

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	MUKUND SMGH CHAHAR		
Roll No.	1910091294	Date:	29/12/2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. 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.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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Evaluator's Discretion:	For Student Only	
	Start Time 03:00	End Time 06:00
Total Marks:	Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>

Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall expression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.	For Office Use Only	
	ECN CODE:	EG: Evaluation Date:

Section - A

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 सदगुण क्या है, तो सदगुणों का कार्य नहीं करना असंभव है।" क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं? औचित्य साबित करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Virtue refers to positive - moral values that create foundation for a moral life.

Knowing virtue ensures virtuous act:

1) Socrates, a virtue ethicist believed that "knowledge" was the only virtue & it ensures morality in action.

2) Principled individuals with high moral values often act morally (ex: Gandhiji: virtues of truth & non-violence)

Opposite views:

1) Aristotle proposed "Akrasia" i.e. individuals knowingly commit immorality.

2) Many educated, well aware individuals

have often done unethical actions (ex: Osama bin Laden was an engineer → terrorist)

* Inculcating virtuous acts:

1) Knowing is not enough, virtuosity emanates from "Goodwill": St Thomas Aquinas.

2) Thus, while virtues like truth, honesty, empathy, etc. must be inculcated, they must be followed by Buddha's self-assessment i.e. "Be a light unto yourself" (ex: Angulimala who changed his ways of violence)

Thus, virtuosity emerges from knowledge & will to act ethically that leads to happiness of self & community.

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)

Fear is a reaction, courage is a decision
: Winston Churchill

Courage is not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. It involves ethical action against odds that challenge one's morality (ex: Dharsana Salt raid: protest against lathi charge while being non-violent)

Examples from my life:

When my father was diagnosed with COVID before my Tier II examination (SSC), I had an ethical dilemma: to get tested & possibly skip exam or to delay testing & appear for exam. I chose the former despite heavy stakes.

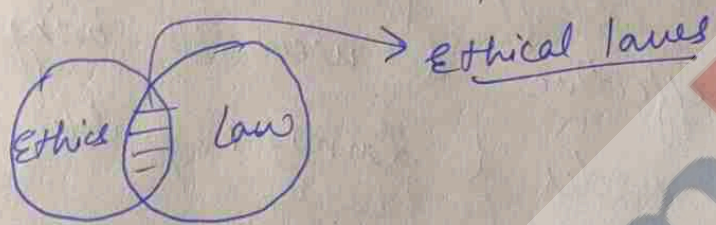
2) When my friend arranged for cheating in exam by bringing a mobile phone, I denied the opportunity & persuaded him to leave phone, despite being severely unprepared for test at the risk of failing the exam.

This courage involves action when it is the toughest to act, yet a moral aspirant must perform his duty to ensure contentment of self & community.

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 क नहीं ले जाना चाहिए। आप इस कथन से कितना सहमत हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Ethics & law have a tricky relationship where both influence each other, but sometimes they find themselves at opposite ends



Duty of citizen:

View I: Agreeing with unethical law:

- i) upholds peace & stability of nation.
- ii) Breeds quick decision making (ex: Sec. 377)

View II: Disagreeing with unethical law without open disobedience:

Ensures balancing of duty towards elected govt. & duty to dissent against unethical action (ex: "India against corruption")

View III: open disobedience:

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i) Changes unethical acts & leads to justice for all (ex: protests & riots against farm bills)

While all views have merits, view (i) brings "anarchy" & dictatorship in a nation that promotes "sheep behaviour" (ex: Emergency of 1976). View II brings gradual change but is seldom effective, & view III brings "chaos" to public order & damages public property.

Thus, while a citizen enjoys "right to protest", it must be proportional & justified. As S.C. view in Delhi protests suggests: "Right to protest cannot be anywhere & everywhere".

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

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

Persuasion is often more effective than force. As per.

Persuasion refers to engaging & convincing target individual to bring attitudinal change, while coercion involves use of force, law, rules to impose boundaries for changing attitude.

Utility in accordance with necessity, urgency, context:

1) Example I: Mahatma Gandhi stole jam from his father & then reported it to him next morning (low necessity & urgency due to "repentance" of individual → Persuasion is "ideal")

2) Example II: Ajmal Kasab enters Mumbai & perpetrates Mumbai 26/11 attacks.

(High urgency & evil context: → coercion is ideal to cause "deterrence" based attitude change in others).

iii) Example III: A kid slaps a girl due to "male bias" ("persuasion" + "coercion" is required due to wrong ideal but impressionable - young age)

Thus, persuasion - coercion may bring attitude change if utilized judiciously according to context.

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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)

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

Code of conduct, (COC) refers to a set of rules that are enforced with penalty provisions to ensure integrity, while "code of ethics" involves framing moral guidelines to guide ethical decision making.

Benefits of COC

- Enforces rules & regulations strictly.
- Aids administrative decision making.
- Provides clarity regarding role of public servant.

Issues with COC

- COC are often violated due to moral corruption (ex: 2G scam).
- COC only impose external boundaries without any "internal" aspect.

- 3) COC focus excessively on "do's" instead of do's.
- 4) Does not aid in ethical dilemmas (ex: Means vs ends).

* Code of Ethics: Pros

- 1) Suggested by IInd ARC for promoting probity & integrity in civil services.
- 2) Provides "internal" guidelines for holistic decision making.
- 3) Help in tackling moral dilemmas.

* Issues

- 1) "Vague" in nature.
- 2) Lack enforceability & are "gimmicky".

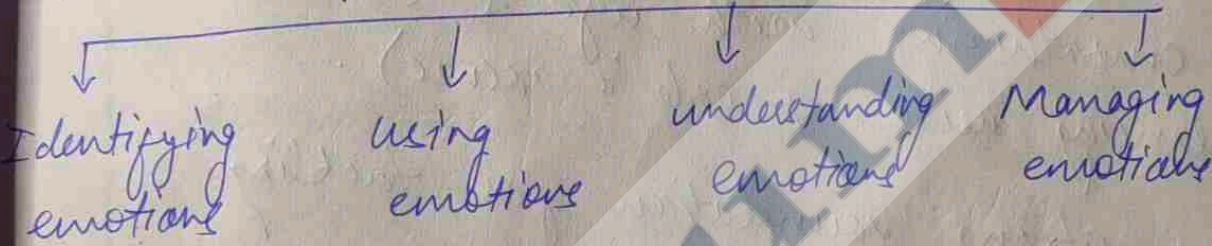
Thus, COC & COE must be holistically combined to aid ethical decision making.

