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TEST CODE

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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

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

ISHITA PHULORIA

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910130981

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

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Date/दिनांक

15-08-2023

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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- 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।
- There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

Total/कुल अंक

250

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Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

2:00 PM

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

5:00 PM

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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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 subjective assessment 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 space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestives, 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 subjective components of assessment.

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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)

Ethics is a system of moral principles which guide us towards right behaviour.

Role of ethical values in fulfilling social responsibilities

- 1) Kindness :- towards family members, children
- 2) Empathy :- towards weaker sections
↳ donations, social service
- 3) Ensuring justice :- ethical values will ensure impartiality
- 4) Proactiveness and helpfulness :-

avoiding bystander effect
 eg) helping victim of road accident

5) Keeping promises → help us in being reliable, punctual

subjective nature of ethical principles can lead to the following -

1) Selective application of ethics :- eg) kind to family members, but rude to domestic help

2) Promote self-centredness :- not valuing another's time, effort

3) Promote social irresponsibility :- eg) stunts that could hurt the public

Thus, as Socrates said, it is not enough to know ethics but to also practice them diligently for the "summum bonum" (greater good)

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b) Write short notes on the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त नोट्स लिखें :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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

(i) Moral equilibrium → balance of morals, not leaning towards extremes but adopting a middle path \rightarrow choosing temperance over abstention or overindulgence

(ii) Emotional strength → refers to internal strength to withstand adverse situations. It allows positive feedback loop and an attitude of gratitude.

(iii) Ethical pluralism → It refers to holding diverse ethical beliefs and believing in moral relativism

This belief holds that cultural, situational differences may cause for different ethical principles

(iv) Moral courage :- also called fortitude enables us to stand against injustice done to us or others. Allows us to disagree and provide constructive criticism than being a 'yes man', thus essential in leaders

(v) Ethical fading :- is the loss of ethical behaviour and principles in a person or society that degrades over time. eg criticism of sati, child marriage by 18th-19th century Indian Renaissance

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Q.2) 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 महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Education is what one remembers after one has forgotten what they studied in school"

— Albert Einstein

Importance of value-based education for contemporary challenges

Values

Contemporary challenges

- Empathy

- Help a person be proactive in disaster relief, avoid bystander effect in tragedy

- Tolerance and respect

- cultivate tolerance for cultures and societies in the era of globalisation; avoid chauvinistic attitude towards other groups

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curiosity and questioning before accepting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the era of <u>fake news</u>, <u>ideological polarisation</u>, it is essential to <u>verify before we accept</u> something |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prudence and patience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given <u>information overload</u> and <u>plethora of choices</u>, essential to evaluate options and then proceed |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable and simple living | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impending <u>climate crisis</u> and environmental pollution |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fortitude / courage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As <u>Maya Angelou</u> says, courage helps us practice all other virtues |

Value-based education at the school level puts Abdul Kalam sir's vision to practice — to bring social change, we must start with the youngest.

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

'स्थिति 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' is a subset of moral relativism which guides us towards making ethical choices based on circumstances.

Strengths of situation ethics

▷ Helps us evaluate the situation before reaching a conclusion or making a prescription
⇒ promotes prudence, patience

▷ Helps us be open-minded to different perspectives and vary the intensity of moral judgment

⇒ story of ^{poor} bread thief in Les Misérables

▷ Helps in being open-minded to

different cultural ethics and value systems

▷ Role of family in South and Southeast Asian societies → not palatable in western societies

Weaknesses of situation ethics in moral judgments

▷ Criticised by utilitarians for protecting violation of ethics in the name of culture

▷ As per Socrates, system of ethics based on relative emotional values has nothing real and is utterly unjust

▷ It leads to complication in ethical decision making.

This situation ethics may promote 'objectivity with compassion' on one hand, but arbitrary application of values on the other.

Q.3) 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)

Ethics in personal relationships has come under the influence of globalisation. Illustrations include:

- ▷ rise of nuclear families (52% nuclear families as per census 2011)
- ▷ Introduction of divorce as opposed to traditional view of marriage as a sacred bond.

Ethical principles in relationships to maintain traditional bonds

- ▷ Freedom of choice: disruption of traditional bonds often occurs due to enforcement of family's choice on individual
- ▷ non-acceptance of inter-caste marriages

2) Honesty : Honesty builds trust which is the foundation of any relationship - between spouses or parent-child

3) Fairness : To all family members without ~~part~~ partiality or considerations of patriarchy

eg) allowing woman to study after marriage

4) Tolerance and acceptance : of different lifestyles of members influenced by globalisation

5) Compassion and forgiveness : helps families stay together and not hold grudges.

However, influence of globalisation such as divorce has also helped women exit abusive marriages.

