5) a) A manager gets work done through people but a real leader develops people through work. Bring out the difference between a manager and a leader. In your opinion, what are the important qualities of a leader and why leadership is considered as an important quality of a civil servant?

(150 words, 10 marks)

एक प्रबंधक लोगों के माध्यम से काम करवाता है लेकिन एक वास्तविक नेता काम के माध्यम से लोगों का विकास करता है। एक प्रबंधक और एक नेता के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आपकी राय में, एक नेता के महत्वपूर्ण गुण क्या हैं और नेतृत्व को एक सिविल सेवक का एक महत्वपूर्ण गुण क्यों माना जाता है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

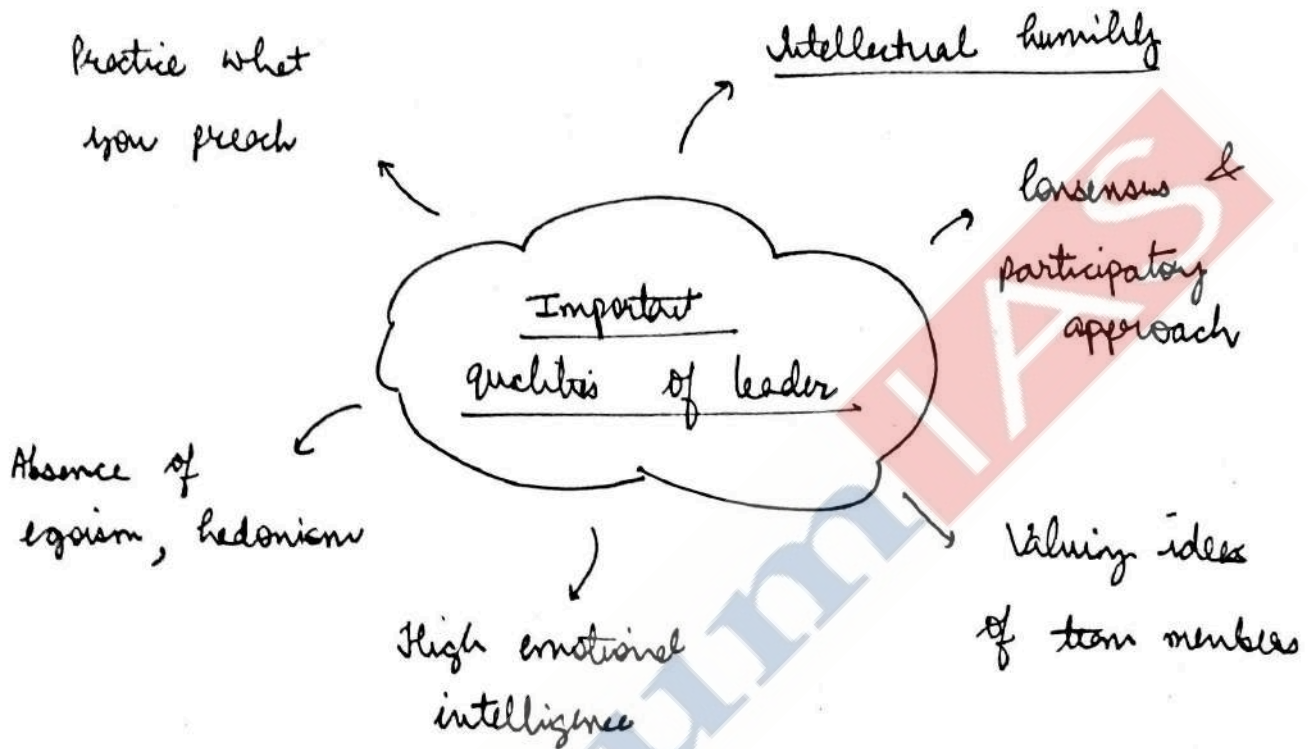
A manager is responsible for managing people only for maintenance of status quo whereas a leader leads the team for improvement & excellence.

Eg: General Manekshaw as a leader inspired India's independence victory in 1971 war.

- | <u>Manager</u> | <u>Leader</u> |
|---|--|
| 1 Only maintenance of existing <u>conditions</u> | 1 strive for improvement, better delivery of services. |
| 2 Reliance on getting <u>work done</u> where people are only <u>means</u> | 2 people are used as <u>ends in themselves</u> & capability are improved for excellence. |
| 3 No effort to <u>improve</u> talent, skill of team members | 3 Focus on developing <u>skills</u> of people under the leader. |
| 4 Centralization of power | 4 Delegation & decentralisation |

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It is correctly mentioned that while managerial skill require IQ, leadership require Emotional Quotient



Leadership is important for civil servant because:

1. Work & lead diverse people with different aspirations, skill set, emotions.
2. Maintain calm during situation of emergency
eg: Law Aggarwal (IAS) COVID briefing inspired people's confidence.
3. People's attitudes & behaviors can be changed
eg: Beti Bachao Beti Padho

E. Shreedhara, Kiran Bedi made effective change because of leadership qualities

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b) It is the work culture that makes the difference between a good place to work and a great place to work. Highlighting the features of work culture of government offices, explain what measures can be taken to improve it. (150 words, 10 marks)

यह कार्य संस्कृति है जो काम करने के लिए एक अच्छी जगह और काम करने के लिए एक उत्कृष्ट जगह के बीच अंतर करती है। सरकारी कार्यालयों की कार्य संस्कृति की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए बताएं कि इसमें सुधार के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Work culture refers to set of practices, ethics & policies followed by an organisation for governing relationship between workers & with outside stakeholders.

How work culture makes a difference?

1. Participatory governance & consensus oriented approach for decision making.
2. Ensure contribution of junior officers taken into consideration.
3. Reduce attrition rate among employees & increase worker productivity. eg: canteen in office.
4. Effective leadership develops quality of excellence among workers.
5. Ensure better corporate governance & stakeholder benefits. eg: CSR improve reputation & public welfare.

Features of government work culture

Steps to improve

1. Red tapism, process savvy

Role based model, regular training (Missouri Kanyoji)

2. Hierarchy strictly followed, communication gap in office

Matrix format of communication, feedback from all stakeholders

3. Indiscipline, poor customer service

Citizen charter, grievance redressal, Code of ethics (II ARC)

4. Wastage of time, resources, money

strict auditing, strengthen prevention of corruption

5. Low technology adoption, archaic practices

Adoption of e-governance, internet

Adoption of practices such as CyberGRAMS, citizen feedback, stakeholder assessment

report, faceless operation is improving

work culture leading to good governance.

Q.6) What does each of the following quotations mean to you?

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निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण आपके लिए क्या मायने रखता है?

a) "No responsibility of the government is more fundamental than the responsibility of maintaining the higher standards of ethical behaviour." - John F. Kennedy (150 words, 10 marks)

"नैतिक व्यवहार के उच्च मानकों को बनाए रखने की जिम्मेदारी से सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी अधिक मौलिक नहीं है।" - जॉन एफ केंनेडी (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The quote by America President John F Kennedy reflect on the importance of ethical governance, publicly & integrity by the government & its officials.

ethical behavior in government can take the form of adherence to constitutional values, following code of conduct & ethics & ensuring public interest over private interest.

According to me, it is of highest virtue because:

1 Important for trust between state & public which is the glue for social contract theory (Ind ARC)

2 wide discretion with government which can lead to abuse of power eg: coal auction earlier.

be weak thereby creating impetus for enforcement of ethical behavior more.

4 Efficient utilisation of public resources which are limited eg: Lal Bahadur Shastri is known for financial prudence.

5 Formulation of better policies through values of compassion, dedication, humanity.
Eg: P. Sankaran worked for bandage labor abolition.

At the same time, such ethical behavior can be instituted by usage of laws eg RTI, regulations eg Practitioners of Corruption Act.

Immorality of governance often also becomes a cause for revolution & regime change

eg: Gaddafi overthrown by public.

b) "We can never obtain peace in the outer world until we make peace within (150 words, 10 marks)

10324141080 1918063972 1202411240 23.25.427 अपने अंदर शांति नहीं पा लेते"। - दलाई लामा।
"हम बाहरी दुनियाँ में शांति नहीं पा सकते हैं जब तक कि हम अपने अंदर शांति नहीं पा लेते"। - दलाई लामा। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Dalai Lama reflect on the importance of inner peace, compassion to self & tranquility in mind for bringing any meaningful changes to the outside ~~per~~ world.

