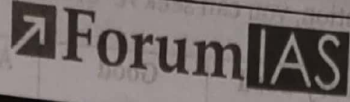


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FIAS - MGP 2023 (C-4) - Full Length Test #4

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Samira		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	19100161848		
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900 - Online.	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101		Date/दिनांक	2-8-23

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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19		
20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी / हिंदी में बीस 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।

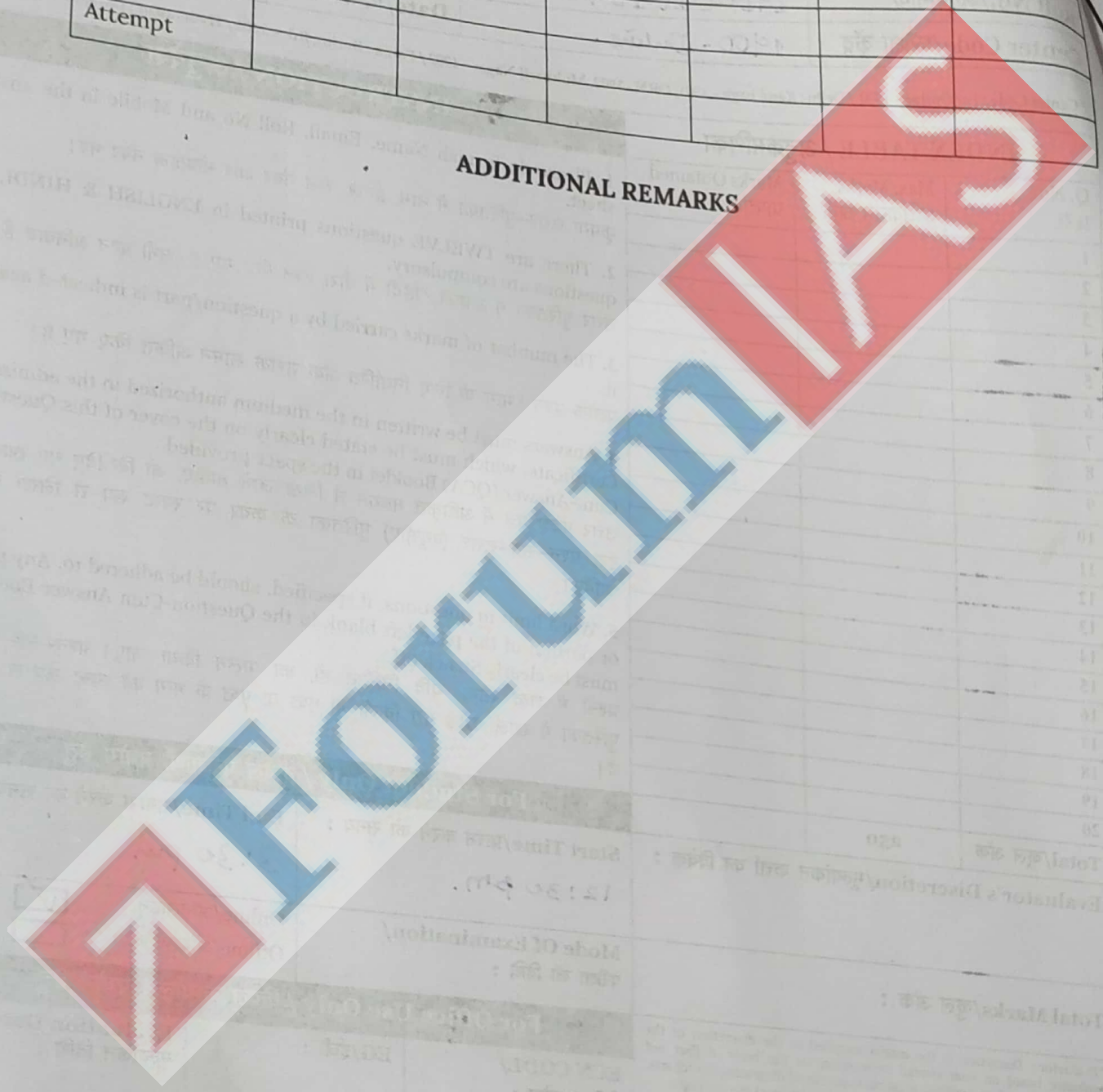
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
	12:30 pm.	3:30 pm.
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
	For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
*Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, 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 इन्होंने तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
		EG/ईजी :