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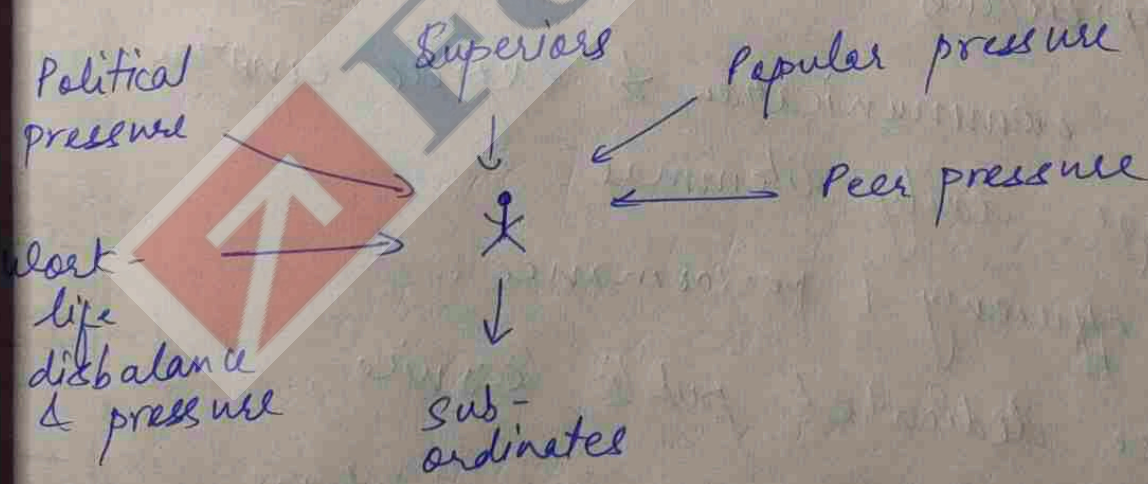
The professional role of a civil servant is very demanding that often creates deep cleavages between personal and professional life. In this context, discuss the importance of emotional intelligence for a civil servant. (150 words, 10 marks)

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

Emotional intelligence (EI) refers to ability to monitor one's own & others' emotions, understand, and utilize them. It involves four abilities (Mayer & Salovey Model) (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)



Life of a civil servant



Life of civil servant is filled with

daily ethical dilemmas, administrative challenges
& personal - professional life disbalance,
& "EI" can be crucial

* Importance of EI for civil servant :

"80% of adult life success comes from
EI" : D. Goleman

- 1) Allows reducing conflicts
(ex: empathizing with wife's concerns -
balancing with people's issues).
- 2) Allows strong foundation for tackling
challenge
(ex: stronger mental strength, lower
depression)
- 3) Allows communication to express emotions
& manage daily dilemmas.
- 4) Boost efficiency & performance.
- 5) Ensures dedicated public service.

Thus, EI training is crucial for
efficiency of civil servants.

Q) a) Differentiate between the following:

Envy and Jealousy

Conscience and Conscientiousness.

(150 words, 10 marks)

नलिखित के बीच अंतर करें:

जलन और ईर्ष्या

विवेक और चेतना।

(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Envy

1) Natural tendency of humans to be envious

2) If balanced properly can lead to increased "motivation"

3) Can be utilized for achieving goals of life

(ex: improving work achievements by continuous hardwork)

Jealousy

1) Advanced envy that harbours negative energy

2) Destroys mental peace & leads to constant comparisons

3) Leads to worsening relationships, reducing self worth & promotes unethical action

(ex: causing harm to sense of jealousy)

Conscience

Consciousness

1) Conscience is the moral compass of man. Vincent van Gogh.

1) Refers to awareness of self & surroundings

2) Guides in ethical decision making

2) Leads to better behaviour management

3) Provides "voice of reason" & "empathy" in challenging times.

3) Leads to conscious decision making based on awareness

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Which two values would you want every child born in the country to adopt so that it benefits all the humanity? Justify your choices. (150 words, 10 marks)

एक 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)

Values are a set of abstract notions that an individual / community attaches value to.

Ideal two values :

1) Integrity :

"Integrity is what one does when no one is watching"

It promotes constant honesty & one's conduct & promotes "self assessment" of all actions. This leads to greater happiness for self & community
i.e. Aristotle's Eudaimonia

(ex: Martin Luther Jr., M. Gandhi, etc)

2) Courage :

"Courage is not the absence of

fear, it is the triumph over it".
Courage allows to tackle challenges that
endanger humanity & morality with
utmost dedication.

(ex: Nelson Mandela against Apartheid,
Malala Yousufzai etc)

Thus, a world beset with
"corruption", "hatred", "dishonesty" will
require "courage" & "integrity" for a
better tomorrow

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l us g:

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 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 एक सिविल सेवक का एक महत्वपूर्ण गुण क्यों माना जाता है?

(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Leadership refers to taking responsibility & leading from the front to utilize talents of each & every team member for realization of goal.

Manager

v/s

Leader

1) Delegates work to ensure administrative efficiency

1) Leads from front by taking responsibility for challenging work.

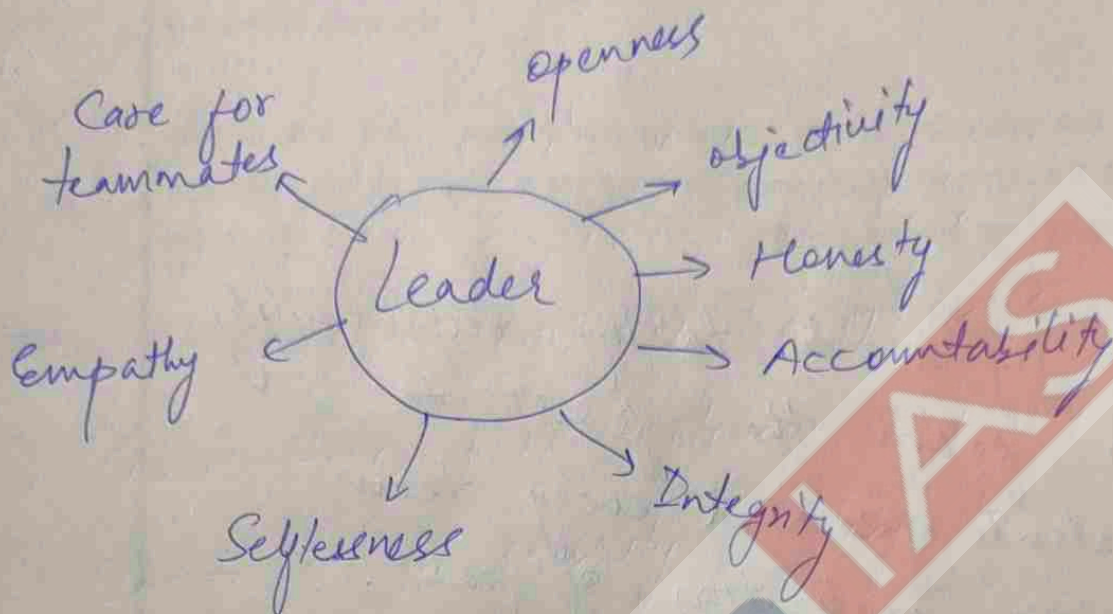
2) Objective is to bring profits & achieve company's goals.