In the absence of inner peace, any attempt for outside change would be futile because -

1. Inability to face rejections, failures & opposition.

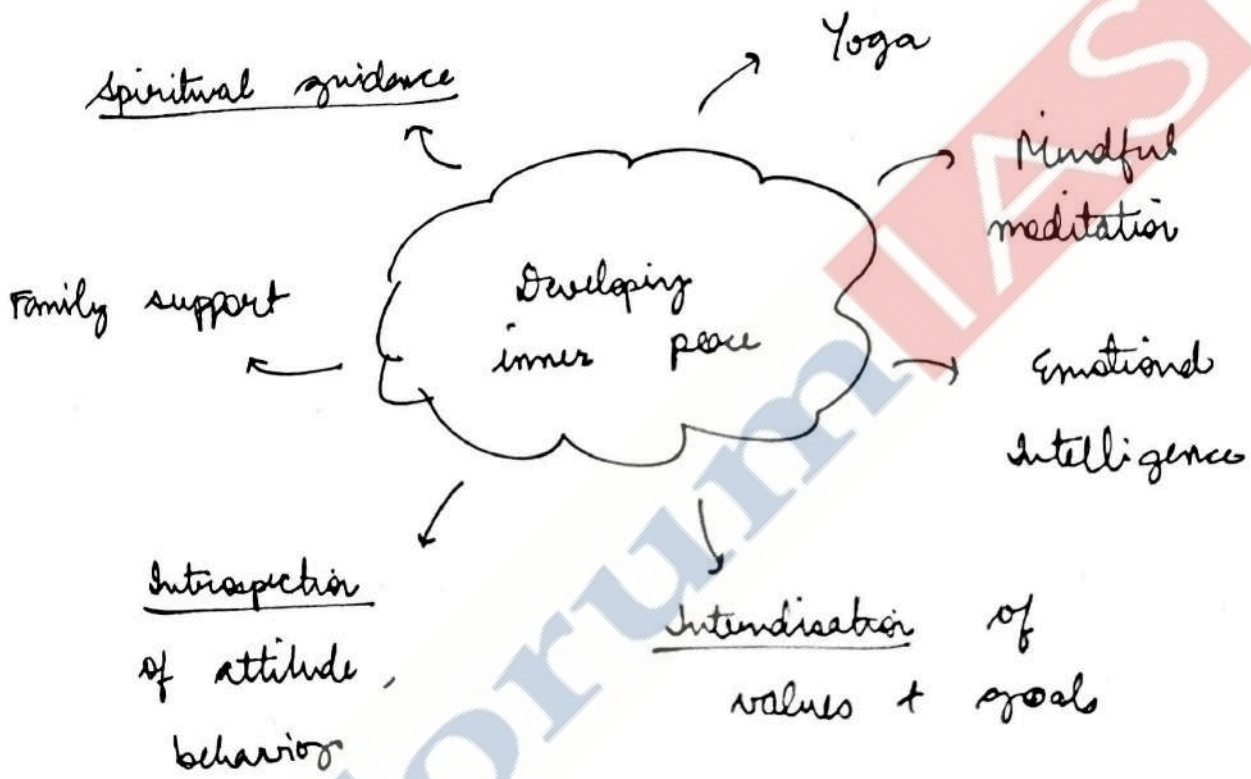
2. Increase mental pressure & emotional outburst.

3. Persistent action may not take place

eg: Gandhi's composure over 40 years without use of violence helped liberation without bloodshed.

4. Ensure adherence to civil service values of objectivity, neutrality & handle pressure of perishant posting for civil servant.

5 Inner peace develops courage of conviction, fortitude and pudicity to maintain sincerity to chosen course of action.



It is correctly said that our mind is our only biggest enemy & only best friend.

Mental well being can help person achieve greatness in life without feeling rejected

by failures of life. Eg: Jack Ma succeeded after multiple failures because of fortitude.

c) "There is no higher religion than human service. To work for the common good is the greatest creed." - Woodrow Wilson (1900-1918) (2021-12-19 23:25:42) (150 words, 10 marks)

"मानव सेवा से बड़ा कोई धर्म नहीं है। सामान्य भलाई के लिए काम करना सबसे बड़ा पंथ है।" - वुडरो विल्सन।

(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

American President Woodrow Wilson focus on importance of service to humankind, public welfare & common good of trust & security as the biggest indicators of ethical public life.

Human service ensures looking at people as ends & not merely means to objectives (Kant). This ensures public welfare which acts as a rising tide lifting everyone at once.

It takes the various different forms such as :

1. Empathy & compassion to the marginalized & downtrodden eg. Mother Teresa.

2. Antyodaya leads to sarvodaya philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi for ensuring justice & good governance. redistributive

- 3 Vasudev Kutumbhak philosophy where growth of all leads to person growth.
Eg: vaccine maatri program of India.
- 4 Green finance, transfer of technology by developed countries to reduce carbon emission for environment ethics.
- 5 Redistributive justice, affirmative action for deprived eg: Ar 14-18 of constitution.
- 6 People-centred decision making & prioritizing public interest over private interest.
Eg: Satyendra Dubey last life exposing corruption.

Honesty, Integrity & strong emotional intelligence
 ensure spirit of Sevika Karaya i.e.
 service to poor is service to mankind
 (Swami Vivekananda)

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SECTION - B

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Q.7) During the second wave of Covid-19, Amit, a resident of a posh metropolitan society, was desperately looking for Covid-19 vaccination slots for him and his wife. His wife is diabetic and also suffers from asthma. The government has started an online registration process for keeping a track of vaccination progress as well as maintaining transparency in vaccination allocation. However, the demand has outstripped the supply by a huge margin and it has become very difficult to get a slot booked for vaccination. Amit tried to register an online slot for himself and his wife but, like millions of others, he was unable to book a slot. He also visited all the health facilities near him and even requested government officials for vaccines, but to no avail. He knew that the chairman of his society, Mr. Chadda, is a politically connected man and could arrange the vaccines. When Amit approached Mr. Chadda, he told Amit that other members of the society had also approached him and he was trying to get vaccines for the entire society.

After a few days, a camp has been set up in the society for free vaccination of all eligible members of the society. Amit decides to volunteer in the vaccination drive. While volunteering, he finds that the vaccine boxes have 'For Public Health Centre, Village Gumla' written on them. Amit understood that these vaccines are meant for a rural area but had been diverted to this society. He brings the matter to the notice of Mr. Chadda. Mr. Chadda tells Amit that he should not worry about the source of the vaccine and if he feels any guilt, he can skip the vaccination drive as it is a voluntary exercise. Amit knows that this is the only opportunity for him and his wife to get vaccines immediately. When Amit asks for his wife's opinion, she advises him to be thankful that Mr. Chadda has arranged the vaccines for them and that people in the villages are safer as villages are less congested.

Amit is now in a conundrum over whether he should get vaccine shots for him and his wife that are meant for rural people. He is also not sure whether he should report the matter to government officials or not. Apart from facing danger of contracting Covid-19, the decision to report would also lead to many other old and vulnerable residents of the society to miss out on the vaccine. With reference to this case study:

- Bring out and discuss the ethical dilemmas involved in this case.
- What is the best course of action for Amit? What ethical principles should he consider before taking any future action? (250 words, 20 marks)

कोविड -19 की दूसरी लहर के दौरान, एक पॉश महानगरीय समाज के निवासी, अमित अपने और अपनी पत्नी के लिए कोविड -19 टीकाकरण स्लॉट की सख्त तलाश कर रहे थे। उनकी पत्नी डायबिटिक हैं और अस्थमा से भी पीड़ित हैं। सरकार ने टीकाकरण की प्रगति पर नज़र रखने के साथ-साथ टीकाकरण आवंटन की पारदर्शिता बनाए रखने के लिए एक ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया शुरू की है। हालांकि, अत्याधिक मांग के बावजूद इसकी आपूर्ति बहुत ही कम है और टीकाकरण के लिए स्लॉट बुक करना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है। अमित ने अपने और अपनी पत्नी के लिए एक ऑनलाइन स्लॉट दर्ज करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन लाखों अन्य लोगों की तरह, वह एक स्लॉट बुक करने में असमर्थ था। उन्होंने अपने आस-पास की सभी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं केंद्रों का भी दौरा किया और सरकारी अधिकारियों से टीकों के लिए अनुरोध भी किया, लेकिन कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। वे जानते थे कि उनके समाज के अध्यक्ष श्री चड्डा राजनीतिक रूप से जुड़े हुए व्यक्ति हैं और टीकों की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। जब अमित ने श्री चड्डा से संपर्क किया, तो उन्होंने अमित को बताया कि उनके पास अन्य सदस्य भी हैं और वह पूरे समाज के लिए टीका लगवाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