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

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
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Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



1-5 Case Study

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Section - A

Q.1) a) It is often said that politics and ethics belong to different worlds. What is your opinion in this regard? Justify your answer with illustration. Also, highlight the consequences of divergence between politics and ethics. (10 marks, 150 words)

अक्सर यह कहा जाता है कि राजनीति और नैतिकता अलग-अलग विश्व से संबंधित हैं। इस संबंध में आपकी क्या राय है? दृष्टांत के साथ अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए। साथ ही, राजनीति और नैतिकता के बीच विचलन के परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

It is commonly believed that politics and ethics don't go together. As Machiavelli and Kautilya also said - "There should be VICTORY at any cost".

In the present times also politics involves unethical practices like :-

- 1) misuse money power.
- 2) frauds (eg) REVDI culture
- 3) false promises
- 4) using human as means (against Kant)
- 5) beagle fallacy in politics (elite ended culture)
- 6) lack of participation in policy making (eg) farm bills.
- 7) vested interest - (eg) Lobbying

But it is wrong to say that they can't go together as:-

- 1) Vikramaditya was both political upright and ethical
- 2) Krishnadevaya
- 3) Ashoka after adopting dhamma
- 4) M Gandhi - 'politics without ethics' is sin
eg. Once he cancelled Christmas festival as it can harm Christians festivals & soldiers of British can't celebrate.
- 5) J Nehru - denied to take advantage of British at war.

Consequences of divergence between Politics & ethics:-

1. reduction of trust in public
2. matsya nyaya (fish Big eating small - no rule of law)
3. Rule makers are rule breakers (Democracy of few)
4. reduction of credibility of institution
- CAG
- CB I
- ED } 2021 ordinance diluted them.

For Politics & ethics go together
constitutional morality is needed and
enlightened citizenry

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
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"Integrity is telling myself the truth and honesty is telling the truth to other people." Examine the importance of integrity and honesty for a public servant. Also, suggest measures to cultivate these attributes. (10 marks, 150 words)

"सत्यनिष्ठा स्वयं को सत्य बताना है और ईमानदारी दूसरे लोगों को सत्य बताना है।" एक लोक सेवक के लिए सत्यनिष्ठा और ईमानदारी के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इन गुणों को विकसित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Integrity means doing the right thing when no one is observing.
Honesty means putting the truth in a non-deceitful manner.

Importance in public servant

(A) INTEGRITY

1. upholding the code of conduct, and the constitution
2. taking objective solutions as they are involved in - appointment of recommendations
 - relocation of the resources
 - in-charge of the land of the government.
 - "no misuse of discretion"
3. they are the upholder of the resources - (eg) MPLADS scheme, MNREGA
 (eg) Ashok Khenkha, IAS Somvanshi

In absence of this.

1. corruption and colluded nexus
2. favouritism, nepotism
3. siphoning off resources

eg. Pooja Singhas, IAS in case of resources siphoning, case of Joshi couples

(B) Honesty

1. to follow the neutrality and tenacity
2. to develop public trust and making rule of law to be followed.

Measures to cultivate honesty & Integrity:-

1. Emotional intelligence - self awareness, self regulation

eg. M. Vishwasrao carried & audle to read when office hours are over.

2. following Religious dicitate - eg. Gesta.

Nishkama' Karma

3. Observing simplicity & minimization (detachment - BUDDHA)

These 2 are cardinal values as also told by Nolan committee and IInd ARC.

In absence of this.

1. corruption and colluded nexus
2. favouritism, nepotism
3. siphoning off resources

eg. Pooja Singh, IAS in case of resources siphoning, case of Joshi couples

(B) Honesty

1. to follow the neutrality and flexibility
2. to develop public trust and making rule of law to be followed.

