

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate  
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

AKSHAY JOSHI

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910028188

Medium/माध्यम

English  हिंदी 

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Delhi

Date/दिनांक

31-July-2023

\*Center Code - For Online - 1900 / Delhi - Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna - Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad - Jawahar Nagar - 2101

## INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

## INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.  
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरे।
- There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.  
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- 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.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

## For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

05.00 PM

08.00 PM

Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/  
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन 

## For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, शब्दों और आकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो आपकी कपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं में सीमा नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

ECN CODE/  
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/  
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a meeting call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

FORUM IAS

### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Section - A

Q.1) a) The influence of ethical principles on shaping socially responsible behavior is widely acknowledged. How do ethical values facilitate individuals in cultivating a proactive and constructive attitude towards fulfilling their social responsibilities? Can the subjective nature of ethical principles lead to divergent attitudes regarding social responsibility?

(10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक रूप से जिम्मेदार व्यवहार को आकार देने पर नैतिक सिद्धांतों के प्रभाव को व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया जाता है। नैतिक मूल्य व्यक्तियों को उनकी सामाजिक जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने के प्रति सक्रिय और रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने में कैसे सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं? क्या नैतिक सिद्धांतों की व्यक्तिपरक प्रकृति सामाजिक जिम्मेदारियों के संबंध में भिन्न दृष्टिकोण उत्पन्न कर सकती है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans:- Ethical values like compassion, integrity, tolerance help a person differentiate between right and wrong.

Ethical values → fulfill social responsibility

value	social responsib.
① Duty	① Voting in election.
② Human dignity	② Not practicing untouchability.
③ Equality	③ Equal rights for women - access to education.
④ Integrity	④ Not indulging in corruption.

# ForumIAS

5 Compassion

6 Tolerance

7 Responsibility

5 Good Samaritan - accident victim

6 Age Fraternity & brotherhood

7 Protect environment → sustainable lifestyle

## Subjectivity leading to divergence

1 ethical value differs country to country.

eg middle east: women not considered equal  
so denied opportunities to education job.

2 western countries - adultery is accepted behaviour

Eastern countries - It is frowned upon.

3 At one time slavery was ethically justified in west.

Everybody need to fulfill social responsibilities to create social capital & and promote social solidarity.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

b) Write short notes on the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

- (i) Moral equilibrium
- (ii) Emotional strength
- (iii) Ethical pluralism
- (iv) Moral courage
- (v) Ethical fading

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त नोट्स लिखें

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

- (i) नैतिक साम्य
- (ii) भावनात्मक प्रबलता
- (iii) नीतिपरक बहुलवाद
- (iv) नैतिक साहस
- (v) नीतिपरक क्षीणनता

(i) Moral equilibrium -

It means following middle path ~~to~~ between two extreme moral values. sync between personal morals and societal moral i.e. ethics.

(eg) Gender sensitivity - respect for women in every sphere of life.

(ii) Emotional strength -

ability to control, manage and positively channelise one's emotion for better results

e.g. Civil servants ~~are~~ ~~have to~~ ~~are~~ frequently transferred so need to show emotional strength and ~~no~~ fulfill their duty.

(iii) Ethical pluralism -

It means ethics varies from society to society. Ethical values are impacted by local socio-economic context

(eg) Middle East - complete alcohol prohibition  
Europe - alcohol is very famous

(iv) Moral courage

It is quality to act in right way in face of adversity. Important quality for a civil servant.

eg. Satyendra Dubey exposing corruption in Golden Quadrilateral.

(v) Ethical fading -

decline in ethical values among society or people in general due to different reason like growing materialism, high aspiration, resource scarcity etc.

(eg) India rank 78/86 in Transparency internat. corruption index.

Q. 4) Through their actions, interactions, and teachings, schools have the power to mold the compass of the next generation. In this perspective, discuss the significance of value-based education in preparing the youth to address the contemporary challenges of society.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Q. 4) अपने कार्य, अस्वार्थिक व्यवहार और शिक्षाओं के माध्यम से स्कूलों में अगली पीढ़ी के नैतिक ढांचे को ढालने की शक्ति है। इस परिदृश्य में, युवाओं को समाज की समकालीन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए तैयार करने में मूल्य-आधारित शिक्षा के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक - 150 शब्द)

Ans: Recently a 7 year old killed a 5 year old children with knife in Karnataka.

### Significance of value-based education

① Increase drug addiction-

- importance of temperance.
- indulge in good hobby

② Violence against women-

NCFE data: 146% growth in domestic violence in last 5 years.

Equality - need to show gender sensitive behaviour.

③ Corruption-

- Integrity: uphold public interest over private interest.

④ Communalism, casteism -

Scientific temperament - shows tolerance for each other's views, opinion.

⑤ Growing poverty, inequality:

• value of sharing is caring.

⇒ help fellow citizen through education, skill, money.

⑥ Environmental pollution -

Responsibility - towards future generation

Life: ~~life in an~~ sustainable lifestyle

⑦ Criminalisation of politics -

Accountability -

⇒ duty of youth to vote for ethical candidates.

Its utmost duty of school to provide youth with value education.



What do you understand by the term 'situation ethics'? Discuss its strengths and weaknesses in making moral judgements. (10 marks, 150 words)

What do you understand by the term 'situation ethics'? Discuss its strengths and weaknesses in making moral judgements. (10 marks, 150 words)

Situation ethics means ethical value may differ based on situation.

one Bhagwad gita Joke talk about

'Apad dhama' i.e. one may compromise with some values & not feel guilty in emergency situation.

e.g. Yudhishtira dying about Ashvathama death to Dronacharya.

Strength

① Help deal with ethical dilemma.  
 e.g. Dealing with mobs rioting and destroying public property.

② Find best course of action.  
 e.g. Helping old widow & enroll in welfare scheme who but lacks necessary documents.

- ③ Upholding public interest.
- ④ Achieve noble ends.  
e.g. A social justice

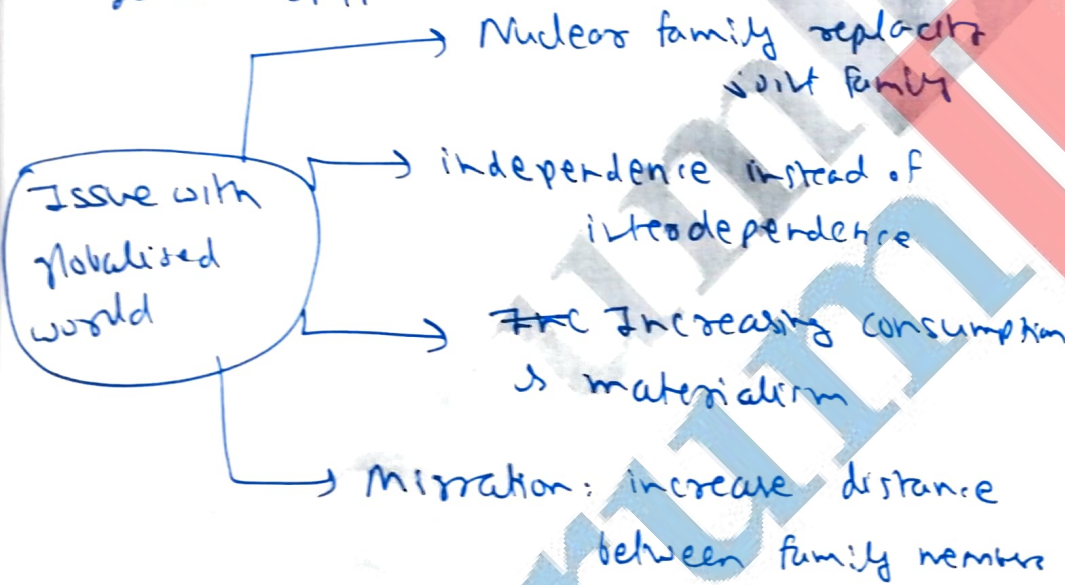
### Weakness

- ① Ethics have universal standard so can't be compromised.
- ② Kant → an categorical imperative → one should not compromise means.
- ③ ~~By~~ By compromise means one sets bad precedents.
- ④ Misuse-  
Hitler justified "Jews genocide".  
So one should act ethically as far as possible in a given situation.

a) Maintaining traditional bonds and familial relationships in an increasingly globalized world requires personal relationships to be governed by ethical principles. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

से बढ़ती वैश्विक दुनिया में पारंपरिक बंधनों और पारिवारिक रिश्तों को बनाए रखने के लिए व्यक्तिगत रिश्तों को नैतिक सिद्धांतों द्वारा नियंत्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Increasingly globalised world has led to aspirational explosion making it difficult to maintain ~~real~~ personal relationship



Importance of ethical principle

- ① Love, care, kindness - explicitly explicit expression of one's love for each other to strengthen bonds.

- ② Respect, care -  
for elders. Help them to learn  
new things like technologies
- ③ Sharing - of material benefits with  
→ family members.
- ④ Transparency - not lying to each other
- ⑤ Faith - show trust each other &  
do not have doubts.
- ⑥ Responsiveness to each other. Do not  
neglect each other's need.
- ⑦ Tolerance - in this increasingly tense  
life
- ⑧ Compassion - especially for children

~~The~~ Family is very important in one's  
life & and everybody need to follow  
ethical principle to strengthen personal  
bonds.

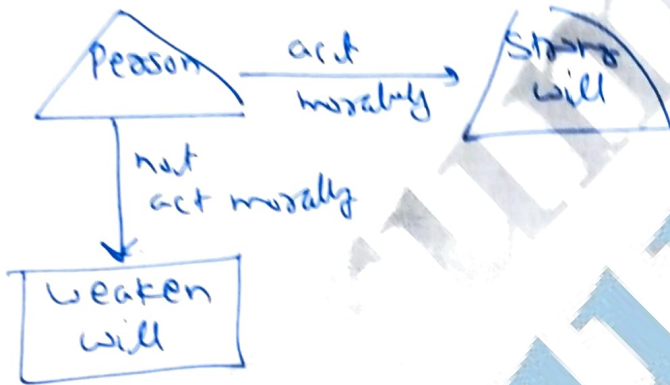
Why should a man be moral? Because it strengthens his will. - Swami Vivekananda. In this part you discuss the significance of morality for bringing efficiency and effectiveness in public administration. Do you think moral rigidity can be a hindrance in good governance?

(10 marks, 100 words)

क्यों होना चाहिए? क्योंकि यह उसकी इच्छाशक्ति को मजबूत करता है। - स्वामी विवेकानंद। इस भाग में, जो लोक प्रशासन में दक्षता और प्रभावशीलता लाने के लिए नैतिकता के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि नैतिक कठोरता प्रशासन में बाधा बन सकती है?