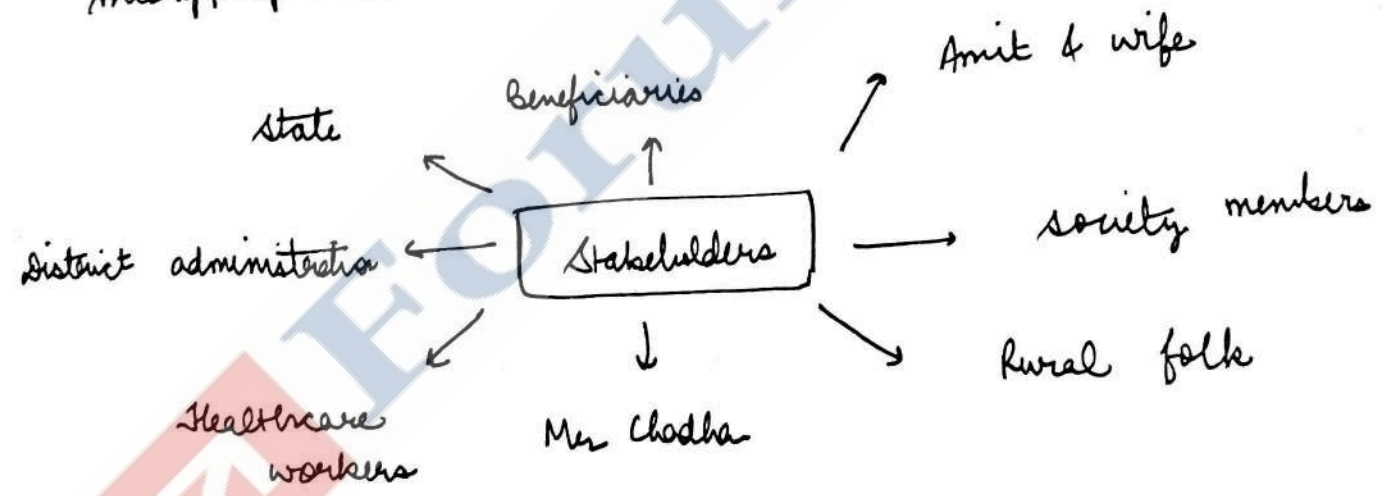
कुछ दिनों बाद समाज के सभी पात्र सदस्यों के निःशुल्क टीकाकरण के लिए सोसायटी में कैंप लगाया गया है। अमित ने टीकाकरण अभियान में स्वयंसेवा करने का फैसला किया। स्वेच्छा से, उन्होंने पाया कि वैक्सीन बॉक्स पर 'फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थ सेंटर, ग्राम गुमला' लिखा हुआ है। अमित समझ गया कि ये टीके एक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए हैं, लेकिन इस सोसायटी को डायवर्ट कर दिए गए हैं। वह इस मामले को श्री चड्डा के संज्ञान में लाते हैं। श्री चड्डा अमित से कहते हैं कि उन्हें टीके के स्रोत के बारे में चिंता नहीं करनी चाहिए और यदि उन्हें कोई दोष लगता है, तो वे टीकाकरण अभियान को छोड़ सकते हैं क्योंकि यह एक स्वैच्छिक अभ्यास है।

अमित जानता है कि उसके और उसकी पत्नी के लिए तुरत ^{103241 41080 1910063872 1923:25:42} पत्नी को सच बूझने की सलाह देती है कि श्री चड्ढा ने उनक ^{103241 41080 1910063872 1923:25:42} और गांवों में लोग सुरक्षित हैं, गांवों में भीड़भाड़ कम है।

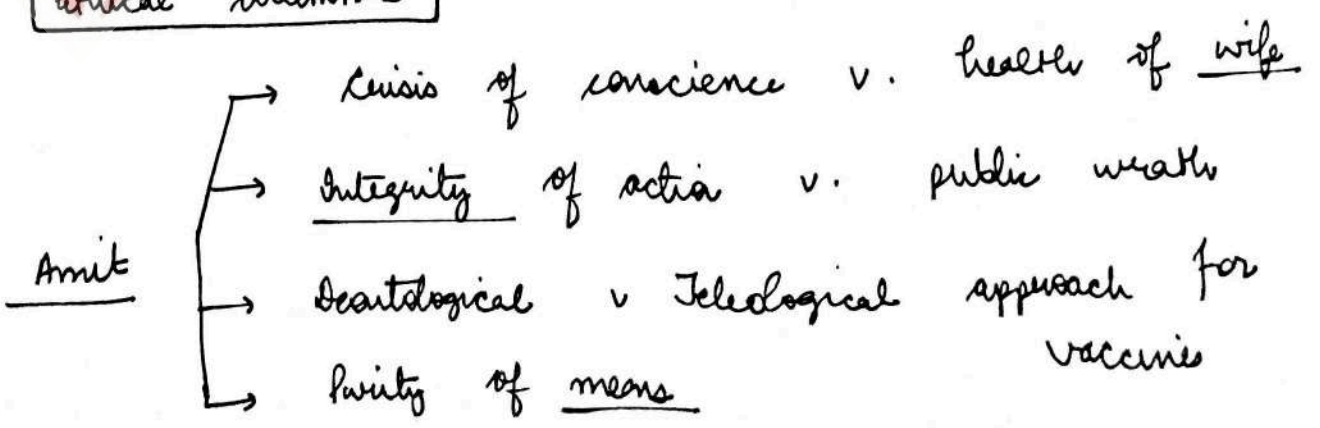
अमित अब इस बात को लेकर असमंजस में है कि क्या उसे अपने और अपनी पत्नी के लिए ग्रामीण लोगों हेतु आरक्षित टीके लगवाने चाहिए या नहीं। वह यह भी निर्णय नहीं कर पा रहा है कि वह सरकारी अधिकारियों को मामले की रिपोर्ट करे या नहीं। कोविड -19 के संक्रमण के खतरे का सामना करने के अलावा, रिपोर्ट करने के निर्णय से समाज के कई अन्य बुजुर्ग और कमजोर निवासियों को भी टीका लगाने से वंचित रहना पड़ सकता है। इस केस स्टडी के संदर्भ में:

- a) इस मामले में शामिल नैतिक दुविधाओं को सामने लाएं और उन पर चर्चा करें।
 b) अमित के लिए कार्रवाई का सबसे अच्छा तरीका क्या है? भविष्य में कोई कार्रवाई करने से पहले उसे किन नैतिक सिद्धांतों पर विचार करना चाहिए? (250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

The present case reflects on a situation of conflict of interest, division of public resources and absence of prudence & integrity where vaccines for several people are being misappropriated.



(a) ethical dilemmas



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Mr. Chodha

- Abuse of political connections
- Right of villagers for vaccine infringed v. benefit to society members.
- Overuse of public resources
- Injustice to eligible beneficiaries

Wife & other vaccine takers

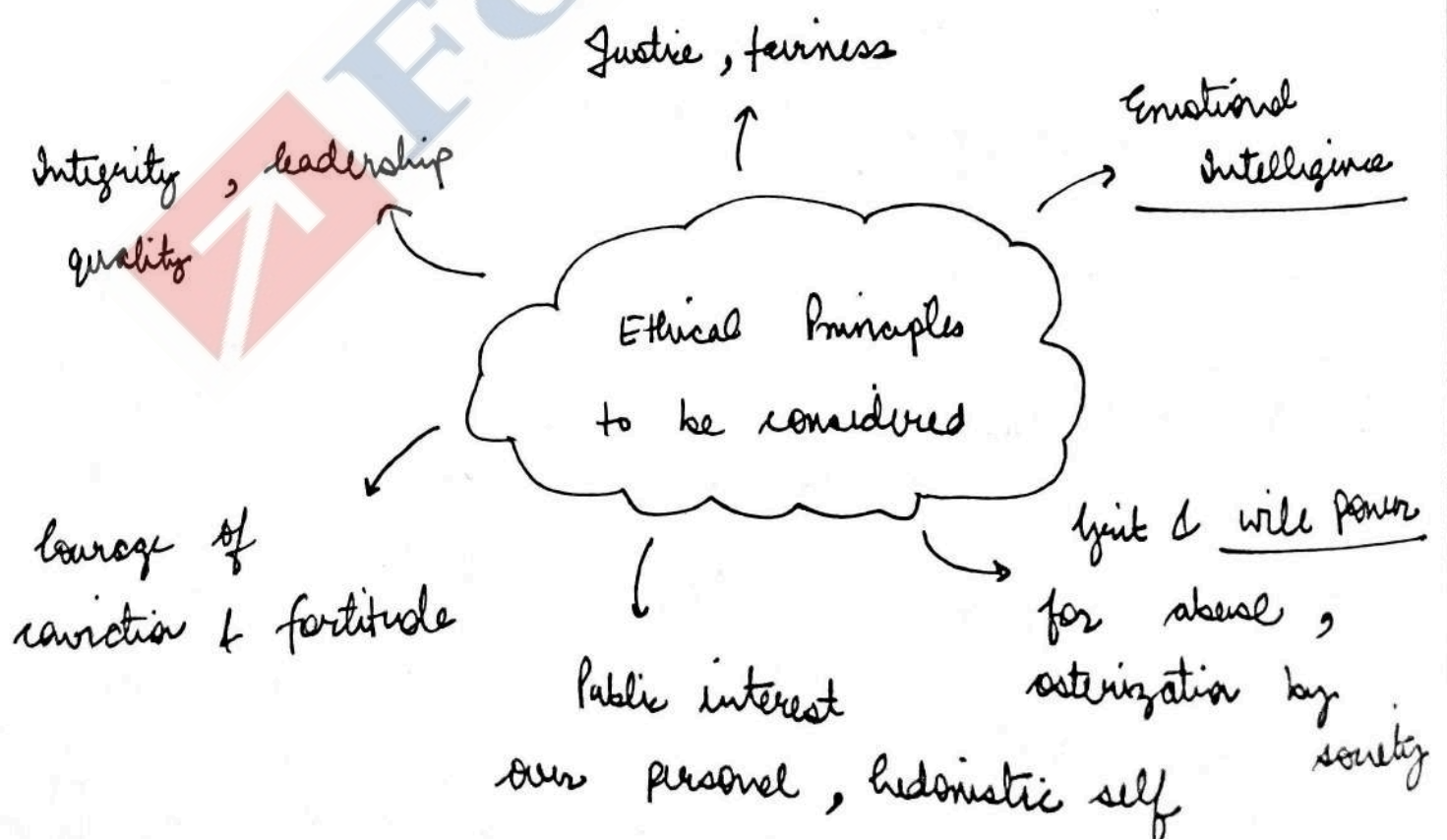
- Personal interest over public health & welfare
- Policy of 'Anudaya' violated
- Hedonistic tendency over utilitarian welfare of public good.