Thus, globalisation, like everything else is a double edged sword.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

~~Asisto~~ Plato explains justice as the highest virtue, and defends adherence to highest forms of morality as it uplifts a person's soul.

Significance of morality in efficiency and effectiveness in public administration

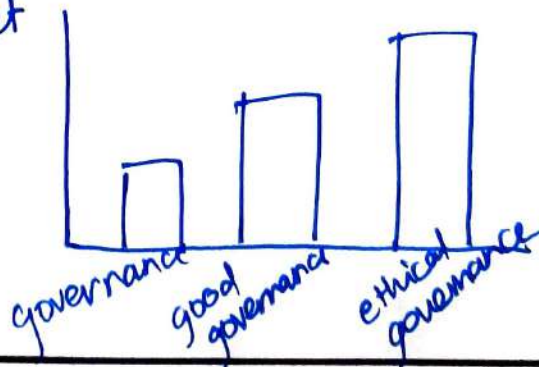
- Promotes predictability → citizens can rely on administration to fulfill promises
 - ↳ adherence to citizen's charter
- Builds public trust → helps information flow
 - ↳ nip communal violence/potential disease in the bud.
- Promotes accountability and transp-

agency - administrative alertness promoted
 ↳ frequent social audits

moral rigidity and good governance

- ▷ It is believed that transparency (eg. RTI) may hinder administrative efficiency
- ▷ Promotion of accountability at all costs may punish civil servant for bonafide mistakes.
- ▷ Strict observance of objectivity may compromise welfare
 ↳ 'bhamra' community misspelled as 'Dhamra' and excluded from benefits

Ethical governance is one step ahead of good governance, and should be our ultimate target



Q.4) a) Various practices and policies are implemented to uphold transparency, fairness, and accountability within administrative systems, encompassing both advantageous and disadvantageous aspects for the stakeholders involved and the overall administrative framework. Explore the ethical considerations that arise from the design and implementation of these administrative practices aiming to foster effective governance. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Practices and policies such as code of conduct, code of ethics, All India ~~civil~~ services conduct Rules (1968) can have some unintended effects.

Ethical considerations from design and implementation of such administrative practices

(i) on stakeholders

- civil servants: — ~~may~~ have to refrain from taking explicit stands on political issues due to requirement of non-partisanship

- on department :- initiate disciplinary hearings, allowed to skip hearings

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and directly punish the officer in exceptional circumstances (Art 311- constitution)

- on public → multiple jurisdictions of cve, CBI, state government and delayed judicial process may deny them justice.

(ii) on overall administrative framework

- may lead to punishment in bona fide cases
- increases administrative overload
 - eg civil servants sit in central Administrative Tribunals
- may lead to tedious process and extra burdens
 - eg filing every gift over a certain amount from anyone

However, legislative processes to tackle corruption and maintain ethical standards are bound to cause burdens for some. But, they are essential to fight the menace of corruption

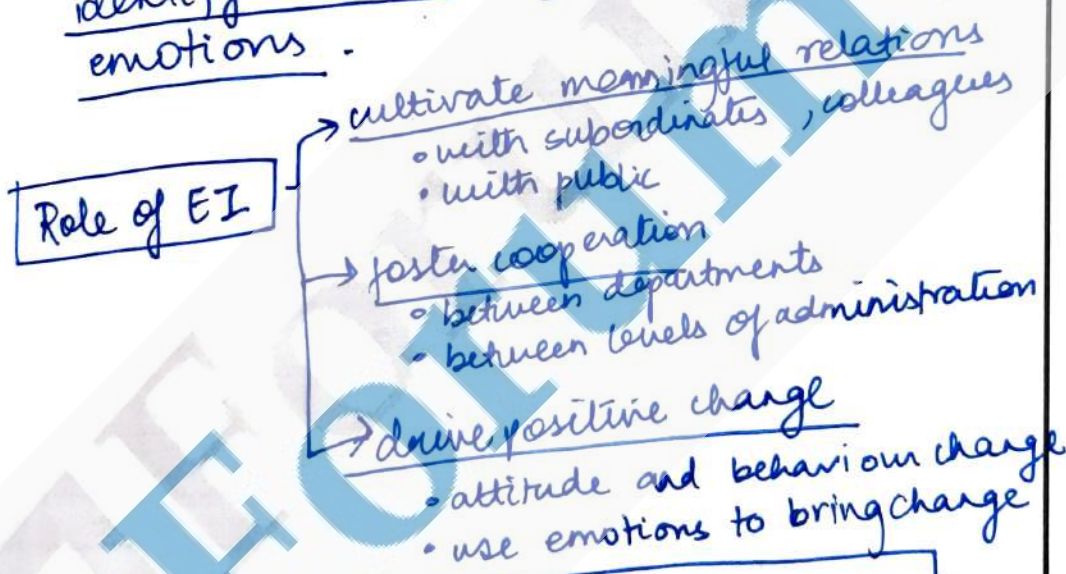
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b) Civil servants who embody emotional intelligence exhibit a profound understanding of the human aspect of governance, enabling them to cultivate meaningful relationships, foster cooperation, and drive positive change. Examine ways in which Emotional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

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

"A view of human nature that ignores human emotions is sadly short sighted"
- Daniel Goleman

Goleman defines EI as the ability to identify and manage own and others' emotions.



