

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**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ISHWARI DEKA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910103244	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	27th Aug '23

\*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।	
1			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।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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			12:00 pm	3:00 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों का समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में परसट आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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Note: You can also contact 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



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

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



**Section - A**

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: Ethical principles enable an individual ~~from~~ to judge right and wrong in a society and act like a lighthouse for guiding a better and more compassionate society.

Role of ethical values in facilitating individuals in cultivating a proactive and constructive attitude towards social responsibilities:

⊙ Quick resolution of ethical dilemmas when one is ~~once~~ confounded with

difficult choices.

For eg: Giving refuge to displaced refugees or protecting national sovereignty.

① Helps build a compassionate society.

For eg: Inclusion of socially disadvantaged and disabled.

② Ethics start where laws end.

For eg: The law has not ~~decriminalised~~ marital rape but ethics tells us it's wrong.

Subjective nature of ethical values — problems

③ Moral relativism or cultural relativism

refers to the condition where culture is the sole arbiter of ethical principles → ethical subjectivity

For eg: Death penalty is acceptable in certain cultures and abhorred in others.

④ Some practices might be ethical but illegal.

Therefore, the subjective nature of ethics can definitely create issues in determining right from wrong.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	①	②
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS



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(10 marks, 150 words)

b) Write short notes on the following:

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त नोट्स लिखें :

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

Ans: (i) Moral equilibrium - Refers to the state of achieving a "middle path" in the matters related to morality or ~~contradicting~~ opinions regarding the same. For eg: arriving at a middle ground with regard to persecuting a criminal via death penalty and protecting his fundamental dignity of life.

(ii) Emotional strength - Refers to an aspect of emotional intelligence whereby a person's grit, ~~the~~ resilience and ability to endure hardships is strengthened in a trying times. Eg:



Several health workers and bureaucrats still went to work during COVID-19 despite losing their near and dear ones.

(iii) **Ethical pluralism**: Not being bound by rigid ethical principles but being open to accept ~~and~~ differing ethical views and standpoints.

For eg: Consumption of beef is acceptable in certain cultures and unethical in others.

(iv) **Moral courage**: The courage one derives from having strong moral principles. In short, integrity guided by morality. For eg: Honest officers guided by dictum "Satyameva Jayate".

(v) **Ethical fading**: When one's ethical principles start to gradually weaken when faced with adversity or contradicting opinions. For eg: One's ethics might fade when personal interest is countered with professional integrity vs a vs promotions, transfers etc.



Q.2) a) Through their actions, interactions, and teachings, schools have the power to mold the moral compass of the next generation. 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)

Ans: Schools are considered sacrosanct to the Indian ethos - "Vidya ka Mandir" and their role in helping mold the moral compass of the next generation cannot be overlooked.

Significance of value-based education in preparing the youth to address contemporary challenges are:

① Young people are the most vulnerable to anti-social elements. For eg: Radicalisation into terror outfits through social media.  
→ Ethical virtue of peace and non-violence to be incorporated in school curriculum.



① Young people haven't seen or experienced enough to differentiate right from wrong.  
 → Value education through inspiring stories of great leaders and reformers like Swami Vivekananda.

② Increase in hate crimes and violent behaviours in society.  
 → Youth should be educated on Indian ethos of secularism and tolerance - "Saundharina Sambhava"

③ Increase in crimes against women.  
 → ~~Inter~~ Internalization of fundamental duty - "Protecting the dignity of women"

④ ~~Lowered~~ use of social media → Reduction of trolling, hate speech and cyber bullying.

Thus, schools can supplement efforts at home to instill ethical values in children and youth of the country.



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)

Ans: "Situation ethics" refers to the subjective nature of ethical principles which are socially and circumstantially determined.

~~No ethics~~ certain philosophers like Emmanuel Kant think these are universal moral principles but most others believe ethics is a product of time and place.

For eg: One's ethical stand on dowry will be determined on what culture and state of society one belongs to.

Strengths of 'situation ethics in making moral judgements'

① Helps one fit into the demand of a situation. For eg: a civil servant cannot



pass liberal "woke" judgements in a socially and culturally backward region.

- ⊙ Helps incorporate competing value-judgements.
- ⊙ Helps in solving ethical dilemmas.
- ⊙ Helps in quick decision making.