Measures to cultivate honesty & Integrity:-

1. Emotional intelligence - self awareness, self regulation

eg. M. Visweswara carried a candle to read when office hours are over.

2. following Religious diktats - eg. Geda.

'Nishkama' Karma

3. Observing simplicity & minimism (detachment - BUDDHA)

These 2 are cardinal values as also told by Nolan committee and IInd ARC.

(2) a) "Knowing your intelligence in self-re..."
 a) स्वयं को आपको ल...

Feedback	
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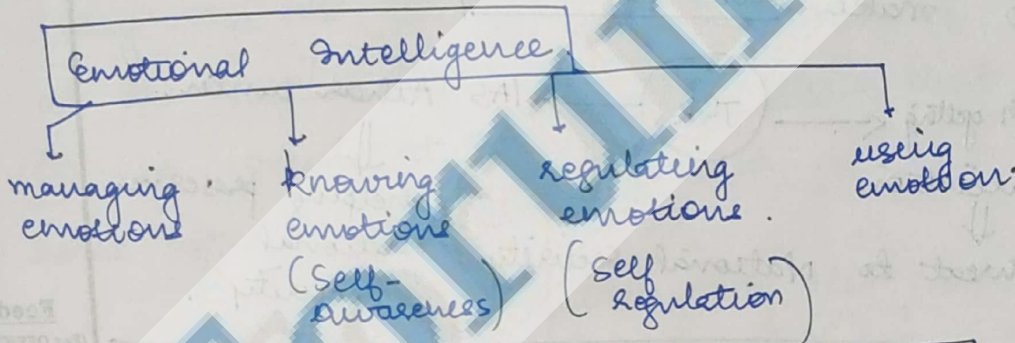
2) a) "Knowing yourself is the beginning of all wisdom." Discuss the importance of emotional intelligence in self-realisation. Do you think emotional intelligence can be learned?

(10 marks, 150 words)

a) "स्वयं को जानना सभी ज्ञान का शुरुआत है।" आत्म-साक्षात्कार में भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। क्या आपको लगता है कि भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता सीखी जा सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Know Thyself" - SOCRATES as

It is the beginning to self-introspect and move towards the improvement in order to be a better daughter, son, father, mother, officer, or even a citizen.



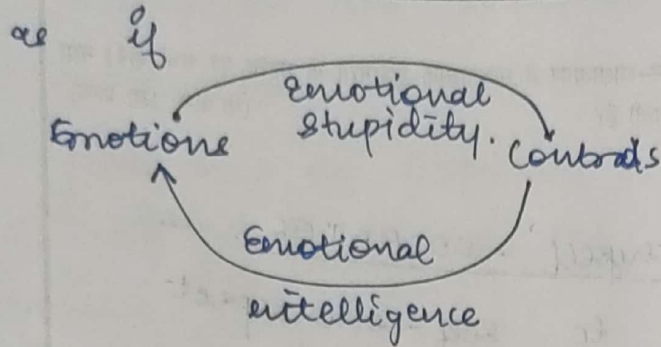
Importance of self EI in self regulation:

① helps to act as per the situation
eg. DM in flood prone district needs

EI to manage than starting to cry & blame.

② managing oneself to not inflict

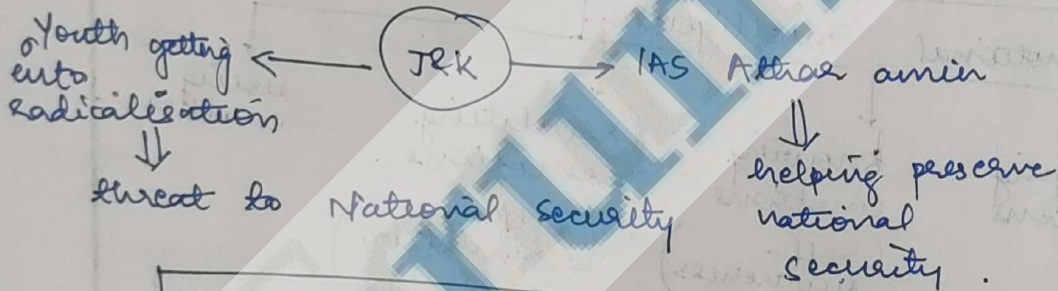
harm to ourselves or others



③ to get out of bad situation & times.