Ways to inculcates EI in civil Servants

- ① value-based training
 - Teach skills of empathy, psychol-

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ogical motivations of people

- Teach conflict resolution and anger management

② Incentivise EI through periodic reviews

- Establish EI as a criteria in ^{performance} reviews
- Encourage officers to promote EI in subordinates

③ use of electronic media and social media

- continuous motivation, optimism, empathy training and ~~idea~~ to civil servants

④ Holding seminars, workshops

- Held by industrial professionals, motivational speakers.

As Aristotle said, "what is valued in a nation, is practiced in it". A public

discourse has to be built in favour of EI by public servants.

Q.5) a) The challenges posed by the corporate sector's impact on climate, environmental sustainability, and living conditions has highlighted the need for responsible and inclusive business practices. In this direction, the contemporary discourse on corporate governance is emphasizing the interconnectedness of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors. Evaluate the ESG framework in equipping the corporate world with the capabilities to fulfill its social roles and responsibilities. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Corporate governance has developed the ESG parameters to help the sector fulfill the vision of "compassionate capitalism"



Evaluation of ESG framework

compassionate capitalism

Fulfillment of social roles and responsibilities

- 'Stakeholder capitalism' approach (Narayana Murthy) which protects interests of investors, shareholders and public
- helps build 'Trusteeship model'

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of Gandhiji by giving back to society through CSR initiatives

• Environmental roles and responsibility

→ Protect environment and invest in green technology - reduce carbon footprint

eg Reliance Green hydrogen plant - Gujarat

→ Protects health of citizens

eg Union carbide Bhopal Tragedy 1984

• Governance roles and responsibilities

→ Independent Board of Directors

→ Inclusive and representative decision making

→ Financial propriety and preventing insider trading eg Satyam scandal.

Thus, ESG frameworks helps corporates achieve 'performance with purpose' (Indira Nooyi)

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

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

Uniform Civil Code refers to the state intervention in drafting personal laws for citizens.

→ It is envisioned under Article 44 of the constitution

Challenges in UCC - legal principles and diverse moral principles

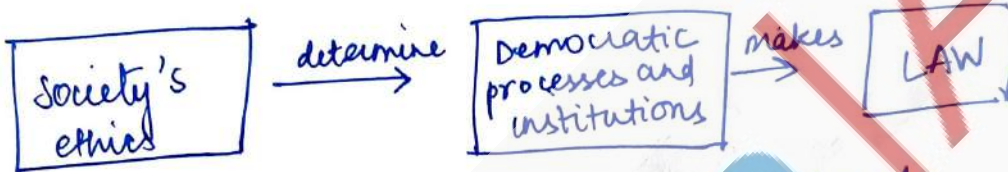
1) Reconciling minority rights with uniformity
uniformity → unity must not be confused with uniformity

2) Practices of various tribal groups and :
 India has highly diverse practices

among tribal populations, especially PVTGs, whose religious and social customs are protected by the constitution

3) Preserving diversity of practices

Influence of moral / religious principles on law



Thus, morals play a fundamental role in drafting law. However, in a conflict between religious / public morality and constitutional morality as sources of law, the latter should prevail.

UCC must be evolved through a deliberative approach. The example of Uttarakhand that held 38 public meetings over 18 months and discussed lakhs of letters before arriving at UCC must be emulated

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

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके लिए क्या अर्थ है?

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

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

Religion Ethics as one's religion is the highest form of moral standards one can adhere to.

conscience is explained by Joseph Butler as the 'inner voice' which distinguishes right from wrong.

Lincoln's quote tells us that how we feel about our actions is enough to tell us about their morality.

For instance, the story of 'Crime and Punishment' by Fyodor Dostoevsky explores the feelings of guilt associated

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in ~~with~~ a person who believes he has committed murder for rightful reasons.

This shows us the role of conscience in determining whether we did something good or bad.

If we trust this voice instead of trying to justify our bad actions as good and good actions as bad, we will find mental peace.

eg Grandhiji's violation of tax laws in Champaran and Kheda due to their inherent injustice.