Weaknesses in making moral judgements:

⊙ If culture is the sole arbiter of truth there can be no notion of "moral progress".

eg: Difficulty in implementing progressive legislations in areas where child marriage is an acceptable social norm → the Assam case.

⊙ Difficult to ~~to~~ know what is right in the absence of universal moral principles.

eg: Is stealing to feed your poor family right or wrong?

Thus, "situation ethics" can be both useful, as well as, a hindrance in making moral judgements.



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Q.3) a) Maintaining traditional bonds and familial relationships in an increasingly globalized world requires personal relationships to be governed by ethical principles. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Ans: Ethical principles in the sphere of personal and family life have increasingly gained relevance in an ever more globalised world.

Ethical principles help in maintaining traditional bonds and familial relationships:

① Respect towards elders is the bedrock of Indian families.

② Culture of sharing especially facilitated by joint families.

③ Love and compassion for the ~~old~~ elderly and the sick.

① "Atithi Devo Bhava" important component of the welcoming and inclusive nature.

② Respect towards the opposite gender and empathy for their struggle.

For eg: ① Husband being respectful of the contributions of a homemaker wife.

② Care during pregnancy and menstruation.

③ Encouragement and empowerment.

④ Realizing that ~~for~~ family is the microcosm of the larger world and harmony in personal relationships will foster harmony in the larger world → "Valudhaiva Kutumbakam"

Thus, love, empathy, respect and kindness in personal relationships will help maintain traditional bonds and relationships in an increasingly globalized world.



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)

Ans: Swami Vivekananda – a shining beacon in the self-actualization of the Indian people, realized the importance of a strong moral compass to strengthen the will of an individual, especially a public administrator.

Significance of morality in bringing efficiency and effectiveness in public administration:

⊙ Helps to maintain integrity.

Integrity → credibility → efficiency.

⊙ Fosters leadership – Subordinates look up to an officer with a strong moral compass.

① Helps resolve ethical dilemmas and inner of conscience when encountered with impossible choices → the moral decision is the right decision.

② Humaneness, empathy and going the extra mile to help those in need.

Moral rigidity as a hindrance in good governance - since morality is highly subjective, sometimes the administrator's moral value judgements may not sit well with those around him. Notwithstanding this, morality is still extremely important in ethical decision making. An administrator must be trained to be open to several moral standpoints and take up each situation by its merit.



Q.4) a) hold 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 समय 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)

Ans: Practices and policies implemented to uphold transparency, fairness and accountability are —

- ① Right to Information Act 2005 —
  - ⊙ Information within 30 days.
  - ⊙ PIOs in every department.
- ② E-technology and digitalisation of records.
- ③ Internal audit by departments.
- ④ social audit by public
- ⑤ Performance Appraisal.
- ⑥ Parliamentary Standing Committees → external audit.
- ⑦ Central Vigilance Commission → officers in every department.



Ethical considerations :

- ① In the absence of proper record management, right to information is a moot concept.
- ② Digital illiteracy and low internet penetration → ~~digit~~ poor people cannot benefit from e-governance → ethical principles of equality and dignity affected.
- ③ Departmental inquiries → nepotism, bribery, corruption → transparency compromised.
- ④ Social audit by public → low awareness and vested interest of political groups → lowers credibility of public office.
- ⑤ Highly subjective nature of judgement during performance appraisal.

Thus, the ethical deficiencies must be checked to enable the proper implementation of administrative practices to foster effective governance.



b) Civil servants who only have 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)

Ans: Emotional Intelligence (EQ) refers to the emotional maturity in an individual to understand and regulate his own feelings, as well as, understand and be empathetic towards the others.

Emotional intelligence helps in :-

- ① Humane aspect of governance
  - Humanity precedes community and nation
  - Going the extra mile for public service
- ② Cultivate meaningful relationships
  - understanding woes of public and subordinates
  - Open communication
- ③ Cooperation and positive change
  - person who understands inspires
  - EQ helps foster resilience and optimism in tough times.



Emotional intelligence can be inculcated in civil servants through:

- ① Introducing them to a wide range of experiences during training → extensive field visits
- ② Reading ethical books like the Bhagavad gita and following ~~set~~ social reformers like Ishwar chandra vidyasagar and Swami Vivekananda.
- ③ On the job learning by getting exposed to a wide range of human emotions and experiences.
- ④ Self awareness and regulation through journaling, counselling and meditation.