④ Tiruvalluvar who showed EI when arrogant business torched all his assets

④ to make our personality



Emotional Intelligence can be learned

1. by self awareness

- ↓
- knowledge
- religious dictat
- meditation
- conversations with good people.

2. by tools of persuasion and social influence.

3. By the leaders & their VIRTUE ETHICS

eg. mgandhi Tiruvalluvar.

Differentiate bet
Rules and Law
i) Attitude ar

b) निम्नलि
i) निय
ii)

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Value Addition
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Differentiate between the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

Rules and Laws

i) Attitude and Belief

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर करें :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

नियम और कानून

मनोवृत्ति और विश्वास

Difference between

(i) RULES

LAWS

1. made by the <u>executive</u> or <u>inferentially</u>	→ by the <u>legislature</u> at large.
2. they can also be at the <u>family level</u> (ex) not coming at home after 10 at night	→ they are more of <u>social ethics</u> that are coded.
3. more <u>personal</u> and do not carry <u>rigidness</u> - means are prone to change (ex) IT Act 2000 - rules (ex) company rules changes frequently - debated moonlighting → Zomato changed rules.	→ they are also made to put society in <u>line</u> (ex) TTT triple Talag, motor vehicle act. → They are less to be <u>changed</u> . → they carry <u>penalities</u> for violation.

Differentiate between the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

Rules and Laws

Attitude and Belief

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर करें :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

i) नियम और कानून

ii) मनोवृत्ति और विश्वास

Difference between

(i) RULES

LAW

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. made by the <u>executive</u> or <u>informally</u> | → by the <u>legislature</u> at large. |
| 2. they can also be at the <u>family level</u>
(ex) not coming at home after 10 at night | they are more of <u>social</u> <u>device</u> that are coded. |
| 3. more <u>personal</u> and do not carry <u>rigidness</u>
- means are prone to change
(ex) IT Act 2000 - rules
(ex) company rules changes frequently - debated moonlighting → senate changed rules. | → they are also made to put society in <u>line</u>
(ex) TTT temple Talag, motor vehicle act.
They are less to be changed.
→ they carry <u>penal</u> <u>sanction</u> for violation. |

(2) Attitude	Belief
<p>is a predisposition towards the object, thing, people, institution etc.</p> <p>(eg) attitude towards ghost is negative so a person running or become frightened.</p> <p>→ it can be changed by <u>some strong arguments</u> and <u>persuasion</u></p> <p>(eg) attitude towards Toilet was negative but today <u>63%</u> <u>in</u> <u>its</u> <u>usage</u></p>	<p>it is a <u>cognitive</u> component which is <u>deemed as truth</u> by one regardless of the reality</p> <p>eg <u>Ghost exist & they come at night.</u></p> <p>→ it is <u>harder to change</u></p> <p>→ <u>ardent belief</u> in God called <u>Faith</u></p>

Belief makes an important part of shaping the attitude.

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Q.3) What does each of the following quotations mean to you?

a) "Human behaviour flows from three main sources: desire, emotions, and knowledge" - Plato

(10 marks, 150 words)

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण आपके लिए क्या मायने रखता है?

a) "मानव व्यवहार तीन मुख्य स्रोतों से संचालित है : इच्छा, भावनाएं और ज्ञान" -प्लेटो

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'Behaviour' means how a human acts in a given situation. It goes in consonance with the attitude & even against it.

According to Plato:- It is driven by

① DESIRES.

↳ for a personal goal or aim

⊕ working hard & waking up at odd hours to clear exam.

↳ for vested interest

⊕ La Peire experiment the Gujarati hotel owner behaved in good manner to Chinese couple.

↳ for national security & politics

⊕ USA seen as -acting in own vested interest. & behaving to be serious.

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↳ deals with the affectionary part.
 ① → emotion can be positive, attachment

② mother to her children

③ Mother Teresa

④ NAO or people feeding dogs

→ they can be negative & even attached to trauma.