(b) The best course of action in this case would involve adherence to values of integrity, emotional intelligence & welfare of the social beneficiaries.

Immediate Measures

1. Convince Mr. Chodha & other society members on illegality & immorality of action
 - ↳ can create legal problem for them.

- 2 Since quality & availability of vaccines is also not properly known → convinces people to postpone decision.
- 3 Inform district administration about the vaccine comp & vaccines used.
 - ↳ ensure thorough inspection if vaccines are fake, wrongly diverted.
- 4 Appeal to society members to not break the queue, wait for their turn, & adopt COVID appropriate behavior till vaccines are available.



Long term Measures

- 1 Request district administration to prioritize at-risk population.
- 2 Contact private hospitals for comp in society.
- 3 Since already volunteering → involve more people for booking slots for naids, devices who may be digitally illiterate.
- 4 Spread awareness about COVID appropriate behavior in society & information to administration if similar vaccine diversion is observed elsewhere.

Sawaya Kitaya, Sawjan Subhaya (all disease free, all happy.) should be the guiding principle without prioritizing selfish interest over that of rightful beneficiaries.

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Q.8) Satish owns an ad agency which is doing very good in terms of revenue and online ratings. The creative and innovative working environment has led to a good reputation of the new company and Satish is anticipating a few big contracts from potential clients in near future. Satish attributes the success of his new agency to his very capable creative director who is instrumental in designing the content of his company's work. One day, Satish received a completed advertisement from his creative director for a daily consumer product. Satish as well as the concerned client were very impressed with the content and congratulated the creative director for his work and approved it to be launched.

However, after a few days of the launch of the advertisement, Satish started receiving threats from a particular section of the community to withdraw the advertisement as it, according to them, had hurt their religious sentiments. Although Satish himself approved the advertisement, now there is pressure from an influential political leader of the concerned community to remove the creative director for offending the religious sentiments of the community. Satish is threatened of dire consequences if he does not remove the creative director. The situation has left Satish stressed and very worried as the threats through calls and messages are targeted towards his family members as well. More so the advertisement is receiving immense online trolling on popular social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook etc. Morphed pictures of Satish are being circulated in the social media platforms and he fears that the same might be done with his family members. This whole incident has caused Satish great psychological and emotional strain. His ad agency depends a lot on social media platforms for marketing and the massive amount of trolling is bringing a very bad name to his agency, thus significantly reducing the ratings and business credibility of his new firm. He has also received information from an executive of a big company that his contract for making a series of promotional videos and advertisements could be cancelled as the company does not want to associate with him due to the current controversy. Satish was counting on this project and its cancellation will lead him towards a considerable financial loss. As a concerned owner Satish consulted his legal team which advised him to withdraw the advertisement even though there was nothing legally imprudent in the content in order to save the image and retain the clients of the firm. They also informally advised Satish to agree to the demands of removing the creative director in order to placate the angry members of the community. Satish as a young entrepreneur has always supported independent thinking and creative content and finds himself in a dilemma.

- You are a friend of Satish and he turns to you for counsel in this difficult situation. Help him identify various ethical issues involved in this situation and suggest to him the most suitable course of action.
- 'Censorship by voice and defamation' on social media has become a disturbing scenario. What according to you motivates the social media users to engage in online bullying?

(250 words, 20 marks)

सतीश एक विज्ञापन एजेंसी के मालिक हैं जो राजस्व और ऑनलाइन रेटिंग के मामले में बहुत अच्छा कर रही है। रचनात्मक और अभिनव कार्य वातावरण ने नई कंपनी की श्रेष्ठतम प्रतिष्ठा को स्थापित किया है और सतीश निकट भविष्य में सभादित ग्राहकों से कुछ बड़े अनुबंधों की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। सतीश अपनी नई एजेंसी की सफलता का श्रेय अपने बहुत ही सक्षम रचनात्मक निर्देशक को देते हैं, जो उनकी कंपनी के काम की सामग्री को डिजाइन करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। एक दिन, सतीश को अपने क्रिएटिव डायरेक्टर से एक दैनिक उपभोक्ता उत्पाद के लिए एक पूरा विज्ञापन मिला। सतीश के साथ-साथ सभादित ग्राहक सामग्री से बहुत प्रभावित हुए और क्रिएटिव डायरेक्टर को उनके काम के लिए बधाई दी और इसे लॉन्च करने की मजूरी दी।

हालांकि, विज्ञापन के लॉन्च होने के कुछ दिनों के बाद, सतीश को समुदाय के एक विशेष वर्ग से विज्ञापन वापस लेने की धमकियां मिलने लगीं, क्योंकि उनके अनुसार, इससे उनकी धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंची थी।

हालांकि सतीश ने खुद विज्ञापन को मंजूरी दी थी, लेकिन अब संबंधित समुदाय के एक प्रभावशाली राजनीतिक नेता द्वारा समुदाय की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने के लिए क्रिएटिव डायरेक्टर को हटाने का दबाव है। क्रिएटिव डायरेक्टर को नहीं हटाने पर सतीश को गंभीर परिणाम भुगतने की धमकी दी जाती है। स्थिति ने सतीश को तनावग्रस्त और बहुत चिंतित कर दिया है क्योंकि कॉल और संदेशों के माध्यम से परिवार के सदस्यों को लक्षित करके धमकी दी जा रही थी। इतना ही नहीं इस विज्ञापन को लोकप्रिय सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म जैसे ट्विटर, फेसबुक आदि पर ऑनलाइन भारी ट्रोलिंग मिल रही है। सतीश की मॉपड तस्वीरें सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर प्रसारित की जा रही हैं और उन्हें डर है कि ऐसा उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के साथ भी किया जा सकता है।

इस पूरी घटना ने सतीश को बहुत मानसिक और भावनात्मक रूप से तनावग्रस्त कर दिया। उनकी विज्ञापन एजेंसी मार्केटिंग के लिए सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर बहुत अधिक निर्भर करती है और भारी मात्रा में ट्रोलिंग उसे उनकी एजेंसी की छवि धूमिल हो रही है, इस प्रकार उनकी नई फर्म की रेटिंग और व्यावसायिक विश्वसनीयता को काफी कम कर रही है। उन्हें एक बड़ी कंपनी के एक कार्यकारी से भी जानकारी मिली है कि प्रचार वीडियो और विज्ञापनों की एक श्रृंखला बनाने का उनका अनुबंध रद्द किया जा सकता है क्योंकि कंपनी मौजूदा विवाद के कारण उनके साथ जुड़ना नहीं चाहती है। सतीश इस परियोजना पर भरोसा कर रहे थे और इसके रद्द होने से उन्हें काफी वित्तीय नुकसान होगा। एक संबंधित स्वामी के रूप में सतीश ने अपनी कानूनी टीम से परामर्श किया, जिसने उन्हें विज्ञापन वापस लेने की सलाह दी, भले ही छवि और फर्म के ग्राहकों को बचाने के लिए सामग्री में कानूनी रूप से कुछ भी अनुचित न हो। उन्होंने अनौपचारिक रूप से सतीश को सलाह दी कि वे समुदाय के नाराज सदस्यों को शांत करने के लिए क्रिएटिव डायरेक्टर को हटाने की मांगों पर सहमत हों। एक युवा उद्यमी के रूप में सतीश ने हमेशा स्वतंत्र सोच और रचनात्मक सामग्री का समर्थन किया है और खुद को एक बुद्धिमान मानता है।

- आप सतीश के मित्र हैं और वह इस कठिन परिस्थिति में परामर्श के लिए आपके पास आता है। इस स्थिति में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान करने में उसकी मदद करें और उसे कार्रवाई का सबसे उपयुक्त तरीका सुझाएं।
- सोशल मीडिया पर 'ध्वनि और मानहानि द्वारा संसरण' एक परेशान करने वाला परिदृश्य बन गया है। आपके अनुसार सोशल मीडिया उपयोगकर्ताओं को ऑनलाइन बुलिंग में शामिल होने के लिए क्या प्रेरित करता है?

(250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

The present case revolves around issue of media trial, online trolling, commercialism, political mileage from needless controversies where an advertisement is being balled for hurting religious sentiments. Such incidents have been observed in recent past eg: Munawar Farooqi, Fab India, Babar LGBT ad etc.

Stakeholders

- clients of business
- Religious community & political leader
- satish & creative director
- Me as friend

(a)

Ethical Issues

1. Right of free speech curtailed (Article 19)
& respect for creativity, dignity (Article 21).
2. Injustice to creative director who has spent
time, talent.
3. Categorical imperative & personal virtue to
respect the content v/s utilitarian benefit
of profit, societal acceptance.
4. Gandhi's sin of politics w/o principle reflected
by the leader.
5. Poor empathy, emotional intelligence by
traders & abusers.
6. Personal fortitude v/s fear for family,
business sustainability.
7. Giving into majoritarian beliefs & pressure by
clients.

The course of action should be based on

business sustainability, profitability, personal ethics & safety of family.

Immediate Measures

1. Temporarily remove the ad to placate the protesters but under no circumstance fire my creative director
 - ↳ Respite from abuse, trolling
 - ↳ Contract for profits remain.
2. Let the situation cool down & emotions of people dissipate
 - ↳ Perseverance is highest virtue (Plato).
 - ↳ Ask police protection, remedy for morphed pictures
3. Release the advertisement with subtle differences if needed on online channels, social media
4. Emphasis to clients on talent of director & suitable video according to their needs would be made.