Only emotionally balanced civil servants can be trusted with the important jobs of nation building and as such inculcating EQ is the need of the hour.



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 अंतरसंबंध पर जोर दे रही है। कॉर्पोरेट जगत को अपनी सामाजिक भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने की क्षमताओं से लेस करने में ईएसजी ढांचे का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: After the advent of Industrial Revolution, the corporate sector, has increasingly had a manifold impact on climate, sustainability and living conditions due to its expansionist profit motive which prioritizes profit above all else.

Therefore the ESG framework is the need of the hour for equipping the corporate world fulfill its social roles and responsibilities:-

① Mandatory corporate social responsibility (CSR) norms have led to increased investment



by big corporate Houses in diverse projects like - Green Energy, sewage disposal, Public Housing and creation of green landscapes.

① The mandatory appointment of independent members and female chairpersons have brought in a ~~of~~ balanced gender approach → policies on maternity leave → ↑ living conditions

② Public Private Partnerships → social infrastructure  
for eg: Green Highways and Green Hydrogen production.

③ Work-life balance through minimum wages and work hours.

Thus, corporate houses have realized that simply chasing profit is harmful in the long run if employees and customers are disgruntled and the ESG framework helps balance the same.



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

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

Ans: The uniform civil code as mandated by Article 44 of our constitution will bring about uniformity in legislation cross-cutting ~~state~~ diverse religions.

Challenges that arise in trying to reconcile legal principles with moral considerations:

① ~~The~~ ethics, <sup>and morality</sup> are religion and culture specific — for eg: Polygamy is ~~not~~ morally acceptable to Muslim society but not for others.

② Difficulty in establishing the correct point of



view ~~view~~ matters of marriage, divorce, adoption because of their highly personal and intimate character.

- ⊙ Problem of hurting minority sentiments.
- ⊙ Issue of imposing "majoritarian views" and "judicial liberality".

Laws are codified and commonly accepted principles which are legitimized by a sovereign power. As such, they reflect the tried and tested notions of a citizenry.

However, laws should tread the middle ground between rigidity and flexibility and try to build consensus amongst the populace. They must also be dynamic in nature to reflect moral/religious principles of the time.



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)

Ans: The aforementioned statement by Abraham Lincoln is testimony to the moral ~~right~~ uprightness of the leader who put an end to the decades long institution of slavery.

Lincoln's statement can be used to settle ethical and moral questions & of what is right and wrong through the way an action makes an individual feel.

It helps establish the fact that ethics and morality are innate and instinctual qualities, and a person immediately



recognizes whether an action is good or bad through the way it generates ~~or~~ a response or stimuli in the body and mind.

It also simplifies complex ethical questions which are often highly subjective.

According to Lincoln, each of us has a moral compass within us to help guide our actions and we do not need external factors to determine what is moral - for eg religion.

When we follow the moral compass within us of empathy, humaneness and the voice of reason and rationality, even entrenched institutions like slavery, caste prejudices and patriarchy can be challenged and overturned, according to Lincoln.



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

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(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: Ruth Bader Ginsberg, one of the most authoritative voices on law and justice and the torchbearer of equal gender representation in judiciary, perhaps knew a thing or two about how to bring about ~~real~~ real, enduring change.

Change cannot be brought in ~~instant~~ immediately and impulsively just as "Rome wasn't built in a day". Continuous, incremental efforts with a touch of patience and perseverance is what brings about enduring change.

For eg: the monumental success of



Chandrayaan III was because of the perseverance of scientists over decades who rectified each and every mistake by paying attention to detail.

Similarly, social change especially the change in social attitudes vis-a-vis patriarchy, acceptance of LGBTQ+, ~~or~~ inter-caste marriages and elimination of caste will take time and effort.

However, once brought about, they will be enduring and long lasting. For eg: the efforts of Bahmno Samaj brought about a change in social attitudes towards sati which has endured.

Thus, both in terms of personal self-improvement, as well as, larger changes in society, it happens one step at a time.



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)

Ans: Happiness is a highly subjective phenomenon open to interpretation. However, one commonly accepted definition of happiness is the absence of cognitive dissonance or the conflict between one's values and behaviours or actions.