2) Objective is betterment of teammates while balancing company goals.

3) Enforce accountability by punishing wrongdoing.

3) Rewards effort & guides wrongdoers with empathy.

★ Important Qualities of a leader



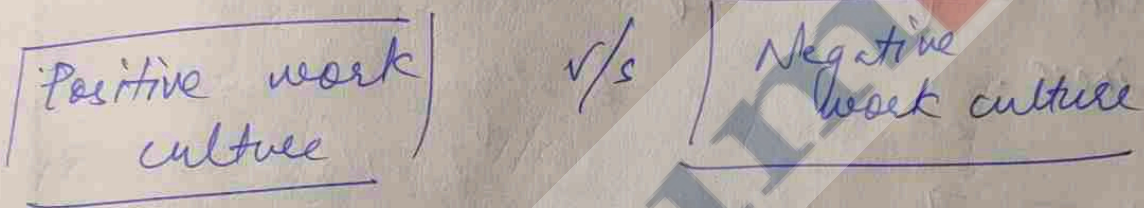
According to IInd A.R.C of 'Nolan Values', leadership is crucial for civil servants as they lead the district administration & are required to balance multiple stakeholders with utmost dedication to public service.

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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)

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

Work culture refers to values, ideals & ideas that form atmosphere of a professional entity.



Motivation, innovation, freedom to express, positive reinforcement

Discouraging different opinions, corruption, lack of transparency & accountability

"Great place to work"

"Poor place to work"

★ Govt office work culture:

- 1) Bureaucratic apathy.
- 2) Excessive focus on rules
- 3) Focus on Don'ts instead of Do's
- 4) Red tapism: Lack of transparency.
- 5) Complexities, poor customer experience.
- 6) Inertia & job security leading to laziness.

★ Measures:

- 1) Citizen charter: to create motivation & mention duties.
- 2) Code of Conduct & code of Ethics: to boost proper decision making.
- 3) Incentivizing innovation & creativity through rewards, punishing incompetence with penalties.
- 4) Engineering of Govt. offices to promote efficiency.

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

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

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

किसी 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)

John Kennedy was a U.S. President who had high ideals of accountability & upheld Govt's duty to serve citizens.

His quote here refers to how govt's primary responsibility is to ensure ethical behaviour by

promoting values of a like :

→ Accountability (ex: social audit)

→ Transparency (ex: RTI)

→ Openness (ex: suo motu info. disclosure)

→ Responsibility towards public (ex: through Parliament)

Such ethical behaviours allows tackling unethical practices like :

→ Corruption (2G scam, spectrum allocation scam)

→ Red tapism

→ Bureaucratic apathy (ex: denial of ration benefits due to Aadhar issues)

This ensures healthy citizen -
govt. relations leading to healthy
nation.

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"We can never obtain peace in the outer world until we make peace with ourselves". - Dalai Lama
(150 words, 10 marks)

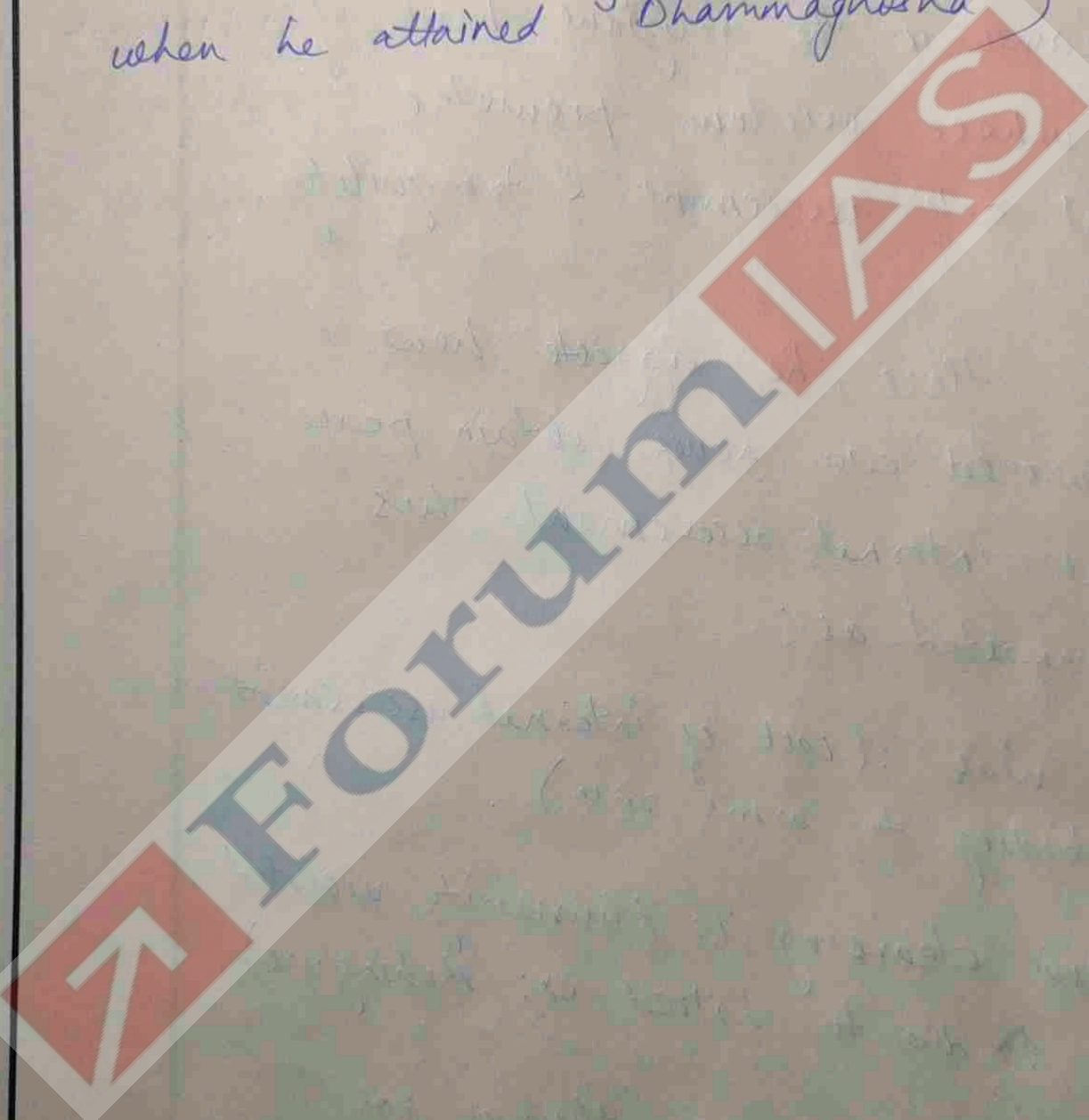
हम बाहरी दुनिया में तब तक शांति प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते जब तक हम अपने अंदर शांति नहीं पा लेते। - दलाई लामा।
(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Dalai Lama is the religious head of Tibet whose wisdom promotes internal self assessment & tranquility.