Thus, Grandhiji has called conscience as the highest court of law that should determine the morality of our actions.

b) "Real change, enduring change, happens one step at a time." – Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"वास्तविक परिवर्तन, स्थायी परिवर्तन, एक समय में, एक कदम होता है।" – रूथ बेडर गिन्सबर्ग

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Change is the law of nature : you can never step in the same river twice"

– Heraclitus

Change is inevitable. There are those who advocate sweeping, structural changes and those who call for piecemeal, slow changes.

→ French revolution's overhaul of social structure for liberty, equality and fraternity.

However, real change comes slow.

A revolution does not happen overnight – it occurs when an idea is planted in the mind, exposed to criticism over time, till it comes to be accepted

as a norm.

The Glorious Revolution (1688) first built consensus for constitutionalism, then it abrogated absolute powers of the monarchy. As a result, Britain is still a Parliamentary democracy.

In contrast, the French revolution was followed by a reign of terror which led to mass executions.

Society is bound to change. But an understanding of the desired speed for change can bring long lasting change.

↳ Moderates in Indian national movement gave the ideological basis for freedom, on which mass movements were later built.

Thus it is said → in American civil rights movement's context - Rosa Parks sat so that Martin Luther King Jr could walk, and Barack Obama could run.

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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)

Happiness is often stated as the desired goals in our lives. Philosophers have debated on the nature of happiness.

Utilitarians argue happiness is when we maximise pleasure and minimise pain. Mahatma Gandhi says happiness is in service of others - "the best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others."

True happiness arises from the realisation of our values. ~~For~~ someone who values freedom of expression over respect for societal norms will derive fulfillment from such an act.

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Someone who values family and social ties will find happiness from preserving these even at a cost of personal choice.

However, as far as possible, we must try to balance our values between rights and duties. For Gandhiji, rights and duties ~~were~~ are complementary.

An individual's happiness is paramount, as granted in the American constitution. However, so is a society's happiness, which will ultimately determine an individual's quality of life.

Section - B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

एक दिन, जिया अपने पिता से बात करते हुए अपने पैतृक स्थान पर जाने की इच्छा व्यक्त करती है। उसके पिता तुरंत सहमत हो जाते हैं, और जिया को सलाह देते हैं कि वह अपने मामा, सुरेश, जो विधि में रहते हैं, को अपनी यात्रा योजनाओं के बारे में सूचित करें। नियत दिन पर, जिया अपने चाचा द्वारा आयोजित एक भव्य स्वागत के लिए अपने गांव पहुंचती है। आद 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 अपरीत, ये लोग मुख्य भोजन क्षेत्र से काफी दूरी पर, फर्श पर बैठकर अपने भोजन का इंतजार कर रहे थे। इससे जिया

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को उत्सुकता हुई, पछताछ करने पर 15 वर्षीय लड़का अलख ने जिया को बताया कि उसके समुदाय के सदस्यों को गाँव में लिसा भी सार्वजनिक अदरार पर कुरसियाँ करे (अपने) 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 परांद 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 उनके 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 रादियों पुरानी परंपराओं पर सवाल उठाना बुद्धिमानी नहीं है।

अगले दिन, अपनी मौरी 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)

Jiya has observed social discrimination and exclusion which unfortunately continues despite being unconstitutional in our nation for over 75 years.

7(a) Role of various stakeholders in checking such biases and building an egalitarian society

Stakeholder	Role
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth like Jiya, Aksh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> educated and inculcated progressive values build opinion against inequality convince friends, families, elders

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Government

- initiate social awareness campaigns
- well-designed attitudinal change programmes
- strict implementation of laws prohibiting exclusion

Society - elders in marriage function, teachers in school

- must inculcate values of equality in children
- must realise changing with time is wise (चिरमालूम)
- must realise consequences of social exclusion

Non-governmental organisations

- collaborate with govt and civil society
- carry out information dissemination to bust myths of purity & pollution
- assist communication between groups

7b) Discriminatory practices continue in not only india but also other parts of the world.

This has several reasons.

First there are power structures associated

with patterns of discrimination and those in power benefit from a higher status in society. Thus, they resist change.

Second, narratives of inferiority or pollution discourage and demotivate powerless from raising their voice against injustice.

• Organisations like Dalit Panthers fight this discrimination through poetry, art etc.

Third, society's respect for traditions and established patterns of behaviour as seen in Jiya's aunt and uncle and Akh's parents makes them hesitant from violating the norms, challenging them and demanding for change.

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While such negative attitudes are harmful for society, they are not set in stone and can therefore change through: -

- ① Persuasion → use of ideas, media, popular personalities
eg → Amitabh Bachchan
- ② Social and religious groups → have considerable respect in society
- ③ Parents and teachers → in formative years of schooling can inculcate equality.

