

TEST CODE 6 1 4 2 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - Cohort 13 Alt - Sectional Test #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Ananya Srivastav		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910082802	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	09-August-2023

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are <b>TWELVE</b> questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. 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।		
3			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. 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।		
4			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. 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।		
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			9:00	12:00	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, 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. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor 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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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) Ahimsa is not only the negative refusal to do harm, but also the positive doing of good. In this perspective, discuss the significance of 'ahimsa' in modern times. (10 marks, 150 words)

अहिंसा न केवल नुकसान पहुँचाने से नकारात्मक इनकार है, बल्कि अच्छाई का सकारात्मक कार्य भी है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, आधुनिक समय में 'अहिंसा' के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ahimsa popularised by various religious philosophies such as Jainism and Buddhism. Also through efforts of Mohatma Gandhi

Not only refusal to do harm

Not hurt anyone

expanded to fellow humans even environment & biodiversity

Through words or actions - no hurting of feelings.

Also a positive doing of good

- 1) Trying to uplift someone in pain
- ② Helping an injured during accident
- 2) Ahimsa of social barrier - fought through positive of social endonemes (BR Ambedkar)



## Significance of Ahimsa in modern times

- 1) Help in overcoming inequalities - Social as well as economic  
 (e.g.) building social capital & distribution of resources fairly
- 2) Between nations - ahimsa help in starting dialogue & discussion leading to peaceful solution (e.g.) in Russia Ukraine crisis
- 3) Environmental benefits: Move from anthropocentric to biospherical egalitarianism → Ahimsa towards all of god's creation
- 4) Promote brotherhood, fraternity & integrity of nation → Ahimsa towards fellow citizens → build trust.

Thus ahimsa can solve various problems. And we should follow the principle in our day to day life as well.

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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S & F			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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b) Which famous personality has influenced you and why? In what ways have you emulated their example in your own life? (10 marks, 150 words)

किस प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तित्व ने आपको प्रभावित किया है और क्यों? आपने अपने जीवन में किस तरह से उनके उदाहरण का अनुकरण किया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi has influenced me the most.

Since a child hearing stories of his life enumerated by my grandparents enlightened me.

His ideas & ideologies (influenced me)

(i) Antyodaya & Sarodaya → Welfare of all sections of society applied to me as we are all one family (Vasudeva Kutumbakam)

(ii) Non violence & high tolerance - makes one more accepting of diverse culture, ethos, religion etc that we are part of.



How emulated their life example

(1) Never side with wrong deer -

I have always tried to maintain a morally correct stand in life. It has helped me keep my conscience clean.

(e.g) Never lied to anyone or cheated in any exam.

(2) Help anyone & everyone whenever possible. I have always lent a helping hand to whosoever was in need.

(3) Cleaning my own toilet - a feature learned from Gandhiji. No task is

big and small. One should never

disregard any profession. I always clean my bathroom → Helps maintain cleanliness  
Follow Gandhiji in letter & spirit.

Thus, Gandhiji has taught me many things and his life is a true inspiration for me

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) What does the following quotation mean to you?

निम्नलिखित उद्धरण आपके लिए क्या मायने रखता है।

a) "The greatest wealth is to live content with little" - Plato

(10 marks, 150 words)

"सबसे बड़ा धन थोड़े में संतोषपूर्वक जीना है।" - प्लेटो

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Through the given quotation Plato explains how the greatest wealth is to learn how to live a happy life. Even if one has little things we should be 'content' or satisfied with it.

It can be explained through various dimensions of life -

- (1) A mother is happy with a blissful laughter of her child. (greatest wealth for her)
- (2) Student's greatest wealth is passing his/her examination.
- (3) Coming back home to fresh food & roof



over head is greatest wealth for many office goers.

However, today its changing due to

{ consumeristic & materialistic lifestyle  
hedonistic tendency of accumulating wealth  
success at any cost → leading to frauds  
 Want more and more things leading to greed

It can be resolved by Plato's given saying and understanding that material world can not satisfy psychological needs. True happiness and content comes from wider aspirations where one helps everyone, lives stress free life and does not try to usuep everything for self.

**Feedback**

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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b) "Whatever is begun in anger, ends in shame"-Benjamin Franklin. (10 marks, 150 words)

"क्रोध में किया गया कार्य का अंत हमेशा तकलीफदायक होता है" - बेंजमिन फ्रैंकलिन। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

It is said, "whoever flies into anger makes a bad landing". Such is the consequence of getting angry

Begin in anger, ends in shame

- 1) Anger makes one take impulsive decisions (eg) In movie Thoppad the protagonist slaps his wife in anger. Though they had cordial relationship. (This led to shame)
- 2) Anger makes us overwhelmed and blocks our moral cognitive abilities. Also makes us vent it out in wrong place (eg) Angry because of deadlines in office → fight at home environment



3) Similar example can be seen in road rage or street fights. Even gang wars are also based on anger due to particular incident which perpetuates. Eventually causing a bigger problem or shame.

However, Anger if positively channelled can become fruitful. (eg) Kailash Satyarthi said once that his best ideas strike him when he's angry.

Similarly, anger towards corrupt politicians or incapable administration should be positively dealt by participative citizenry to get work done (eg) Jan Lokpal bill leading to lokpal/ombudsman creation.

Hence, though anger is a sin. It is how one deals with it, which decides if it'll lead to shame or success.

**Feedback**

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

"खुशी चेतना की वह अवस्था है जो किसी के मूल्यों की उपलब्धि से अधिक है" - एयन रैंड।  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

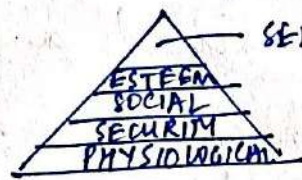
Since time immemorial happiness as a concept has remained a question.  
Is it material happiness, spiritual happiness or achievement oriented happiness?

Happiness - Proceeds from achievement of one's values

- (1) Happiness can be driven from smallest things in life (e.g) Chirping of birds in morning makes some very happy
- (2) Happiness is about satisfaction of wants - these could be a very primitive definition and leads to only temporary / momentary happiness.



(3) It's a state of consciousness which can be depicted through Maslow's Needs Hierarchy. Person happiest with self actualisation



SELF ACTUALISATION  
(realising highest potential)

(4) Happiness can also be driven not only by getting what one desires. But by giving it to someone who requires.

(a) Charity work gives happiness to many individuals

Thus, happiness is not only about achievements. But it's a broader social-psychological concept. For holistic happiness one should focus on these.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.3) a) Differentiate between the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

- (i) Attitude and Opinion.
- (ii) Emotions and feelings.

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

- (i) अभिवृत्ति (Attitude) और विचार (Opinion)।
- (ii) भावनाएँ (Emotions) और अहसास (Feelings)।

Attitude

Opinion

1) Predisposition towards certain object, idea, person or situation.

2) More permanent in nature

3) Results in a action or reaction

⊕ Having positive attitude towards voting process → goes to vote

1) Momentary stance one takes towards an idea or activity

2) Temporary or short lasting

3) May or may not have a resultant repercussion

⊕ Having opinion that democracy best form of governance. Yet doesn't cast his/her vote



## EMOTIONS

- 1) Internally or externally expressed feelings are emotions
- 2) Expressed through outward expulsion  
 (e.g) Crying, laughing, fighting etc
- 3) Can be controlled through training of emotional intelligence

## FEELINGS

- 1) A way of thinking / experiencing certain emotions.
- 2) May or may not be expressed.  
 (e.g) Feeling scared while crossing road. Let doing it carefully & confidently
- 3) May always be present even if latent form.