(10 marks, 100 words)

Swami Vivekananda wanted to say that acting morally strengthen one's will i.e. capability, capacity. A moral person will succeed in his endeavour.



Significance of morality for efficiency & effectiveness

- ① Efficient Utilisation of resources - e.g. welfare scheme.
- ② Equality principle - gender budgeting effectiveness in women empowerment programme

- (3) Objectivity in decision making -  
efficient decision. e.g. GST tract
- (4) Ensure fairness & justice -  
- welfare of marginalised people.
- (5) Noble ends - effectiveness (e.g. Ayushman  
Bharat mission: healthcare for all.

Moral rigidity hindrance to good governance

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fossilisation of bureaucracy.</li> <li>- Status-quoist: reform resisted.</li> <li>- Lack of flexibility with changing times.</li> <li>- Not in sync with citizen needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure consistency in policy making</li> <li>- Ensure neutrality</li> <li>- uphold rule of law</li> <li>- Objectivity over subjectivity</li> </ul>

β morality of public administration need to be evolved with time to make it responsive to citizen needs.

a) Various practices and policies are implemented to uphold transparency, fairness, and accountability within administrative systems, encompassing both advantageous and disadvantageous aspects for the stakeholders involved and the overall administrative framework. Explore the ethical considerations that arise from the design and implementation of these administrative practices aiming to foster effective governance. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रशासनिक प्रणालियों के भीतर पारदर्शिता, निष्पक्षता और उत्तरदायित्व को बनाए रखने के लिए विभिन्न प्रथाओं और नीतियों को लागू किया जाता है, जिसमें शामिल हितधारकों और समग्र प्रशासनिक ढांचे के लिए लाभप्रद और नुकसानदेह दोनों पक्षों को शामिल किया जाता है। प्रभावी शासन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से इन प्रशासनिक प्रथाओं के निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन से उत्पन्न होने वाले नैतिक विचारों का अन्वेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Various measures have been taken to uphold transparency, fairness & like RTI, Citizen charter, 360° appraisal etc.

### Ethical consideration.

- ① Efficiency-
  - increased rule & regulation may compromise efficiency.
  - Efficiency of person decline under constant vigilance.
- ② Shows lack of trust in officials-
  - Decline morale of officials.
- ③ Citizens-
  - improved responsiveness of administration
  - Strengthened grievance redressal mechanism

④ All these measures focus on legal side  
and not on ethical side.  
- so less effective.

⑤ Need to focus on bringing inner change  
- intern self-accountability i.e. responsibility.

⑥ Citizen participation in design &  
implementation of measures.

⑦ Reward good work -  
"Wall of fame" for civil servants.

⑧ Regular training and education on  
foundational values.

All these measures will help improve  
good governance.



Civil servants who embody emotional intelligence exhibit a profound understanding of the human aspect of governance, enabling them to cultivate meaningful relationships, foster cooperation, and drive positive change. Examine ways in which Emotional Intelligence can be inculcated in civil servants. (10 marks, 150 words)

सिविल सेवक जो भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता का प्रतीक हैं शासन के मानवीय पहलू की गहन समझ प्रदर्शित करते हैं जिससे वे अधिक रिश्ते विकसित करने, सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने और सकारात्मक बदलाव लाने में सक्षम होते हैं। उन तरीकों की परीक्षा की जाए जिन्हें सिविल सेवकों में भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता विकसित की जा सकती है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Emotional intelligence is the ability to understand, monitor and manage one's own emotions and other's.

Ways to  $\boxed{\text{emotions} + \text{skill} = \text{EI}}$

Ways to inculcate EI in civil servants

- ① Emotional literacy -
  - ability to identify different types of emotions
  - find 'why' and 'How' of emotion.
- ② Regular training on managing emotions.
- ③ Democratisation of work culture -
  - allow civil servants to express their view. Double loop learning.
- ④ Leadership by HoD, political executive.
  - set right example.

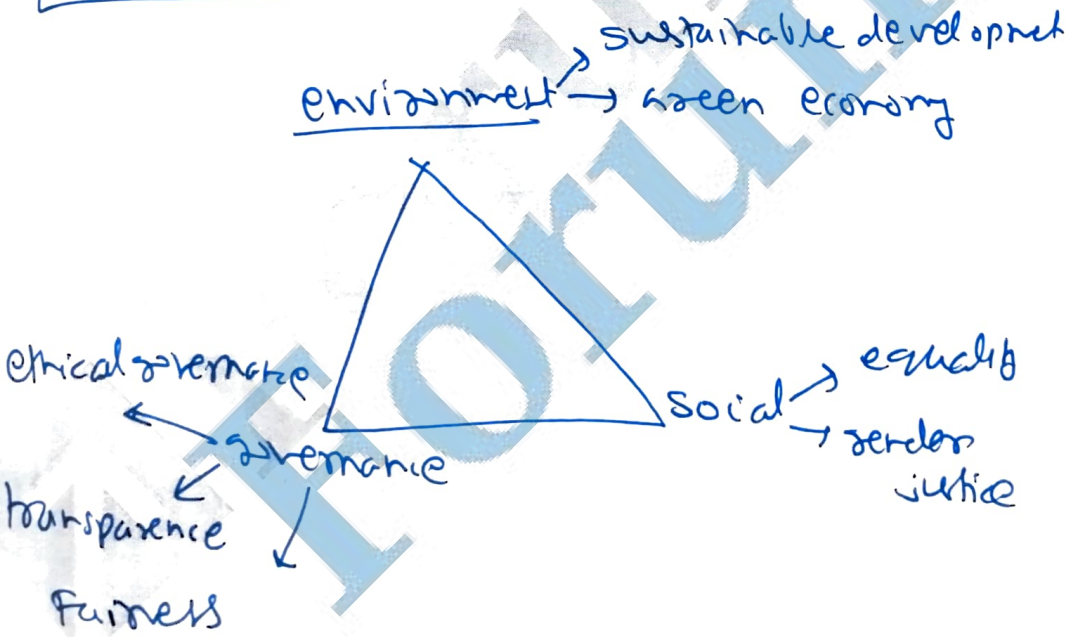
- ⑤ Yoga, medication - to calm the mind.
- ⑥ Development of hobby - help channelise emotions in a positive way.
- ⑦ Negative emotion management  
- see other side of the coin to get different perspective.
- ⑧ Appreciate good work of honest officials.
- ⑨ Increase diversity in civil services - gender, caste, class
- ⑩ Create healthy & congenial work environment.  
Given the difficult nature of job, EQ is very important for civil servants.

a) The challenges posed by the corporate sector's impact on climate, environmental sustainability, and living conditions has highlighted the need for responsible and inclusive business practices. In this direction, the contemporary discourse on corporate governance is emphasizing the interconnectedness of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors. Evaluate the ESG framework in equipping the corporate world with the capabilities to fulfill its social roles and responsibilities. (10 marks, 150 words)

वायु, पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता और रहने की स्थिति पर कॉर्पोरेट क्षेत्र के प्रभाव से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों ने जिम्मेदार और पेशी व्यावसायिक प्रथाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला है। इस दिशा में, कॉर्पोरेट प्रशासन पर समकालीन चर्चा परमाणु, सामाजिक और शासन (ईएसजी) कारकों के अंतर्संबंध पर जोर दे रही है। कॉर्पोरेट जगत को अपनी सामाजिक कर्तव्यों और जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने की क्षमताओं से लैस करने में ईएसजी ढांचे का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

There is increase emphasis on ESG factors in corporate governance to promote interest of all stakeholder.

ESG framework



Evaluation -> significance

1 Environmental sustainability - practices

like circular economy.

② Transition to ~~green~~ manufacturing & ~~green~~ energy.

③ Social sustainability.

- increasing representation to women  
(ex) Twitter CEO.

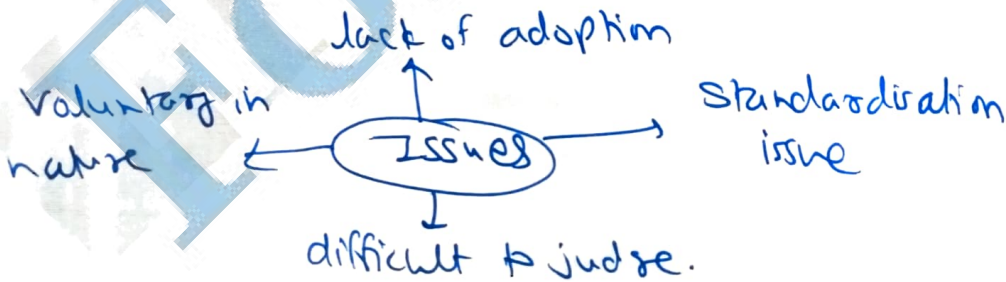
→ ~~topp~~

④ Corporate social responsibility.

- rejection of child labour
- equal pay for equal work.

⑤ Governance.

- increased transparency in working of Board of direction
- Fair financial audit



ESG factors are certainly making corporate sector more responsive, reliable and accountable.

F  
(For t  
  
AWF  
CD J  
S & I  
P & I  
Pleas  
mark  
table  
Here  
Avers  
Poor.  
TOTA  
MARR

b) Uniform Civil Code (UCC) aims to create a common set of laws governing personal matters, such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption, irrespective of individuals' religious affiliations. In the context of the ongoing discourse on UCC in India, examine the challenges that arise when attempting to reconcile legal principles with diverse moral considerations. To what extent should the law be influenced by moral/religious principles? (10 marks, 150 words)

समान नागरिक संहिता (यूसीसी) का उद्देश्य व्यक्तियों की धार्मिक संबद्धताओं के बावजूद, विवाह, तलाक, विरासत और गोद लेने जैसे व्यक्तिगत मामलों को नियंत्रित करने वाले कानूनों का एक सामान्य सेट बनाना है। भारत में यूसीसी पर चल रही चर्चा के संदर्भ में, विभिन्न नैतिक विचारों के साथ कानूनी सिद्धांतों के बीच सामंजस्य स्थापित करने का प्रयास करते समय उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। कानून किस हद तक नैतिक/धार्मिक सिद्धांतों से प्रभावित होना चाहिए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

AM Article 14 of DPSP provides for enacting Uniform Civil Code [UCC].

### Challenges

- ① Different religion - different value system  
e.g. Veg vs non-veg issue.
- ② Religious practices → subjective in nature  
legal principle → objective in nature
- ③ Diversity of values & principle  
- Difficult to incorporate them in single law.
- ④ Article 25-28 - Right to religious freedom  
people have freedom to practice different customs.

- ⑤ Difficulty in consensus building.
- ⑥ Issue of majoritarian view dominating the legal law.

