

TEST CODE 6 1 4 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 4 FLT #4

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

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Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	5/08/2023

*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			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। 2. 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। 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। 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। 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।	
Total/कुल अंक	250		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 :
			3:30 pm	6:35 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☒ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
*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 :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the office 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

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.

Instructions: All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Quality of the answer is more important than the length of the answer.

निर्देश : सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न द्वारा धारित अंकों को उसके सामने इंगित किया गया है। उत्तर की गुणवत्ता उत्तर की लंबाई की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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 जिम्मेदारी के संबंध में भिन्न दृष्टिकोण उत्पन्न कर सकती है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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 क्षीणता

Q.2) a) 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)

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Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

1.a Ethics is the first line of
defence against immoral activities
and acts as guiding light for
correct action.

ethical values cultivating pro-active
and constructive attitude towards
fulfilling social responsibilities

- Acts as source of conscience in
ensuring better decision making. Ex -
helping a poor on road.
- Guiding light when law/norm
is absent or silent. Ex - avoiding
indulgence in cyber crimes.
- Supplements existing mechanisms
of ethical decision making. Ex - Being
honest tax payer.
- Ensuring transparency and account-
ability. Ex - proactive disclosure
like in Rajasthan Jan Sunwais.

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→ Promotes values like objectivity, neutrality, dedication to service, integrity as per Nolan Committee.

Subjective nature of ethical principles → divergent attitudes

◦ Ethics as subjective based on societies. [ex] - Dawry is ethical for many societies despite being illegal.

◦ Conflict between religious & social morality vs constitutional morality.

[ex] - Talukattu ban.

◦ Based on economic ideologies.

[ex] - Profit motive ethical in capitalist societies, but unethical in socialism.

ethical principles but need to be guided by certain essential principles like integrity, humanism etc. despite subjectivity.

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1b) i) Moral equilibrium is when crisis of conscience is resolved and person is able to act as per their moral values.

ex - laws against sexual harassment at workplace in line with moral principle of respect of women.

ii) Emotional strength refers to relative strength of an emotion that guides our behaviours. ex - strong negative feeling towards smoking leads to behaviour of not smoking even in peer pressure.

iii) Ethical Pluralism is the ideology that justifies that ethics is not just one all encompassing values but dependent on various factors like time, experiences, influences etc.

ex - People inspired from Gandhiji & Bhagat Singh view ethics differently.

Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

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iv) Moral Courage is the act of following morals & values despite associated costs.

ex) - Gandhiji's adherence to non-violence despite barriers.
- Dugashakti Nagpal Ma'am against sand mafias despite threats.

v) Ethical Fading: Refers to letting down of ethical guard due to circumstances like pressure externally, personal gains etc.

ex) - An IAS couple caught recently in NREGA corruption scandal.

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20. Schools are the second most important place of primary socialisation after family and play huge role in guiding behavior.

Role of schools in moulding moral compass

→ Interactions with peers & teachers
- build equality, fraternity, respect

→ Actions in schools lead to discipline, sincerity etc.

→ Teachings like value education shape attitude

Significance of value-based education in addressing contemporary challenges of society

• Can build value of fraternity and equality. Handling issues like -
→ communal violence. ~~Ex~~ - Nuh conflict

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- learn value of upholding human rights despite all issues. Ex - preventing incidents like parading of Kuki women during ethnic conflict.
- Understanding importance of empathy, generosity, compassion; helps build better family relations in light of growing individuality.
Ex - Caring for elderly parents.
- Learning values of impartiality & objectivity. Ex - not building stereotypes or prejudices like sensitivity to LGBTQ community.

Value education^{in schools} is thus important source of building foundation of ethical society with beautiful minds (APJ Abdul Kalam)

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2b) Situation ethics refers to fact that ethics is not absolute, but depends on various situations that individual faces. Ex - choosing between family values & professional values.