⑤ behaviour towards a snake - is frightening → poisonous

⑥ Towards the NE people by Bangalore people beating them.

⑦ Issue of Kulfi - & Meeti (2023)

③ Knowledge

it is behaving after analysing the truth.

① towards Nirbhaya rape convicts - it is anger and asking justice.

② casting vote by looking at development of a party than caste (Civic culture).

There is a higher court than other courts. - Mahatma
 न्याय की अदालतों की पर अधिकार कर लेता

Feedback

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Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

EMOTIONS.

- ↳ deals with the affectionary part.
- ① → emotion can be positive, attachment
 - ⊕ mother to her children.
 - ⊕ Mother Teresa
 - ⊕ NAO or people feeding dogs
- they can be negative & even attached to trauma.
 - ⊕ behaviour towards a snake - is frightening - poisonous
 - ⊕ Towards the NE people by Bangalore people beating them.
 - ⊕ Issue of Kuki - & Meiti. (2023)

③ Knowledge

- it is behaving after analysing the truth.
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There is a higher court other courts." - Mahatma
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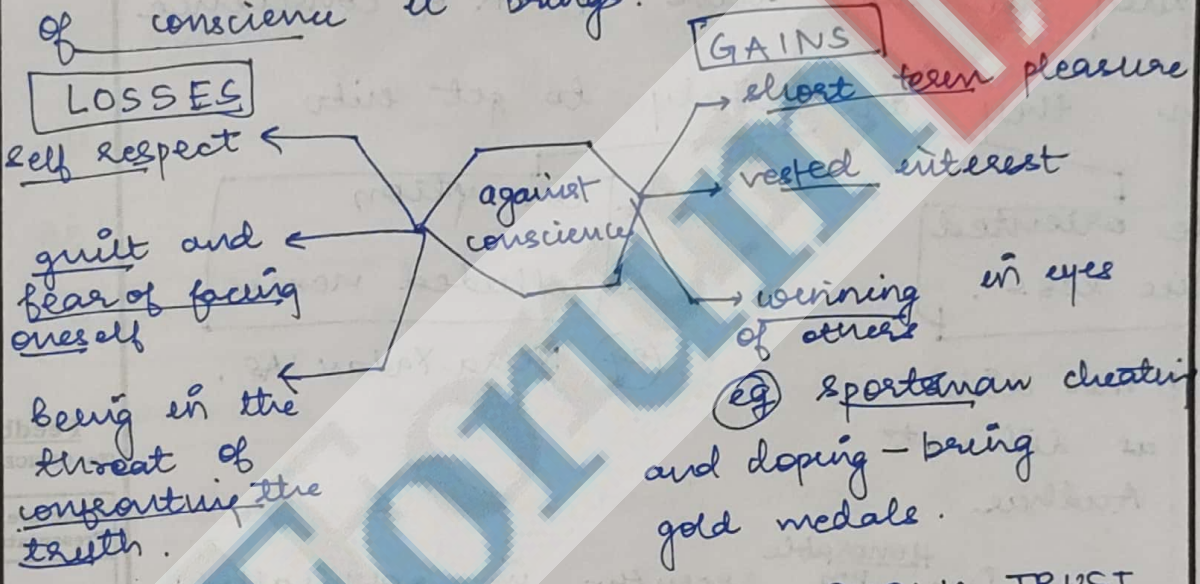
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a) "There is a higher court than courts of justice and that is the court of conscience. It supersedes all other courts." - Mahatma Gandhi (10 marks, 150 words)

b) "न्याय की अदालतों की तुलना में एक उच्च न्यायालय है और वह अंतरात्मा की अदालत है। यह अन्य सभी न्यायालयों पर अधिक्रमण कर लेता है।" - महात्मा गांधी (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The above quote points towards the CONSCIENCE and the INTEGRITY and its importance in one's life.

If one goes against the court of conscience it brings.



>> This reduces the PUBLIC TRUST and even the humane nature towards each other.

>> It makes society selfish and eroding the SOCIAL CAPITAL.
 eg) there is lack of cooperative in

North India as people don't trust each other.