### Feedback

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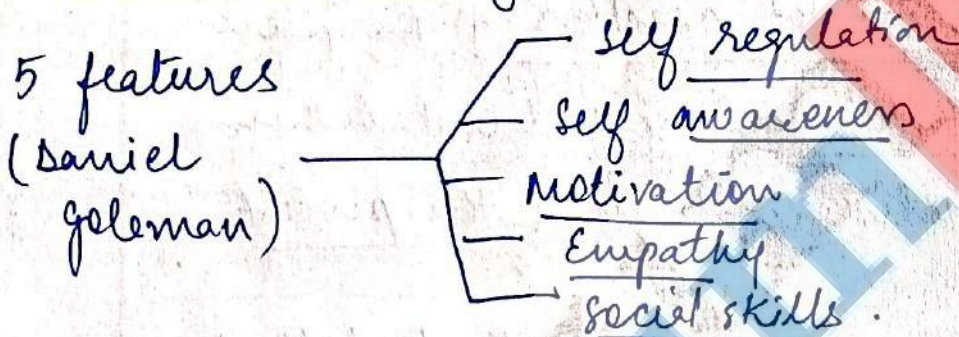




b) What do you understand by emotional intelligence? Examine the importance of emotional intelligence in personal and professional life. (10 marks, 150 words)

भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता से आप क्या समझते हैं? व्यक्तिगत और व्यावसायिक जीवन में भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Emotional intelligence refers to managing, assessing and controlling of one's as well as other's emotions for harmonious living.



## Importance in personal & professional life

- (1) Regulating emotion - checks on venting anger / frustration of work at home.
- (2) Compartmentalizing problems - not overdoing things and striking a balance
- (3) Switching roles smoothly - avoiding overlap through self awareness



- (1) linking personal & professional life for good - To create empathy.
- (2) public servant with a child more sensitive of issues <sup>like</sup> child labour
- (5) Create a calm mental state - results in response not reaction (e) Bangalore DCP Chetan Rathore sang National Anthem with CAA protesters to quell the protest
- (6) Convincing people to work to fullest potential → Motivation & social skills

Thus, emotional intelligence helps in performing to highest potential in professional life. At the same time balancing private / personal life

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.4) a) Political attitude has as much to do with society as with politics. Discuss with suitable illustrations. (10 marks, 150 words)

राजनीतिक प्रवृत्ति का समाज से उतना ही हित जुड़ा है जितना राजनीति से। उपयुक्त दृष्टांतों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plato said " What is honoured in a society is cultivated there". Highlighting that political attitude as much to do with society as with politics

Political attitude - social reasons

↳ ① low ethical literacy and ethical ecosystem results in poor political attitude @ lokmiti study reported 36% people ready to vote for corrupt but accessible politician.

② wrong cognition in society @ little bit corruption will hurt no one - "Chalte hai" attitude



③ low social capital leads to disharmony between regions and communities.  
further polarise the polarised politics

④ low involvement of public in governance

① lack of awareness of RTI, social audit and even citizen charter

leads to passive role of society

⑤ Acceptance of ills like patriarchy, social divisions, gender discrimination further leads to poor political attitude

② only 14% female MP (17th Lok Sabha)

However, political reasons → ① Monetise on social divisions

② vote bank politics

③ criminalisation of politics (43% in 17th LS)

Thus, there's a need for ethical training of politicians as well as more initiatives to increase social cohesion among societal members.

**Feedback**  
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b) 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 जिम्मेदारी के संबंध में भिन्न दृष्टिकोण उत्पन्न कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Social responsibilities of individuals are laid down through various formal or informal guidelines. In India fundamental duties highlight such socially responsible behaviour (eg Article 51A (e) talks of brotherhood and respect for women).

Ethical values help cultivate proactive & constructive attitude

(A) Ethical value of inclusion helps socially responsible behaviour towards vulnerable & downtrodden sections

(B) Equality leads behaving in just & fair manner. Even leading to affirmative



actions to ensure equity @ Reservation

(A) Integrity helps one maintain highest moral standards

(B) Selfless service leads to people work for others going beyond even Altruism

(C) Baba Amte and leprosy patients

(E) Accountability & responsibility towards not only formal authority, but a larger society. Behaving as a member of society

Subjective Nature

→ (1) Integrity - professional or moral integrity @ Josef Mengele Nazi doctor - professionally competent but morally degraded.

(2) Loyalty to profession or loyalty to nation

(3) Truthfulness always or lie to save a life?

Thus, though there's subjectivity. Final goal should be to live ethical life. Resolving subjectivity can be done through following Virtue ethics or Kant's categorical imperative.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5 a) 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

- 1) Moral equilibrium - refers to not taking an extreme stance rather a moral balanced approach. (E) Golden mean of Aristotle or Madhyam Marg by Buddha.
- 2) Emotional strength - refers to showcasing resilience even in emotionally turbulent situation (E) DSP handling riots strongly or efficiently despite own house been chered by mobs. (Can be cultivated through (E) training).
- 3) Ethical pluralism - Presence of more than one ethical value simultaneously



(e) Honesty towards public v/s loyalty towards company. It often leads to an ethical dilemma.

Moral courage - Having absolute resolve to follow moral principles. Adhering to morals even in adversities and not changing stance. (e) Raja Ram Mohan Roy had moral courage to challenge established orthodox practice of sati pratha.

Ethical fading - refers to degradation of ethical reasoning and values in an individual or society. Due to various reasons such as consumeristic, materialist living or lack of ethical training.

(e) Children lying to parents to get out of petty punishments

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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b) Through their actions, interactions, and teachings, schools have the power to mold the moral 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)

अपने कार्यों, पारस्परिक व्यवहार और शिक्षाओं के माध्यम से, स्कूलों में अगली पीढ़ी के नैतिक ढांचे को ढालने की शक्ति होती है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य 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)

Schools are the first formal place of socialisation. It has major impact as children spend large amount of time in schools. Also different pedagogic styles can help build desired cognitive abilities.





## Value based education can help in this

- (1) focusses on courage → helps in innovative tendency and doing the thing
- (2) CUPEW - socially productive work helps in making students more capable
- (3) Inclusion and diversity cherished in School premise → inculcates brotherhood, fraternity & builds social capital
- (4) Honesty & integrity taught will help make a more just society which will cherish these values
- (5) Equality & Equity → helps in upliftment & empowerment of all sections and curb inequalities

Thus, value education is necessary for a bright future. NEP 2020 includes such courses to be implemented.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) a) What do you understand by the term 'situation ethics'? Critically analyze its strengths and weaknesses in making moral judgements. (10 marks, 150 words)

'परिस्थिति नैतिकता' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? नैतिक निर्णय लेने में इसकी शक्तियों और कमजोरियों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Situation ethics refers to ethical decisions being taken as per situation and not any absolute ethical standards. (eg) stealing a bread loaf to feed starving children justified. Even though stealing in absolute terms is unethical.

## Strengths of situation ethics

- (1) Helps take decisions faster because every situation independently assessed.
- (2) No absolute right & wrong depends on situation.
- (3) Helps in maintaining professional ethics (eg) criminal lawyer defending a murderer with professional competence



However, it has multiple weaknesses

- (1) could lead to subjective interpretation  
↳ accelerating degradation of social morality of Abortion allowed in certain cases leading to sex selective abortions.
- (2) Moral temptations need to be curtailed & may not always be possible.
- (3) Against Kant's categorical imperative and virtue ethics which highlights people should always be virtuous
- (4) Could lead to means-ends reversal  
↳ Against Gandhian philosophy of always choosing correct means.

Thus, though sometimes situation demands certain ethical practice. Yet, we should always keep in mind to be virtuous.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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b) 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)

तेजी 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)

Globalised world refers to an inter-connected world where multiple values, mores and ethical standards have become intertwined.

Traditional bonds and familial relationships are undergoing changes

- ↳ ① Nuclear families - living away from grandparents, cousins etc
- ↳ ② Non traditional families - (a) same sex partners, live in relationships
- ↳ ③ Children studying abroad & returning with different values (a) Habit of partying or alcohol consumption
- ↳ ④ Both parents working - more disposable income though less values inculcated.