### Extent of law be influenced

- ① Should be neutral-  
- not favor one religion over others.
- ② Incorporate best values of every religion.
- ③ Balance scientific temperment with religious values.
- ④ Should not be discriminatory.
- ⑤ Adoption of common minimum principles.

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

लिखित में प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके लिए क्या अर्थ है?

"When I do good, I feel good; when I do bad, I feel bad, and that is my religion" - Abraham Lincoln.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

जब मैं अच्छा करता हूँ, तो मुझे अच्छा लगता है। जब मैं बुरा करता हूँ, तो मुझे बुरा लगता है। यही मेरा धर्म है - अब्राहम लिंकन  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Author wants to say that one should act ethically as it will give one happiness and avoid pain. It should be the religion or guiding light for every individual.

Author also says the same through his principle of categorical imperative.

By doing good things, one will get happiness.

Relevance in contemporary time

① Society -

- rising materialism and unsustainable consumerism ⇒ increased discontentment in life.

## ② Economic field-

- Rise of crony capitalism: hampering economic growth.

## ③ Rising selfishness in the world-

- increase backlash against the migrants.
- social tension. \* ex. Sweden riots.

## ④ Increase instance of suicide-

- decrease in compassion in society. People not helping each other.

## ⑤ Civil servants-

- Important for them to act ethically  
⇒ serve public interest

## ⑥ International relation-

- require global cooperation to address problem of climate change.

Acting in good manner ~~brings~~ good not only for world but for oneself also.

(Fo)

AW

CD

S &

P &

Plea

mar

tabli

Here

Aver

Poor

TOTA

MAR



b) "Real change, enduring change, happens one step at a time." - Ruth Bader Ginsburg  
(10 marks, 150 words)

ब) "वास्तविक परिवर्तन, स्थायी परिवर्तन एक कदम से एक कदम होता है।" - रूथ बैडर गिंसबर्ग  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Change is constant and it continues to happen. Real change happens one step at a time. It requires effort & effort to bring about real change.

One can't bring all changes simultaneously. It will create problem and will not be effective.

Relevance in present context

① Individual

- Work on one task at a time to get success.
- Habit change one at a time for more endurance.

② Need perseverance to bring change

- need to make constant effort.

### ③ Planning process

- Dividing problems into minor components and plan accordingly.

e.g. Atmanirbhar Bharat mission.

④ Focus on right process rather than fast process to find solution.

e.g. G20 Paris climate deal.

### ⑤ Civil servants

- act as change catalyst to bring social reform in society.

⑥ "It is said that slow and steady win the race."

"Happiness is that state of consciousness which proceeds from the achievement of one's values"  
Ayn Rand. (10 marks, 150 words)

खुशी वह तब तक की अवस्था है जो किसी के मूल्यों की उपलब्धि से अधिक है - एयन रैंड।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.

Ayn Rand wants to say that real happiness lies in achieving excellence in values rather than things like material success or trophies.

According to her, the purpose of life is not success but perfection of senses.

Relevance in present context

- ① Rare in present world - everybody is in a never ending race to success, but no one is happy.
- ② Rise in general decline in ethics in society - because people looking for happiness in wrong places like a car, a bungalow, billion dollars.

③ Dev Complex global problem like climate change, terrorism -

⇒ every country pursuing its narrow selfish interest instead of promoting global good.

④ Due to lack of real happiness, one can see increase number of suicide, divorce cases

⑤ In middle of people, one feel lonely.  
one have thousand online friends but very few real friends.

⑥ Civil servants - Focus on 'careerism' to instead of public welfare.

To achieve true happiness, one should follow Aristotelian concept of virtue ethics i.e. excellence of values.

**Section - B**

Q.7) Jiya is a first-year student studying political science in a metropolitan city. Jiya belongs to Viddhi, a village located in the state of Satya Pradesh. Even though Jiya is very fond of her ancestral home, she has limited knowledge about the socio-cultural aspects of the region.

One day, while talking to her father, Jiya expresses her desire to visit her ancestral place. Her father readily agrees, and advises Jiya to inform her paternal uncle, Suresh, who lives in Viddhi, about her travel plans. On the destined day, Jiya arrives at her village to a grand welcome organised by her uncle. Later in the day, Suresh informs Jiya that in the evening they were all to attend a marriage function in the village. At the function, while having dinner, Jiya noticed that a separate seating arrangement was being made for some people. Unlike others, these people were waiting for their meals sitting on the floor, at a substantial distance from the main dining area. This made Jiya curious. On enquiring, Alakh, a 15-year-old boy, told Jiya that the members of his communities were not allowed to sit on chairs in any public occasion in the village. Alakh also told Jiya that even though he did not like the idea of sitting down in front of his friends, his mother and father, both advised him to follow the norm. Jiya asked him as to why different treatment was meted out to some people despite belonging to the same place. Alakh informed Jiya that even though they all belonged to Viddhi, members of his communities lived in separate habitations; had separate wells; and even worshiped in separate places. He also told her that various prohibitions were put on them like they were not supposed to ride a horse as part of their wedding procession, not allowed to wear turbans, which was a common head gear for others etc. Upon returning from the function, Jiya talked to her uncle about the matter. Suresh told Jiya that it is an accepted practice in the region and it is not wise to question the age-old traditions.

Next day, while going to the market with her aunt, Jiya passes by the local government school. She at once recognized Alakh in the school uniform. To her surprise, instead of studying inside with other students, he, along with some other students, was sweeping the school corridor. While Jiya was perplexed, her aunt passed it off as a routine affair and told her that it was not out of ordinary for the likes of Alakh to do such jobs.

Though Jiya left for her home in a few days, the incidents in Viddhi left an indelible mark on her psyche. As a political science student, Jiya realised that such practices and traditions were a blatant violation of an individual's rights. However, what she did not understand was the reasons behind overt acceptance of such practices by the society.

The things witnessed by Jiya at Viddhi are not isolated incidents, but a part of larger systematic cycle of exclusion, and marginalisation. Such incidents are commonplace in many parts of the country even today.

a) Discuss the role of various stakeholders in checking such biases and building an egalitarian order.

b) Why do such discriminatory practices continue in the society? (20 marks, 250 words)

जिया एक महानगरीय शहर में राजनीति विज्ञान की पढ़ाई कर रही प्रथम वर्ष की छात्रा है। जिया सत्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित एक गांव विधि से ताल्लुक रखती हैं। भले ही जिया को अपने पैतृक घर से बहुत प्यार है, लेकिन उन्हें इस क्षेत्र के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं के बारे में सीमित जानकारी है।

एक दिन, जिया अपने पिता से बात करते हुए अपने पैतृक स्थान पर जाने की इच्छा व्यक्त करती है। उसके पिता तुरंत सहमत हो जाते हैं, और जिया को सलाह देते हैं कि वह अपने मामा, सुरेश, जो विधी में रहते हैं, को अपनी यात्रा योजनाओं के बारे में सूचित करें। नियत दिन पर, जिया अपने चाचा द्वारा आयोजित एक भव्य स्वागत के लिए अपने गांव पहुंचती है। रात में दिन में, सुरेश ने जिया को सूचित किया कि शाम को वे सभी गाँव में एक विवाह समारोह में शामिल होने वाले थे। समारोह में डिनर करते वक्त जिया ने देखा कि कुछ लोगों के लिए अलग से बैठने की व्यवस्था की जा रही थी। दूसरों के लिए, वे लोग मुख्य भोजन क्षेत्र से काफी दूरी पर, फर्श पर बैठकर अपने भोजन का इंतजार कर रहे थे। इससे जिया

को उत्सुकता हुई, पूछताछ करने पर, 15 वर्षीय लड़का अलख ने जिया को बताया कि उसके समुदाय के सदस्यों को गीब में किसी भी सार्वजनिक अवसर पर कुर्सियों पर बैठने की अनुमति नहीं है। अलख ने जिया को यह भी बताया कि गले ही उसे अपने दोस्तों को उसके माता-पिता के सामने बैठने का विचार पसंद नहीं था लेकिन उसके माता-पिता ने उसे प्रादर्श का पालन करने की सलाह दी। जिया ने उनसे पूछा कि एक ही जगह के होने के बावजूद कुछ लोगों के साथ अलग-अलग व्यवहार क्यों किया जाता है। अलख ने जिया को सूचित किया कि गले ही वे सभी विधि के थे लेकिन उसके समुदाय के सदस्य अलग-अलग बस्तियों में रहते हैं, अलग कुएँ हैं, और अलग पूजा पूजा स्थल भी हैं। उन्होंने उसे यह भी बताया कि उन पर कई तरह की पाबंदियाँ लगाई गई हैं, जैसे कि उन्हें अपनी शादी की बारात में प्रदरसवारी नहीं कर सकते, पगड़ी पहनने की इजाजत नहीं है, जो अन्य लोगों के लिए यह एक आम पहनावा था आदि। समासह से लौटने पर, जिया इस मामले में उसके चाचा से बात की। सुरेश ने जिया से कहा कि यह क्षेत्र में एक स्वीकृत प्रथा है और सदियों पुरानी परंपराओं पर सवाल उठाना बुद्धिमानी नहीं है।

अगले दिन, अपनी मौसी के साथ बाजार जाते समय जिया स्थानीय सरकारी स्कूल के पास से गुजरती है। उसने स्कूल यूनिफॉर्म में अलख को तुरंत पहचान लिया। उसे आश्चर्य हुआ, जब वह अन्य छात्रों के साथ अंदर जाने के बजाय, कुछ अन्य छात्रों के साथ, स्कूल के गलियारे में झाड़ू लगा रहा था। जबकि जिया हैरान थी, उसकी चाची ने इसे एक नियमित प्रथा बताया और उससे कहा कि अलख जैसे लोगों के लिए ऐसी नौकरी करना सामान्य प्रथा से अलग नहीं है। हालाँकि जिया कुछ ही दिनों में अपने घर चली गई, लेकिन विधि की घटनाओं ने उसके मानस पटल पर अमिट छाप छोड़ी। एक राजनीति विज्ञान की छात्रा के रूप में, जिया को एहसास हुआ कि ऐसी प्रथाएँ और परंपराएँ किसी व्यक्ति के अधिकारों का घोर उल्लंघन थीं। हालाँकि, वह यह नहीं समझ पाई कि समाज द्वारा ऐसी प्रथाओं को खुलेआम स्वीकार किए जाने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं।