Strengths of situational ethics in making moral judgements

→ flexible model to ensure best decision making on case-to-case basis. Ex - helping a poor woman attain food in PDS despite not having documents.

→ Help choose between two ethical courses of action. Ex - Demolition of an encroached area can be done post proper notice.

→ help resolve conflict of interest. Ex - putting constitutional morality above all other moralities (Supreme Court)

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→ Help build trust & credibility by using emotional intelligence & respecting local customs alongside ethical actions. [ex] - evacuating forest dwelling for wildlife conservation

Weaknesses in situational ethics

→ Misuse of discretion. [ex] - Shaker Basti demolition on winter night.

→ Challenge of prioritising the values. [ex] - Chanda Kochhar gave in to family values thus violating organisational ethics.

→ scope of errors due to no fixed guidelines. [ex] - Displacement of tribals for development.

Situational ethics is thus essential but needs to be strengthened with universal principles of humanism, dignity etc

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3b. Globalisation has led to rising individuality undermining familial & traditional bonds in light of migration, social media etc.

Role of ethical principles in personal relations to maintain traditional & familial relations

- Learning gratitude to all members of family for respective contributions.
[ex] - Carrying out of household & earning duties by parents
- Role of festivals & family functions in learning values of loyalty (Rakshabandhan), love and compassion for community etc.
- Understanding importance of family & kin. [ex] - During COVID, only families stood together in tough

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times.

◦ Valuing friendships and bonds as they are helpful in tackling rising stress situations in society.

◦ Learning respect of elders, spouses can also promote value of respect in public life.

Issues

→ cloning, ^{values} by other institutions like politics, schools etc.

→ individualism & rising influence of colleagues & media than family.

Family is one of the most important institute to build ethics.

But also family relations need to be guided by ethics to ensure better personal relation.

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Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

3b. In the above quote Swami Vivekananda shows how a strong will helps improve man's morality. Ex - strong will to upkeep integrity & dedication to service

Significance of morality in bringing efficiency & effectiveness in public administration

- Promotes inclusivity by caring for all alike. Ex - P Narahari (IAS-MP), worked to get disabled friendly infrastructure in public places.
- Bringing out of box reforms. Ex - Kisan Bedis' prison reforms.
- Promotes objectivity in decision making & not being guided by prejudices. Ex - IPS tackling communal violence keeping own bias aside.

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- Builds trust & credibility → better implementation of actions. ex - Collector Bro Prashant Nair - Operation Compassionate

Kozhikode

Moral rigidity as hindrance in good governance

- Upkeeping certain values like objectivity to constitution & law can cloud empathy. ex - Shaker Basti Demolition on a winter night.
- No space for flexibility depending on situations. ex - Benefits of reforms to a person without proper documents.
- Unwavering adherence to seniors' orders → ill planned decisions
- ex - giving in to politician-bureaucrat nexus.

Moral rigidity is good only when applied with values of empathy, compassion too.

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के लिए

Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

Qa: Good governance involves practices of transparency, fairness, accountability through mechanisms like pro-active disclosure, RTI Act, Project Maahtan etc.

Advantages & disadvantages aspects of transparency, fairness & accountability

Advantages	Disadvantages
→ In line with world banks' principles of good governance → trust and credibility → ensure community participation → upholds justice, fairness etc. → Better policy implementation	→ frivolous complaints → Threat to privacy of bureaucrats → fear of issues growing out of proportions. → media trials

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Ethical consideration from design
or implementation of practices
for good governance

- Violation of right to privacy of
officers (Article 21) under radar of

RTI Act.

- Govt becoming soft state as cannot
implement tough steps due to fear
of media, CVC etc.
- Promotes status quoism due to
lack of space for innovation.
- Various ethical dilemmas like
duty to service vs institutional
obligations - Ex - Official secrets Act.

With practices of good governance,
space for innovation needs to be
there to implement better policies

Ex - Bharosa Portal for women → Atul
Kulkarni IAS

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Qb Emotional Intelligence refers to the understanding own & other's emotions & using them for better decision making.