Thus Dr. B.R. Ambedkar held that an equal political order can only be established when there is an egalitarian social order

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

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

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

1) What are the qualities lacked by the colleagues and superiors of Pratap?

2) What could be the possible reasons behind the negative attitude of office employees towards LGBTQIA+ community?

As a friend of Pratap, what advice will you give him?

(20 marks, 250 words)

प्रताप एबीसी इन्फोकॉम में कार्यरत एक डेटा इंजीनियर हैं। प्रताप एक ईमानदार कर्मचारी हैं जिसे उसके वरिष्ठ, सहकर्मी और अधीनस्थ समान रूप से पसंद करते हैं। एक दिन, दोपहर के भोजन के समय, कुछ सहकर्मी एक समाचार पर चर्चा कर रहे थे। LGBTQIA+ समुदाय के समर्थन में एक रैली थी जो आने वाले रविवार को होनी थी। जबकि समाचार सभी के लिए एक कौतूहल और मनोरंजन का विषय था, प्रताप इस मुद्दे को लेकर संवेदनशील थे। उन्होंने अपने सहयोगियों को दूसरों के प्रति समान नागरिक अधिकारों के लिए LGBTQIA+ की मांगों को समझने का महत्व समझाया। प्रताप के सहकर्मी कमल 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 मांगी जा रही प्रकृति के नियमों के खिलाफ हैं। सेल्स टीम मैनेजर भानु भी बहुमत की राय से सहमत थे; भानु ने कहा उनके माता-पिता का मानना है कि LGBTQIA+ लोगों का झुकाव मानसिक बीमारी का प्रकटीकरण है। सभी के लिए नागरिक 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।

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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 लगे। 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 गई 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 संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)
- प्रताप के मित्र होने के नाते आप उसे क्या सलाह देंगे?

Q8) In the given case, identity based discrimination is being faced by Pratap. Several issues are involved

- Tradition vs modernity
- Spread of misconceptions by news channels
- Rigid attitude of colleagues
- Identity-based discrimination
- Adverse impact on Pratap's mental health.

7a) Qualities lacked by Pratap's superiors and colleagues -

① Emotional intelligence → the ability to identify one's own and other's emotions, and regulate them.

↳ lack of EI seen in mistreatment of Pratap

② Empathy → Colleagues turned hostile to Pratap simply because of his identity. Empathy is the ability to put oneself in another's shoes even without sharing their experiences

③ Open-mindedness → Rigid attitudes guided by misconceptions heard on news channels

↳ There is a lack of genuine curiosity

b) Reasons behind negative attitudes

- Socialisation → influence of parent's and friend circle's views on LGBTQIA+
- Media → influence of TV debates on homosexuality and gender identity
- Exposure to scientific literature ~~is~~ could be inadequate
- Not exposing one's traditions to rationality can lead to justification of discrimination in the name of religion

c) As Pratap's friend, I would first ensure him that his self-doubt is not stemming from his lack of abilities, but from an ~~the~~

unjustified exclusion and discrimination by his colleagues.

I will encourage him to approach the Human Resources division and sort out the matter with his colleagues.

Pratap has a strong case as his discipline and dedication has always been appreciated.

I will encourage him to attempt to persuade his colleague's minds by engaging in a productive debate.

I will support Pratap throughout his journey so that he ~~is able to~~ ~~make a~~ ~~gap~~ does not fall further into depression.

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

However, the increasing pace of unplanned development, uncontrolled religious tourism, creation of strategic infrastructure etc., in the contemporary times have fundamentally altered the minimalist nature of relationship that the people of Prachinmath had with the local/fragile environment. Prachinmath Bachao Committee (PBC), a civil society organization of Pahadi tribals, has consistently opposed the unbridled and brazen exploitation of the resources of Prachinmath. They have through petitions, jan sabhas, nukkad nataks etc., highlighted the grave consequences of the unsustainable development model that the state and the Union governments were adopting for Prachinmath. However, their petitions had fallen on deaf ears. Moreover, the government justified the infrastructure creation in Prachinmath in order to cater to its strategic and religious significance. The problems came to a head when the government decided to construct a tunnel in Prachinmath, in order to generate hydroelectricity. The PBC as well as prominent geologists of the country vehemently opposed the idea citing its negative impact upon the region. The scientific community was of the opinion that as Prachinmath sits on geological fault lines and is built on a debris of a landslide, any large-scale construction may cause irreparable damage to the environment. Nevertheless, the government went ahead with the project, constructing the tunnel in a record time, citing its necessity for the energy security of the country. Even many economists were of the opinion that increased energy capacity will help India curtail its import bill. Such steps were hailed by the government as the stepping stone of the country towards strategic autonomy.