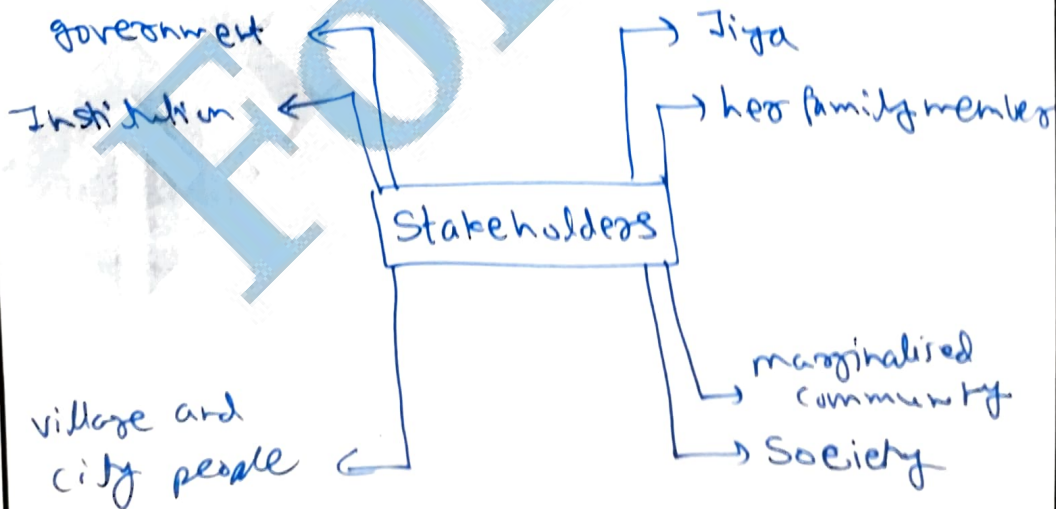
विधि में जिया ने जो कुछ देखा, वह अलग-अलग घटनाएँ नहीं हैं, बल्कि बहिष्कार और हाशिए पर जाने के बड़े व्यवस्थित चक्र का हिस्सा हैं। देश के कई हिस्सों में आज भी ऐसी घटनाएँ आम हैं।

a) ऐसे पूर्वाग्रहों को रोकने और समतावादी व्यवस्था के निर्माण में विभिन्न हितधारकों की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

b) समाज में ऐसी भेदभावपूर्ण प्रथाएँ क्यों जारी हैं?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Its a sad reality that after 75 years of independence with article 17 - abolition of untouchability act - people like Alekh still face discrimination.

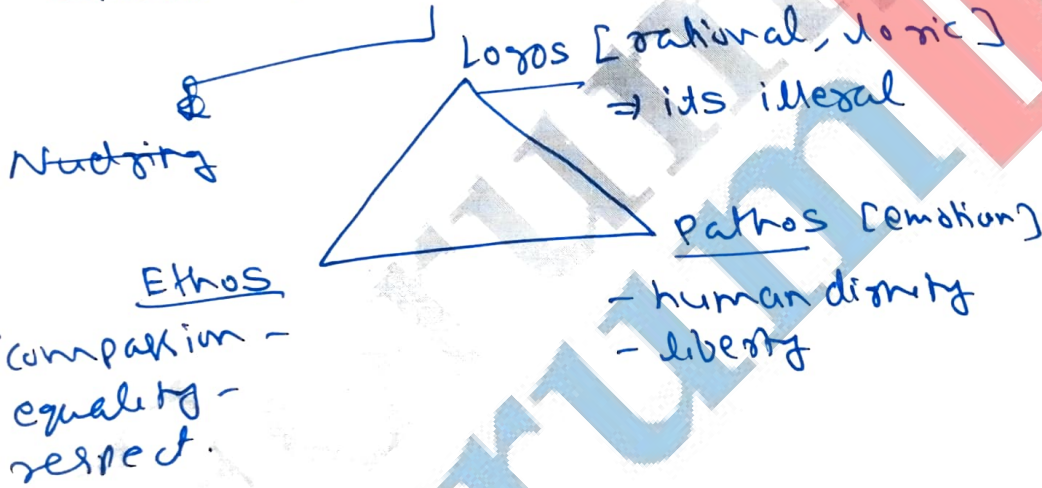


② Role of various stakeholders

① Government and its administration -

- Awareness about ne-rights and entitlements of marginalised community like right to equality [Article 14] abolition of untouchability and [A.P.]

- ~~strict~~ Eliminate discriminatory practice



② Society -

- Strong rejection of exclusionary practice.
- social shaming of such behaviour
- social event, gathering = interdining.

- Building social capital
- Socialisation - show positive behaviours in front of children like Jign.

### ③ Family -

- Inculcation of good values like respect, kindness, empathy.
- observation learning: treat everybody equally in front of children.
- Do not justify such practices in name of age-old tradition.

### ④ Marginalised community -

- raise voice against discrimination.
- Fight for recognition of their human existence. e.g. Dr. Ambedkar, Mahatma Phule.

### ⑤ School and teacher -

- Adarsh Do not indulge in discrimination



practices. eg. Adark sweeping school corridor.

- Teachers: act as ideal for students.

## (6b) Reason for discriminatory practices

### ① Social-

- acceptance as age-old practices.
- Popular religious sanction -  
4 division of society. Manusmriti.
- Lack of scientific temperament.
- Lack of critical thinking and emotional intelligence.
- Faulty socialisation - apathy <sup>instead</sup> ~~instead~~ of empathy and compassion.

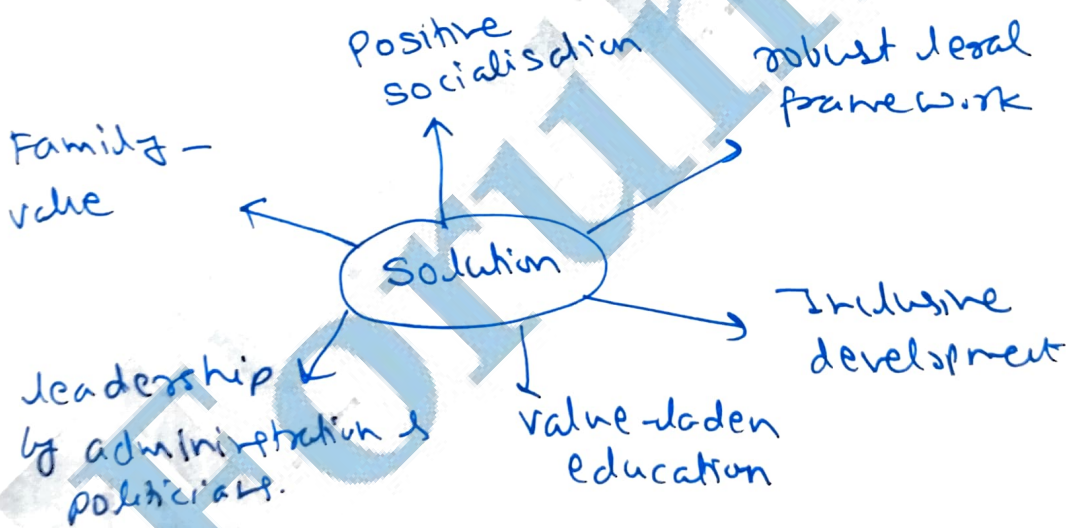
### ② Political and administrative reason-

- identity based politics. vote on caste, religious lines.

- Ineffective implementation of provisions & policies for welfare.  
e.g. reservation.
- Sanction & practices of such practices by themselves.

### ③ Economic -

- Inequal access to resources. resource scarcity.
- Lack of formal employment ⇒ skill employed in traditional jobs.



Exclusion & marginalisation are not legally wrong but ethically also. Everyone needs to strongly fight such practices to fulfill Gandhiji dream of Swarajya.

Q.8) Pratap is a data engineer working in ABC Infocom. Pratap is a sincere employee who is liked equally by his superiors, colleagues, and subordinates. One day, during the lunch hour, a few colleagues were discussing a news item. There was a rally/parade in support of the LGBTQIA+ community which was to be held on the coming Sunday. While the news item was a matter of intrigue and fun for all, Pratap was sensitive about the issue. He explained to his colleagues the importance of understanding the demands of the LGBTQIA+ for equal civil rights as enjoyed by others. Kamal, a colleague of Pratap, believed such tendencies are not in the favour of the traditional values of the society. Another employee, Sushma, said that she has heard some experts on various news channel talking about how the demands being raised by the LGBTQIA+ community are against the laws of nature. Bhanu, the sales team manager, too agreed with the majority opinion; Bhanu said that his parents believe that the inclinations of LGBTQIA+ people are a manifestation of mental illness. Pratap's reasoning in favour of equal rights for all was of no consequence to his colleagues who seemed to have a rigid attitudinal build up against the community as a whole.

On the designated day when the rally was to take place, Kamal was watching the coverage of the parade live from his home. To his astonishment, he saw Pratap in the LGBTQIA+ rally. Next day at the office, when Kamal told Pratap that he saw him participating in the parade, Pratap agreed, and told Kamal that he was gay. After this incident Pratap began to see visible changes in the behaviour of not only his colleagues and subordinates but also the management of the office. While earlier all pestered Pratap to be present for various official and personal occasions, now he increasingly felt unwanted. Even his colleagues started taking their lunch separately. Pratap was earlier respected and revered by all for his sincerity and dedication. But now his professional qualities were overlooked and he became an object of amusement for all. He noticed that people started calling him by different names which he realized were a slur on his personality.

Matters came to head when Pratap was overlooked for promotion. Earlier, Pratap's superiors on various occasions had told him that his good work has benefitted the organization immensely and he was due for promotion after the next appraisal. Therefore, this supersession came as a rude and disappointing shock to Pratap, and he fell into a mire of self-doubt and loathing. The conditions came to such a pass that, Pratap, who was earlier a happy go lucky, caring, and a self-aware person, started remaining depressed.