According to Ayn Rand, ~~as per~~ a philosopher on egoism (a pleasure seeking principle of an individual) happiness is achieved when an individual's values align with their actions.

For eg: An individual who holds the values of honesty and integrity dear to his heart, will be unhappy when he has to



participate in corrupt practices which compromise this value.

For eg: A person who believes in the value of egalitarianism and dignity of individual will be unhappy to take part in desecrating caste practices.

Thus, for a person to have clarity of thought, expression and action, it is very important that he follows his values with honesty. Otherwise he will have to compromise his happiness at each step.

No wonder, it is widely accepted that "A clear conscience is the softest pillow to sleep on".



**Section - B**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

जिया एक महानगरीय शहर में राजनीति विज्ञान की पढाई 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 तुरत सहमत हो जाते हैं, और जिया को सलाह देते हैं कि वह अपने मामा, सुरेश, जो विधी में रहते हैं, को अपनी यात्रा योजनाओं के बारे में सूचित करें। नियत दिन पर, जिया अपने चाचा द्वारा आयोजित एक भव्य स्वागत के लिए अपने गांव पहुंचती है। बाद में दिन में, सुरेश ने जिया को सूचित किया कि शाम को वे सभी गाँव में एक विवाह समारोह में शामिल होने वाले थे। समारोह में डिनर करते वक्त जिया ने देखा कि कुछ लोगों के लिए अलग से बैठने की व्यवस्था की जा रही थी। दूसरों के विपरीत, ये लोग मुख्य भोजन क्षेत्र से काफी दूरी पर, फर्श पर बैठकर अपने भोजन का इंतजार कर रहे थे। इससे जिया



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

अगले दिन, अपनी मौसी के साथ बाज़ार 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 उसे 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)

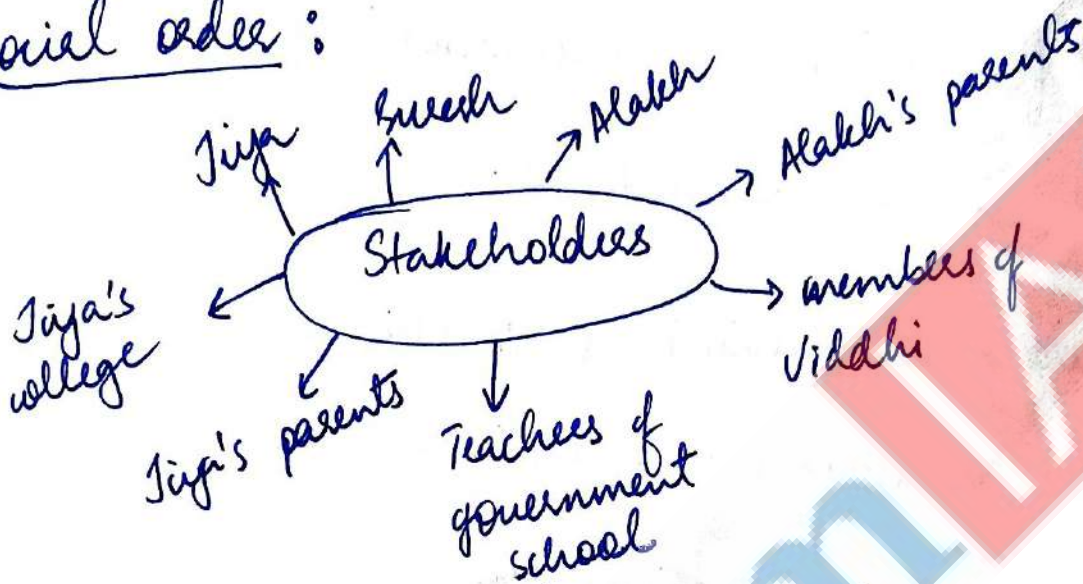
Ans: B.R. Ambedkar opined "caste is a notion:  
a state of mind — not a physical object".

Decades post independence, caste is still a determining factor <sup>in</sup> how societies across India operate and there is a ~~was~~ normalization and unquestioning acceptance of deeply entrenched attitudes.



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② Role of various stakeholders in checking such biases and building an egalitarian social order :



① As a student of political science, Tija is aware of the structural and systemic inequalities in Viddhi.