Need to be governed by ethical principles

(1) Tolerance, cooperation, sacrifice and care must be inculcated in children even in Nuclear families (e) Sharing with siblings or celebrating festivals with extended family.

(2) Inclusiveness, equality and tolerance should govern domain of non traditional families (e) Recently SC highlighted need to move from traditional to non traditional families to promote constitutional morality over social.

(3) Unhealthy practices should be avoided. Seeking guidance from parents & help from peers.

(4) Parents should spend time with children tell bed time stories (e) Panchatantra to inculcate moral values.

Thus, though changing world. Our principles should remain ethical.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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## Section - B

Q.7) Akhilesh is a young 22-year-old man living in Utsav Nagar, who is preparing for the prestigious Civil Service Examinations, conducted by UPSC. Akhilesh is the younger of the two siblings in the home. The elder sister of Akhilesh, Sarita, is an economic graduate and works as a teacher. Akhilesh and Sarita are from a family of modest means. Their father is a retired government employee and mother is a house wife. Sarita and Akhilesh contribute to the household income by giving tuitions to the children. Recently, Sarita's marriage has been finalized by her parents. Everyone in the family is happy about the prospects of Sarita's marriage. However, the groom's family has expressed their wish for a car and furniture as gifts for the groom. Sarita's father agreed to their demands happily as he did not want to break the prospective alliance. It was also the dream of Sarita's father to wed her daughter in a grand manner. During a dinner conversation at home, he tells his family members that he has decided to sell off their ancestral land in order to arrange for the wedding. Akhilesh and Sarita are well aware that the family has limited means, and a lavish wedding, in addition to the gifts, may further aggravate the already strained financial condition of the family.

Akhilesh, in the course of his preparation, has studied about the menace of dowry in the society. He knows that making a demand for dowry, in any form, is illegal and a punishable offence. After consulting his sister, Akhilesh decides to talk to his father. However, when Akhilesh presents his concerns to his father, he gets surprised by his reply. Akhilesh's father tells him that dowry is a social norm and as a member of the society they are duty bound to accept the demands of the groom's family. He also tells Akhilesh that marriage ceremony is a matter of social prestige for the whole family. A lavish wedding will not only appease the groom's family but also increase the social status of their own family. Further, his father tells him that it is out of his own love and volition that he has agreed to the gifts. He also explained to Akhilesh that the car, furniture etc., will be used by Sarita at her in-law's place.

Akhilesh could not argue with his father, even though he was not in agreement with his father's view. He and Sarita believe that giving/accepting dowry would lead to propagation of a social evil. They also are of the view that a profligate wedding, without due concern for family's finances, is illogical.

a) What are the various ethical issues involved in the above case study?

b) You are a close friend of Akhilesh. What advice will you give, in this situation, to Akhilesh in order to convince his father to abstain from giving dowry and organising a lavish wedding?

(20 marks, 250 words)

अखिलेश उत्सव नगर में रहने वाला एक 22 वर्षीय युवक है, जो यूपीएससी द्वारा आयोजित प्रतिष्ठित सिविल सेवा परीक्षाओं की तैयारी कर रहा है। अखिलेश घर में दो भाई-बहनों में छोटा है। अखिलेश की बड़ी बहन सरिता एक अर्थव्यवस्था में स्नातक हैं और एक शिक्षक के रूप में काम करती हैं। अखिलेश और सरिता मामूली परिवार से हैं। उनके पिता एक सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं और माता एक गृहिणी हैं। सरिता और अखिलेश बच्चों को ट्यूशन देकर घर की आय में योगदान करते हैं। हाल ही में सरिता की शादी उनके माता-पिता ने फाइनल की है। सरिता की शादी को लेकर परिवार में हर कोई खुश है। हालांकि, दूल्हे के परिवार ने दूल्हे के लिए उपहार के रूप में कार और फर्नीचर की इच्छा व्यक्त की है। सरिता के पिता उनकी मांगों को खुशी-खुशी मान गए क्योंकि वह संभावित संबंध को नहीं तोड़ना चाहते थे। सरिता के पिता का भी सपना था कि वह अपनी बेटी की मध्य तरीके से शादी करे। घर पर रात के खाने के दौरान, वे अपने परिवार के सदस्यों को बताते हैं कि उन्होंने शादी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अपनी पुश्तैनी जमीन को बेचने का फैसला किया है। अखिलेश और सरिता अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि परिवार के पास सीमित साधन हैं, और एक मध्य शादी, उपहारों के अलावा, परिवार की पहले से ही तनावपूर्ण वित्तीय स्थिति को और बढ़ा सकती है।



अखिलेश ने अपनी तैयारी के दौरान समाज में दहेज के खतरे के बारे में अध्ययन किया है। वह जानता है कि दहेज की मांग करना किसी भी रूप में अवैध और दंडनीय अपराध है। अपनी बहन से सलाह लेने के बाद, अखिलेश ने अपने पिता से बात करने का फैसला किया। हालाँकि, जब अखिलेश अपनी चिंताओं को अपने पिता के सामने रखता है, तो वह उनके जवाब से हैरान हो जाता है। अखिलेश के पिता ने उन्हें बताया कि दहेज एक सामाजिक मानक है और समाज के सदस्य के रूप में वे दूल्हे के परिवार की मांगों को स्वीकार करने के लिए बाध्य हैं। वह अखिलेश को यह भी बताते हैं कि विवाह समारोह पूरे परिवार के लिए सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा का मामला है। एक भव्य शादी न केवल दूल्हे के परिवार को खुश करेगी बल्कि उनके अपने परिवार की सामाजिक स्थिति को भी बढ़ाएगी। इसके अलावा, उसके पिता ने उसे बताया कि यह उसके अपने प्यार और इच्छा से है कि वह उपहारों के लिए सहमत हुए हैं। उन्होंने अखिलेश को यह भी समझाया कि कार, फर्नीचर आदि का इस्तेमाल सरिता अपने ससुराल में करेगी।

अखिलेश अपने पिता से बहस नहीं कर सकता था, हालांकि वह अपने पिता के विचार से सहमत नहीं था। उसका और सरिता का मानना है कि दहेज देने को स्वीकार करने से सामाजिक बुराई का प्रसार होगा। उन दोनों का यह भी विचार है कि परिवार के वित्त की चिंता किए बिना एक खर्चीली शादी अतार्किक है।

a) उपरोक्त केस स्टडी में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

b) आप अखिलेश के करीबी हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आप अखिलेश को क्या सलाह देंगे कि जिससे वह अपने पिता को दहेज न देने और भव्य विवाह आयोजित करने से परहेज के लिए मना सके?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The given case study highlights how orthodox traditions have been ingrained in social setup. It also highlights the impact of ethical blindness towards issues has on one's financial as well as day to day living.