Importance of Emotional Intelligence (EI)

i) Meaningful relations

- helps understand feelings of others
- gratitude & respect for all workers (ex - Abdul Kalam)
- respecting local customs → trust of people (ex - Collector Bro - P. Nair)

ii) Fostering co-operation

- by recognising others' work
- Better work culture & team spirit

iii) Drive positive changes

- understanding unthought of issues (ex - Kiran Bedi Prison reforms)
- inclusivity (ex - Sandeep Nadni Cafe Able)

Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

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सिर्फ अभ्यास Q
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Ways to inculcate EI in civil servants

- i) Observing gratitude & recognising others' works
- ii) Promoting active & empathetic listening and observation
- iii) Self awareness training
- iv) Promoting empathy & compassion in training. ex - learning from leaders lives' - Mother Teresa, Kailash Satyarthi
- v) Assertive training

Success is 80% Emotional Quotient & 20% IQ, thus essential to promote EI in civil servants

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Q. Corporate ethics, alongside focussing on interests of shareholders & stakeholders has started involving environmental, social, governance (ESG) factors.

ESG frameworks' role in equipping corporates' role in social responsibilities

- Acknowledging corporates' role in social governance as government alone can't address social issues.
Ex - Corporate social responsibility
- Compensating for the harm that industries & corporates cause due to their work. Ex - Deforestation to be addressed by contribution to CAMPA fund.
- Promoting economic & social development of country in return of

Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

UPSC

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के लिए

the societal resources that the corporates use. Ex - land, water, labor etc.

- Promoting greater good of greater number i.e. not only catering to its particular clients, but also to other community members. Ex - Health, education contributions through CSR.
- Addressing the integration of triple bottom line of people, planet & profit by upholding compassionate capitalism.

"Islands of wealth cannot exist in middle of oceans of poverty."
Thus, important role of corporates in distributive justice

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

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Ex - UCC is a part of Article 44 of the constitution that calls for a common civil code for marriage, inheritance, adoption etc.

Challenges in reconciling legal principles with diverse moral considerations

- Threat of imposing values of majority morals over minority. Ex - Values of tolerance of Hindu religion.
- Personal laws & ethics vs common laws. Ex - Sharia laws & other laws vary immensely on women's rights
- Drafting of common laws reconciling all or majority moral principles.
Ex - varied laws on marriage - monogamy vs polygamy.

Extent to which laws should be guided by moral / religious principles

- To ensure at least basic equal rights of all. [ex] - removing practices detrugatory to women like Triple Talag & ban on Sabarimala temple entry.
- Objectively choosing from personal laws to ensure that any personal law does not dominate. i.e. respecting all religious values (tolerance)
- Impartiality in framing UCC so that majority values not imposed on minority

UCC is need of the hour, but it must come from within & must not violate basic essential religious principles & uphold dignity of all humans.

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6a. The above quote is based on the idea of religion based on ethicality rather than other situations & societal values.

The quote highlights importance of ethicality as religion as:

Being good is feeling good →

- i) Helping poor / vulnerable as Gandhis' Valisman suggests
 - ii) can address issues of communa-
-lism as religion would be based on tolerance, ethics rather than scriptures.
 - iii.) Promote good conduct & avoid negative conduct in name of religion.
- ⊕ - Practices derogatory to women.

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Doing bad is feeling bad

→ Self interest over others' interest
as unethical.

→ Not being able to work for
society would be against religion.

As Gandhi says, no religion
is good or bad, it must be
followed in ethical forms by
individuals to make it good or
bad.

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6b. "Real change, enduring change,
happens one step at a time"

The above quote shows the impor-
-tance of perseverance to attain
big changes. The quote shows that
a huge change is only a combina-
-tion of various smaller changes.

Bringing about real change
through smaller changes

It calls for viewing failures
as only stepping stones as one is
only learning in process.