- What are the qualities lacked by the colleagues and superiors of Pratap?
- What could be the possible reasons behind the negative attitude of office employees towards LGBTQIA+ community?
- As a friend of Pratap, what advice will you give him? (20 marks, 250 words)

प्रताप एबीसी इन्फोकॉम में कार्यरत एक डेटा इंजीनियर हैं। प्रताप एक ईमानदार कर्मचारी हैं जिसे उसके वरिष्ठ, सहकर्मी और अधीनस्थ समान रूप से पसंद करते हैं। एक दिन, दोपहर के भोजन के समय, कुछ सहकर्मी एक समाचार पर चर्चा कर रहे थे। LGBTQIA+ समुदाय के समर्थन में एक रैली थी जो आने वाले रविवार को होनी थी। जबकि समाचार सभी के लिए कौतूहल और मनोरंजन का विषय था, प्रताप इस मुद्दे को लेकर संवेदनशील थे। उन्होंने अपने सहयोगियों को दूसरों के समान समान नागरिक अधिकारों के लिए LGBTQIA+ की मांगों को समझने का महत्व समझाया। प्रताप के सहकर्मी कमल का मानना था कि ऐसी प्रवृत्तियों समाज के पारंपरिक मूल्यों के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। एक अन्य कर्मचारी, सुषमा ने कहा कि उन्होंने विभिन्न समाचार चैनलों पर कुछ विशेषज्ञों को यह बात करते हुए सुना है कि कैसे LGBTQIA+ समुदाय द्वारा उठाई जा रही मांगें प्रकृति के नियमों के खिलाफ हैं। सेल्स टीम मैनेजर भानु भी बहुमत की राय से सहमत थे; भानु ने कहा कि उनके माता-पिता का मानना है कि LGBTQIA+ लोगों का झुकाव मानसिक बीमारी का प्रकटीकरण है। सभी के लिए समान अधिकारों के पक्ष में प्रताप का तर्क उनके सहयोगियों के लिए कोई मायने नहीं रखता था, जो समग्र रूप से समुदाय के खिलाफ एक कठोर रवैया रखते थे।

विद्यमान दिन जब रैली होनी थी कमल अपने घर से रैली का लाइव कवरेज देख रहे थे। उन्हें आश्चर्य हुआ जब उन्होंने प्रताप को LGBTQIA+ रैली में देखा। अगले दिन कार्यालय में जब कमल ने प्रताप को बताया कि उसने उसे परेड में मारा लेते देखा है तो प्रताप सहमत हो गया और उसने कमल को बताया कि वह सामूहिक है। इस घटना के बाद प्रताप को केवल अपने सहकर्मियों और अधीनस्थों बल्कि कार्यालय के प्रबन्धन के व्यवहार में भी समर्थ परिवर्तन दिखाई देने लगे। जबकि पहले सभी लोग प्रताप को विभिन्न आधिकारिक और व्यक्तिगत अवसरों पर उपस्थित रहने के लिए परेशान करते थे अब वह स्वयं को अवाञ्छित महसूस करने लगे। यहाँ तक कि उनके सहकर्मी भी अपना दोपहर का भोजन प्रत्यक्ष करने लगे। प्रताप पहले अपनी ईमानदारी और समर्पण के कारण सभी का आदर और सम्मान करते थे। लेकिन अब उनके पेशेवर गुणों को नजरअंदाज कर दिया गया और वह सभी के लिए मनोरंजन की वस्तु बन गये। उन्होंने देखा कि लोग उन्हें अलग-अलग नामों से बुलाने लगे, जिससे उन्हें एहसास हुआ कि यह उनके व्यक्तित्व पर कलक है। मामला तब तूल पकड़ गया जब पदोन्नति के लिए प्रताप की अनदेखी की गई। इससे पहले, विभिन्न अवसरों पर प्रताप को वरिष्ठों ने उन्हें बताया था कि उनके अच्छे काम से संगठन को काफी फायदा हुआ है और अगले मूल्यांकन के बाद उनके पदोन्नति होनी है। इसलिए, यह अधिक्रमण प्रताप के लिए एक कठोर और निराशाजनक आघात के रूप में आया, और वह आत्म-संदेह और घृणा के दलदल में गिर गया। स्थितियाँ ऐसी आ गई कि प्रताप, जो पहले खुशमिजाज, देखभाल वाला और आत्म-जागरूक व्यक्ति था, उदास रहने लगा।

- a) प्रताप के सहकर्मियों और वरिष्ठों में किन गुणों की कमी है?
- b) LGBTQIA+ समुदाय के प्रति कार्यालय कर्मचारियों के नकारात्मक रवैये के पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं?
- c) प्रताप के मित्र होने के नाते आप उसे क्या सलाह देंगे?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In Naz foundation case, SC decriminalise section 377 thus upholding of homosexuality practice. However job remains half done as society has still not accepted it.

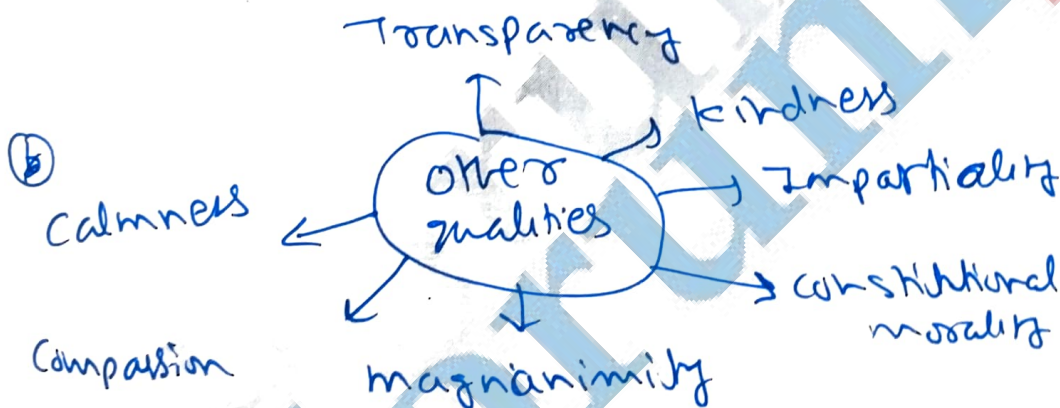
① Qualities lacked by colleagues & superiors

- ① Empathy - not able to understand Prataap condition.
- ② Tolerance - intolerance towards LGBTQIA community [Sushma]
- ③ objectivity, rationality - consider it as mental illness. [Bhanu]

④ Scientific Temperament - overlooking Pratap for promotion despite his good work.

⑤ Respect for human dignity & values - A human ~~need~~<sup>deserve</sup> respect just because he is born as human.

⑥ Flexibility and adaptability - → ma behaving rudely with Pratap after he came out as say.



⑧ Reason behind negative attitude

- ① Faulty socialisation.
- ② Lack of scientific temperament.

- ③ Society still stuck in past.
- ④ Resistance to change.
- ⑤ Apathy instead of compassion.
- ⑥ Lack of emotional intelligence
- ⑦ A lack of exposure to new ideas, values.
- ⑧ Absence of ~~extra~~ optimistic attitude.
- ⑨ School-
  - Lack of value-laden education.
  - Not teaching students values like respect, caring, etc.
- ⑩ Family-
  - poor role model for children.
- ⑪ Government-
  - not making much effort to reconcile new rights. (ex) legal recognition to same-sex marriage.
- ⑫ Society lack ~~strong~~ acceptance behavior

- ⑬ Lack of awareness, knowledge about such topic.
- ⑭ Its a relatively new thing hence society will take time to adjust.
- ⑮ ~~A Popular~~ religious rejection of such practices.

⑯ Advice given to Pratap

- ① Will advise to remain calm and do not get frustrated. Its a new thing for people. But they will realise their mistake.
- ② Focus on his work and do not get depressed.
  - Will get promotion for his good work.
- "No good deed goes to vein".
- ③ Practice Yoga and meditation to get peace.

④ Seek medical help - psychiatrist  
if needed to get out of depression

⑤ Be creative-

- find and develop a hobby which keeps him busy.

- find creative ways to let out negative emotions.

⑥ Try to ~~talk~~ reason with colleague  
to make them understand his position.

⑦ Do not self-doubt or feel feel guilt as he has done nothing wrong.

⑧ In fact, be proud of himself for showing courage and participate in parade.

"Do unto others as you want them to do unto you".

So everybody should respect and accept each other irrespective of everything.



Q.9) Prachinmath is a pilgrim town nestled in the laps of Himalayas. The town is part of one of the border states of the country. It serves as the base for a highly revered and well-known pilgrimage undertaken by millions of people every year. The people of Prachinmath, who are largely from a close-knit community of Pahadi tribe, have lived in the area for several generations. The Pahadi people, since many generations, have developed a lifestyle which is integral to the ecosystem of Prachinmath. The traditional knowledge of the tribe passed from one generation to other have helped the people in living with the environment in a sustainable manner. The people of Prachinmath worshipped the local deity, and believed it to be their destiny to live in the region in a peaceful and harmonious way.

However, the increasing pace of unplanned development, uncontrolled religious tourism, creation of strategic infrastructure etc., in the contemporary times have fundamentally altered the minimalistic nature of relationship that the people of Prachinmath had with the local/fragile environment. Prachinmath Bachao Committee (PBC), a civil society organization of Pahadi tribals, has consistently opposed the unbridled and brazen exploitation of the resources of Prachinmath. They have through petitions, jan sabhas, nukkad nataks etc., highlighted the grave consequences of the unsustainable development model that the state and the Union governments were adopting for Prachinmath. However, their petitions had fallen on deaf ears. Moreover, the government justified the infrastructure creation in Prachinmath in order to cater to its strategic and religious significance.

The problems came to a head when the government decided to construct a tunnel in Prachinmath, in order to generate hydroelectricity. The PBC as well as prominent geologists of the country vehemently opposed the idea citing its negative impact upon the region. The scientific community was of the opinion that as Prachinmath sits on geological fault lines and is built on a debris of a landslide, any large-scale construction may cause irreparable damage to the environment. Nevertheless, the government went ahead with the project, constructing the tunnel in a record time, citing its necessity for the energy security of the country. Even many economists were of the opinion that increased energy capacity will help India curtail its import bill. Such steps were hailed by the government as the stepping stone of the country towards strategic autonomy.

The worst fears of the local and scientific communities came true when the houses in Prachinmath started showing large cracks. The reason for the crack, as found out after a detailed study, was attributed to the subsidence of land in Prachinmath. The sinking of the land, development of large cracks, collapsing of the buildings etc., caught the attention of social, electronic, and print media alike. Overnight, Prachinmath became the talk of the country. Even the international media highlighted the episode, and the existential threat that it posed to the local communities as well as the environment. The state and Union governments swung into action and formed an expert committee, comprising of scientists, bureaucrats, NDRF/SDRF personnel etc., to look into the matter. The committee advised the government to evacuate Prachinmath completely, as the sinking of the land is continuing. Working on the recommendations of the committee, government prepared a detailed resettlement and rehabilitation plan for the people of Prachinmath.

The Pahadi people, who squarely blamed the government for the crisis, felt cheated by the actions of the government and refused to evacuate from Prachinmath, the place of their ancestors.

What are the various conflicting interests in the above case study.

As a DM of the district in which Prachinmath falls, how will you convince the people to evacuate from the area?

What can we do to avoid such situations in the future.