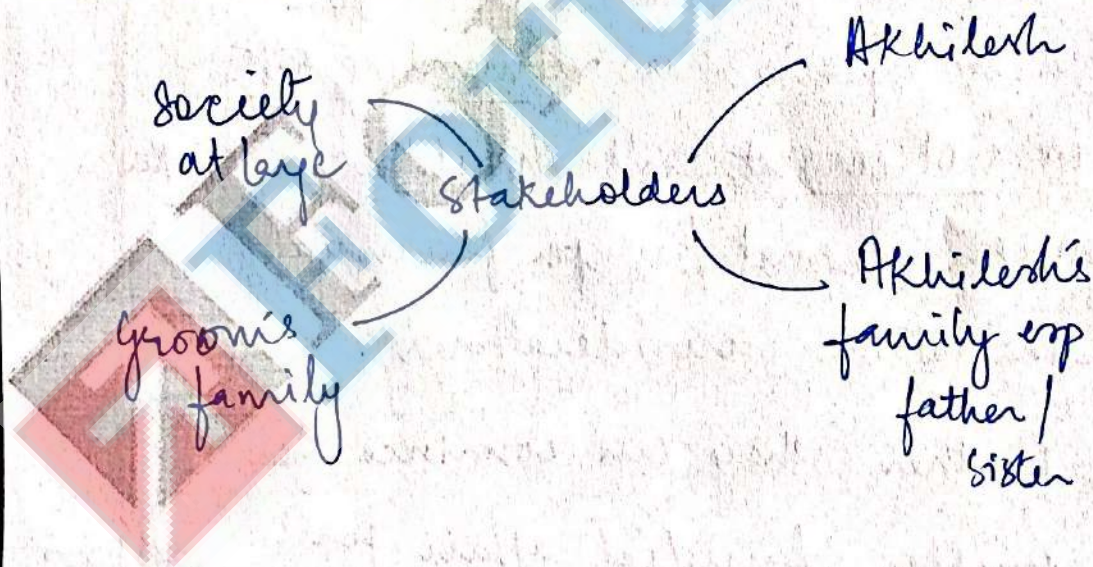
Ethical issues involved

↳ ① Continuation of Banned practices such as Sowry (Act) as well as section 498A.



- ② Acceptance of practice readily as 'Norm' even though causing inconvenience.
- ③ Akhilesh unable to argue due to authority of father - despite being correct in his conviction
- ④ Giving high value to social status and norms - Moral myopia

Stakeholders of the case





As Akhilesh's friend I will give him multi pronged advice

(1) Talk to sister -

↳ (1) Sister could convey the concerns to her husband to be.

(2) This could help the couple take a conscious decision

(3) Sister & her partner can also talk to their respective families and explain how demanding gifts is not correct. It should be done after more internal / as per financial limitations considerations.

(4) Further they can convince for a smaller familial affair for wedding instead of extravagant event



(2) Talk to father

↳ ① Explain him again how its against the law.

② Show-off in front of society for one event ~~or~~ could lead to financial difficulties later

③ The gifts can be given to Sarita (sister) even after she's married as per her genuine requirements

④ However, here I would also highlight to AKhilesh to be receptive to father's argument. They could come to a balanced situation where both are satisfied. That is, give gifts which they truly want to give not coercive dowry. Secondly, have a medium scaled wedding



Finally, I would suggest to Akhilesh that when he becomes an officer he should firstly not accept any dowry himself. Secondly, he should try to address this issue at a layer societal level.

**Feedback**

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) Naveen and Vinod, final year undergraduate students at ABC college of engineering, are close friends. Naveen has been a meritorious student and got appointed as the secretary of the training and placement cell, which has the mandate to oversee the campus placements of the students. Vinod, on the other hand, spent more time on leisure activities and paid less attention to his academic performance. However, the lackadaisical attitude of Vinod began to reflect on his grades. His poor performance in the majority of subjects meant that he had to complete some courses again, in order to graduate in time. As Vinod struggled to complete his extra courses, he barely had any time left for anything else. The immense fatigue was also evident from his deteriorating physical and psychological health.

Around this time the campus placement in the ABC college had started. While all other students were preparing for the recruitment tests, Vinod had barely any time for the same. Vinod's parents, who had taken loan for Vinod's education, are expecting Vinod to get a good job. The guilt of wasting his college years and letting down his poor parents was becoming unbearable for Vinod, as a result of which he had a nervous breakdown. Naveen, who in his capacity as secretary of training and placement cell, was busy organising the recruitment drive, was aware that the chances of Vinod getting recruited were very slim. He also knew that Vinod was repenting in true sense and working very hard to complete his courses, despite his deteriorating emotional health. Naveen was afraid that if Vinod did not get a job, he may take some extreme step.

Naveen has in his possession the question paper for the recruitment test to be held next week. Vinod had in the past requested Naveen to help him in any way possible to get a decent job. While Naveen knows that sharing the questions with Vinod may help him get through the exam, it would be ethically incorrect. Now, Naveen is in a dilemma over the course of action he should take.

a) What are the ethical dilemmas before Naveen in this case?

b) Identify and evaluate the various courses of actions available before Naveen. If you were in Naveen's shoes, which course of action would you choose and why? (20 marks, 250 words)

नवीन और विनोद, एबीसी कॉलेज ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग में स्नातक अंतिम वर्ष के छात्र हैं और घनिष्ठ मित्र हैं। नवीन मेधावी छात्र रहे हैं और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण और प्लेसमेंट सेल के सचिव के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है, जिसके पास छात्रों के कैंपस प्लेसमेंट की देखरेख करने का अधिकार है। दूसरी ओर, विनोद ने अवकाश गतिविधियों में अधिक समय बिताया और अपने अकादमिक प्रदर्शन पर कम ध्यान दिया। हालाँकि, विनोद का उदासीन रवैया उसके ग्रेड पर प्रतिबिंबित होने लगा है। अधिकांश विषयों में उनके खराब प्रदर्शन का मतलब था कि उन्हें समय पर स्नातक होने के लिए कुछ पाठ्यक्रम फिर से पूरे करने पड़े। जैसा कि विनोद अपने अतिरिक्त पाठ्यक्रमों को पूरा करने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है, वह मुश्किल से ही किसी और चीजों के लिए समय निकाल पाता है। उसके बिगड़ते शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य से अत्यधिक थकान भी स्पष्ट थी। इसी समय के आसपास एबीसी कॉलेज में कैंपस प्लेसमेंट शुरू हो गया था। जबकि अन्य सभी छात्र मर्ती परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रहे थे, विनोद के पास इसके लिए मुश्किल से ही समय था। विनोद के माता-पिता, जिन्होंने विनोद की शिक्षा के लिए कर्ज लिया था, विनोद को अच्छी नौकरी मिलने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। अपने कॉलेज के वर्षों को बर्बाद करने और अपने गरीब माता-पिता को निराश करने का अपराध विनोद के लिए असहनीय होता जा रहा था, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसका नर्व ब्रेकडाउन अर्थात् मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ गया था। नवीन, जो प्रशिक्षण एवं नियोजन प्रकोष्ठ के सचिव के रूप में मर्ती अभियान आयोजित करने में व्यस्त था, जानता था कि विनोद के मर्ती होने की संभावना बहुत कम थी। वह यह भी जानता था कि विनोद सही मायने में पछता रहा है और अपने बिगड़ते भावनात्मक स्वास्थ्य के बावजूद अपने पाठ्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए बहुत मेहनत कर रहा है। नवीन को डर था कि अगर विनोद को नौकरी नहीं मिली तो वह कोई अतिवादी कदम उठा सकता है।



नवीन के पास अगले सप्ताह होने वाली मर्ती परीक्षा का प्रश्नपत्र है। विनोद ने पहले नवीन से अनुरोध किया था कि वह एक अच्छी नौकरी पाने के लिए हर संभव मदद करें। जबकि नवीन जानता है कि विनोद के साथ प्रश्नों को साझा करने से उसे परीक्षा में मदद मिल सकती है, यह नैतिक रूप से गलत होगा। अब, नवीन इस बात को लेकर असमंजस में हैं कि उसे क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।

a) इस मामले में नवीन के सामने नैतिक दुविधाएं क्या हैं?

b) नवीन के समक्ष उपलब्ध विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यवाहियों को पहचानें और उनका मूल्यांकन करें। यदि आप नवीन के स्थान पर होते तो आप कौन-सी कार्यवाही चुनते और क्यों? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case presents ~~an~~ ~~ethi~~ dilemma of whether a person in need should be helped through unethical means.

## Ethical dilemmas

- (1) ~~Catch~~ Catch 22 situation where helping friend or he fails vs compromise integrity by helping with paper
- (2) Against merit i.e. Merit vs help troubled friend. (Others may be more capable)



3) Personal ethics ( loyalty to friend ) vs Professional ethics ( secretary of training & placement cell )

4) Unfair practice towards company that is recruiting vs unhelpful behaviour towards friend

The options available to Naveen are

Option 1 : Give the paper to Vinod .