Here, he suggests how outer world can never obtain peace without internal assessment. This is manifested as:

- i) Cold war (Lack of internal assessment leading to arms race).
- ii) Ethnic cleansing (∵ Humanity violated ~~due to~~ due to hatred ex: Rohingyas).
- iii) Conventional wars (Thirst for territorial conquest prevailing over universalism : ex: Kargil war)

Thus, individual who conquers
self (ex: Buddha) obtains true peace
(For ex: Ashoka: left "Bherighosha"
when he attained "Dhammaghosha")



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"There is no higher religion than human service. To work for the common good is the greatest creed." - Woodrow Wilson.
(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)

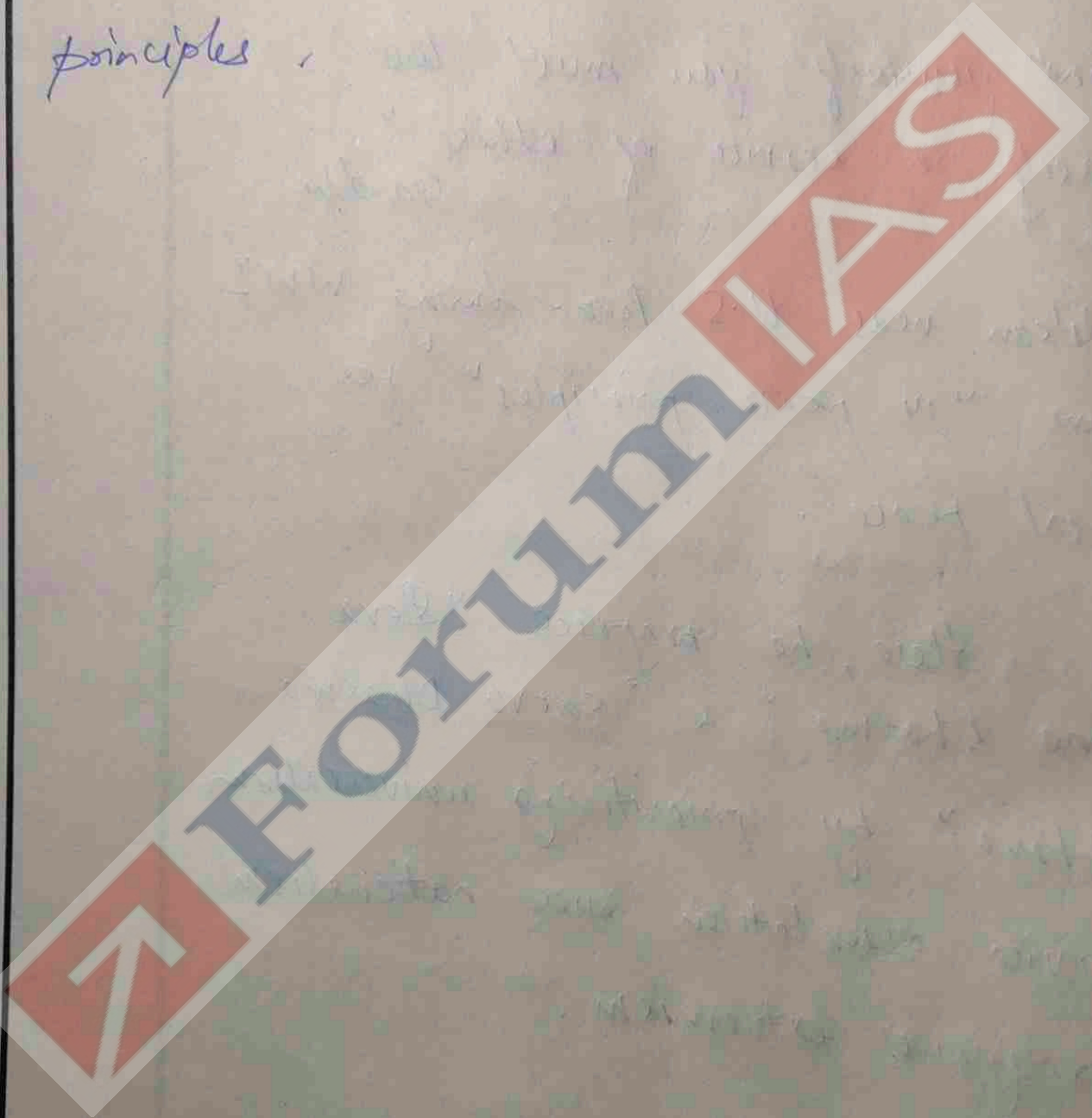
"To find yourself, you must lose yourself in service of others"
Gandhi

W. Wilson was U.S. Pres - during WWI
& gave "14 peace principles" for universal peace.

Here, he proposed "Brahm Sarva Dharma" & "Sarva Dharma Sambhava" by prioritizing universalism & service orientation over nationalism & religious extremism.