• Vivekananda also once derided his guru to steal floor from house when no one looking, but he was the witness.

>> In civil servants

As they are given power & discretion if they do not have prick of conscience then they are likely to get into

rule oriented value less.

- corruption
- colluded nexus

eg) 15 mn child died as did not have Aadhaar

eg) Neera Yadav IAS.

Our ^{Honorable} PIA recently in 2019 called for the Compassionate Bureaucracy - needrately

⊕ lawes ⊕ conscience (eg) Amstrong Pame,

Operation Kozikode etc.

Tolerance implies no la
on or persecution of o
e) सहिष्णुता का अर्थ
अत्याचार की निंदा

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b) "Tolerance implies no lack of commitment to one's own beliefs. Rather it condemns the oppression or persecution of others." - John F. Kennedy (10 marks, 150 words)

c) "सहिष्णुता का अर्थ अपने स्वयं के विश्वासों के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता की कमी नहीं है। बल्कि यह दूसरों के उत्पीड़न या अत्याचार की निंदा करता है।" - जॉन एफ कैंनेडी (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

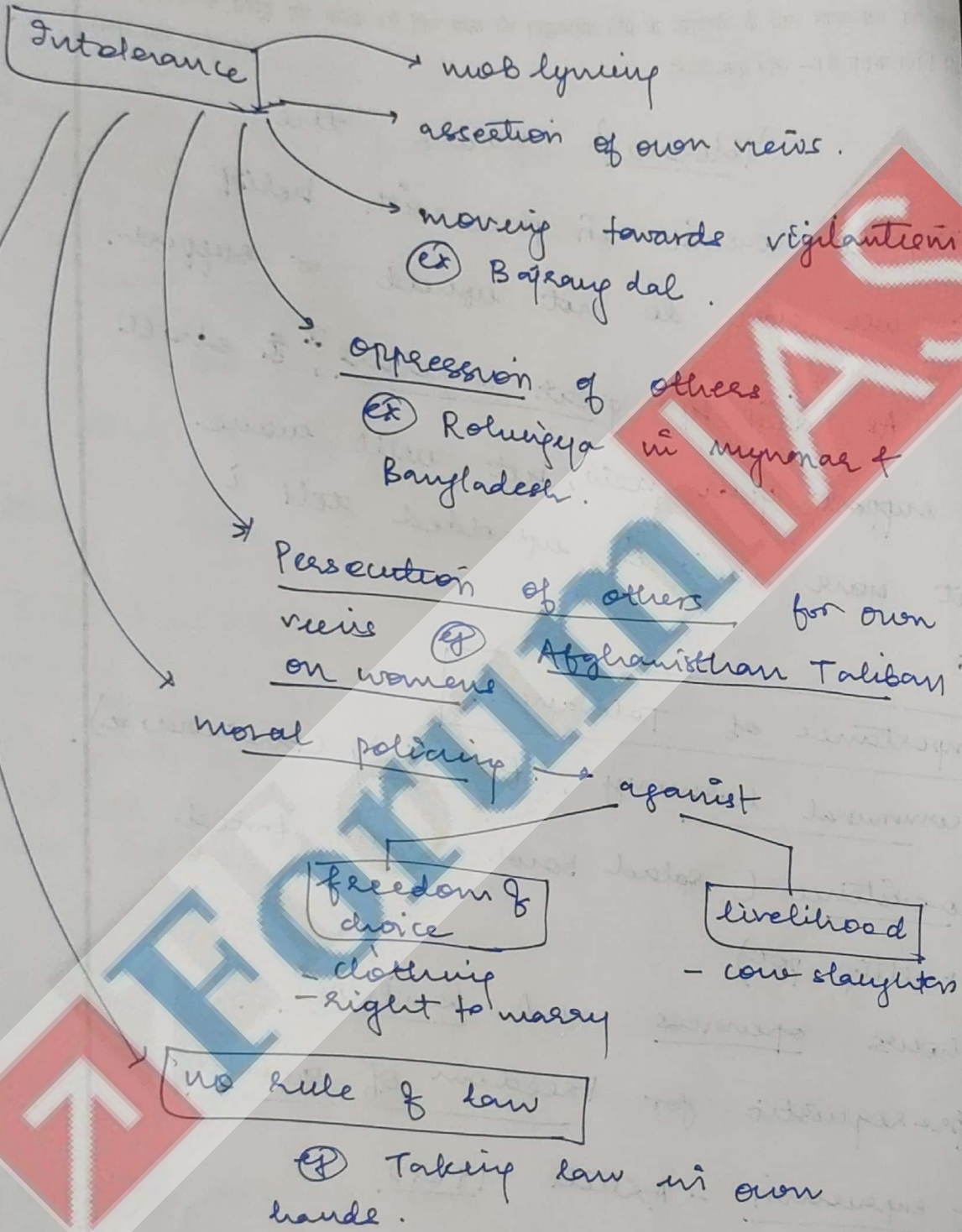
'Tolerance' means the ability to co-exist in place with belief that we even do not uphold or support.