While it might look like a defeatist attitude but prudence requires keeping issue of safety, profit into consideration. Eventually releasing the advertisement will show my support to director & enhance public good of tolerance, mutual respect.

(b) Factors leading to online abuse include:

Social Media related

- Anonymity of users
- Algorithm creating echo chambers
- Poor quality check, fake news, low content removal

Abuser related

- Poor emotional intelligence
- Profitisation from views, likes
- Gain populer support
- Absence of conscience, morality

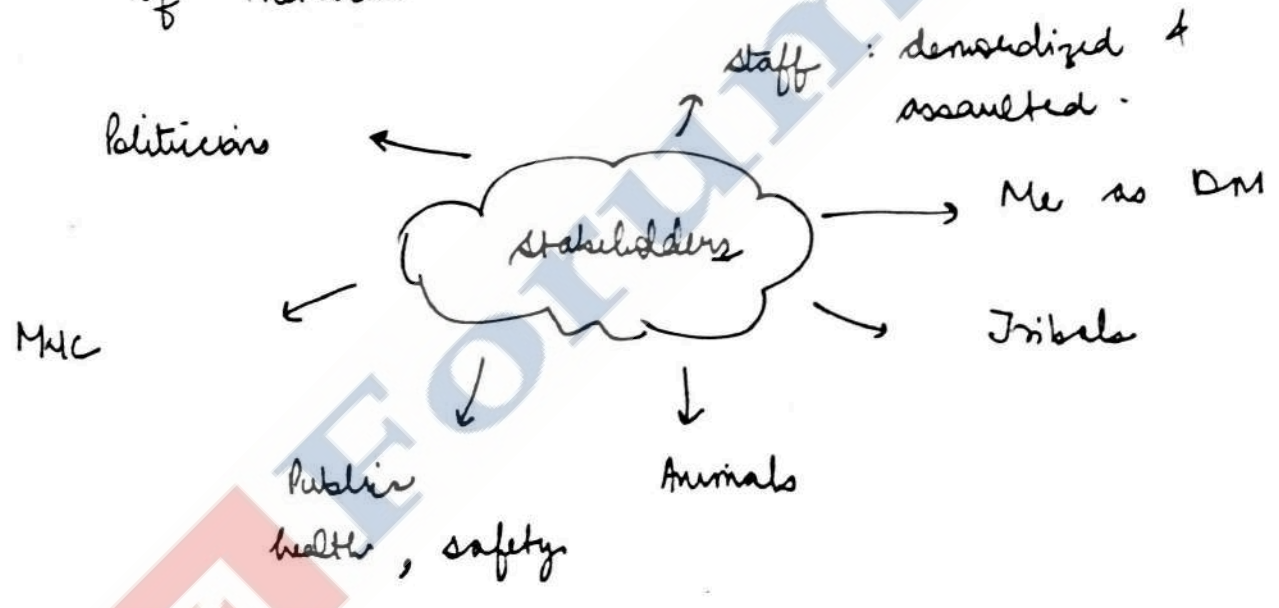
Online trolling often leads to civil death of the character. Fact checks, quick action by social media & strong IT laws can reduce menace.

Q.9) Niranjanpur is a tribal dominated sub-division in Sujhpur district. Niranjanpur is located around a lake and is worshiped in the form of a Goddess. The tribals of Niranjanpur believe that the lake is vital for their survival and brings good luck to the inhabitants of the area. Niranjanpur is very rich in mineral wealth and is central to mining activities of a big Multinational Company. The mining work by the company is done in violation of various environmental safety procedures. In the past, tribals as well as environmental activists have raised their concerns regarding the blatant disregard of the mining company for the local environment. However, the administration and government have failed to take any concrete action against the big multinational company. One day, when the mining activity in the company was in progress a tank carrying a hazardous carcinogenic chemical accidentally fell into the lake. The chemical could be detrimental to the lives of the tribals and their cattle which are dependent on the lake for their daily needs. In case of continued exposure, the chemical has the capacity to cause several deformities to the body and is particularly harmful for infants, pregnant women, and elderly with a compromised immune system. Understanding the gravity of the incident and its consequences, the management of the company reported the incident to the local administration. A team of officials was immediately dispatched to Niranjanpur to convince the tribals to stop the usage of lake water and move away from the lake. The tribals, however, were not ready to listen to the officials as the administration had not taken any action against the mining company earlier. The situation got murkier when the continued insistence of the officials to move the tribals away from the area resulted in a violent clash, in which two government officials got severely injured. On one hand, tribals believed that moving away from the lake would bring bad luck, on the other hand, they also had the suspicion that the local officials were hand in glove with the mining company. The incident gained attention of the media and highlighted the inability of the local administration in dealing with the situation. As the DM of Sujhpur, you face a trilemma of a chemical/health hazard, safety of the locals and a demoralized staff that refuses to engage with the tribals. In such a complex situation, what will be your response? Examine the qualities of a public servant which will be required to manage the situation. (250 words, 20 marks)

निरंजनपुर सुजहपुर जिले में एक आदिवासी बहुल उप-मंडल है। निरंजनपुर झील और आदिवासी समुदायों के आसपास स्थित है आदिवासियों द्वारा झील को पवित्र माना जाता है और इसे देवी के रूप में पूजा जाता है। निरंजनपुर के आदिवासियों का मानना है कि झील उनके अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है और क्षेत्र के निवासियों के लिए सौभाग्य लाती है। निरंजनपुर खनिज संपदा में बहुत समृद्ध है और एक बड़ी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी की खनन गतिविधियों का केंद्र है। कंपनी द्वारा खनन कार्य विभिन्न पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा प्रक्रियाओं के उल्लंघन में किया जाता है। अतीत में, आदिवासियों के साथ-साथ पर्यावरण कार्यकर्ताओं ने स्थानीय पर्यावरण के लिए खनन कंपनी की घोर अवहेलना के संबंध में अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की है। हालांकि, प्रशासन और सरकार बड़ी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी के खिलाफ कोई ठोस कार्रवाई करने में विफल रही है। एक दिन, जब कंपनी में खनन गतिविधि चल रही थी, एक खतरनाक कार्सिनोजेनिक रसायन ले जा रहा एक टैंक दुर्घटनावश झील में गिर गया। रसायन आदिवासियों और उनके मवेशियों के जीवन के लिए हानिकारक हो सकता है जो अपनी दैनिक जरूरतों के लिए झील पर निर्भर हैं। निरंतर एक्सपोजर के कारण, रसायन में शरीर में कई विकृतियां पैदा करने की क्षमता होती है और विशेष रूप से कमजोर प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली वाले शिशुओं, गर्भवती महिलाओं और बुजुर्गों के लिए हानिकारक होती है। घटना की गंभीरता और उसके परिणामों को समझते हुए, कंपनी के प्रबंधन ने स्थानीय प्रशासन को घटना की सूचना दी। आदिवासियों को झील के पानी के उपयोग को रोकने और झील से दूर जाने हेतु मनाने के लिए अधिकारियों की टीम को तुरंत निरंजनपुर भेजा गया। हालांकि, आदिवासी अधिकारियों की एक सुनने को तैयार नहीं थे क्योंकि प्रशासन ने पहले खनन कंपनी के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की थी। स्थिति तब और खराब हो गई जब अधिकारियों द्वारा आदिवासियों को क्षेत्र से दूर ले जाने की लगातार जिद के कारण हिंसक झड़प हुई, जिसमें दो सरकारी अधिकारी गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गए।

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 यह भी संदेह था कि खनन कंपनी के साथ स्थानीय लोगों का हाथ है। इस घटना ने मीडिया का ध्यान खींचा और स्थिति से निपटने में स्थानीय प्रशासन की अक्षमता को उजागर किया। सुजपुर के डीएम के रूप में, आप रासायनिक/स्वास्थ्य के खतरे, स्थानीय लोगों की सुरक्षा और आदिवासियों के साथ जुड़ने से इनकार करने वाले कर्मचारियों के मनोबल गिरने की समस्या जैसी त्रिधापाश का सामना रहे हैं।
 ऐसी जटिल स्थिति में आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी? एक सिविल सेवक के उन गुणों का परीक्षण कीजिए जो स्थिति को प्रबंधित करने के लिए आवश्यक होंगे। (250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

The present case reflects on trust deficit between bureaucracy & people, commerce without morality by MMC, gaps between administration and issue of distraction of natural resources violating environment ethics.



Response to a scenario like this should be based on constitutional obligations, public health & safety, conduct rules along with leadership & empathy.

Immediate Measures

Justification

1. Call upon the SI of area, additional force

Diffuse the situation, prevent tribals from using lake water.

2. Book the MNC, initiate action against guilty after enquiry by police

Create confidence among tribal, show seriousness of action

3. Provision of water at village, if tribals fail to move away

Immediate needs for drinking, use, animals needed
↳ may go to lake otherwise.

Apart from that, I will form a Consultation

& Mediation Committee of environment activist,

tribals, administration to find a way to clean the lake at the earliest. This will

also make tribal part of governance

process through participatory governance.

Other Measures

1 lead from the front in dealing with tribals to encourage staff members

Iqbal Chahal (Mumbai BMC head) led from front during Covid.