As mentioned by Tagore, one must not buy "glass piece" over diamonds i.e.

choose narrow nationalism & practice
universalism with "valuing service"
in accordance with Vivekananda's
principles.



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SECTION - B

27) 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)

विड-19 की दूसरी लहर के दौरान, एक पॉश महानगरीय समाज के निवासी, अमित अपने और अपनी पत्नी के लिए विड-19 टीकाकरण स्लॉट की सख्ता 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 किया, लेकिन कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। वे जानते थे कि उनके समाज के अध्यक्ष श्री चड्ढा राजनीतिक रूप से जुड़े हुए हैं और टीकों की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। जब अमित ने श्री चड्ढा 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।

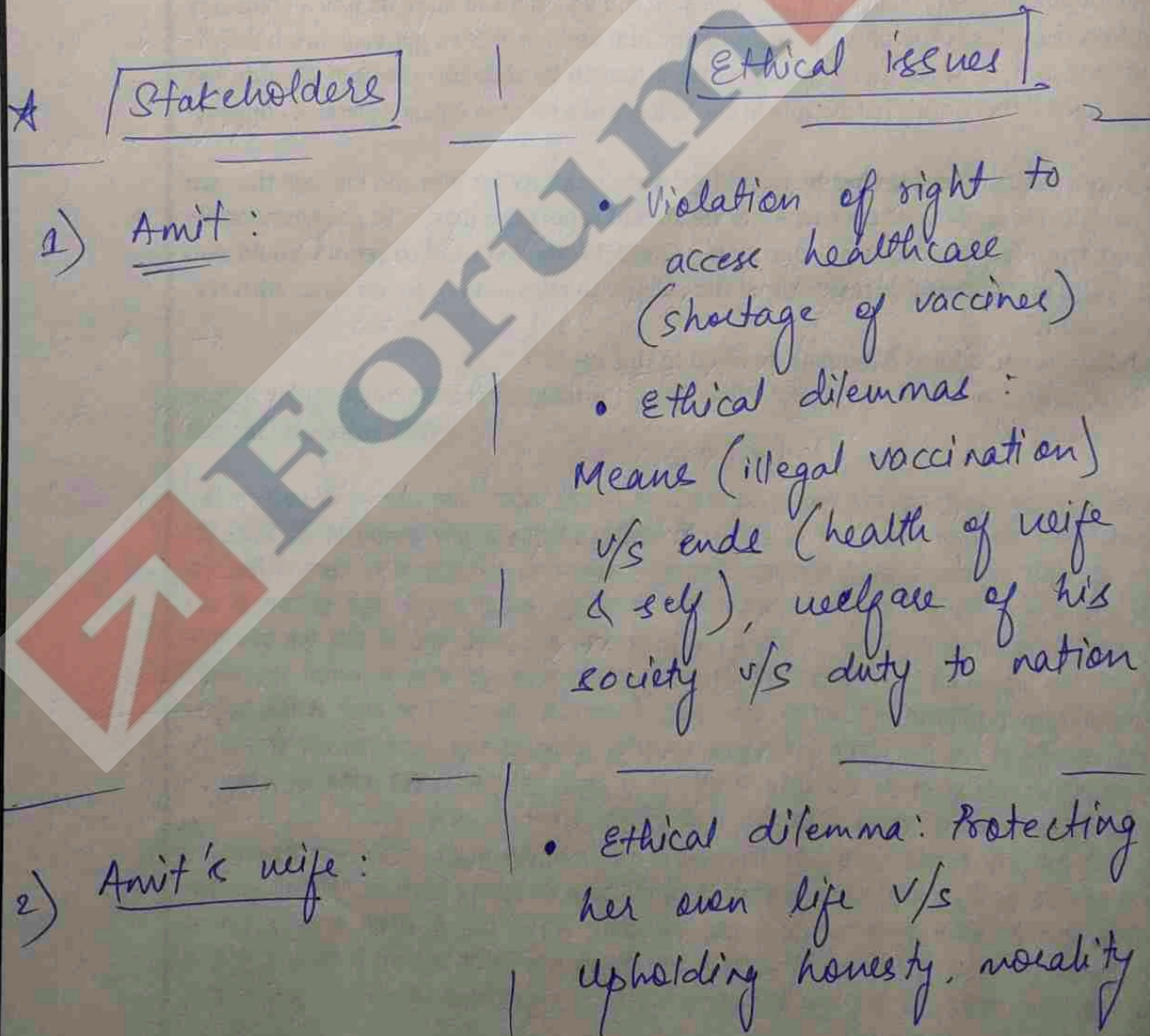
कुछ दिनों बाद समाज के सभी पात्र सदस्यों के निःशुल्क टीकाकरण के लिए सोसायटी में कैंप लगाया गया है। अमित ने टीकाकरण अभियान में स्वयंसेवा करने का फैसला किया। स्वेच्छा से, उन्होंने पाया कि वैक्सीन बॉक्स पर 'फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थ सेंटर ग्राम गुमला' लिखा हुआ है। अमित समझ गया कि ये टीके एक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए हैं, लेकिन इस सोसायटी को सूचित कर दिए गए हैं। वह इस मामले को श्री चड्ढा के संज्ञान में लाते हैं। श्री चड्ढा अमित से कहते हैं कि उन्हें टीके 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 तुरंत टीके लगवाने का यही एकमात्र मौका है। जब अमित अपनी पत्नी की राय पूछता है, तो वह उसे आभारी होने की सलाह देती है कि श्री चड्ढा ने उनके लिए टीकों की व्यवस्था की है 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 लगने से वंचित रहना पड़ सकता है। इस केस स्टडी के संदर्भ में:

- इस मामले में शामिल नैतिक दुविधाओं को सामने लाएं और उन पर चर्चा करें।
- 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)

a) The case study involves "vaccine hoarding" (ex: Gautam Gambhir : Delhi MLA) and the related ethical dilemmas.



Mr. Chadda

- Corruption, misuse of influence, self over community.

Gunla vilagers

- Violation of right to public healthcare, inequality in vaccine access.

Govt.

- Failure to provide equitable healthcare, failure to curb corruption.

The options available to Amit are :

Accept vaccine shots, no complaint :

- Merits : → Secures health of wife, society.
- Protects from backlash.