As said by great scholars, "I shall not support your view, but will ensure that your view is upheld till it dies."

Importance of Tolerance.

1. communal harmony, fraternity (भावचार)
2. co-existence (salad bowl than forced melting pot)
3. shows openness and kindness.
4. pre-requisite for Freedom of speech & expression - Article 19(1)
5. place for minority and vulnerable in our own place.

supports → upholding of both views
commitment.



" For coexistence, Tolerance is needed -
Vaandeva Kutumbakam "

a) Write short notes
Ethical governance
(ii) compassion in
(iii) Selflessness
(iv) Crisis of
(v) Non-

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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(a) Write short notes on the following in about 30-50 words each: (10 marks, 150 words)

- (i) Ethical governance
- (ii) compassion in public life
- (iii) Selflessness
- (iv) Crisis of conscience
- (v) Non-partisanship

a) निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लगभग 30-50 शब्दों में लिखें : (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

- (i) नैतिक शासन
- (ii) सार्वजनिक जीवन में करुणा
- (iii) निस्वार्थता
- (iv) अंतरात्मा का संकट
- (v) गैर-पक्षपात

① ETHICAL GOVERNANCE

It is a level up to the good governance (which is western concept). It deals with the ethical (conscience, law, Tolerance, openness, compassionate) governance. to fulfill the objective

② Operation Sadhavana of Praman Patra ^{Teeran}

② Compassion in public life

It means having the urge to act for something (empathy ⊕ pushing urge to act) - it is importance to serve

② IAS Somwanshi → removed AC from her office to install in child welfare centre.

③ Selflessness

having the feeling of community or others first than 'I' or 'Me'. It is about 'NISHKAM KARMA'

④ Mother Teresa, Tukaram Outbole in 26/11 attack

④ Crisis of conscience.

means the dilemma between 'what is moral to oneself' v/s 'what is needed to be done - ethically.'

④ Gandhiji during NCA → whether to stop the movement
→ whether to achieve the aim by violence.

⑤ non-partisanship

it is been objective towards the objective of it. non-judgement towards the politically person, agenda, party.

→ it entails neutrality & also in Election commission → Free fair election

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a) In tandem with the individual merits of employees, the work culture of an organization also plays an important role in harnessing positive outcomes. Discuss the statement in light of the work culture in government organizations.
(10 marks, 150 words)

b) कर्मचारियों की व्यक्तिगत योग्यता के साथ, एक संगठन की कार्य संस्कृति भी सकारात्मक परिणामों का दोहन करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। सरकारी संगठनों में कार्य संस्कृति के आलोक में इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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5) a) What do you understand from conflict of interest? With the help of suitable examples, illustrate how it affects the working of public servants. In what ways can conflict of interest be minimised?
(10 marks, 150 words)

हितों के टकराव से आप क्या समझते हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए कि यह लोक सेवकों के कार्यकरण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है। हितों के टकराव को किन तरीकों से न्यूनतम किया जा सकता है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Conflict of interest means

a apparent opaqueness in decision seen
by holding a position and screening a
private interest (INFLUENCING).

It affects working of public servants
as:-

1. direct conflict of interest

eg) DM - at position to allocate
contract - ask to make road nearby
his own property.