2 Book the accused tribal who committed violence & ensure legal aid to them

Illegality should not go unpunished.

3 prepare report on illegality by MLC & suggest for closure if sufficient grounds present.

Breach of environment ethics, illegality of operations

4 ensure compensation to tribals, implementation of FRA 2006. Involve National Commission of ST for support.

Build public confidence on administration, sustainable development.

Qualities to manage such situation

1. Dedication to public service despite personal inconvenience
 ↳ eg. Suravrao Mane (IAS) trekked 10 km for vaccine to tribals.

2. Performance of duty without political, business pressure by integrity, objectivity
 ↳ eg. Durga Shakti Nagpal (IAS) took on mining mafia

3. Quick thinking, creativity, display sense of sincerity to diffuse tension
 ↳ eg. ACP Cheta Rathod song national anthem to curtail CAA protestors.

Most importantly, empathy for marginalised, commitment to public welfare & dedication to duty is needed for such cases to ensure public welfare & su-raaj (good governance).

Feedback
(For OFFICERS)

Structure
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

103241_41080_1910065972 (2021-12-10) in Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) in one of the

Q.10) Kuldeep is an honest senior officer working in Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) in one of the states in Western India. The state has been in news for a trend of increasing drug usage among the youth. One day, he received a tip-off regarding a drug party. He conducted a raid and detained all the persons present on the venue. One of the detainees was Raghav, the son of a wealthy and politically connected businessman. He was in an intoxicated state and misbehaved with the NCB personnel on duty, warning them of dire consequences for detaining him. During frisking, Raghav was found to be in possession of contraband drugs. He was arrested and this news went viral on social media.

Soon after the arrest, Kuldeep received a call from his senior who asked Kuldeep to apprise him of the case. During the conversation his senior dropped a subtle hint that as Raghav is a well-connected individual, going after him could be a career damaging case for Mr. Kuldeep and he should quietly settle the case for his own good. Kuldeep understood that his senior wanted him to drop charges against Raghav and set him free. However, Kuldeep has decided to pursue the case and follow the law.

Few days after the arrest, a case was filed by Raghav's father alleging that Kuldeep has asked for money in return of dropping case against his son. Some people on social media have raised doubt on educational qualification of Kuldeep and few have made even distasteful remarks on his personal life. These allegations were widely covered in electronic media putting Kuldeep and his entire family under immense psychological pressure. In response to the allegations, the government has setup an inquiry panel to look into the matter. The inquiry panel promptly seeks Kuldeep's explanation.

Some of the options available with Kuldeep to handle this situation could be as follows:

- Kuldeep can present his case to the inquiry panel and go soft on the investigation of the case.
- Kuldeep can present his case to the inquiry panel and continue firmly with the case.
- Kuldeep can ignore the inquiry panel and directly approach the media with the case findings and his side of the story.

Suggest any other possible option(s) that can be availed by Kuldeep. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. (250 words, 20 marks)

कुलदीप पश्चिमी भारत के एक राज्य में नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (NCB) में कार्यरत एक ईमानदार वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं। राज्य युवाओं में नशीली दवाओं के उपयोग में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति के लिए चर्चा में रहा है। एक दिन, उन्हें एक ड्रग पार्टी के बारे में सूचना मिली। उन्होंने छापेमारी की और कार्यक्रम स्थल पर मौजूद सभी लोगों को हिरासत में लिया। बंदियों में से एक राघव एक धनी और राजनीतिक रूप से जुड़े व्यवसायी का बेटा था। वह नशे की हालत में था और ड्यूटी पर तैनात NCB कर्मियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया और उन्हें हिरासत में लेने के गंभीर परिणाम भुगतने की चेतावनी दी। तलाशी के दौरान राघव के पास प्रतिबंधित मादक पदार्थ पाया गया। उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और यह खबर सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल हो गई।

गिरफ्तारी के तुरंत बाद, कुलदीप को उसके सीनियर का फोन आया जिसने कुलदीप को मामले से अवगत कराने को कहा। बातचीत के दौरान उनके सीनियर ने एक सूक्ष्म संकेत दिया कि राघव एक अच्छी तरह से जुड़ा हुआ व्यक्ति है, उसके पीछे जाने श्री कुलदीप के लिए करियर को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाला मामला हो सकता है और उसे चुपचाप मामले को अपने भले के लिए निपटाना चाहिए। कुलदीप समझ गया कि उसका सीनियर चाहता है कि वह राघव के खिलाफ लगे आरोपों को छोड़ दे और उस मुक्त कर दे। हालांकि, कुलदीप ने मामले को आगे बढ़ाने और कानून का पालन करने का फैसला किया है।

गिरफ्तारी के कुछ दिनों बाद राघव के पिता ने मामला दर्ज कर आरोप लगाया कि कुलदीप ने अपने बेटे के खिलाफ केंस छोड़ने के एवज में पैसे मांगे हैं। सोशल मीडिया पर कुछ लोगों ने कुलदीप की शैक्षणिक योग्यता पर संदेह जताया है तो कुछ ने उनके निजी जीवन पर अभद्र टिप्पणी भी की है। कुलदीप और उनके पूरे परिवार को भारी मनोवैज्ञानिक दबाव में आलते हुए इन आरोपों को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में व्यापक रूप से कवर किया गया है।

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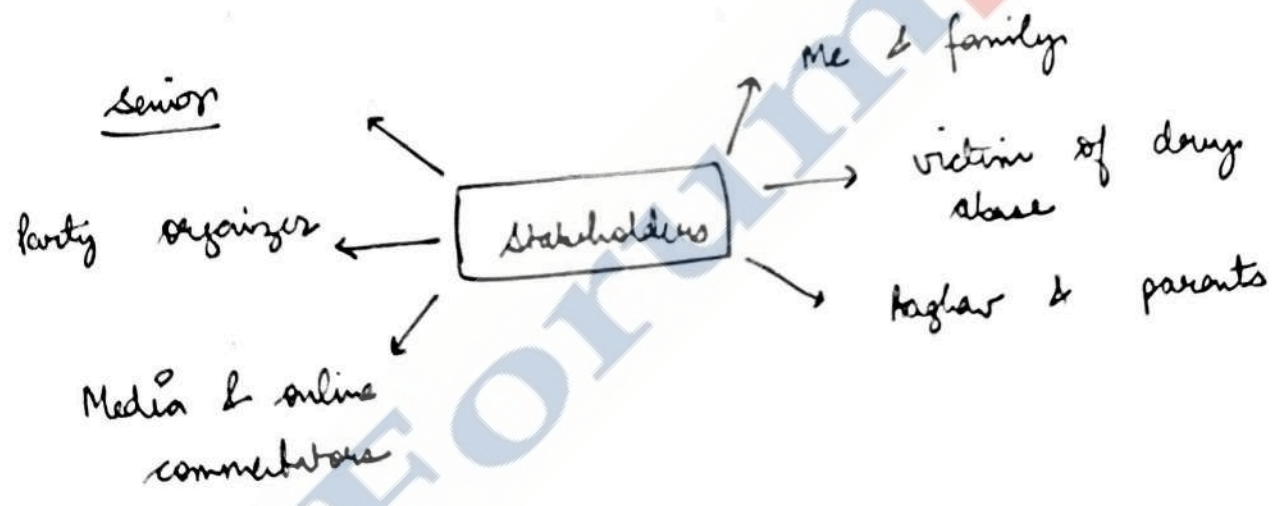
इस स्थिति को संभालने के लिए कुलदीप के पास उपलब्ध कुछ विकल्प इस प्रकार हो सकते हैं :

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- कुलदीप अपना मामला जांच पैनल के सामने पेश कर सकते हैं और मामले की जांच में नरमी बरत सकते हैं।
- कुलदीप अपना मामला जांच पैनल के सामने पेश कर सकते हैं और मामले को मजबूती से जारी रख सकते हैं।
- कुलदीप जांच पैनल की अनदेखी कर सकते हैं और मामले के निष्कर्षों और कहानी के अपने पक्ष के साथ सीधे मीडिया से संपर्क कर सकते हैं।

किसी अन्य संभावित विकल्प का सुझाव दें जिसका कुलदीप द्वारा लाभ उठाया जा सकता है। उन सभी का मूल्यांकन करें और इसके लिए कारण बताते हुए कार्रवाई का सर्वोत्तम तरीका सुझाएं। (250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

The case reflects on morals between administration & bureaucracy, media trial, pressure for performance of duty & conflict between adherence to law v/s family & personal safety.



(a) Go soft

- Merits
- Family & personal welfare
 - Avoid media scrutiny
 - Victimless crime of drug abuse.

- Demerits
- Personal dissonance
 - Defeatist attitude, dereliction of duty
 - Accipist tendency

Merits

- 1 Adherence to duty.
- 2 Common good of public health, reduce illegality.
- 3 Litigious imperative & personal virtues
- 4 May reveal other connected crime, rackets

Demerits

- 1 Personal pressure, family responsibility.
- 2 Loss of reputation
↳ affect children my
- 3 Hurdle in career progression
- 4 Increase stress, affecting personal & professional life.

In both cases, presenting my side to inquiry panel may seem as if I am guilty & convey wrong image to public. But, since I am clear & not involved in illegality → ultimately lead to 'clear chit'.