- Demerits : → "Cognitive dissonance" of self.
- Violation of rights of vilagers.

Complain & deny vaccination :

- Merits : • Protects "self" from dissonance.

- Ensures "greater good" of society"
- Demerits : → Backlash from society, wife
 - Threat to wife, self remains.

For Amit, the best "course of Action" would be one which focusses on "long term" consequences over short term gains. Illegal vaccination may protect health, but the consequence of betraying self & nation would forever haunt him.

Thus, he must "report" this unauthorised camp to relevant authorities alongside naming Mr. Chaddha as the mastermind. He must truthfully explain all relevant facts to aid authorities. In such action, following principles may guide him :

- 1) "utilitarian" ethics : ensuring "greatest good for greatest number".

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Deontological ethics: Only moral action is one which upholds duty (i.e. Duty of Amit as citizen)

Virtue ethics: Displaying wisdom & courage (Plato's virtues) to ensure ethical action.

Rights based ethics: upholding "rights" of Gunda villagers.

However, his duty towards wife & society remains unfulfilled. He must truthfully explain his position alongside continuously striving to find aid. This can be done by getting a "health certificate" for wife & society's elderly to demand for "policy" based vaccination i.e. vaccination for vulnerable on priority from district authorities.

Such actions will ensure true integrity of Amit i.e. consistency between beliefs & actions for happiness of self & community.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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 संभावित 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 संबंधित ग्राहक सामग्री से बहुत प्रभावित हुए और क्रिएटिव डायरेक्टर को उनके काम के लिए बधाई दी और इसे लॉन्च करने की मंजूरी 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।

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 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 मॉर्फेड 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 धमिल हो रही है, इस प्रकार उनकी नई फर्म की रेटिंग और व्यावसायिक विश्वसनीयता को काफी कम कर रही है। उन्हें एक छोटी 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 स्थिति 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 पहकों 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 विवाह में पाता 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 संसरशिप' 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)

This case study involves "misuse of social media" & "curbing freedom of expression" (Art 19(i) (a) (ex: targeting Amir Khan & Snapdeal for comments).

★ Stakeholders

Ethical issues

Satish

- Violation of freedom of speech & expression.
- Online bullying
- Ethical dilemma: standing for beliefs v/s financial-personal consequences

- 2) Creative director : | • Victim of online bullying, violation of freedom of speech, threat to livelihood.
- 3) Satish's family : | • Mental harassment.
- 4) Political leader : | • Intolerance, curbing speech, promoting religious discontent.
- 5) Govt. : | • Failure to ensure constitutional rights, tackle cyber crimes.

As Satish's friend, my objective would be to ~~and~~ guide him to protect his morality while simultaneously protecting financial-personal concerns.

I would suggest him to NOT fire the creative director & NOT withdraw the ad. Despite massive possible backlash, this is necessary for multiple reasons:

- 2) To protect Satish from "cognitive dissonance".
- 3) To honour creative director's diligence & dedication.
- 4) To fight for ethical reuse against immorality.
(ex: Abhimanyu who displayed "courage" to break chakravyuh while sacrificing life to protect "Dharma").

However, to avoid backlash, following actions may be taken as well:

- 1) Creating another "ad" that explains thought behind ad & promotes communal harmony, with a catchy hook, personable message.
- 2) Using "positive power" of social media to start campaign against bullying with hashtags like #riseabovehate.
- 3) Seeking aid of authorities & reporting all instances of online bullying & threats.

This issue may turn the tide in Satish's favour to bring positive publicity while managing integrity.

b) Motivations behind online bullying :

- 1) No physical contact : social media allows criticism without personally facing victim.
- 2) Anonymity : social media makes it difficult to track actual culprit due to fake IDs & encryption.
- 3) Lack of empathy : Materialistic world becoming less emotional & caring.
- 4) Venting frustration : Rising unemployment, poverty, tensions of life build frustration which is released through social media.

* Way Forward :

- 1) Enforcing social media intermediaries' accountability (ex: IT rules 2021)
 - 2) Employing "social media wings" to tackle bullying (ex: Mumbai's dedicated social media cell)
 - 3) Promoting empathy & love through value inculcation & increasing awareness against bullying (ex: SSR campaign)
- Thus, empathy is the cure of hate & bullying.

Q.9) Niranjapur is a tribal dominated sub-division in Sujhpur district, Niranjapur is located around a lake and tribal communities have inhabited the area for ages. Lake is considered sacred by the tribals and is worshiped in the form of a Goddess. The tribals of Niranjapur believe that the lake is vital for their survival and brings good luck to the inhabitants of the area. Niranjapur 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 Niranjapur 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 दुर्घटनाग्रस्त झील में गिर गया। रसायन आदिवासियों और उनके मवेशियों के जीवन के लिए हानिकारक हो सकता है जो अपनी निरंतर 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 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 हुए।

एक ओर आदिवासियों का मानना था कि झील से दूर जाने से उनका जीवन दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हो जाएगा, वहीं दूसरी ओर उन्हें 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 case study involves damage to lives & environment due to corporate negligence (ex. Bhopal gas leak) & subsequent ethical dilemmas.

★ Stakeholders	Ethical issues
1) Tribals :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violation of right over resources (ex. FRA) • Violation of right to life, right to livelihood. • Lack of awareness, superstition & imminent danger to life.
2) Company :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negligence. • Using man as a mean rather than end. • Economy over Environment.
3) DM :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical dilemmas: Employing Force to evict tribals v/s Persuasion to convince tribals.

officials

- Protecting lives, boozing misrule, punishing culprits.
- Failure to ensure dedicated public service.

As DM, my objective would be to balance rights of all stakeholders to promote stable order.

Course of Action:

Employing "persuasion" ("Persuasion is often more effective than force": Aseep).

Engaging tribal leaders & explaining threat to life.

Attending local tribal meeting to explain concerns to tribals.

Provide proof of chemical hazard to reject allegations of administration - company "gone-in hand".

Employing cautious "force"

utilizing police force to evict tribals to safe location with clear instruction.

of avoid "excessive force".

- Accompanying "temporary reallocation" with "compensation" for inconvenience (to be extracted from culprit company.)

3) Punishing company officials responsible for leak with relevant provisions.

4) Ensuring "penalty" imposed on company is utilized to undertake:

→ welfare of tribals.

→ cleaning of river (ex: Teer's oil tanker)

5) Engaging demoralized officials by reminding them of "Seva Parma Dharma" & explaining

conducting a good will meet of tribal head - Govt. officials.