(20 marks, 250 words)

प्राचीनमठ हिमालय की गढ़ में बसा एक तीर्थ नगर है। यह शहर देश के सीमावर्ती राज्यों में से एक का हिस्सा है। यह साल-साथों लगी दास की जाने वाली अवैधिक, पुनर्जीव और प्रसिद्ध तीर्थयात्रा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण स्थल के रूप में विकसित है। प्राचीनमठ के लोग भी मुख्यतः पहाड़ी जनजाति के अतिथि समुदाय से हैं। कई पीढ़ियों से इस क्षेत्र में रह रहे हैं। जनजाति के पारंपरिक ज्ञान एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी तक हस्तांतरित होने से लोगों को पर्यावरण के साथ टिका तथैक से रहने में मदद मिली है। प्राचीनमठ के लोग स्थानीय देवता की पूजा करते थे और मानते थे कि इस क्षेत्र शांतिपूर्ण और सौहार्दपूर्ण तथैक से रहना उनकी नियति है।

हालांकि, समकालीन समय में अतियोजित विकास, अतियोजित धार्मिक पर्यटन, रणनीतिक बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण आदि व बढ़ती गति ने प्राचीनमठ के लोगों के स्थानीय/संवदनशील पर्यावरण के साथ संबंधों की न्यूनतम प्रकृति को मौलिक रूप में बदल दिया है। पहाड़ी आदिवासियों का एक नागरिक समाज संगठन, प्राचीनमठ बचाओ समिति (पीबीसी) ने प्राचीनमठ व संसाधनों के बेलगाम और खुलप्राप्त दोहन को लगातार विरोध किया है। उन्होंने याचिकाओं, जन सभाओं, नुककट नाटकों आदि के माध्यम से उस अस्थिर विकास मॉडल के गंभीर परिणामों पर प्रकाश डाला है जिसे राज्य और केंद्र सरकारें प्राचीनमठ के लिए अपना रही हैं। हालांकि, उनकी याचिकाएँ अनसुनी कर दी गईं। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने अपने रणनीतिक और धार्मिक महत्व को पूरा करने के लिए प्राचीनमठ में बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण को उचित ठहराया। समस्याएँ तब सामने आईं जब सरकार ने पनबिजली उत्पादन करने के लिए प्राचीनमठ में एक सुरंग बनाने का निर्णय लिया। पीबीसी के साथ-साथ देश के प्रमुख भूवैज्ञानिकों ने इस क्षेत्र पर इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव का हवाला देते हुए इस विचार का पुरजोर विरोध किया। वैज्ञानिक समुदाय की राय थी कि चूंकि प्राचीनमठ भूवैज्ञानिक प्रश्न रेखाओं पर स्थित है और भूस्खलन के वाले क्षेत्रों पर बना है, इसलिए किसी भी बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण से पर्यावरण को अपूरणीय क्षति हो सकती है। फिर भी, सरकार ने देश की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के लिए इसकी आवश्यकता का हवाला देते हुए, रिकॉर्ड समय में सुरंग का निर्माण करते हुए परियोजना को आगे बढ़ाया। यहां तक कि कई अर्थशास्त्रियों की भी राय थी कि ऊर्जा क्षमता बढ़ने से भारत को अपने आयात बिल को कम करने में मदद मिलेगी। सरकार द्वारा इस तरह के कदमों को देश की रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता की दिशा में पहला कदम बताया गया।

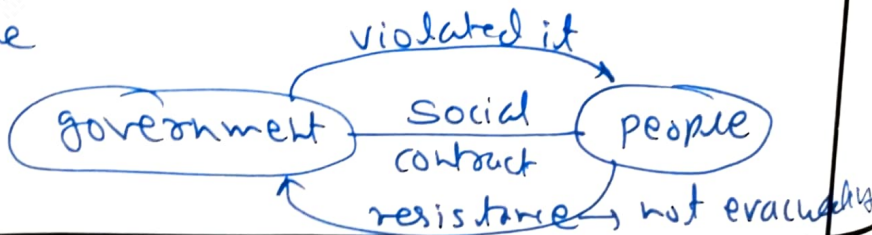
स्थानीय और वैज्ञानिक समुदायों की सबसे भयावह आशंका तब सच साबित हुई जब प्राचीनमठ के घरों में बड़ी दरारें दिखाई देने लगीं। विस्तृत अध्ययन के बाद पता चला कि दरार का कारण प्राचीनमठ में भूमि का घंसना बताया गया है। भूमि के घंसने, से बड़ी-बड़ी दरारें पड़ने, इमारतों के ढहने आदि ने सामाजिक, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और प्रिंट मीडिया का ध्यान समान रूप से खींचा। रातों-रात प्राचीनमठ देश भर में चर्चा का विषय बन गया। यहां तक कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय मीडिया ने भी इस प्रकरण और स्थानीय समुदायों के साथ-साथ पर्यावरण के लिए अस्तित्व संबंधी खतरों को उजागर किया। राज्य और केंद्र सरकारें हरकत में आईं और इस मामले को देखने के लिए वैज्ञानिकों, नीकरशाहों, एनडीआरएफ/एसडीआरएफ कर्मियों आदि को शामिल करते हुए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन किया। समिति ने सरकार को प्राचीनमठ को पूरी तरह खाली कराने की सलाह दी, क्योंकि भूमि का घंसना जारी था। समिति की सिफारिशों पर काम करते हुए, सरकार ने प्राचीनमठ के लोगों के लिए एक विस्तृत विस्थापन और पुनर्वास योजना तैयार की।

पहाड़ी लोग, जिन्होंने संकट के लिए सीधे तौर पर सरकार को दोषी ठहराया था, सरकार के कार्यों से टगा हुआ महसूस कर रहे थे और उन्होंने अपने पूर्वजों के स्थान प्राचीनमठ को खाली करने से इनकार कर दिया।

- उपरोक्त केस स्टडी में विभिन्न परस्पर विरोधी हित क्या हैं?
- जिस जिले में प्राचीनमठ पड़ता है, वहां के डीएम के रूप में आप लोगों को इलाका खाली करने के लिए कैसे मनाएंगे?
- भविष्य में ऐसी स्थितियों से बचने के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans

The above case studies show the negligence of environment to protect the interest of people



## (a) Conflicting interest

### ① Local people-

- loss of ancestral home
- loss of traditional knowledge
- loss of lifestyle & livelihood
- religious loss  $\Rightarrow$  to local deity.

### ② Government-

- Strategic autonomy.
- Revenue.
- Development.
- Reduced import bill

### ③ Economy-

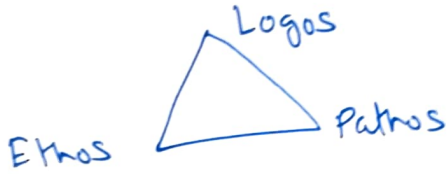
- hydroelectricity: energy security
- Tourism  $\Rightarrow$  jobs, demand, growth

### ④ Civil society-

- protection of environment  
[ Prachinath Bachao committee ]
- Public welfare
- Sanctity of pristine ecosystem.

(b) As a DM → convince people to evacuate

① can will adopt Aristotle's three component of persuasion.



a) Logos - appeal to rational, reason.

- tell them ~~that~~ about threat to life if not evacuated.
- Resettlement & rehabilitation plan -
  - will be given adequate compensation
  - resettle to good place.
  - provision of basic necessities like healthcare, education.
  - skill training: → formal job opportunity

- b) Pathos - appeal to emotions.

- tell them that government regret its decision and extremely sorry for that as

- Such incidents will never happen again
- Request them to think about their children and their future.
- Anger will not lead to anything. It will only harm them.
- Appeal them to cooperate with administration to find solution.
- Take help of NCO, civil society to convince them.

### © Ethos:-

- ~~st~~ Need to show genuineness and integrity in government response to whole incident to win people trust.
- Need to show responsiveness.
- Social contract: promise to fulfill citizen demand.

① measures to avoid such situation

- ① Sustainable development and land use planning.
- ② Tourism - respecting carrying capacity.
- ③ People's participation in development planning.
- ④ Utilise traditional knowledge
- ⑤ Strategic projects -  
conduct EIA to minimise consequences.
- ⑥ Expertise - environmentalist, naturalist, planner, economist → for any project in ecologically fragile areas.
- ⑦ Balance environment protection with economic needs.

"If you think economy is more important than environment, try to count money while holding your breath."

Q 10) What is a... of the country Prohibition laws in the state complete...  
K ban the storage, possession, sale, and consumption of liquor in any form. Despite the ban, the...  
liquor mafia in the state has succeeded in supplying spurious liquor through various illegal den...  
The activities of liquor mafia flourish under the nose of both the civil administration and the police...  
department. Civil Society Organisations, NGOs, and other organizations etc., on numerous occasions...  
complained to the authorities about the illegal production, sale, and consumption of liquor, but...  
their complaints have fallen on deaf ears, and no substantial action was taken by the government to...  
curb the menace.

As fate would have it, one day there was an unfortunate incident when a large group of fifty construction labourers died after consuming spurious liquor from an illegal den being operated by the mafia. Many of the victims were sole bread winners of their families. While the state was clear on its position that consuming liquor in the state was an illegal activity that warrants no sympathy or compensation (for the next of kin) from the government, families of the victims and also many CSOs were demanding compensation for the families of the deceased construction laborers. The incident got both national and international coverage in print, electronic, as well as the social media. The pressure on the state government was mounting to amicably resolve the issue. Anjali is posted as the Joint Secretary in the Secretariat. The CM has asked her to create a detailed report on how should the state government handle this crisis.

- Under the given circumstances, what measures should Anjali recommend to handle the above crisis.
- Critically evaluate the decision of state government to not compensate the victims of spurious liquor.