→ she can shun such practices in person and discourage her parents and community at Viddhi from practising the same by exposing the attitudes with facts, reason and critical analysis.



- ② Suresh, a representative of the larger community can question his own beliefs instead of showing an unquestioning deference to age-old customs.
- ③ The larger community at Viddhi can be reformed through educational and governmental interventions.
- ④ Aksh can be made aware of his rights and he in turn can make his parents and larger community aware.
- ⑤ The local school should be brought to the book for perpetuating such atrocities.



⑥ Reasons for such discriminatory practices continuing in society:

① Unquestioning acceptance of millenia old institution of caste → too deeply entrenched.

② Inefficient trickling down of constitutional values of dignity of individual and equality of status and opportunity.

③ Inadequate education → must shift from rote-learning to attitudinal change. The school should be a site of equality and critical questioning not a perpetrator of the same prejudices.



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④ The lower castes have internalized ~~the~~ their degraded status and do not question or protest.

⑤ Prejudices are passed off as "age-old traditions".

⑥ The ~~the~~ upper castes profit from such exclusion or marginalisation so change should come from below.

⑦ Jajp can act as the voice of the subaltern and express their grievances and work towards changing these attitudes.



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

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

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

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

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



निर्धारित दिन जब रैली होनी थी, कमल अपने घर से रैली का लाइव कवरेज देख रहे थे। उन्हें आश्चर्य हुआ जब उन्होंने प्रताप को LGBTQIA+ रैली में देखा। अगले दिन कार्यालय में जब कमल ने प्रताप को बताया कि उसने उसे परेड में भाग लेते देखा है, तो प्रताप सहमत हो गया और उसने कमल को बताया कि वह समलैंगिक है। इस घटना के बाद प्रताप को न केवल अपने सहकर्मियों और अधीनस्थों बल्कि कार्यालय के प्रबंधन के व्यवहार में भी स्पष्ट परिवर्तन दिखाई देने लगा। जबकि पहले सभी लोग प्रताप को विभिन्न आधिकारिक और व्यक्तिगत अवसरों पर उपस्थित रहने के लिए परेशान करते थे, अब वह स्वयं को अवांछित महसूस करने 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 खुशामिजाज, देखभाल करने वाला और आत्म-जागरूक व्यक्ति था, उदास रहने लगा।

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans: Although section 377 has been decriminalised, the broader acceptance of LGBTQIA+ rests on attitudinal change rather than mere legislative sanction.

(a) Qualities lacked by colleagues and superiors of Pratap

- ① Inclusiveness of diverse ways of life.
- ② Empathy and acceptance



- ③ Unfounded prejudices inspired by  
incredulous media and traditional  
values → lack of objectivity.
- ④ Sense of justice → Pratap mistreated  
and overlooked for promotion.
- ⑤ Kindness
- ⑥ Reasons behind negative attitudes  
towards LGBTQIA+ communities
- ① Conservative traditional values.
  - ② Misinformation spread by media
  - ③ No objective and rational criteria for  
judgement → "against laws of nature"  
but what are the laws and who  
determines them?



- ④ Generational beliefs — Per of parents viewing it as mental illness.
- ⑤ Perception of a seemingly normal aspect of biology and behaviour.
- ⑥ A resistance to learn - unlearn - relearn deep set values and behaviours.
- ⑦ As a friend of Pratap, I'll give him the following suggestions :-

① To inculcate self-love and self-acceptance. One should always own and express one's identity.

② To engage in dialogue with his



colleagues and try to have an engaging critical debate about the same.

③ Take up the matter with his seniors vis-a-vis promotion and performance appraisal - personal convictions should not impact professional advancement.

④ Even if he cannot make his colleagues and seniors to see matters from his perspective, he must remain staunch in his convictions and seek out kinder and more accepting friends.

The battle for LGBTQIA+ people is a long one and attitudinal changes will occur incrementally through sustained effort.