A Qualities of public servant required:

1) Objectivity (i.e. not influenced by emotions)

2) Openness (i.e. actions are open to scrutiny)

- 3) Honesty
- 4) Accountability (i.e upholding answerability to stakeholders)
- 5) Leadership
- 6) Integrity (repeated honesty)
- 7) Selflessness (community over self)
- 8) Empathy
- 9) Courage

Thus, a mix of "Nolan values" & "IInd A.R.C values" are required to deal with a complex crisis in public service.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 जाना 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 उसे 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 डालते हुए इन आरोपों को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में व्यापक रूप से कवर किया गया था। आरोपों के जवाब में, सरकार ने मामले को देखने के लिए एक जांच पैनल का गठन किया है। जांच पैनल तुरंत कुलदीप से स्पष्टीकरण मांगता है।

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

- 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)

This case study involves misuse of influence for prot. gain & hinders in performing public service (ex: Aayan Khan drug bust)

Stakeholders	Ethical issues
1) Kuldeep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dilemma of Duty v/s consequences, integrity v/s personal ambitions
2) Political Business men & son	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misuse of powers, violating rule of law, interference in justice.
3) Kuldeep's superior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of courage, failure of leadership.
4) Social media & society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online bullying. Misuse of freedom of expression

a) Options available :

a) Merits :

- Protects career, prevents harassment.
- Inquiry panel may provide justice.

Demerits :

- Violates integrity, may cause "cognitive dissonance".
- Victim may go scot-free, violates rule of law.
- Inquiry panel may also be corrupt.

b) Merits :

- Ensures rule of law, protection of personal integrity & self worth.
- Ensures punishment to culprit & cause "deterrence".

Demerits :

- Adverse impact on career, continued harassment.
- Inquiry panel may be corrupt.

Merits :

- Generates public support due to provision of facts to all.
- May ensure justice, as well as protection from harassment.

Demerits :

- Violates "chain of authority"
- Displays "lack of courage" & picking the easy way out.

The best course of action for Kuldeep would be one which upholds his duty of public service & ensures punishment of culprits.

Thus, option (a) is out of the question as it violates his duty. Option (b) is the best way forward in short term to secure interests of all. Further, he must also report his superior & other wrongdoers who indulged in unethical

behaviour. He must remind himself of Plato's philosophical king "who takes decision based on reason & logic above all emotions". Victory of justice may also stop his harassment & lead to reward (Reward & Punishment ethics)

However, if inquiry panel is corrupt & no solution is possible, "whistle blowing" (i.e. option (c)) can be a "last resort" (ex: Alexander Lindman who blew whistle against Trump administration). This will ensure loyalty to nation over everything else & may result in justice.

Thus, life of a public servant is a "garden of forked paths", & way forward is one which ensures true service to public & duty.

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:

a) 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.

b) 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)

स्विकृति 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 नागरिक सेवा के लिए इसका रिकॉर्ड दुनिया भर में अच्छी तरह से पहचाना जाता है। स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के क्षेत्र में उनकी सौचाली सेवा के लिए, इसके मालिक, लोकसभा सांसद, करमवीर को प्रतिष्ठित रमन मैगसेसे 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 study involves "medicine hoarding" for distribution with a "motive to aid vulnerable" (ex: Sana Seed's foundation, Gautam Gambhir's charity).

Stakeholders

Ethical issue

1) Karamveer

- Ethical dilemma: Using influence to benefit few v/s greater good of nation.

- Creating wrong precedent for society.

- "Means" over "ends".

2) Public

- Violation of right to equitable healthcare.

- Mental harassment, physical threat to life.

3) Drug controller

- Valuing Suseekriti's stellar record v/s protecting rule of law.

4) Drug controller, no options available:

Merits

1) Recognizes Suseekriti's contribution over years & motivates other NGOs.

2) Gains favourable view of Suseekriti's supporters.

* Demerits :

- 1) Creates wrong precedent, violates rule of law
- 2) May motivate other NGOs to hoard & distribute with "ulterior motives".

b) * Merits :

- 1) Upholds rule of law, punishes culprit.
- 2) Brings justice for punished people.
- 3) Creates "deterrence".

* Demerits :

- 1) Creates fear in other NGOs to acquire medical supplies.
- 2) May create popular backlash.

As Drug controller, my objective would be to balance interests of all stakeholders to truly serve public.

* Course of Action :

I would utilize "Aristotelian Empiricism" i.e. assessing all facts of case to arrive at my view through thorough enquiry. Based on results, I would be guided by Gandhi's view i.e. "Rente is as divine as goal itself". While Karamveer had noble intentions, "means" must not supersede ends & thus illegal act cannot be justified.

Thus, I would dutifully apply DC Act & impose relevant penalties. However, I will also use "Golden Mean" i.e. balanced approach to avoid jail time for culprits (recognizing their noble motive & public service).

Further, to bring awareness, I would clarify provisions of D.C. Act to all AGo heads in an arranged meeting to ensure act is not violated in future & atmosphere of fear or confusion does not prevail. Thus, this will ensure justice with empathy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.12) A social experiment "slap her" was conducted to evaluate the attitude of boys in the age 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? → P.R
- 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 फैमिली 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 प्रेक्षणों 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)

According to N.C.R.B, cases of domestic violence doubled in April 2020 COVID lockdown, indicating the deeper malaise of patriarchy & subordination of women.

change in boys attitude as they grow up:
FACTORS:

1) Role of Family:

- i) Family is 1st agent of socialization & impacts impressionable minds of young children.
- ii) Present Indian families are patrilineal, like higher importance of men over women (ex: Men eat first, women eat last).