Merit

- 1) Help him pass and get job
- 2) Resolve financial issue of his family in future
- 3) Acted as good friend

Demerit

- 1) Vinod may not accept
- 2) Moral values of Naveen take hit
- 3) Crisis of conscience
- 4) Against merit of others



**Option 2** : See questions and help Vinod in same concept

Merit	Demerit
1) Will be able to clear exam 2) <u>Not stealing entire paper</u>	1) <u>Still crisis of conscience</u> 2) <u>Unfair to recruiter as well as other students</u>

**Option 3** : Not give him the paper

Merit	Demerit
1) <u>No unfair practice or cheating</u> 2) <u>Objectivity &amp; fairness are tenets of recruitment</u>	1) Vinod <u>may not clear</u> 2) Risk of jeopardising friendship - as no help.



If I was in Naveen's shoes, my course of action would be -

(1) To help my friend as well as I can WITHOUT SHARING the paper or its content

(2) I would guide Vinod in how to take the test (Based on my previous knowledge of testing.)

(3) I would help him in all required academic help in whatever capacity I can.

(4) I would make sure that Vinod does not become lackadaisical again (It's my duty as a friend to motivate him)



(1) further, even if Vinod is not able to make it through in this recruitment. I would find companies where he could further apply.

Thus, under no circumstances will I share the paper with him. As a friend its my duty to help Vinod which I will by helping him and studying as well as find more companies. In my capacity as a training & placement cell secretary its my duty to make sure no illicit means are being used hence, I would not do it myself either.

**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	
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Q.9) Alok works in a multinational company in USA. He was visiting his family in India on a vacation. While reading the newspaper at home in India, Alok noticed a particular news item. As per the news article, a family of seven, travelling in an SUV, had died in a road mishap. The vehicle lost control and rammmed into a roadside boulder. The police report said that none of the passengers had their seat belts on. It was also highlighted that the fatal injuries could have been avoided by the use of seat belts. A few days later, Alok and his family members who lived in Delhi, decided to travel to the hills of Himachal Pradesh, by road. While driving across Delhi, all the family members had their seat belts on. Alok mentally felt satisfied about the good sense of road safety in his family members. However, as their vehicle crossed the borders of Delhi, all the family members removed their seat belts almost immediately. Alok found this a little unusual. When he enquired about the same, his father told him that wearing a seat belt was necessary in Delhi and non-compliance attracted penal action. However, Alok exhorted all his family members to put on their seat belts for their own safety. He also told his family members that in USA people wore seat belts not to escape legal action, but to ensure their own safety as they understood the importance of seatbelts in reducing and mitigating the impacts of accidents. At this, his family members made fun of him and also chided him for having become an "angrez".

After some time, their vehicle passed by a deep gorge. There they all witnessed a road accident, where a passenger vehicle had lost control and fell into the gorge. Alok immediately remembered the news report he read a few days back. Concerned about the safety of his family members, he again requested them to put on their seat belts. This time, all the family members got irritated and belittled Alok for being so scared. Alok could see that his family members had a very negative attitude with regard to wearing safety belts.

Despite the effective role of seat belts in saving human lives, their usage by people in India remains abysmally low. As per a WHO report, wearing a seat belt can reduce the risk of being killed or injured in an accident by 25% and 75% respectively. A study conducted by Maruti Suzuki revealed that approximately 75% of passenger vehicle users in India do not wear seat belts leading to an average 15 deaths every day.

a) Why is there a negative attitude in people with regard to wearing seat belts?

b) What measures can be taken to bring positive changes with regard to this attitude?

(20 marks, 250 words)

आलोक अमेरिका में एक मल्टीनेशनल कंपनी में काम करता है। वह छुट्टी पर भारत में अपने परिवार के सदस्यों से मिलने गया था। भारत में अपने घर पर अखबार पढ़ते हुए आलोक का ध्यान एक खास खबर की तरफ गया। समाचार लेख के अनुसार, एक वाहन (SUV) का नियंत्रण खो बैठा और सड़क किनारे एक बोल्टर से जा टकराया उसमें यात्रा कर रहे एक ही परिवार के सात लोगों के सड़क दुर्घटना में मौत हो गई थी। पुलिस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि किसी भी यात्री ने अपनी सीट बेल्ट नहीं पहनी थी। यह भी बताया गया कि सीट बेल्ट के इस्तेमाल से घातक दुर्घटना से बचा जा सकता था। कुछ दिनों बाद, दिल्ली में रहने वाले आलोक और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों ने सड़क मार्ग से पास के हिमाचल प्रदेश की पहाड़ियों की यात्रा करने का फैसला किया। दिल्ली भर में यात्रा करते समय, परिवार के सभी सदस्यों ने अपनी सीट बेल्ट पहनी हुई थी। आलोक को अपने परिवार के सदस्यों में सड़क सुरक्षा की अच्छी भावना मानसिक रूप से अच्छा लगी। हालांकि, जैसे ही उनका वाहन दिल्ली की सीमाओं को पार कर गया, परिवार के लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने अपनी सीट बेल्ट तुरंत हटा दी। आलोक को यह थोड़ा असामान्य लगा। जब उसने इस बारे में पूछताछ की, तो उसके पिता ने उसे बताया कि दिल्ली में सीट बेल्ट पहनना अनिवार्य है और गैर-अनुपालन के लिए दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है। हालांकि, आलोक ने अपने परिवार के सभी सदस्यों को अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए सीट बेल्ट लगाने का आह्वान किया। उन्होंने अपने परिवार के सदस्यों को यह भी बताया कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में लोग कानूनी कार्रवाई से बचने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि अपनी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सीट बेल्ट पहनते हैं क्योंकि वे दुर्घटनाओं के प्रभावों को कम करने और गंभीर प्रभाव को कम करने में सीटबेल्ट के महत्व को समझते हैं। इस पर उनके परिवार वालों ने उनका मजाक उड़ाया और 'अंग्रेज' बनने के लिए उन्हें फटकार भी लगाई।



कुछ देर बाद उनका वाहन एक गहरी खाई के पास से गुजरा। वहां उन सभी ने एक सड़क दुर्घटना देखी, जहां एक यात्री की वाहन नियंत्रण खो बैठा और खाई में गिर गया। आलोक को कुछ दिन पहले पढ़ी गई खबर तुरंत याद आ गई। अपने परिवार के सदस्यों की सुरक्षा के बारे में चिंतित, उन्होंने फिर से उनसे सीट बेल्ट लगाने का अनुरोध किया। इस बार परिवार के सभी सदस्य चिढ़ गए और आलोक को भला बुरा कहा। आलोक ने देखा कि सुरक्षा बेल्ट पहनने के संबंध में उनके परिवार के सदस्यों का एक मजबूत नकारात्मक रवैया था। मानव जीवन को बचाने में सीट बेल्ट की प्रभावी भूमिका के बावजूद, भारत में लोगों द्वारा उनका उपयोग बेहद कम है। डब्ल्यूएचओ की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सीट बेल्ट पहनने से मरने या घायल होने के जोखिम को क्रमशः 25 प्रतिशत और 75 प्रतिशत तक कम किया जा सकता है। मारुति सुजुकी द्वारा किए गए एक अध्ययन से पता चला है कि भारत में लगभग 75 प्रतिशत यात्री वाहन उपयोगकर्ता सीट बेल्ट नहीं पहनते हैं, जिससे हर दिन औसतन 15 मौतें होती हैं।

a) सीट बेल्ट पहनने को लेकर लोगों में नकारात्मक रवैया क्यों है?

b) इस दृष्टिकोण के संबंध में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The given case study shows how there is wrong cognition in minds of people. Where they think wearing seat belt is only to escape penal action and <sup>little</sup> nothing to do with actual safety.