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

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

- What are the various conflicting interests in the above case study.
- As a DM of the district in which Prachinmath falls, how will you convince the people to evacuate from the area?
- What can we do to avoid such situations in the future.

(20 marks, 250 words)

प्राचीनमठ हिमालय की गोद में बसा एक तीर्थ नगर है। यह शहर देश के सीमावर्ती राज्यों में से एक का हिस्सा है। यह हर साल लाखों लोगों द्वारा की जाने वाली अत्यधिक पूजनीय और प्रसिद्ध तीर्थयात्रा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण स्थल के रूप में कार्य करता है। प्राचीनमठ के लोग, जो मुख्यतः पहाड़ी जनजाति के घनिष्ठ समुदाय से हैं, कई पीढ़ियों से इस क्षेत्र में रह रहे हैं। पहाड़ी लोगों ने, कई पीढ़ियों से, एक ऐसी जीवन शैली विकसित की है जो प्राचीनमठ के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का अभिन्न अंग है। जनजाति का पारंपरिक ज्ञान एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी तक हस्तांतरित होने से लोगों को पर्यावरण के साथ टिकाऊ तरीके से रहने में मदद मिली है। प्राचीनमठ के लोग स्थानीय देवता की पूजा करते थे, और मानते थे कि इस क्षेत्र में शांतिपूर्ण और सौहार्दपूर्ण तरीके से रहना उनकी नियति है।

हालाँकि, समकालीन समय में अनियोजित विकास, अनियंत्रित धार्मिक पर्यटन, रणनीतिक बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण आदि की बढ़ती गति ने प्राचीनमठ के लोगों के स्थानीय/संवेदनशील पर्यावरण के साथ संबंधों की न्यूनतम प्रकृति को मौलिक रूप से बदल दिया है। पहाड़ी आदिवासियों का एक नागरिक समाज संगठन, प्राचीनमठ बचाओ समिति (पीबीसी) ने प्राचीनमठ के संसाधनों के बेलगाम और खुलेआम दोहन का लगातार विरोध किया है। उन्होंने याचिकाओं, जन सभाओं, नुककड़ नाटक आदि के माध्यम से उस अस्थिर विकास मॉडल के गंभीर परिणामों पर प्रकाश डाला है जिसे राज्य और केंद्र सरकारें प्राचीनमठ के लिए अपना रही हैं। हालाँकि, उनकी याचिकाएँ अनसुनी कर दी गईं। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने अपने रणनीतिक और धार्मिक महत्व को पूरा करने के लिए प्राचीनमठ में बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण को उचित ठहराया।

समस्याएँ तब सामने आईं जब सरकार ने पनबिजली उत्पन्न करने के लिए प्राचीनमठ में एक सुरंग बनाने का निर्णय लिया। पीबीसी के साथ-साथ देश के प्रमुख भूवैज्ञानिकों ने इस क्षेत्र पर इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव का हवाला देते हुए इस विचार का पुरजोर विरोध किया। वैज्ञानिक समुदाय की राय थी कि चूँकि प्राचीनमठ भूवैज्ञानिक भ्रंश रेखाओं पर स्थित है और भूस्खलन के वाले क्षेत्रों पर बना है, इसलिए किसी भी बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण से पर्यावरण को अपूरणीय क्षति हो सकती है। फिर भी, सरकार ने देश की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के लिए इसकी आवश्यकता का हवाला देते हुए, रिकॉर्ड समय में सुरंग का निर्माण करते हुए परियोजना को आगे बढ़ाया। यहां तक कि कई अर्थशास्त्रियों की भी राय थी कि ऊर्जा क्षमता बढ़ने से भारत को अपने आयात बिल को कम करने में मदद मिलेगी। सरकार द्वारा इस तरह के कदमों को देश की रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता की दिशा में पहला कदम बताया गया।

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

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

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

99) The case of Prachinmath illustrates the continuous problem in the developing world between environmental

preservation and economic development.

a) Various conflicting interests in the case study

- Environmental protection vs economic development (tunnels, tourism)
- Sustainable lifestyle of Pahadi tribe vs unplanned development
- Geologists and environmentalists vs economists
- Right and spiritual belief of Pahadi about their destiny to live in Prachinath vs evacuation by government
- Right of local community vs strategic importance (border town)

b) As the DM of the area, I

must display Emotional Intelligence and fortitude to convince the people to evacuate from Prachinmath.

- I will communicate the threat to their safety and security if they continue living in Prachinmath.
- I will communicate the findings of the expert committee on the damage caused to the town.
- I will assure each family that they will be resettled and rehabilitated.
- I will persuade the elders to move for the sake of their children who have a future ahead.