Merits

- 1 Reduce online trolling by putting complete picture in public.
- 2 Hesitancy by seniors, politicians to take action against me.
- 3 Garner public support for my cause.
- 4 Create media trial which help in finding more accused, connect relatives
- 5 Non adherence to panel show my contempt & lack of trust

Demerits

- 1 More media sensationalism, media trial leading to civil death of accused of Aayan Khan Case.
- 2 Against official duty, rules to leak information about crime
↳ may be dismissed from service.
- 3 Ignoring panel show that I am hiding something
- 4 Affect neutrality of investigation & adjudication process.

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My adopted path would be based on my official obligation, categorical imperative & personal virtue, common good of safety & courage of conviction.

I will hence, follow the second option to complete investigation without any fear, prejudice or reward. At same time, I will ensure no leakage of data to media to protect sanctity of trial.

I can also request for police protection in case of fear of safety for life & liberty (cf: Sameer Wankhade requested recently). Since there is nothing to hide, presenting my side to probe panel will reflect my commitment to public service, transparency & accountability.

Q.11) Swikri
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.11) Swikriti is a famous NGO working towards providing healthcare to the needy and homeless. In the past, it had been instrumental in extension of government health schemes to the villages and hinterlands. Its record for bona fide public service is well recognized across the globe. For its zealous service in the field of health care, its owner, Karamveer, a Lok Sabha MP, has been awarded the prestigious Ramon Magsaysay award. When a deadly disease engulfed the country recently, Swikriti, was one of the pioneers in aiding the public through providing essential medicines, ration supply and arranging hospital beds for the patients in need. The owner of Swikriti was personally overseeing the relief work in his constituency where the disease was particularly destructive. He was informed by one of his assistants that a majority of people in his constituency are socio-economically backward and could not afford the expensive medicines required to control the disease. He was exhorted to leverage the resources of his NGO to ensure a stable supply of medicine to his people. It would, he was told, not only be an act of public service, but could also be very helpful for his political career as the next round of Lok Sabha elections were just round the corner. Karamveer saw this as an opportunity to help the needy in his constituency, and accordingly decided to distribute the medicines for the disease free of cost. On the directions of Karamveer, the director of the NGO purchased two million packets of the essential medicine.

The medicines were stocked in the office premises of the Swikriti and were earmarked to be distributed in Karamveer's Lok Sabha constituency. The bulk purchase of the medicine, however, caused a supply shortage in the market and the medicine became out of reach for many seriously ill patients outside Karamveer's constituency. The supply shortage was a factor in creating a condition of panic and caused severe stress to the patients. After the news of drug shortage reached the media, a complaint was filed at the drug controller's office. An investigation was conducted and it was found that Swikriti and its owner were prima facie guilty of violating the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Beside depriving the people outside his constituency their right to purchase the medicine, Swikriti and its owner were found to be illegally purchasing, stocking and distributing it.

Swikriti in an official statement said that though it violated the provisions of a statute its intentions were bona fide and it was driven not by a motive of profit but to help the poor and needy. Evidence also suggested that free distribution of X in Karamveer's constituency helped save lives of many economically backward people who otherwise could not have afforded the medicine. The whole incident was widely circulated in the social media platform and the users were divided in their opinion. While one section applauded the act of Swikriti, for serving the poor and needy, the other criticized it for illegally hoarding essential medicine and causing a state of panic in the city. You are the drug controller and are appointed by the court to investigate the case. There are two options before you:

- You ought to take a broader view of the situation and will act leniently, as the act was not motivated by concerns for profit and has helped save lives of the poor and needy.
- Pursue the matter strictly in spirit of the Drug and Cosmetics Act, which has provision for both jail and fine, as the incident was illegal and caused panic in the people.

As the drug controller, which course of action will you opt for and why? (250 words, 20 marks)

स्वीकृति एक प्रसिद्ध गैर सरकारी संगठन है जो जरूरतमंद और बेघरों को स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान करने की दिशा में काम कर रहा है। अतीत में, यह गांवों और भीतरी इलाकों में सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं के विस्तार में सहायक रहा है। प्रामाणिक सार्वजनिक सेवा के लिए इसका रिकॉर्ड दुनिया भर में अच्छी तरह से पहचाना जाता है। स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के क्षेत्र में उनकी जोशीली सेवा के लिए, इसके मालिक, लोकसभा सांसद, करमवीर को प्रतिष्ठित रमन मैग्सेसे पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया है।

जब हाल ही में एक घातक बीमारी ने देश को अपनी चपेट में ले लिया, तो स्वीकृति, आवश्यक दवाओं, राशन की आपूर्ति और जरूरतमंद रोगियों के लिए अस्पताल के बिस्तर की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से जनता की सहायता करने में अग्रणी थी। स्वीकृति के मालिक व्यक्तिगत रूप से अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में राहत कार्य की देखरेख कर रहे थे, जहां यह बीमारी विशेष रूप से विनाशकारी थी।

उनके एक सहायक ने उन्हें सूचित किया कि उनके निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अधिकांश लोग सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हैं और बीमारी को नियंत्रित करने के लिए आवश्यक महंगी दवाएं नहीं खरीद सकते। उन्हें अपने लोगों को दवा की स्थिर आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपने एनजीओ के संसाधनों का लाभ उठाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया था। उन्हें बताया गया था कि यह न केवल सार्वजनिक सेवा का कार्य होगा, बल्कि उनके राजनीतिक जीवन के लिए भी बहुत मददगार हो सकता है क्योंकि लोकसभा चुनाव का अगला दौर निकट ही था। करमवीर ने इसे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जरूरतमंदों की मदद करने के अवसर के रूप में देखा, और तदनुसार बीमारी के लिए दवाओं को मुफ्त में वितरित करने का फैसला किया।

करमवीर के निर्देश पर एनजीओ के निदेशक ने आवश्यक दवा के 20 लाख पैकेट खरीदे। दवाओं का स्टॉक स्वीकृति के कार्यालय परिसर में किया गया था और उन्हें करमवीर के लोकसभा क्षेत्र में वितरित करने के लिए निर्धारित किया गया था। हालांकि, दवा की थोक खरीद ने बाजार में आपूर्ति की कमी का कारण बना और करमवीर के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बाहर गंभीर रूप से बीमार कई रोगियों के लिए दवा पहुंच से बाहर हो गई। आपूर्ति की कमी दहशत की स्थिति पैदा करने का एक कारक थी और इससे रोगियों को गंभीर तनाव हुआ। दवा की कमी की खबर मीडिया तक पहुंचने के बाद दवा नियंत्रक कार्यालय में शिकायत दर्ज कराई गई। एक जांच की गई और यह पाया गया कि स्वीकृति और उसके मालिक ड्रग एंड कॉस्मेटिक्स एक्ट के प्रावधानों के उल्लंघन के लिए प्रथम दृष्टया दोषी थे। अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बाहर के लोगों को दवा खरीदने के अधिकार से वंचित करने के अलावा, स्वीकृति और उसके मालिक को अवैध रूप से इसे खरीदना, स्टॉक करना और वितरित करना पाया गया।

स्वीकृति ने एक आधिकारिक बयान में कहा कि हालांकि इसने एक कानून के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन किया है, इसके इरादे नेक थे और यह लाभ के उद्देश्य से नहीं बल्कि गरीबों और जरूरतमंदों की मदद करने के लिए प्रेरित था। साक्ष्य ने यह भी सुझाव दिया कि करमवीर के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक्स के मुफ्त वितरण ने कई आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों के जीवन को बचाने में मदद की, जो अन्यथा दवा का खर्च नहीं उठा सकते थे। पूरी घटना को सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर व्यापक रूप से प्रसारित किया गया और उपयोगकर्ताओं को उनकी राय में विभाजित किया गया। जहां एक वर्ग ने गरीबों और जरूरतमंदों की सेवा करने के लिए स्वीकृति के कार्य की सराहना की, वहीं दूसरे ने अवैध रूप से आवश्यक दवाओं की जमाखोरी और शहर में दहशत की स्थिति पैदा करने के लिए इसकी आलोचना की।

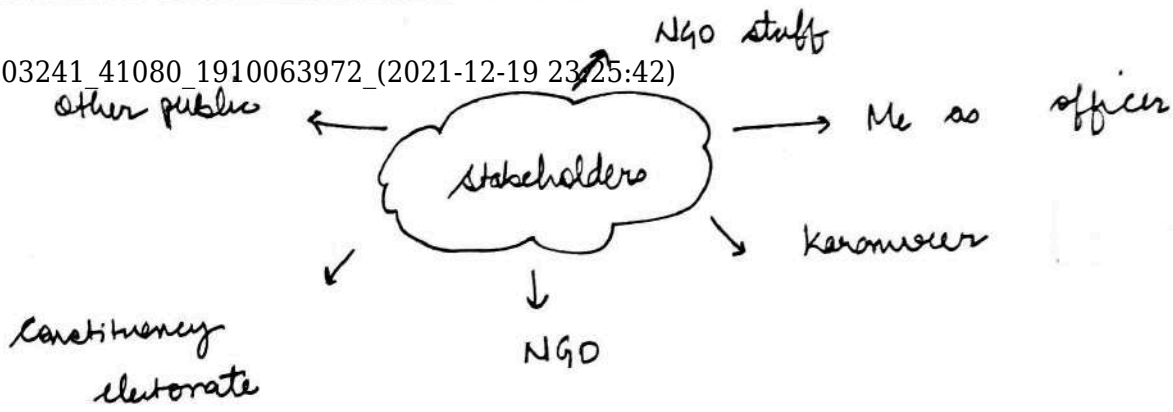
आप ड्रग कंट्रोलर हैं और मामले की जांच के लिए कोर्ट ने आपको नियुक्त किया है। आपके सामने दो विकल्प हैं:

- आपको स्थिति के बारे में व्यापक दृष्टिकोण रखना चाहिए और नरमी से कार्य करना चाहिए, क्योंकि कार्य लाभ के लिए चिंताओं से प्रेरित नहीं था और इसने गरीबों और जरूरतमंदों के जीवन को बचाने में मदद की है।
- ड्रग एंड कॉस्मेटिक्स एक्ट की भावना से मामले का सख्ती से पालन करें, जिसमें जेल और जुर्माना दोनों का प्रावधान है, क्योंकि यह घटना अवैध थी और लोगों में दहशत फैल गई थी।

ड्रग कंट्रोलर के रूप में आप कौन-सी कार्रवाई चुनेंगे और क्यों?