This leads to a lax attitude towards use of seat belts leading to 15 deaths per day as pointed by Maruti Suzuki study.



Negative attitude of people towards wearing seat belts.

- ① lack of understanding or knowledge regarding the same.
- ② Do not examine the causes of death in accidents & see it merely as speeding gone wrong. for instance, in unfortunate demise of Cyrus Mistry there were reports if occupants at backseat wore belts they could be saved.
- ③ strict penal actions not taken & can get away by paying bribe.
- ④ laws are not universally applied & in Delhi there is action whereas when leave Delhi they remove



belt showearing lackadaisical upholding of law.

- ⑤ Awareness not spread by authorities as vociferously (For eg in Aeroplanes there's mandatory explanation of requirement to wear seat belt.
- There

Measures can be taken as per short term & long term basis

{Short Term}

- ↳ (1) Increase caution on roads through more vigilant traffic policing
- (2) Hefty finer imposed as well as suggested from re-training as drivers (community development)



(3) license plate of vehicles recorded & using ICT e-challans sent if traffic camera records not wearing belt

Long Term

↳ (1) Awareness programs in work

& corner.

schools  
where children can be inculcated with habit (wear in buses)

Driving license issuing authority can have work shops

car dealers having special guidelines like Airplanes

(2) Car's manufacturers inbuilt feature of keeping if no belt ~~on~~ worn



③ Highlighting through media channels or missions by celebrities (e) like Akshay Kumar spread awareness of Sanitary pads.

Further, we should take pledge at personal levels to wear seat belts. It not only safeguards us and our life. But also the happiness & future of our families.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) Prakash and Meena were a married couple living in Gurgaon, Haryana. Both Prakash and Meena were corporate executives, working in XYZ retail and ABC enterprises respectively. The two were leading a rewarding professional life. However, as both worked in different companies and often had different office timings, their personal lives were getting affected. Due to their busy schedules and official commitments, they were unable to find sufficient time for each other. Things came to such a pass that the two could not spend their last anniversary together. While Prakash was working on an important project, Meena was busy with the launch of a new product. Though the two understood the importance of professional commitments, the lack of quality time with each-other was increasingly becoming a cause for concern and frustration.

One day Prakash informed Meena about a vacancy in his company for the post of regional manager. Prakash, who himself was working at the same position, knew that this post was an ideal opportunity for Meena professionally. While Meena's work in her company was well appreciated and her prospects for growth were sound, she was still willing to grab the present opportunity. This would have enabled the two of them to work in a common office space, with relatively more coherence in their office timings. Consequently, she applied for the vacancy in Prakash's company. As Meena was reasonably qualified for the job and had good experience, she was hired by Prakash's company. The two were very happy about the prospects of working together.

Besides working from a common office space, Prakash and Meena were able to go to and return from work together. The two were, resultantly, very happy about this positive change in their lives. Meena quickly adjusted to the new office environment and began her work in the same department as that of Prakash. Meena's positive work came into the notice of her superiors. She was frequently appreciated for her diligence and sincerity. XYZ retail was in the process of preparing a presentation for a potential government contract. While Prakash was expecting that he would be chosen for preparation, the branch head of XYZ retail entrusted Meena with this strategically important task. Prakash was visibly disappointed with this, as he had been preparing for this task for a long time. Meena could also sense Prakash's dejection, as he not only didn't congratulate Meena but also pointed out how it should have been him doing the job.

Meena, as was her nature, worked hard on the report, and successfully made the presentation to the client. As the report was made and presented in an efficient manner, XYZ retail gained a big contract from the government. While the entire office was congratulating Meena for her success, Prakash remained indifferent towards Meena's achievement. Meena was visibly hurt by Prakash's behaviour. Meena's success with the government contract earned her a promotion, and she was made the head of her department. This further enraged Prakash, as now he was supposed to report to Meena. Moreover, Prakash's behaviour at the workplace changed significantly. He started misbehaving with his juniors over small things. He became careless in his work, often leading to mistakes and errors. Prakash's behaviour at office had a spill-over effect on Prakash and Meena's personal lives. One day he slapped an office peon for entering his cabin without knocking. After an enquiry about the incident, Meena recommended suspension of Prakash. While the two had continuously quarrelled over trivial things since her promotion, this time Prakash's career was at stake leading to a huge fight. Earlier Prakash and Meena tried to spend time together whenever possible, now the two despised being together at home and office. While Meena could not comprehend Prakash's behaviour, Prakash was jealous of Meena's success. Meena began to re-evaluate her decision to join XYZ retail.

- In your opinion, what qualities do Prakash lack? Do you think that Meena also lacks some qualities?
- As a common friend of Meena and Prakash, what advice will you give to the couple?
- How can they develop the qualities that could have prevented such a distressing situation?

(20 marks, 250 words)



प्रकाश और मीना गुड़गांव, हरियाणा में रहने वाले एक विवाहित जोड़े थे। प्रकाश और मीना दोनों कॉरपोरेट एंजिनियरिंग थे, जो क्रमशः XYZ रिटेल और ABC इंटरप्राइजेज में काम करते थे। दोनों एक सुखी पेशेवर जीवन जी रहे थे। हालांकि, चूंकि दोनों अलग-अलग कंपनियों में काम करते थे और अलग-अलग ऑफिस टाइमिंग था, इसलिए उनका निजी जीवन प्रभावित हो रहा था। अपने व्यस्त कार्यक्रम और आधिकारिक प्रतिबद्धताओं के कारण, वे एक-दूसरे के लिए पर्याप्त समय नहीं निकाल पा रहे थे। बात यहां तक आ गई कि दोनों अपनी आखिरी सालगिरह एक साथ नहीं बिता सके। जब प्रकाश एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट पर काम कर रहे थे, तो मीना एक नए उत्पाद के लॉन्च में व्यस्त थीं। हालांकि दोनों पेशेवर प्रतिबद्धताओं के महत्व को समझते थे, लेकिन एक-दूसरे के साथ समय का अभाव चिंता और निराशा का कारण बन रहा था।

एक दिन प्रकाश ने मीना को अपनी कंपनी में क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक के पद के लिए एक रिक्ति के बारे में सूचित किया। प्रकाश, जो स्वयं उसी पद पर कार्यरत थे, जानते थे कि यह पद पेशेवर रूप से मीना के लिए एक आदर्श अवसर था। जबकि मीना के काम को उनकी कंपनी में काफी सराहा गया था और वहां उनके विकास की संभावनाएं अच्छी थीं, फिर भी वह वर्तमान अवसर को प्राप्ति के लिए तैयार थीं क्योंकि; उन दोनों को अपने कार्यालय समय में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सुसंगतता के साथ, एक सामान्य कार्यालय स्थान में काम करने में सक्षम बनाता। नतीजतन, उसने प्रकाश की कंपनी में रिक्ति के लिए आवेदन किया। चूंकि मीना नौकरी के लिए उचित रूप से योग्य थी और उसके पास अच्छा अनुभव था, इसलिए उसे प्रकाश की कंपनी ने काम पर रख लिया था। दोनों एक साथ काम करने की संभावनाओं को लेकर काफी खुश थे।