70) The case of Prachinmath has reached this level of seriousness due to untimely action on warnings ~~and~~ by geologists and scientists.

Development at the cost of ecology in ecologically sensitive zones ends up costing the locals as seen in the case of Prachinmath.

To avoid such situations in the future —

- Any development plan in sensitive regions like Himalayas or on any geological fault line must have an essential environment impact assessment

◦ Locals must be involved in such assessments

◦ The priority must be given to natural conservation, because if a disaster strikes, it will hurt government investment as well.

As Bertrand Russell said, there is either existence with nature or

no existence. Development must follow 'prakriti rakshati rakshita'

(nature protects if it is protected)

Bihar is a state in the Northern part of the country. The prohibition laws in the state completely ban the sale and consumption of liquor in any form. Despite the ban, the liquor mafia in the state has succeeded in supplying spurious liquor through various illegal dens. The activities of liquor mafia flourish under the nose of both the civil administration and the police department. Many Civil Society Organizations, women organizations etc., on numerous occasions complained to the authorities about the illegal production, sale, and consumption of liquor, but their complaints have fallen on deaf ears, and no substantial action was taken by the government to curb the menace.

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

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

(20 marks, 250 words)

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

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

इस घटना को प्रिंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और साथ ही सोशल मीडिया में राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय कवरेज मिला। राज्य सरकार पर इस मुद्दे को सौहार्दपूर्ण ढंग से सुलझाने का दबाव बढ़ रहा था।

अंजलि सचिवालय में संयुक्त सचिव के पद पर तैनात हैं। सीएम ने उनसे एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट बनाने को कहा है कि राज्य सरकार को इस संकट से कैसे निपटना चाहिए।

- दी गई परिस्थितियों में अंजलि को उपरोक्त संकट से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय सुझाने चाहिए?
- जहरीली शराब के पीड़ितों को मुआवजा न देने के राज्य सरकार के निर्णय का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In this case, several problems can be pointed out :-

- illegal sale of alcohol by

liquor mafia

- ignoring complaints of civil society and women's organisations
- death of labour ~~workers~~ from consumption of spurious liquor causing loss of bread winners

a) Measures recommended by Anjali to handle the crisis :-

1) She should call ~~the~~ representatives of families of victims and civil society organisations for discussions

2) All points of view must be presented amicably and must be heard with an open mind.

3) Given that the deaths of labourers

were caused due to an illegal activity, the State has a duty to deny victims full compensation as is given to other victims

4) Yet, deaths of labourers points to the failure of the state in ensuring law and order and stopping illegal sale of liquor on time

5) Thus, a partial compensation must be negotiated between the stakeholders.

b) The decision of the state government to not compensate victims points to objectivity without compassion.

Given that the labourers were sole breadwinners in the family, the

family should not be punished for
the ^{illegal} action of the construction labourers.

The state, being morally bound to
promote the welfare of its citizens (Art 38
and 39 of constitution) thus should not
outrightly deny compensation.

At the same time, the government
must not act in a way that promotes
further consumption of illegal liquor.

It must crack down on the liquor
mafia and confiscate illegal liquor. There
should be awareness campaigns and

citizens must be empowered to report any liquor mafia.

On the lines of 'Nasha Mukh' committees in the villages of Punjab, similar committees must be formed in Bihar and neighbouring towns.

This will help provide a long term solution to the menace of alcohol addiction.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.11) Kamlesh is a civil servant who has been recently posted as Additional Chief Secretary in the education department of the state. Kamlesh has a meticulous service record and is well known for his honesty, and a no-nonsense attitude. After joining the new department, the first major task before Kamlesh was to conduct the recruitments for the post of lecturers in government schools. The posts were lying vacant for a long time, and the government wanted to fill up the vacancies without further delay as it was one of the poll promises made by the present government. The recruitment process took place successfully under the supervision of Kamlesh. The concerned minister congratulated Kamlesh and informed him that the appointment letters will be allocated to the successful candidates in a ceremony which will be presided by the CM himself. Kamlesh was happy that his work was getting recognition at the highest level.