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

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

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

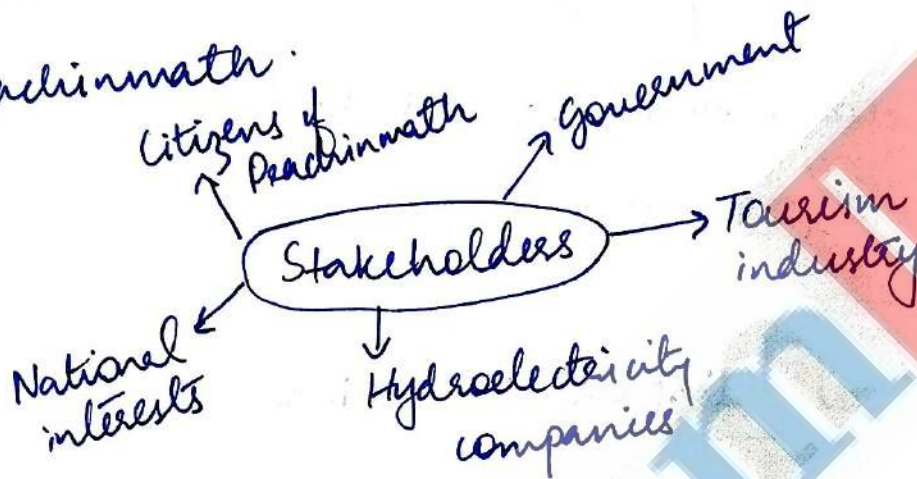
The Pahadi people, who squarely blamed the government for the crisis, felt cheated by the actions of the government and refused to evacuate from Prachinmath, the place of their ancestors.

- 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)



Ans: Ecologically unsustainable growth can have several long term implications which can be witnessed in the case of Prachinmath.



① The various conflicting interests are -

- ① Intimate tribal lifestyle vs. fast paced unsustainable lifestyles.
- ② Ecological sanctity vs. development through tourism and infrastructure.
- ③ Civil society demands vs. government vision of strategic development.



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- ④ Energy security vs. environmental instability.
- ⑤ Strategic autonomy of nation vs. localised demands of region.
- ⑥ Ancestral belongingness vs. post disaster resettlement

⑥ As DM of the district in which Prachinath falls I will engage in a heart-to-heart dialogue with the community and try to convince them of the disaster risks associated with staying back in a geologically unstable zone.

I\* will also listen to their grievances



with an open ear and forward more than adequate material means - money and resources to compensate them for their loss.

I'll also engage the civil society and experts who can talk to the people and allay their fears.

I'll draw a proper blueprint of resettlement and rehabilitation with terms and conditions underlined so that the people don't feel insecure about their future.

In doing so I will hope to ensure the safety of the people who are on the verge of losing their ancestral homes.



① Steps to take to avoid such situations in future :

- ① Stop unplanned development and unsustainable religious tourism.
- ② Proper implementation of building codes, environmental clearances and permit system.
- ③ Incorporating civil society suggestions.
- ④ Not bypassing ~~str.~~ suggestions by scientific community.
- ⑤ Respecting the traditional minimalist way of life.

Thus, Prachinmath should act as a caution story so that such mistakes are not repeated in the future.



Q.10) Bihar is a state in the Northern part of the country. Prohibition laws in the state completely ban the storage, possession, sale, and consumption of liquor in any form. Despite the ban, the liquor mafia in the state has succeeded in supplying spurious liquor through various illegal 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.)

- a) Under the given circumstances, what measures should Anjali recommend to handle the above crisis.
- b) Critically evaluate the decision of state government to not compensate the victims of spurious liquor. (20 marks, 250 words)

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

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

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

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



The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) enables the state to enact policies to ban consumption of intoxicants, as a mode of social reform, as well as, economic progress.

① Under the given circumstances, measures to be ~~taken~~ recommended by Anjali are :-

① Proper monitoring mechanisms to be set in place for tracking and punishing the liquor mafia.

② The mafia-administration-police nexus to be exposed and broken with the aid of media.

③ The grievances of Civil Society Organisations and Women Organisations to be addressed.



They should be actively involved, along with, government intervention.

④ The government should not take a rigid stance vis-a-vis compensation and the extremely vulnerable families must be duly compensated — on a strictly need basis.

⑤ Blanket bans should be followed up by adequate inspection and monitoring.