एक सामान्य कार्यालय स्थान से काम करने के अलावा, प्रकाश और मीना एक साथ काम पर जाने और वापस आने में सक्षम थे। परिणामस्वरूप, दोनों अपने जीवन में इस सकारात्मक बदलाव से बहुत खुश थे। मीना जल्दी से नए कार्यालय के माहौल में समायोजित हो गईं और प्रकाश के समान विभाग में अपना काम शुरू कर दिया। मीना का सकारात्मक कार्य उनके वरिष्ठों के नजर में आया। उनकी मेहनत और ईमानदारी के लिए उन्हें अक्सर सराहा जाता था। XYZ रिटेल संभावित सरकारी अनुबंध के लिए एक प्रस्तुति तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया में था। जबकि प्रकाश को उम्मीद थी कि उन्हें तैयारी के लिए चुना जाएगा, XYZ रिटेल के शाखा प्रमुख ने मीना को यह रणनीतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण कार्य सौंपा। इससे प्रकाश साफ तौर पर निराश नजर आ रहा था, क्योंकि वह काफी समय से इस टास्क की तैयारी कर रहा था। मीना प्रकाश की निराशा को भी समझ सकती थी, क्योंकि उसने न केवल मीना को बधाई दी बल्कि यह भी बताया कि उसे यह काम कैसे करना चाहिए था।

मीना, जैसा कि उनका स्वभाव था, ने टास्क पर कड़ी मेहनत की, और क्लाइंट के सामने सफलतापूर्वक प्रस्तुति दी। जैसा कि रिपोर्ट बनाई गई और एक कुशल तरीके से प्रस्तुत की गई, XYZ रिटेल ने सरकार से एक बड़ा अनुबंध प्राप्त किया। जब मीना की सफलता के लिए पूरा कार्यालय बधाई दे रहा था तब प्रकाश मीना की उपलब्धि के प्रति उदासीन रहा। प्रकाश के व्यवहार से मीना स्पष्ट रूप से आहत थी। सरकारी अनुबंध के साथ मीना की सफलता ने उन्हें पदोन्नति दी और उन्हें अपने विभाग का प्रमुख बनाया गया। इसने प्रकाश को और क्रोधित कर दिया, क्योंकि अब उसे मीना को रिपोर्ट करना था। इसके अलावा, कार्यस्थल पर प्रकाश का व्यवहार काफी बदल गया। वह छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर अपने जूनियर्स से बदसलूकी करने लगा। वह अपने काम में लापरवाह हो गया, जिससे अक्सर गलतियाँ और त्रुटियाँ होती थीं। कार्यालय में प्रकाश के व्यवहार का प्रकाश और मीना के निजी जीवन पर प्रभाव पड़ा। एक दिन उसने ऑफिस के एक चपरासी को बिना दस्तक दिए अपने केबिन में घुसने पर थप्पड़ मार दिया। घटना की जांच के बाद मीना ने प्रकाश को निलंबित करने की सिफारिश की। जहाँ उनके प्रमोशन के बाद से दोनों में लगातार छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर झगड़ा हुआ था, वहीं इस बार प्रकाश का करियर दांव पर लगा था, जिसके कारण एक बड़ी लड़ाई हुई। पहले प्रकाश और मीना जब भी संभव हो एक साथ समय बिताने की कोशिश करते थे, अब दोनों घर और ऑफिस में एक साथ रहने से कतराते थे। जबकि मीना प्रकाश के व्यवहार को समझ नहीं पा रही थी, प्रकाश को मीना की सफलता से जलन हो रही थी। मीना ने XYZ रिटेल में शामिल होने के अपने निर्णय का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करना शुरू किया।

- आपकी राय में प्रकाश में किन गुणों की कमी है? क्या आपको लगता है कि मीना में भी कुछ गुणों की कमी थी?
- मीना और प्रकाश के कॉमन फ्रेंड होने के नाते आप इस युगल को क्या सलाह देंगे?
- वे उन गुणों को कैसे विकसित कर सकते हैं जो ऐसी विकट स्थिति को रोक सकते थे?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)



The case depicts a classic example of low emotional intelligence. Where petty issues such as insecurity, jealousy or lack of achieving something is creating an adverse impact on mental health of Prakash. Further impacting Meena, their personal life as well as hampering his professional prospects.

### Qualities that Prakash lacks

- ↳ (1) low self regulation of emotions
- (2) No collective feeling of unity among his life partner
- (3) letting emotions transverse from private/personal to professional spheres
- (4) Extreme rage and anger → slapped peop.



(5) low acceptance quality unable to accept defeat

However, Meena also lack certain qualities

↳ ① Unable to understand partner's concerns → Not addressing them proactively (Not aware of husband's concerns)

↳ ② Could involve Prakash in the working of contract. Take his input and function in a cohesive manner

↳ ③ suspension without addressing concern (lacked empathy)

As a common friend of Meena and

Prakash I would advise them the

following -

(I) Take some time off - If Prakash is suspended then Meena could apply off and spend time together



understand each other's concerns and work on disagreements.

Dialogue, discussions and deliberations help knowing each other

(II) Work as a team and not take each other as competitors. Prakash & Meena should share happiness as well as sorrows.

(III) If problems persist I would recommend visiting a couples counsellor.

(IV) Option of Divorce (NOT suggested) as demerit > Merit

Merit	Demerit
Resolve issue of not being able to stand each other	Running away from problem. Could further deteriorate mental health



(V) I would also suggest if possible Meena & Prakash could work in different departments if not able to work together.

How to develop Qualities to prevent this

- 1) Early detection - Meena should have addressed concern when she saw Prakash was feeling visibly disappointed?
- 2) Continuous effort to solve the issue not firefighting / episodic
- 3) Inculcation of Emotional intelligence & training on ethical grounds (NOT slap person)

Thus, to prevent any distressing situation one should be proactive rather than reactive

**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	
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**Q.11)** 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। मले ही जिया को अपने पैतृक घर से बहुत प्यार है, ले. किन 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 विधि में रहते हैं, को अपनी यात्रा योजनाओं के बारे में सूचित करें। नियत दिन पर, जिया अपने चाचा द्वारा आयोजित एक मव्य स्वागत के लिए अपने गांव पहुंचती है। बाद 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 विपरीत, ये 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 गाँव में किसी भी सार्वजनिक अवसर पर कुर्सियों पर बैठने की अनुमति नहीं है। अलख ने जिया को यह भी बताया कि भले ही उसे अपने दोस्तों को उसके माता-पिता के सामने बैठने का विचार पसंद नहीं था, लेकिन उसके माता-पिता ने उसे आदर्श 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 भले ही वे सभी विधि के थे लेकिन उसके समुदाय के सदस्य 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 घुड़सवारी नहीं कर सकते, पगड़ी पहनने की इजाजत नहीं है, जो अन्य लोगों के लिए यह एक आम पहनावा था आदि। समारोह 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 पढ़ने 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।

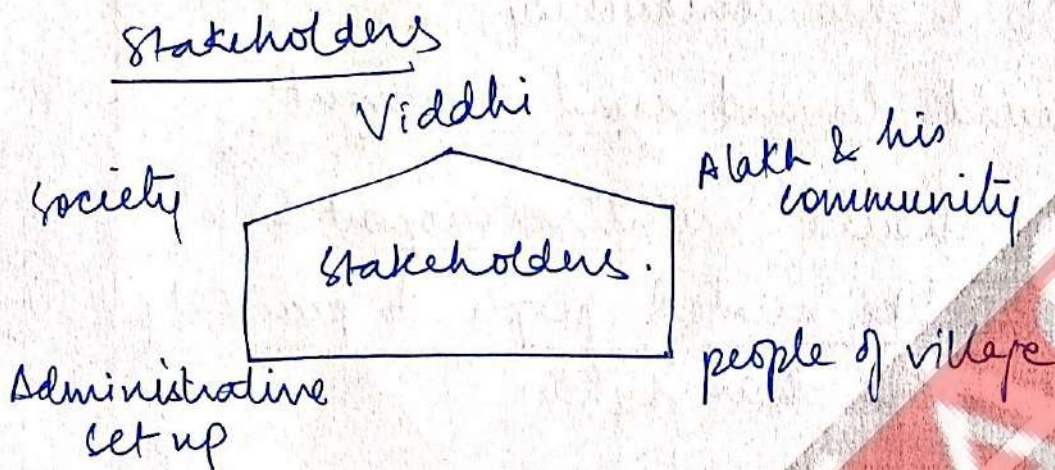
b) समाज में ऐसी भेदभावपूर्ण प्रथाएँ क्यों जारी हैं?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The issue highlighted in the case study draws our attention to B. R. Ambedkar's quote -

"Caste system plagues the country like a disease"





## Role of Various Stakeholders

### ① Viddhi

↳ ① As a political science student should highlight this problem (spread awareness)

② More vociferous response if not on ground through engagement of academic peers & CSO.