"I learnt 1000 ways how not
to make a bulb." - Thomas Alva Edison

Understanding the importance
of small changes in bigger frame.

✶ - Our national freedom was
not a one day process, but
cumulative of various small struggles

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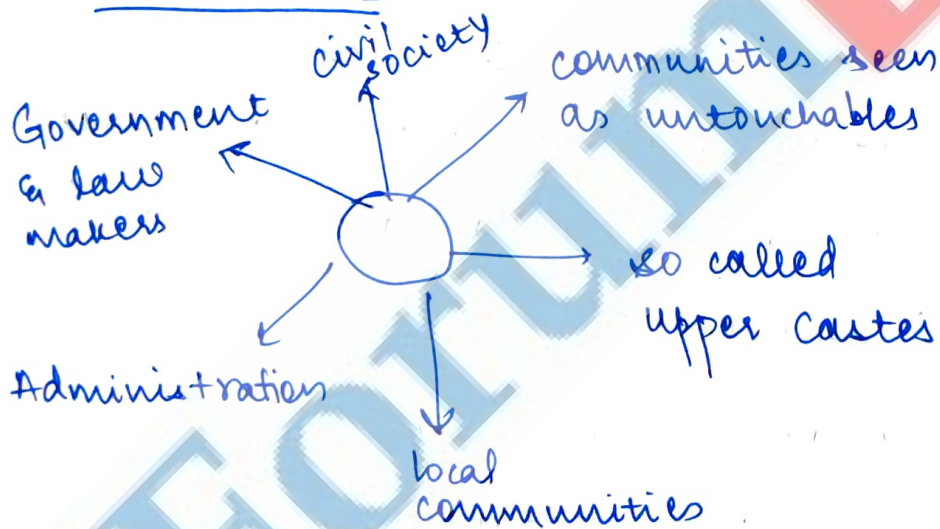
like peasant revolts, tribal revolts,
civil disobedience movement etc.

The smaller changes are also important in getting us prepared for the coming huge change. Δ - The CSE examination & its three step process preparing for huge responsibility that comes for civil servants.

In this light, we must ensure perseverance & keep moving towards our goal, without caring about larger change. Bhagwad Gita also explains importance of it through "Nishkama Karma".

¶ Untouchability and caste based discrimination are common in country despite constitutional provisions like Article 17 and laws on prohibition of untouchability

A) Stakeholders



Role of stakeholders in building egalitarian order

• The government and administration needs to ensure strict implementation of laws like SC/ST Prevention of

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

UPSC

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के लिए

Atrocities Act ; Protection of Civil rights act etc

- The law makers need to make sure that adequate provision in laws to create deterrence against untouchability.
- Civil society & NGOs need to create Constitutional literacy in the villages & communities that practice untouchability and empower enforcement of laws.
- The administrators need to ensure effective implementation of affirmative action & empowering lower castes to create equity and equality in society; keeping their own biases aside.
- Lastly, the people must inculcate values of equality, fraternity at families, schools, workplaces etc.

UPSC

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

b) Reasons for continuance of discriminatory practices

There are various cases that show continuance of such discrimination.  - Killing of Dalit child in Rajasthan for drinking from upper caste earthen pot.

Reasons :

- passing on practice for generations
- It is seen to come from divine origin and has religious sanction
-  - Rig Veda - Purushasukta
- lack of awareness about laws, and constitutional principles.
- no access to affirmative action and jobs and social mobility due to poverty

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→ ineffective implementation of laws.

→ Many still consider it as their religious duty to keep separation, even among lower caste themselves.

The discriminatory practices like untouchability are a violation of human rights & dignity (Article 21), and also go against values of compassion, impartiality etc. and thus needs to be addressed at priority basis.

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Q8. The above case highlights the lack of sensitivity and empathy towards the LGBTQIA+ community due to their gender orientation only.