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

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

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

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

(20 marks, 250 words)

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

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

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

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

11) As the steel frame of the nation,
the civil servants have to handle
complex situations which can
often force them to choose between
conflicting moral values leading to
an ethical dilemma.

a) Ethical dilemmas faced by Kamlesh

- Public interest (education) vs private interest (wife, ^{career} father)
- Commitment to organisation vs commitment to family
- Following orders vs following conscience
- Punishing innocent candidates vs not punishing cheating candidates
- Exposing corrupt nexus vs maintaining prestige of Education department.

b) Options available to me : —

1. Not take any action as advised by Minister
2. Go forward and cancel entire admission process

3. Resign from the position

c) Critical evaluation of each option1. Not take any action

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Career secured ◦ Wife and father's interest protect ◦ Department's reputation protected ◦ Innocent candidates protected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Conscience will keep disturbing me ◦ Corrupt nexus is preserved ◦ Long term damage to <u>integrity</u> of education department

2. Cancel entire admission process

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Follow voice of conscience ◦ Upheld constitutional morality ◦ Integrity of admission process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ CM displeased ◦ My career and family may suffer ◦ Department's reputation takes a hit

3. Resign from the position

Pros	cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family preserved • Burden of decision lifted from my shoulders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows escapist attitude • Shunning responsibility • Corrupt nexus not addressed

d) My option will be the second one.

If I allow the selected candidates to be appointed, I will start a cycle of corruption that will ~~hurt~~ may protect innocent candidates and education department for now, but will hurt them in the long run.

I will ~~express~~ convey the truth through a detailed report to the

cm), explaining my bonafide mistake and the reason for cancelling exams. the recruitment.

The news will be made public due to my actions, but the public is forgiving and will support my act of integrity.

The Gita advises 'Nishkama Karma' - act ~~at~~ in your best capacity without fearing the consequences.

Thus, civil servants often face a 'dharma sankata' (crisis of righteousness), but sticking to 'dharma' can help overcome the 'sankat'.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS



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

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

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

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

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

a) Identify various ethical concerns in the case study.

b) You are a friend of Joseph. Joseph turns to you for advice. What advice will you give to Joseph and why? (20 marks, 250 words)

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

एक दिन, जब इमारत की सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल पर कक्षाएं चल रही थीं और लगभग 200 छात्र उपस्थित थे, XYZ कोचिंग के परिसर में आग लग गई। आग लगने की घटना से बिल्डिंग में मौजूद लोगों में हड़कंप मच गया। सभी असमंजस की स्थिति में इधर-उधर भागने लगे। कुछ छात्र बहुत संकरी सीढ़ियों की ओर भागे। कई लोग लड़खड़ाकर गिर पड़े, जिससे उन्हें चोट लगी। इमारत की आपातकालीन निकास बड़ी संख्या में छात्रों और कर्मचारियों के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं थी। खुद को दम घुटने से बचाने के लिए कुछ छात्रों ने कक्षा की खिड़की तोड़ दी। हालांकि, आगे की सीढ़ियों के अभाव में उन्हें बालकनी के किनारे का उपयोग करके नीचे उतरना पड़ा। इस प्रक्रिया में, कई छात्र गिर गए और उन्हें गंभीर चोट लगी।

इमारत से बाहर निकलते समय मची भगदड़ के कारण जहां दो लड़कों की जान चली गई, वहीं एक लड़की खिड़की से नीचे उतरते समय गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गई। नागरिक प्रशासन ने तुरंत इमारत का ऑडिट शुरू किया। जोसेफ हिमनगर के नगर आयुक्त के पद पर तैनात हैं। चटर्जी नगर उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। जोसेफ ने पूरी घटना की जांच के आदेश दे दिए हैं।

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

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

a) मामले के अध्ययन में विभिन्न नैतिक चिंताओं की पहचान करें।

b) आप जोसेफ के मित्र हैं। जोसेफ सलाह के लिए आपके पास आता है। आप जोसेफ को क्या सलाह देंगे और क्यों? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Unplanned development and floundering of rules and norms is the perfect recipe for man-made disasters like the one in Chatterjee Nagar.

(a) Ethical concerns in the case study

- Public interest as civil servant vs private interest as a brother
- Ensuring justice to injured and deceased students vs ensuring brother's success
- Punishing XYZ coaching for

violation of fire safety audits vs relieving financial pressure on self.

b) As Joseph's friend, I would give him the following advice :-

1) XYZ coaching's careless attitude towards fire safety norms has led to the loss of lives today.

2) As a civil servant, ^{Joseph's} ~~my~~ duty is towards the public. Reiterating Krishna's advice to Arjuna, dharma must precede any familial or personal relations.

3) XYZ coaching as well as other institutes in the locality must be held accountable as per

the result of the audit.

4) ^PPartiality towards one centre may raise doubts and open official inquiries against Joseph in the future

5) The parents of the victim deserve justice for their children's untimely demise

6) Furthermore, ^{Joseph} ~~it~~ would be setting a wrong example for Frank who may follow his older brother and engage in unethical practices as a future doctor or engineer.

Thus, the choice is difficult, but it is the right one. Following Kant's categorical imperative, Joseph must not be too lenient on XYZ coaching