2) Role of school:

gender insensitive curriculum & insensitivity of teachers inculcates patriarchy (ex: Lack of female bathrooms in schools)

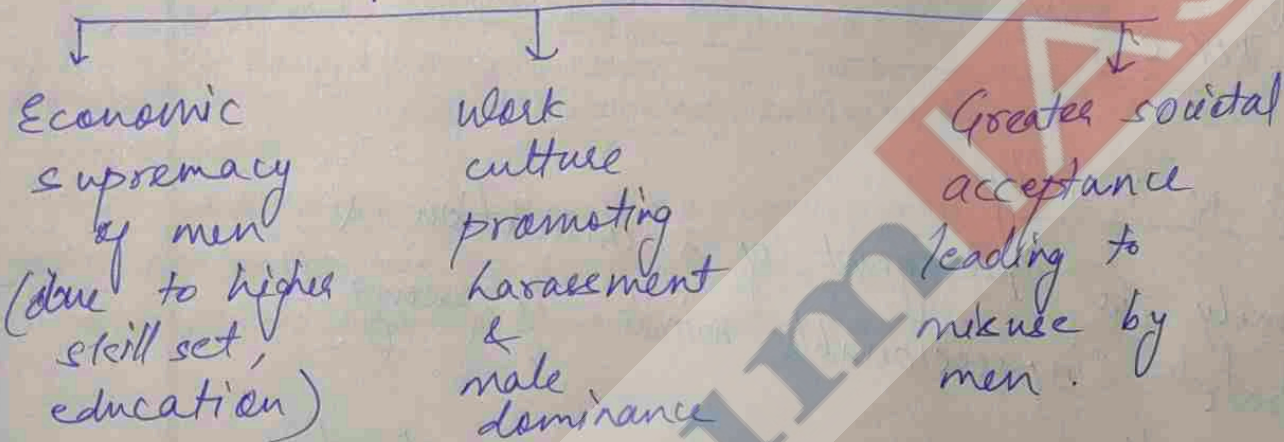
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3) Role of Media :

Popular media normalizes violence against women & influences young minds

(ex: Dabang's "Thappad se dae nahi lagta" dialogue)

4) Other factors :



b) Women show higher acceptance because:

1) Patriarchal bargain : Women dominate & subjugate women to get freedom from patriarchal structure (ex: ~~Maternal~~ Maternal in law dominating daughter in law).

2) Internalisation of patriarchy : due to :
 • inculcation of values from childhood
 • normalization by society.

- Propagation of patriarchy by popular media.

3) Lack of economic-political independence.

4) Lack of awareness of rights, lower education opportunities.

1) Way Forward to bring desirable change:

1) Govt. initiatives : ex: Sexual Harassment at workplace 2015, Domestic Violence Act, Triple Talaq Act (Legislations)

(Schemes & Campaigns) : "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao", Kudumbashree, KUSUM etc. for women empowerment.

2) Society initiatives

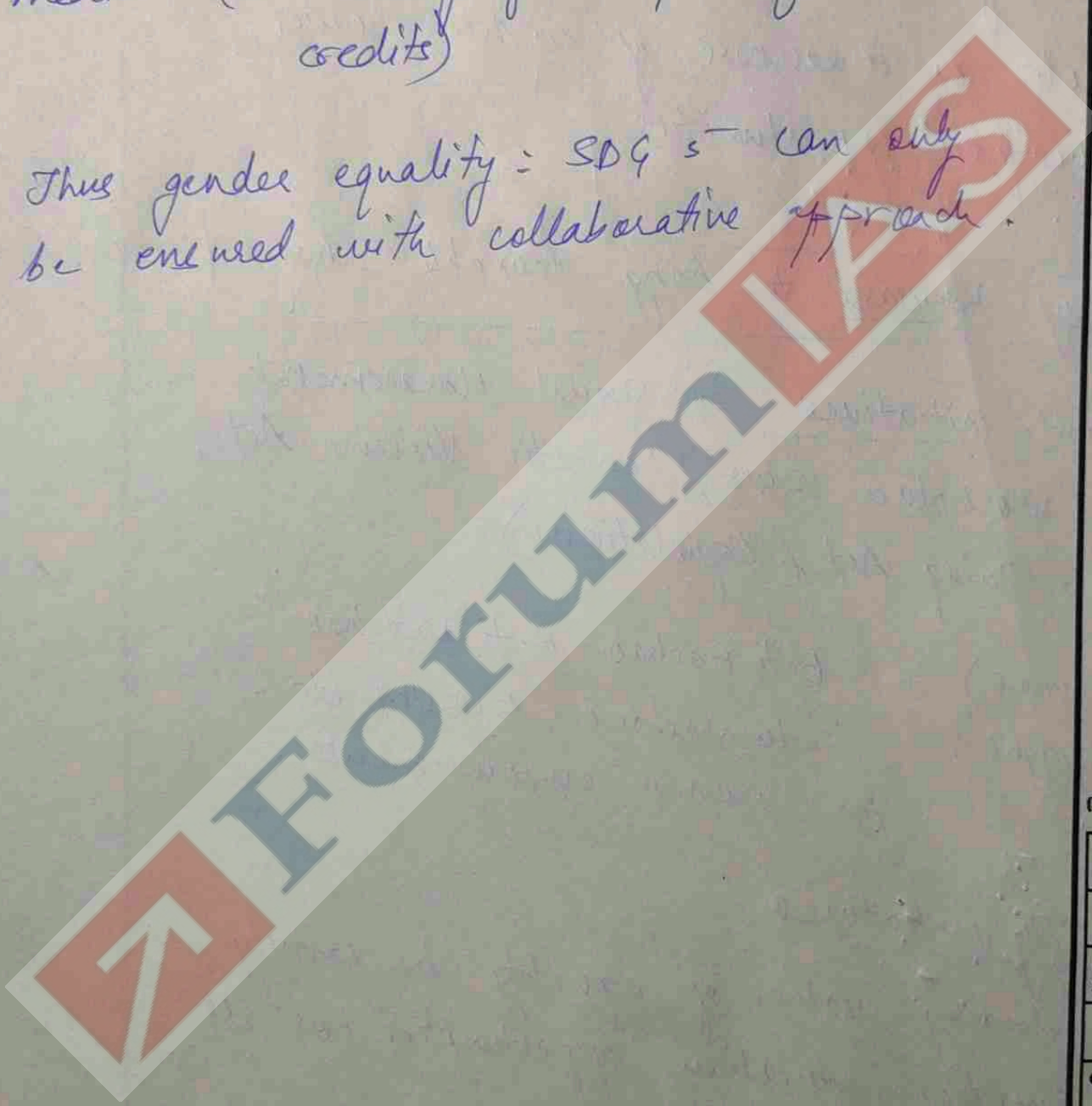
- Inculcating values of equality by family, promoting education opportunities for all girls.

- Ensuring responsible educational curriculum, integrating gender sensitization training

for teachers

- Promoting "Gender equality" in popular media (ex: Giving females priority in movie credits)

Thus gender equality = SDG 5 can only be ensured with collaborative approach.



Feedback	
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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	