⑥ The decision of the state government to not compensate the victims of the families has both favourable and unfavourable aspects —

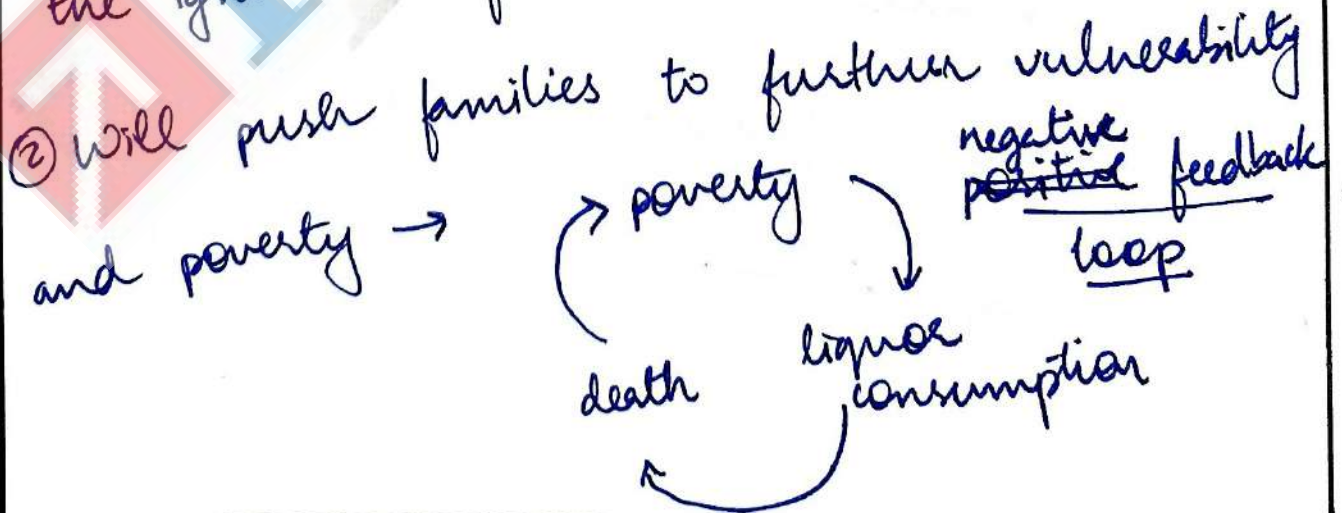


Favourable aspects :-

- ① Act as a deterrent for future perpetrators.
- ② Government's credibility increases as it sticks to its word.
- ③ Public trust in the government's seriousness to go through with the prohibition.
- ④ Cautions the liquor mafia and involved nexus.

Unfavourable aspects :-

① The families must not suffer due to the ignorance of the dead.





③ Bad reputation of the government through media for not being sensitive to the condition of vulnerable families.

④ Non-compensation will not act as a deterrent but kind treatment will.

Thus, the government must take a middle path and above all act with humaneness in the treatment of victim families.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.11) 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।



कमलेश को 2014 में 2013-14 के 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 दस्तावेज भी जाली बनाए थे। पत्र में बिचौलियों, राजनेताओं और सिविल सेवकों के गटजोड़ पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया है जो इस तरह की अवैध प्रथाओं को बढ़ावा देते हैं। इसके अलावा, खोजी पत्रकार ने विश्वसनीय सबूत भी 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 संकेत दिया कि संबंधित उम्मीदवार सत्तारूढ़ राजनीतिक दल से निकटता से जुड़े हुए हैं, और उनके खिलाफ जाने से कमलेश के लिए पेशेवर समस्याएं पैदा हो सकती हैं। दूसरी ओर, पीएस ने आश्वासन दिया कि इस मामले में उनके सहयोग पर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाएगा और उसे भरपूर इनाम दिया जाएगा। कमलेश अभी-अभी अपनी नई पोस्टिंग पर आए थे। वह जानते हैं कि मंत्री की इच्छा के विरुद्ध जाने पर उन्हें अपनी वर्तमान पोस्टिंग से हाथ धोना पड़ सकता है। और तो और, कमलेश के पिता का स्थानीय अस्पताल में इलाज चल रहा है, जिले से बाहर जाने का मतलब यह होगा कि उसके पिता को अपनी देखभाल के लिए अकेला छोड़ दिया जाएगा। इसके अलावा, कमलेश की पत्नी प्रिया भी एक नौकरशाह हैं, जो मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय (सीएमओ) में तैनात हैं। कमलेश को एहसास होता है कि उसकी हरकतों का असर उसके करियर पर भी पड़ेगा।

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

Ans: (a) Ethical dilemmas faced by Kamlesh

- Professional integrity vs. Professional Advancement.
- Professional reputation vs. Personal value system.
- Transparency vs. Corruption in recruitment.
- Political nepotism / whitewashing.