(250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

The above case reflects a situation of strict liability where offense is punishable without mens rea i.e. guilty mind. It also involves issue of ignorance of law where actions are done for public welfare, social good & healthy life (A.21).



(a) Act leniently

Merits

- 1 Take motivation of act into consideration.
- 2 Recognize work done by NGO & prompt more public welfare.
- 3 Adherence to spirit of law & not text of law.
- 4 Encourage more politicians to open such NGO
- 5 Keep NGO staff motivated who are providing essential services.

Demerits

- 1 Derecognition of official duty.
- 2 Non adherence to objectivity in decision making.
- 3 Motive is immaterial for crime eg: steal bread for family is still theft.
- 4 Utilitarian principle of larger public good violated.
- 5 Duty towards citizenry violated.

(b) Act as per law

Merits

- 1 Ignorance of law is not an excuse.
- 2 Should have been well informed of situation since he is an MP.
- 3 Adherence to my conduct rules, duty as civil servant
- 4 Protect rights of public, common good of health.
- 5 Equality of treatment under Article 14.

Demerits

- 1 May create public anger, law & order situation
- 2 Acted as per personal virtue for health of people
- 3 May affect my personal career since he can have grudge
- 4 Work by NGO may be stalled → pressure on administration.

constitution details that no illegality should go unpunished. Law should be equal despite status, position & power.

I will conduct my enquiry fairly keeping in mind the violation of law & harm to public benefit. However, in my remarks I can prescribe for lesser sentence since absence of money can be mitigating factor.

At some time, I will prescribe my seniors & relevant department to confiscate the drugs to increase market supply. Awareness on cheap drugs through PM Jan Aushadi Kendree should be spread for weaker sation.

This will ensure adherence to objectivity with following public welfare.

1092141_4109019100063972 (2021-12-19 23:25:42) 1092141_4109019100063972 (2021-12-19 23:25:42)

A social experiment "slap her" was conducted to evaluate the attitude of group 6-13 years towards violence against women. Experiment started with simple questions where boys were asked their name, aspirations and dreams. Then a girl of their age was introduced to them and a casual conversation was facilitated between boys and girls. During the experiments, boys were instructed to engage in simple activities like hand shaking, high fiving etc. with girls. In the end, boys were asked to slap the girl. Upon hearing the instruction boys looked confused initially, but ultimately all the boys refused to slap the girl. The experiments showed that at a younger age, boys believed that it was wrong for them to hit another person, especially a girl. This experiment also suggested that violence against women is not something that comes naturally to boys. However, this attitude changes drastically as boys grow up to be adults. Data from the National Family Health Survey-4 revealed that for the entire country 42% of men think that a husband was justified in hitting or beating his wife. A more worrying trend was that an even larger portion, 52%, of women believe that it was acceptable for them to be hit by their husbands. National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) data shows an increasing trend of domestic violence against women in the country. Further, the Covid-19 induced lockdowns brought a shadow pandemic for women where they were exposed to higher degree of domestic violence. Based on the above observations, answer the following questions:

- Why does the attitude of boys change towards girls when they grow up?
- What explains the higher acceptance of domestic violence among women than men?
- What can be done to bring desirable changes in the attitude of society towards women?

(250 words, 20 marks)

6-13 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के लड़कों के रवैये का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए महिलाओं के खिलाफ हिंसा के प्रति एक सामाजिक प्रयोग "उसे थप्पड़ मारो" आयोजित किया गया था। प्रयोग की शुरुआत साधारण प्रश्नों से हुई जहां लड़कों से उनका नाम, आकांक्षाएं और सपने पूछे गए। फिर उनसे उनकी उम्र की एक लड़की का परिचय कराया गया और लड़कों और लड़कियों के बीच एक अनौपचारिक बातचीत की सुविधा प्रदान की गई। प्रयोगों के दौरान लड़कों को लड़कियों के साथ हाथ मिलाने, हाई फाइविंग आदि साधारण गतिविधियों में शामिल होने का निर्देश दिया गया। अंत में लड़कों को लड़की को थप्पड़ मारने के लिए कहा गया। निर्देश सुनकर लड़के शुरू में भ्रमित दिखे, लेकिन आखिरकार सभी लड़कों ने लड़की को थप्पड़ मारने से इनकार कर दिया। प्रयोगों से पता चला कि कम उम्र में लड़कों का मानना था कि उनके लिए किसी अन्य व्यक्ति, खासकर एक लड़की को मारना गलत था। इस प्रयोग ने यह भी सुझाव दिया कि महिलाओं के खिलाफ हिंसा कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो लड़कों में स्वाभाविक रूप से आती है।

हालाँकि, जैसे-जैसे लड़के बड़े होते हैं, यह रवैया काफी हद तक बदल जाता है। नेशनल फ़ैमिली हेल्थ सर्वे-4 के आंकड़ों से पता चला है कि पूरे देश में 42 प्रतिशत पुरुष सोचते हैं कि एक पति ने अपनी पत्नी को मारना या पीटना जायज है। इससे भी अधिक चिंताजनक प्रवृत्ति यह थी कि इससे भी बड़ा हिस्सा, 52 प्रतिशत, महिलाओं का मानना है कि यह उनके लिए उनके पतियों द्वारा प्रहार किए जाने के लिए स्वीकार्य था। राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (NCRB) के आंकड़े देश में महिलाओं के खिलाफ घरेलू हिंसा की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति को दर्शाते हैं। इसके अलावा, कोविड -19 प्रेरित लॉकडाउन महिलाओं के लिए एक छद्म महामारी लेकर आया, जहां वे घरेलू हिंसा के उच्च स्तर के संपर्क में थीं। उपरोक्त प्रश्नों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- लड़कियों के बड़े होने पर लड़कों का नजरिया उनके प्रति क्यों बदल जाता है?
- पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं में घरेलू हिंसा की उच्च स्वीकृति की व्याख्या क्या करती है?
- महिलाओं के प्रति समाज के दृष्टिकोण में वांछनीय परिवर्तन लाने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

(250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

103241_41080_1910063972 (2021-12-19 23:25:42) The ~~male~~ experiment data reflect on the

natural tendency to be fair, objective & non violent along with learned behaviors of discrimination, patriarchy & violence.

(a) Change of Attitude while growing up happens:

1 Cognitive Reasons
ie knowledge, learning

- Belief of male superiority
- Internalisation of patriarchy
- Poor historical status of woman → hence justified behavior.

2 Affective Reasons
ie emotions

- Acceptance due to societal condition of woman
- No shame in using violence
- Show dominance by abuse
- Reduced emotional intelligence

3 Behavioral Reason
of past conduct

- Instances of domestic violence so acceptable behavior
- Lack of complaint by victim
- Impunity for offender.

(b) Acceptance for violence stems from:

1. Weak judicial, legal avenue for complaint and recourse of: marital rape is legal.
2. Victimisation at police stations, courts due to violation of privacy.
3. Suppressed by family members due to 'honor of family'
4. Acceptable behavior & internalisation because might have seen similar treatment to mothers.
5. Woman considers herself as liability & chattel of man thereby accepting violence.
6. Low financial autonomy (21% FLFP rate), literacy (52%) & awareness of rights.
7. Avoid breaking up of family for protection of children.

Fear of being accepted back by society.

(c) Attitude change towards women should

happen at various steps:

1.

Value education

- Equality of sexes
- role played by women in history eg. Indira Gandhi
- role models eg. Rani Laxmi Bai, Mahala Jousarajai

2.

Socialisation & Family

- Respect to mother by father at home
- Equal treatment of male & female
- Refusal of dowry.

3.

Economic empowerment

- safe working environment
- Reduce wage gap (34% - 11%)
- Implementation of Maternity Act, Sexual Harassment law, crèches.

4. Health & Education

- Avoid leaking pipeline effect
- More scholarships
- Health & hygiene in school
eg: separate toilet.

5. Political empowerment

- Women reservation bill
- Training to representative in local bodies.
- Life lessons from leaders like Sushma Swaraj (Twitter diplomacy)

No country can progress if 50% of population is left behind. Dr Ambedkar correctly mentioned that moral compass of society can be judged by behavior towards women.

Nari Ju Navarajni should be our mantra.

Feed
(For OFFICE)
Structure Presentat
Question Interpretat
Content
Value Addition
Total