A) Qualities lacked by colleagues and superiors of Pratap

- empathy and compassion towards LGBTQ community
- Constitutional values like equality.
 - violation of Article 14, 15 -discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation.
- Objectivity is lacking; as they let their prejudice about LGBTQ sideline the professional qualities like sincerity and dedication.
- lacks impartiality

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B) Reasons behind negative attitude towards LGBTQIA +

- Viewing LGBTQ orientation as unnatural and against laws of nature.
- Prejudices and stereotypes that have existed over generations.
- learning from society where parents & even various experts promote it as unnatural.
- lack of sensitisation despite laws and judgements like decriminalising section 377.
- colonial practice of criminalising homosexual behavior continues.
- lack of awareness about presence of homosexuality even in earlier societies.

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C. Advice as a friend

As a friend, I'll firstly be present with Pratap in his difficult time and help him cope with the depression.

I'll then also advice him to discuss his problems with colleagues, sub-ordinates or seniors and persuade them about how homosexuality is not unnatural. They might under-stand as they've earlier been good friends of him.

I'll also ask him to seek in-
-office counselling to better deal with the stress. And also complain at internal cells about how his sexual orientation prevented his promotion.

Lastly, I would advice him

Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

UPSC

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Use Only
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to continue working sincerely and
dedicatedly as he usually did
and explain how his work has
nothing to do with his sexual
orientation.

In this way, I'll uphold
values of compassion and empathy
alongside ensuring justice for
Pratap and other LGBTQIA +
people by promoting sensitisation.

Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

UPSC

g. Above case is similar to the land subsidence seen in Toshinath due to unsustainable development despite previous warnings.

A) Conflicting interests

- environmental sustainability of region vs development.
- energy security vs impact on local environment.
- traditional knowledge vs economists knowledge.
- local customs and beliefs vs rehabilitation, resettlement and displacement.
- Duty to homeland of tribals vs personal safety. (utilitarianism)
- larger strategic interest vs interests of local community (care ethics)

Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

UPSC

B) As DM, convincing locals:

As a DM, firstly I'll have to ensure trust and credibility of the masses of Pahadi tribe ^{who} feel cheated as they would not want to trust any outsiders.

I'll try to convince them and specially their leaders, that currently resettlement is best way ahead and after sufficient measures to restore normalcy of environment, they can probably return back.

I'll take help from local NGO like Prachinmatti Bachao Committee to do the same.

Apart from convincing officials, I will also try to convince my seniors & expert committee to find a way out by ensuring participation of local community.

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in discussion as they can bring in their traditional knowledge in saving the landscape.

g'u use tools like seminars, posters, murads to appeal to the community to save sinking landscape.

c) Steps to avoid such future situations

→ Participation of community in planning is most important as they can bring traditional knowledge that has ensured environmental sustainability for generations.

→ Proper planning of development projects, specially in environmentally fragile areas like Himalayas.

→ role of Environment Impact Assessment cannot be ignored

Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

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as it will ultimately lead to
larger good for larger number
(utilitarianism).

(categorical Imperatives)
→ upholding humanism and not
viewing tribal communities as just
some people who can be displaced
& rooted off traditions for strategic
interests.

In this way, I'll try to
balance interests of local Pahadi
community, development interests
as well as strategic interests.

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10. The above case highlights the issue of unplanned passing of laws and also ineffective internalisation leading to unintended consequences like death of 50 construction laborers.

A) Measures by Anjali as joint secretary to handle crisis

Firstly, a detailed investigation report of the seller of spurious liquors & illegal dens need to be carried out. strict action need to be taken under prohibition law to ensure deterrence in future cases.

The families of victims, specially where sole bread winner died, need to be compensated as it is only ethical as it was not families fault. Thus, ensuring empathy for family.

Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

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Steps need to be taken to prevent future incidents like

i) Sensitisation of people about ill effects of prohibition. Δ - Information, education, communication tools, sensitisation drives, ads, seminars etc.

ii) Encouraging women's organisations and CSOs participation on lines of Appiko movement.

iii) Effective mechanisms to check consumption of spurious liquor by employing personnel to bust illegal rackets of suppliers.

iv) Promotion of schemes like Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyan, setting up counselling centres etc.

v) Lastly, rather than viewing alcoholism as law & order issue, it needs

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to be seen as a social issue to be handled by community participation rather than poorly planned laws.

B) Against compensating victims of spurious liquor victims

- In line with prohibition law and punishment for violating law
- The compensation might be used for unintended activities like young children engaging in alcoholism
- Burden on state exchequer.
- further demands of compensation
- failure of law to create deterrence.

In favor of compensation

- to uphold principles of empathy & compassion towards family who

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are in no way responsible for
incident (Care ethics)

→ Ensuring life of dignity for
family that lost sole breadwinners
upholding value of justice.

→ It is the right means for
ensuring better life to women and
children. (Deontology)

In the longer run though,
state govt must ensure that
law if passed also need to interna-
-lised and must come from
within the community.

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11. The above case highlights a classical dilemma of choosing between duty to public service and personal interests.

A) Ethical Dilemmas

- i) Self interest vs professional duty
- ii) Institutions' reputations vs integrity & honesty.
- iii) Duty to public service vs ~~professional~~ personal & family duties.
- iv) Career growth vs duty to society
- v) Also, issue of politician-bureaucrat nexus.
- vi) Dishonest & corrupt practices in govt

B) Options available as Kamlesh

- ① Giving in to demands of the Ps

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and ministers and not taking any action.

② Taking action against the concerned culprits like middlemen, politicians & civil servants after due enquiry.

③ Choosing route of whistle blowing and media support only as last resort.

④ Critical Evaluation of options

Option 1 :

Merit

- save personal interests & career growth
- uphold responsibility to family & wife
- Protect institutions' image

Demerit

- no deterrence against future actions
- Against principle of justice & fairness of serious candidates who failed
- Promoting politician bureaucrat nexus passively.

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Option 2:

Merit

- Strict action would create deterrence against future such events
- upholding justice
- integrity of exam upheld

Demerit

- loss of personal growth & even position compromised
- Harmful for wives' professional career
- fathers' position may deteriorate

Option 3:

Merit

- effectively address the issue of cheating
- transparency upheld

Demerit

- Institutions' image will be threatened.
- Issue may blow out of proportion

① Course of Action

Me, as Kamlesh would go for the

Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

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second option of taking action against wrongdoers, but only after proper enquiry from my end as the report may be frivolous.

I would take action against concerned culprits and would also take help from other institutions like CVC to prevent such corrupt practices, upholding justice.

I would also try to form standard operating procedures for such cases to prevent future such cases.

This way, I will try to ensure the right means and also uphold integrity and trust in the examination for future candidates' welfare.

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12. The above case highlights issues of poor social audits and use of unfair means to reduce punishments for wrongdoings.

A) Ethical Concerns

- lack of proper infrastructure like fire stairs, emergency exits etc.
- lack of audits as per National Building Code, 2016
- Violation of building code norms.
- no standard operating procedure in such events.
- Use of nexus with officials to reduce punishments.
- loss of lives against right to life under Article 21
- personal & family interests vs

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professional duty.

(B) Advice to Joseph as friend

I will advice Joseph to take action against XYZ coaching institute and not care about the promises owner is making.

I will also advice him to take responsibility for the incident due to his failure to keep check on such incidents and lack of audit in various other congested facilities.

Reasons:

- upholding accountability
- Justice for those who died or got injured.
- his brother could have been in place of those children. I'll thus persuade him to address the broader

Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

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issue of fire safety in locality.

→ Upholding humanism principle as it is his duty to not only his office, but to all other stake-holders involved.

In this way, he must create procedures so that future such incidents can be avoided and life of dignity is ensured for all students, staff etc.