- ③ Equal opportunity vs. Resource efficiency of recruitment process.
- ⑥ Personal obligations (to father and wife) vs. Professional convictions.

⑥ The various options available are:—

- ① Kamlesh should sit over the matter as advised by the minister.
- ② To uncover the scandal and risk his career and reputation.
- ③ To collude with the nexus and get handsomely rewarded.

⑦ Critical evaluation of each option:



## ① Complete inaction

### Positives

- ① Time and money saved
- ② Career graph stable
- ③ Government's credibility saved.
- ④ Political class appeased

### Negatives

- ① Injustice to deserving candidates.
- ② Bad for long term reputation.
- ③ Scandals and nexus continues.

## ② Uncovering the scandal

### Positives

- ① Maintains professional integrity.
- ② Justice to students
- ③ Facilitates long term change

### Negatives

- ① Disfavour of political class.
- ② Risking both his and wife's career.
- ③ Recruitment drive to be done again.

## ③ Collude with the nexus

### Positives

- ① Career advancement - both him and his wife

### Negatives

- ① Compromise integrity
- ② Crisis of conscience
- ③ Cognitive dissonance.



④ Kamlesh should uncover the scandal  
because of the following reasons —

- ① His meticulous service record as an honest and no-nonsense public servant will remain intact.
- ② Justice to the deserving candidates.
- ③ Long term structural reform — nexus should be broken and exposed.
- ④ Clean recruitment process → deserving candidates get job → efficiency in government functioning.
- ⑤ The scandal would anyway be uncovered by the investigative journalist — by distancing oneself he can save his being reputation.



dragged into something he did not willingly participate in .

⑥ If he is an honest officer and so is his wife they should not fear about any negative repercussions .

⑦ Bureaucratic neutrality and non-partisanship are the hallmarks of a good officer and by exposing the scandal and not giving in to the pressures of the political class, Kamlesh exhibits courage and integrity which will hold him in good stead in the long run .

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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





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

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

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

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

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

a) Identify various ethical concerns in the case study.

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

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

एक दिन, जब इमारत की सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल पर कक्षाएं चल रही थीं और लगभग 200 छात्र उपस्थित थे, XYZ कोचिंग के परिसर में आग लग गई। आग लगने की घटना से बिल्डिंग में मौजूद लोगों में हड़कंप मच गया। सभी 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।

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।



संयोग 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 नरमी 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 अंक लेकर आए।

जोसेफ को पता है कि उसका भाई पहले भी प्रवेश परीक्षाओं में बार-बार असफल हुआ है और विशेष फोकस से उसे काफी मदद मिलेगी। इसके अलावा, जोसेफ स्वयं एक ऋण के अधीन था, जिसे वह अभी भी अपने वेतन से छोटी किरातों 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)

Ans: (a) Ethical concerns in the case study:

① Non compliance with municipal building codes → compromising safety.

② Profit motive of coaching institute →

Product-placement - promotion overlooking laws. basic infrastructure ⇒ Emergency exits.

③ Systemic failure of education system → flocking of students to coachings charging

exorbitant rates.

④ Offer of underhanded bribes to Joseph



in lieu of his younger brother's education.  
 → coaching institute still not owing  
 up to mistake and initiating reforms.

- ⑤ Financial and emotional burden of securing a good education → Frank's repeated failures and Joseph's student debt.
- ⑥ Professional integrity ~~has~~ threatened by personal allucements.

⑥ As a friend, I will advice Joseph to maintain his professional integrity and to penalise the coaching institute for the norms they have violated.

This will act as a note of caution



to the entire coaching industry which profits at the expense of a safe and sustainable study environment for youngsters.

As for his concerns regarding Frank, I'd advise him to gently guide his brother by seeing to it that his educational expenses are met with and in the case of repeated failures, even ask him to re-evaluate his preferred choice of career in an objective manner.

If Frank is capable no amount of coaching or personal favours is going to make a difference. He should strive for personal excellence over over-reliance on coaching.