(20 marks, 250 words)

बिहार देश के उत्तरी भाग में स्थित एक राज्य है। राज्य में शराबबंदी कानून किसी भी रूप में शराब के भंडारण, कब्जे, बिक्री और खपत पर पूरी तरह से प्रतिबंध लगाता है। प्रतिबंध के बावजूद राज्य में शराब माफिया विभिन्न अवैध अड्डों के माध्यम से नकली शराब की आपूर्ति करने में सफल रहे हैं। शराब माफिया की गतिविधियां नागरिक प्रशासन और पुलिस विभाग दोनों की नाक के नीचे चलती हैं। कई नागरिक समाज संगठनों, महिला संगठनों आदि ने कई मौकों पर अधिकारियों से शराब के अवैध उत्पादन, बिक्री और खपत के बारे में शिकायत की, लेकिन उनकी शिकायतों को अनसुना कर दिया गया, और सरकार द्वारा खतरे को रोकने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

जैसा कि भाग्य को मंजूर था, एक दिन एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना घटी जब माफिया द्वारा संचालित एक अवैध अड्डे से जहरीली शराब पीने के बाद पचास निर्माण मजदूरों के एक बड़े समूह की मृत्यु हो गई। पीड़ितों में से कई अपने परिवार के एकमात्र कमाने वाले थे। जबकि राज्य अपनी स्थिति पर स्पष्ट था कि राज्य में शराब का सेवन एक अवैध गतिविधि है जिसके लिए किसी सहानुभूति की आवश्यकता नहीं है, पीड़ितों के परिवार और CSOs भी मृत निर्माण मजदूरों के परिवारों के लिए मुआवजे की मांग कर रहे थे।

इस घटना को प्रिंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और साथ ही सोशल मीडिया में राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कवरेज मिला। राज्य सरकार पर इस मुद्दे को सौहार्दपूर्ण ढंग से सुलझाने का दबाव बढ़ रहा था। अंजलि सचिवालय में संयुक्त सचिव के पद पर तैनात हैं। सीएम ने उनसे एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट बनाने को कहा है कि राज्य सरकार को इस संकट से कैसे निपटना चाहिए।

- दी गई परिस्थितियों में अंजलि को उपरोक्त संकट से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय सुझाने चाहिए?
- जहरीली शराब के पीड़ितों को मुआवजा न देने के राज्य सरकार के निर्णय का आलोचनात्मक नूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Anjali needs to balance three things

- Addressing liquor mafia
- Sympathy for victim's family
- Maintain state's credibility

## Stakeholders

- ① Local people
- ② deceased and their families
- ③ NHO + civil society
- ④ Administration & state
- ⑤ Liquor mafia
- ⑥ Arisali, herself

## ② Measures to handle above crisis

My ~~rec~~ Her recommendation should be guided by values like accountability, compassion, rule of law, objectivity, courage, transparency, ~~and~~ so on and so forth.

## Recommendation

- ② Compensation to victims
- ① Families of victims need to be given some form of compensation

## Reason

- State has failed to address problem of liquor mafia



- How illegal liquor is being sold to people.
- A liquor addiction can not be resolved in one day.
- It was the duty of government to established de-addiction camp to help these victims.

### ② Liquor mafia-

- Create task force to raid all across the state
- Strict action against people involved.
- establish fast-track courts.
- Administration: strict warning to pay heed to people's issue and take action.

### ③ Press conference - for following announcement

- ~~for~~ Government will establish de-addiction campain. → Government responsibility
- No ~~for~~ compensation in future ⇒ to send right message.
- Strict action being taken against guilty

↳ ensure justice

Such press conference will help increase people faith in government and hence make prohibition law a success.

④ Strict action against people + government official involved in nexus with liquor mafia.

⑤ Awareness campaign - To popularise prohibition law  
- Side effects of alcohol abuse.

⑥ Hotline -  
- To report instance of illegal sale  
- information on liquor mafia activity.

⑦ Decision of government → not provide compensation

Point in favor

① Law of natural justice - people have violated law and not punishment.

- ② Every individual is responsible for their own action.
- ③ set right precedent. Don't cave in to illegitimate demands.
- ④ Government has strictly implemented prohibition law.
- ⑤ Its people duty to follow law of the land.
- ⑥ Create burden on state exchequer.

Point against

- ① State need to show compassion.  
- sole bread winner of family.
- ② No compensation → family become poor  
↓  
increase social welfare expenditure  
← burden on state finance
- ③ State fail to uphold its duty ⇒ addressing liquor mafia.  
So one time compensation can be given this time.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.11) Kamlesh is a civil servant who has been recently posted as Additional Chief Secretary in the education department of the state. Kamlesh has a meticulous service record and is well known for his honesty, and a no-nonsense attitude. After joining the new department, the first major task before Kamlesh was to conduct the recruitments for the post of lecturers in government schools. The posts were lying vacant for a long time, and the government wanted to fill up the vacancies without further delay as it was one of the poll promises made by the present government.

The recruitment process took place successfully under the supervision of Kamlesh. The concerned minister congratulated Kamlesh and informed him that the appointment letters will be allocated to the successful candidates in a ceremony which will be presided by the CM himself. Kamlesh was happy that his work was getting recognition at the highest level.

One day, Kamlesh was sitting in his office when his secretary brought him a letter from a leading investigative journalist of the state. The letter dealt with the recently conducted recruitment of the lecturers. Kamlesh was shocked at the content of the letter. The investigative journalist had alleged that the question paper of the exam was leaked to a few successful candidates, who had also forged their documents to appear in the exam. The letter also highlighted a nexus of middlemen, politicians, and civil servants who facilitate such illicit practices. Moreover, the investigative journalist had also attached credible proofs. Kamlesh corroborated the facts of the letters from his own sources and found the allegations to be true prima facie. Since the matter was serious and warranted immediate action, Kamlesh brought the matter to the notice of his minister. To his surprise, the minister asked him to sit over the matter for some time. Minister reasoned that bringing out this matter will bring ignominy not only to the department but also to the government. Further, the minister reasoned that cancelling the whole recruitment process will be detrimental for the education department, schools etc; also, the sincere and honest candidates who have invested a lot of time and money for preparation may also get affected negatively. He also reminded Kamlesh that the participation of the CM has already been announced.

After leaving the minister's office, Kamlesh got a phone call from Minister's Personal Secretary (PS). The PS hinted to Kamlesh that the concerned candidates were closely connected to the ruling political party, and going against them may create professional troubles for Kamlesh. On the other hand, his cooperation in this matter, the PS assured, will not go unnoticed and will be handsomely rewarded.

Kamlesh had just settled in his new posting. He knows that going against the wish of the Minister may cause him his present posting. What was more, Kamlesh's father is undergoing treatment in a local hospital. A shunting out from the district would mean that his father would have to be left alone to fend for himself. Further, Kamlesh's wife Priya, also a bureaucrat, is posted in the Chief Minister's Office (CMO). Kamlesh realises that his actions will also have a bearing on her career as well.

- Bring out various ethical dilemmas faced by Kamlesh.
- Consider yourself in Kamlesh's position. What are the various options available to you?
- Critically evaluate each of the option listed by you.
- Which of the above option should Kamlesh adopt and why?

(20 marks, 250 words)

कमलेश एक सिविल सेवक हैं जिन्हें हाल ही में राज्य के शिक्षा विभाग में अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव के रूप में तैनात किया गया है। कमलेश का सेवा रिकॉर्ड बहुत अच्छा है और वह अपनी ईमानदारी और व्यावहारिक रवैये के लिए जाने जाते हैं। नए विभाग में आने के बाद कमलेश के सामने पहला बड़ा काम सरकारी स्कूलों में लेक्चरर पद पर भर्तियां कराना था। पद लंबे समय से खाली पड़े थे और सरकार बिना किसी देरी के रिक्तियों को भरना चाहती थी क्योंकि यह वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा किए गए चुनावी वादों में से एक था।

कमलेश की देखरेख में भर्ती प्रक्रिया सफलतापूर्वक संपन्न हुई। संबंधित मंत्री ने कमलेश को बधाई दी और उन्हें सूचित किया कि सफल उम्मीदवारों को एक समारोह में नियुक्ति पत्र आवंटित किए जाएंगे जिसकी अध्यक्षता खुद सीएम करेंगे। कमलेश खुश थे कि उनके काम को उच्चतम स्तर पर पहचान मिल रही है।

एक दिन कमलेश अपने पिता के निजी सचिव उनके लिए राज्य के एक प्रमुख खोजी पत्रकार का पत्र लेकर आया। यह पत्र हाल ही में आयोजित व्याख्याताओं की भर्ती से संबंधित है। पत्र का मजमून देखकर कमलेश हैरान रह गया। खोजी पत्रकार ने आरोप लगाया था कि परीक्षा का प्रश्नपत्र कुछ सफल उम्मीदवारों के लिए लीक कर दिया गया था जिन्होंने परीक्षा में शामिल हान के लिए अपने दस्तावेज भी जाली बनाए थे। पत्र में बिचौलियों, राजनेताओं और सिविल सेवकों के गटजोड़ पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया है जो इस तरह की अवैध प्रथाओं को बढ़ावा देते हैं। इसके अलावा खोजी पत्रकार ने विश्वसनीय सबूत भी सलग्न किए थे। कमलेश ने अपने सोतों से पत्रों के तथ्यों की पुष्टि की और आरोपों को प्रथम दृष्टया सही पाया। चूंकि मामला गंभीर था और तत्काल कार्रवाई की आवश्यकता थी, इसलिए कमलेश ने मामले को अपने मंत्री के सज्ञान में लाया। उन्हें आश्चर्य हुआ जब मंत्री ने उनसे मामले पर कुछ देर बैठने के लिए कहा। मंत्री ने तर्क दिया कि इस मामले को उजागर करने से न सिर्फ विभाग बल्कि सरकार की भी बदनामी होगी। इसके अलावा, मंत्री ने तर्क दिया कि पूरी भर्ती प्रक्रिया को रद्द करना शिक्षा विभाग, स्कूलों आदि के लिए हानिकारक होगा, इसके अलावा, सत्यनिष्ठ और ईमानदार उम्मीदवार जिन्होंने तैयारी के लिए बहुत समय और पैसा निवेश किया है, उन पर भी नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। उन्होंने कमलेश को यह भी याद दिलाया कि सीएम के शामिल होने की घोषणा पहले ही हो चुकी है मंत्री के कार्यालय से निकलने के बाद, कमलेश को मंत्री के निजी सचिव (पीएस) का फोन आया। पीएस ने कमलेश को संकेत दिया कि संबंधित उम्मीदवार सत्तारूढ़ राजनीतिक दल से निकटता से जुड़े हुए हैं, और उनके खिलाफ जाने से कमलेश के लिए पेशेवर समस्याएं पैदा हो सकती हैं। दूसरी ओर, पीएस ने आश्वासन दिया कि इस मामले में उनके सहयोग पर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाएगा और उसे भरपूर इनाम दिया जाएगा। कमलेश अभी-अभी अपनी नई पोस्टिंग पर आए थे। वह जानते हैं कि मंत्री की इच्छा के विरुद्ध जाने पर उन्हें अपनी वर्तमान पोस्टिंग से हाथ धोना पड़ सकता है। और तो और, कमलेश के पिता का स्थानीय अस्पताल में इलाज चल रहा है, जिले से बाहर जाने का मतलब यह होगा कि उसके पिता को अपनी देखभाल के लिए अकेला छोड़ दिया जाएगा। इसके अलावा, कमलेश की पत्नी प्रिया भी एक नौकरशाह हैं, जो मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय (सीएमओ) में तैनात हैं। कमलेश को एहसास होता है कि उसकी हरकतों का असर उसके करियर पर भी पड़ेगा।

- कमलेश द्वारा सामना की गई विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाओं को उजागर करें।
  - अपने आप को कमलेश की स्थिति में समझें। आपके लिए विभिन्न विकल्प क्या उपलब्ध हैं?
  - आपके द्वारा सूचीबद्ध प्रत्येक विकल्प का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।
  - कमलेश को उपरोक्त में से कौन सा विकल्प अपनाना चाहिए और क्यों?
- (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

## ① Ethical dilemma

① Order of minister vs duty towards public

② Personal responsibility vs professional responsibility

Career of his wife & treatment of his father

### ③ Personal interest vs public interest

- handsome reward for not taking any action.