③ further, should make Alakh & people around her aware of such ill-treatment & legal remedies against it (Article 17 - Banned untouchability - PR)



ii) Alakh & his community

- ① should demand equal treatment
- ② They should mobilise support & involve like minded people to peacefully protest for their rights
- ③ Not give in to noems and challenge discriminatory practice

iii) Village occupants / inhabitants

- ① Practice inclusive living and social cohesion not division
- ② Children should be made aware to such practices and educated against it
- ③ Elders should be made aware of legal implications and thus should cooperate.



## (IV) Administration

↳ ① Should not let such practices prevail under their nose

② Build community trust - organise events where everyone participates as equal.

③ Make sure no one is disallowed to carry out basic day to day things (e.g. No discrimination from wearing turban or hose in marriage procession.  
(Against egalitarian societies functioning)

(V) Society as a whole should realise that such practices need to be stopped. In 21st century there is no place for non inclusion or non-equal role of humans.



Such practice continues

- (1) Acceptance of such as 'Norms'  
There's need to move to heteronomous activity.
- (2) No proper steps taken to curtail  
leads to perpetuation
- (3) People are not aware of  
consequences - legal as well as ethical blindness

There's a need to move away from moral neuterism as well as moral myopia. In Amrit Kaal, India needs to break old shackles and move towards egalitarian society.

**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	
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Q.12) Prataap is a data engineer working in ABC Infocom. Prataap 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, Prataap 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 Prataap, 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. Prataap'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 Prataap in the LGBTQIA+ rally. Next day at the office, when Kamal told Prataap that he saw him participating in the parade, Prataap agreed, and told Kamal that he was gay. After this incident Prataap 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 Prataap to be present for various official and personal occasions, now he increasingly felt unwanted. Even his colleagues started taking their lunch separately. Prataap 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 Prataap was overlooked for promotion. Earlier, Prataap'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 Prataap, and he fell into a mire of self-doubt and loathing. The conditions came to such a pass that, Prataap, 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 Prataap?
- What could be the possible reasons behind the negative attitude of office employees towards LGBTQIA+ community?
- As a friend of Prataap, 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 प्रवृत्तियाँ 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।



निर्धारित 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 भाग लेते देखा है, तो प्रताप सहमत हो गया और उसने कमल को बताया कि वह समलैंगिक है। इस घटना के बाद प्रताप को न केवल अपने सहकर्मियों और अधीनस्थों बल्कि कार्यालय के प्रबंधन के व्यवहार में भी स्पष्ट परिवर्तन दिखाई देने लगा। जबकि पहले सभी लोग प्रताप को विभिन्न आधिकारिक और व्यक्तिगत अवसरों पर उपस्थित रहने के लिए परेशान करते थे, अब वह स्वयं को अवांछित महसूस करने लगा। यहाँ तक कि उनके सहकर्मी भी अपना दोपहर का भोजन अलग 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 कलंक है। मामला तब तूल पकड़ गया जब पदोन्नति के लिए प्रताप की अनदेखी की गई। इससे पहले, विभिन्न अवसरों पर प्रताप के वरिष्ठों ने उन्हें बताया था कि उनके अच्छे काम से संगठन को काफी फायदा हुआ है और अगले मूल्यांकन के बाद उनकी 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 गईं कि प्रताप, जो पहले खुशमिजाज, देखभाल करने वाला और आत्म-जागरूक व्यक्ति था, उदास रहने लगा।

- प्रताप के सहकर्मियों और वरिष्ठों में किन गुणों की कमी है?
- LGBTQIA+ समुदाय के प्रति कार्यालय कर्मचारियों के नकारात्मक रवैये के पीछे समाहित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं?
- प्रताप के मित्र होने के नाते आप उसे क्या सलाह देंगे? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The attitude by colleagues of Pratap towards him show how there's a narrow perception in society regarding gender concerns. It also showcases an absence of ethical ecosystem as he is overlooked for promotion despite good work.

Despite ~~striking~~ Narej Singh Johar case where Supreme court struck



section 377 still the society is not conducive to the LGBTQIA+ community.

Qualities lacked by colleagues & seniors of Prakash

- ① Not appreciating diversity - show low tolerance, liberty, freedom etc
- ② Not respecting merit of Prakash's work - highlight non objectivity, no justice
- ③ Calling him names / slurs - show unethical behaviour - degrading moral values
- ④ Non involvement in activities - lack inclusive behaviour, and leading to ostracization due to preference



## Reasons for negative attitude

- (1) Rigid mindset of people not willing to see broader picture or other sides concern
- (2) Non realisation of constitutional morality. Excessive focus on social norms & set standards
- (3) Ethical myopia and not helping already marginalised community. Rather suppressing further
- (4) Superior showcasing biased attitude  
↳ not even rewarding performance because of personal belief
- (5) 'Otherisation' and removal from daily activities been accepted over centuries. Difficult to break the barriers



with the Human resource department of ABC infocom.

⑤ If harassment continues file a complaint in the company internally. Or even an external complaint if persists

It's our duty as citizens to promote brotherhood as well as scientific Temper (Article 51A). The colleagues of Prakash should not believe only in the victorian beliefs or orthodox thinking of 'mental illness' and 'unnatural'. For an inclusive society we need to reconcile our differences and move forward as one family.

**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	
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As a friend of Prakesh I would give following suggestions.

① Talk to superiors and ask for reasons of not promoting.

(may improve if shortcomings highlighted)

② Spread awareness among colleagues about the concerns of LGBTQIA+ communities

↳ Without getting agitated try to tell your side.

③ Bring incidents from mythology like Mahabharat & even the recent Navtej Singh Johar, NALSA case etc. (Shikhandi)

④ Take help of CSO/NGO to collaborate



**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.

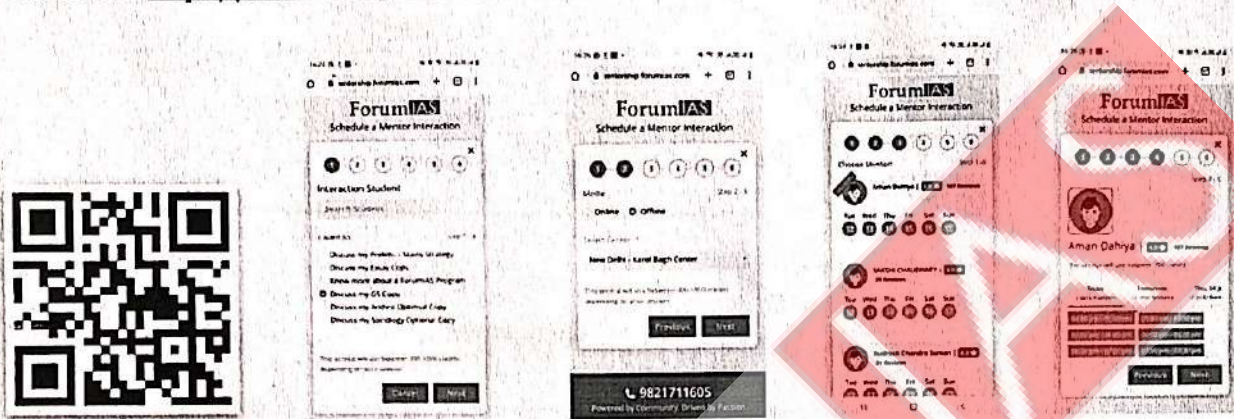


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