### ④ Objectivity, justice vs Image of department

- cancellation of process: detrimental to image of department but give chance to honest people to get job.

### ⑤ Careerism vs Rule of law

⇒ action on journalist report ⇒ rule of law but may hamper career prospect

### ⑥ Options available

A (I) Sit over the matter as said by minister.

(II) Act on journalist report to ensure justice

(III) Consult chief secretary on the matter and proceed forward.

① critical evaluation

option I

merit

- Rapport with minister
- No personal harm
- Department money resource saved.
- Handsomely rewarded.

demerit

- Abdication of responsibility
- may have legal consequences for me in future.
- Injustice, lack of objectivity suffers
- Violation of people's trust.

option II

merit

- Uphold foundational value of accountability, impartiality.
- Bring truth to the world.
- Public interest served

demerit

- personal harm
- violates personal responsibility towards wife and father.
- demotion, removal
- Department - loss of money & reputation.

Option III

- ① may get <sup>merit</sup> good advise & he/she is more experienced.
- ② May persuade minister to cancel whole process
- ③ Help address crisis of conscience.

Demerit

- ① Running away from responsibility.
- ② He/she may decline to help
- ③ minister set to know → action against me

Best option & Reason

Option II ⇒ Act on journalist report to ensure justice.

- Initiate departmental enquire to find all facts of the case.
- Find out guilty of leaking the paper.

Justification

- ① Duty of civil servant to uphold principle of natural justice.



- ① Give honest people a fair chance to get a job.
  - ② Corruption should not be tolerated at any cost.
  - ③ Set right precedent for others
  - ④ Increase people faith in civil service
  - ⑤ shows objectivity & impartiality in decision making
  - ⑥ Future of children -  
faculty recruitment ⇒ poor <sup>quality</sup> quality of education.
  - ⑦ Personal interest - protection against any future legal action.
- Courage and fortitude are two important qualities of a civil servant. Therefore Kamlesh need to take action on journalist report.



**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
 Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.12) XYZ is a premiere coaching institute located in Chatterjee Nagar locality of Himnagar. XYZ specialises in the coaching for medical and engineering entrance examination. The main office of the coaching, where the daily classes are conducted, is located in a congested locality, from where several other coaching institutes also operate.

One day, while classes were in session in the top floor of the building and some 200 odd students were in attendance, a fire broke out in the premises of XYZ coaching. The fire incident created a commotion among those present in the building. Everyone, in a state of confusion, started running helter-skelter. Some students rushed to the very narrow stairs. Many stumbled and fell, hurting themselves. The emergency exit plan of the building was not suitable to cater to the large number of students and staff. In order to save themselves from asphyxiation, some students broke the window of the classroom. However, in absence of a fire stairs they had to climb down using the balcony ledge. In the process, many students had a free fall and hurt themselves badly.

While two boys lost their life due to stampede caused while exiting the building, one girl got fatally injured while climbing down the ledge. The civil administration immediately started an audit of the building. Joseph is posted as the Municipal Commissioner of Himnagar, Chatarjee Nagar falls under his jurisdiction. Joseph has ordered an enquiry into the whole incident.

Coincidentally, Joseph's younger brother, Frank, is also a student of XYZ coaching. He was not present in the coaching during the fateful day. The owner of the XYZ coaching approaches Joseph and requests him to be lenient in the enquiry report. They propose that looking at the good track record of Frank they are willing to give him a scholarship to fund not only his coaching fees but also his graduation from any college in the country. They also promise that since Frank is a sincere student, they will dedicate their top faculty to ensure that Frank comes out with flying colours in the coming under graduate entrance examination.

Joseph knows that his brother has repeatedly failed in the entrance examinations earlier and a special focus will help him immensely. Also, Joseph himself was under student debt, which he was still paying in small instalments from his own salary. Recently married, and having risen from a poor family, Joseph has always worried about funding his brother's education.

a) Identify various ethical concerns in the case study.

b) You are a friend of Joseph. Joseph turns to you for advice. What advice will you give to Joseph and why?

(20 marks, 250 words)

XYZ एक प्रीमियर कोचिंग संस्थान है जो हिमनगर के चटर्जी नगर इलाके में स्थित है। XYZ मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग प्रवेश परीक्षा की महत्वपूर्ण कोचिंग है। कोचिंग का मुख्य कार्यालय, जहां दैनिक कक्षाएं संचालित होती हैं, एक भीड़भाड़ वाले इलाके में स्थित है, जहां से कई अन्य कोचिंग संस्थान भी संचालित होते हैं।

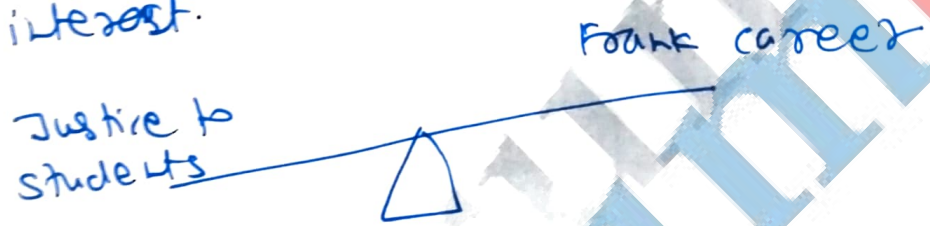
एक दिन, जब इमारत की सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल पर कक्षाएं चल रही थीं और लगभग 200 छात्र उपस्थित थे, XYZ कोचिंग के परिसर में आग लग गई। आग लगने की घटना से बिल्डिंग में मौजूद लोगों में हड़कंप मच गया। सभी असमजस की स्थिति में इधर-उधर भागने लगे। कुछ छात्र बहुत संकरी सीढ़ियों की ओर भागे। कई लोग लड़खड़ाकर गिर पड़े, जिससे उन्हें चोट लगी। इमारत की आपातकालीन निकास बड़ी संख्या में छात्रों और कर्मचारियों के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं थी। खुद को दम घुटने से बचाने के लिए कुछ छात्रों ने कक्षा की खिड़की तोड़ दी। हालांकि, आगे की सीढ़ियों के अभाव में उन्हें बालकनी के किनारे का उपयोग करके नीचे उतरना पड़ा। इस प्रक्रिया में, कई छात्र गिर गए और उन्हें गंभीर चोट लगी। इमारत से बाहर निकलते समय मची भगदड़ के कारण जहां दो लड़कों की जान चली गई, वहीं एक लड़की खिड़की से नीचे उतरते समय गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गई। नागरिक प्रशासन ने तुरंत इमारत का ऑडिट शुरू किया। जोसेफ हिमनगर के नगर आयुक्त के पद पर तैनात हैं। चटर्जी नगर उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। जोसेफ ने पूरी घटना की जांच के आदेश दे दिए हैं।

जोसेफ का छोटा भाई फ्रैंक भी XYZ कोचिंग का छात्र है। वह उस दिन कोचिंग में मौजूद नहीं था। XYZ कोचिंग के मालिक जोसेफ के पास जाता है और उससे जाच रिपोर्ट में नरमी बरतने का अनुरोध करता है। उनका प्रस्ताव है कि जोसेफ उन्हें टैक रिकॉर्ड को देखते हुए वे न केवल उसकी कोचिंग फीस बल्कि देश के किसी भी कॉलेज से स्नातक की पढ़ाई के लिए भी उस छात्रवृत्ति देने का तयार है। वे यह भी वादा करते हैं कि चूंकि फ्रैंक एक ईमानदार छात्र है इसलिए वे यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपने शीर्ष सहाय को समर्पित करेंगे कि फ्रैंक आगामी स्नातक प्रवेश परीक्षा में अच्छे अंक लेकर आए।

जोसेफ को पता है कि उसका भाई पहले भी प्रवेश परीक्षाओं में बार-बार असफल हुआ है और विशेष फोकस से उसे काफी मदद दे-रहे। इसके अलावा जोसेफ स्वयं एक ऋण के अधीन था, जिसे वह अभी भी अपने वेतन से छोटी किस्तों में चुका रहा था। हाल ही में शादी हुई और एक गरीब परिवार से आने के कारण, जोसेफ हमेशा अपने भाई की शिक्षा के वित्तपोषण के बारे में चिंतित रहता है।

- a) मामले के अध्ययन में विभिन्न नैतिक चिंताओं की पहचान करें।
- b) ज्ञान जोसेफ के मित्र है। जोसेफ सलाह के लिए आपके पास आता है। आप जोसेफ को क्या सलाह देंगे और क्यों? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In this case study, Joseph is facing the classical case of ethical dilemma - public interest vs personal interest.



**Ethical concern**

- ① XYZ coaching -
  - violation of fire safety laws.
  - money is more important than lives of students.
  - owner ⇒ trying to give bribe to Joseph.

## ② Administration -

- Reactive approach instead of proactiveness  
 ⇒ ~~form~~ came into action after incident.
- Violation of people's trust and faith.
- Ineffective implementation of laws of the land.

## ③ Neighbourhood -

- might know about violation of laws yet no one reported.  
 ↓  
 Show lack of trust in governance  
 +  
negligence of fundamental duty.

## ④ Students -

- Not aware about their rights and entitlements.
- Compromising safety of life for future career.

⑤ Joseph

- Fiduciary responsibility: help brother Frank with studies + responsibility towards family

- Professional duty -

⇒ ensure justice

⇒ protect student's life

⇒ Punish guilty & set right precedent.

⑥ Advice to Joseph

Joseph

① He should gather all the facts and information on the issue so as to give the right advice.

② Does suggest him to go with the enquiry into the whole incident.

③ Do not pay heed to offer of coaching owner.

④ to help Frank with studies. Ask his friends to help him.

Justification

① Role and responsibility of a public servant.

- ensure public interest
- justice to people.

② Not taking action → illegal → legal  
consequence  
in future

③ FOUNT → if work hard → will get success

④ Imp kind help from owner of institute  
↳ collusive corruption.

⑤ People lost their lives.

No action ⇒ shows lack of compassion.

⑥ Maintain professional integrity.

⑦ Uphold public service values like

- act in objective & fair manner
- allegiance to constitutional values.

⑧ Set right precedent-

Today no action → repetition of such incident

⑨ Ensure faith of people in the system.

⑩ Principle of natural justice - guilty should be punished

"A civil servants with absence of ethical traits is liability on good governance."

So Joseph needs to show high standard of ethical behaviour in his conduct.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**Marking Scheme**

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.