2. apparent interest

eg) Judge ~~was~~ been seen as
sitting in case of own family member.
is seen as impartial

eg) Giving tender to a family member
by objectivity (efficiently) but other.

claims of conflict of interest

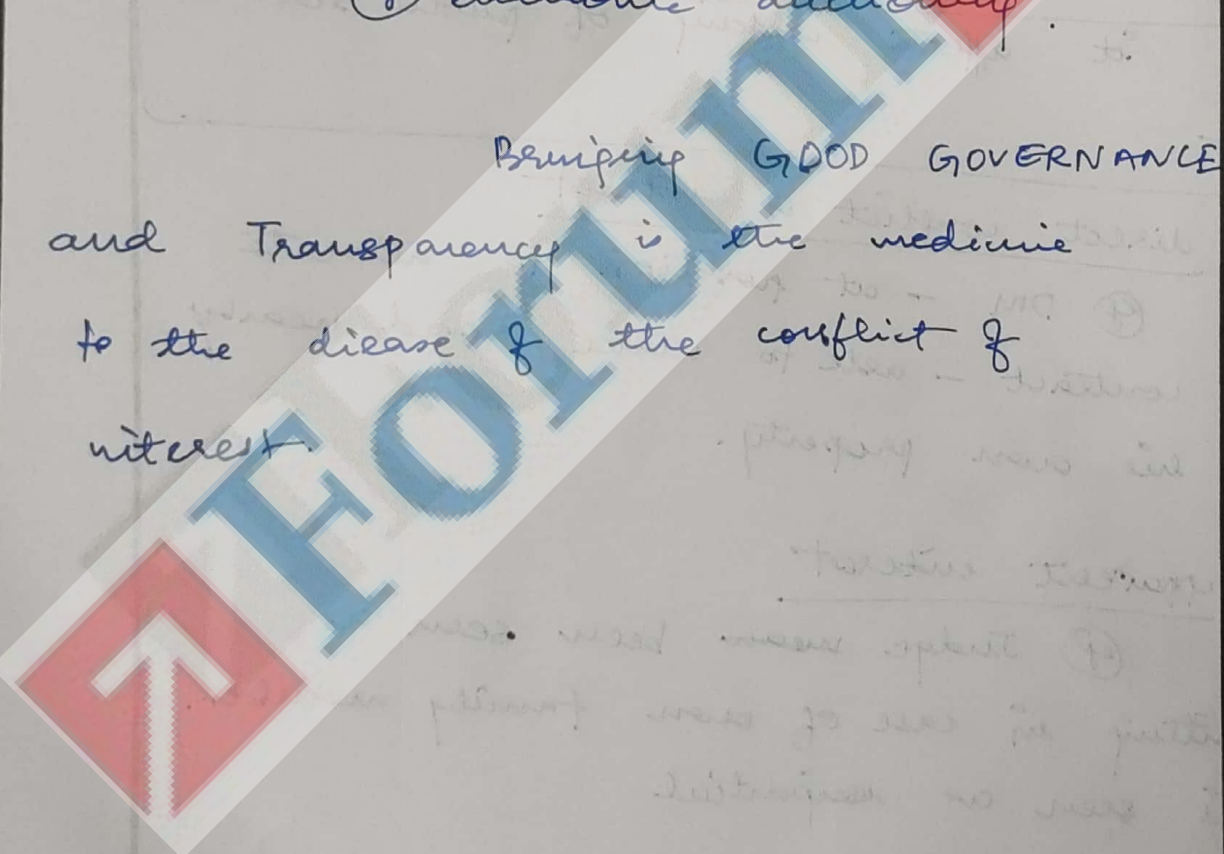
it can be minimised by:-

1. promoting transparency and openness
2. Recusal in apparent cases of conflict — giving due report for the apparent conflict. in decision.
3. acting in the objective manner
 (e.g) electronic auctioning

Bringing GOOD GOVERNANCE

and Transparency is the medicine to the disease of the conflict of interest.

Those who would give us
erty nor safety." In the
g a surveillance state
जो लोग थोड़ी अ
लायक है। इस
करें।

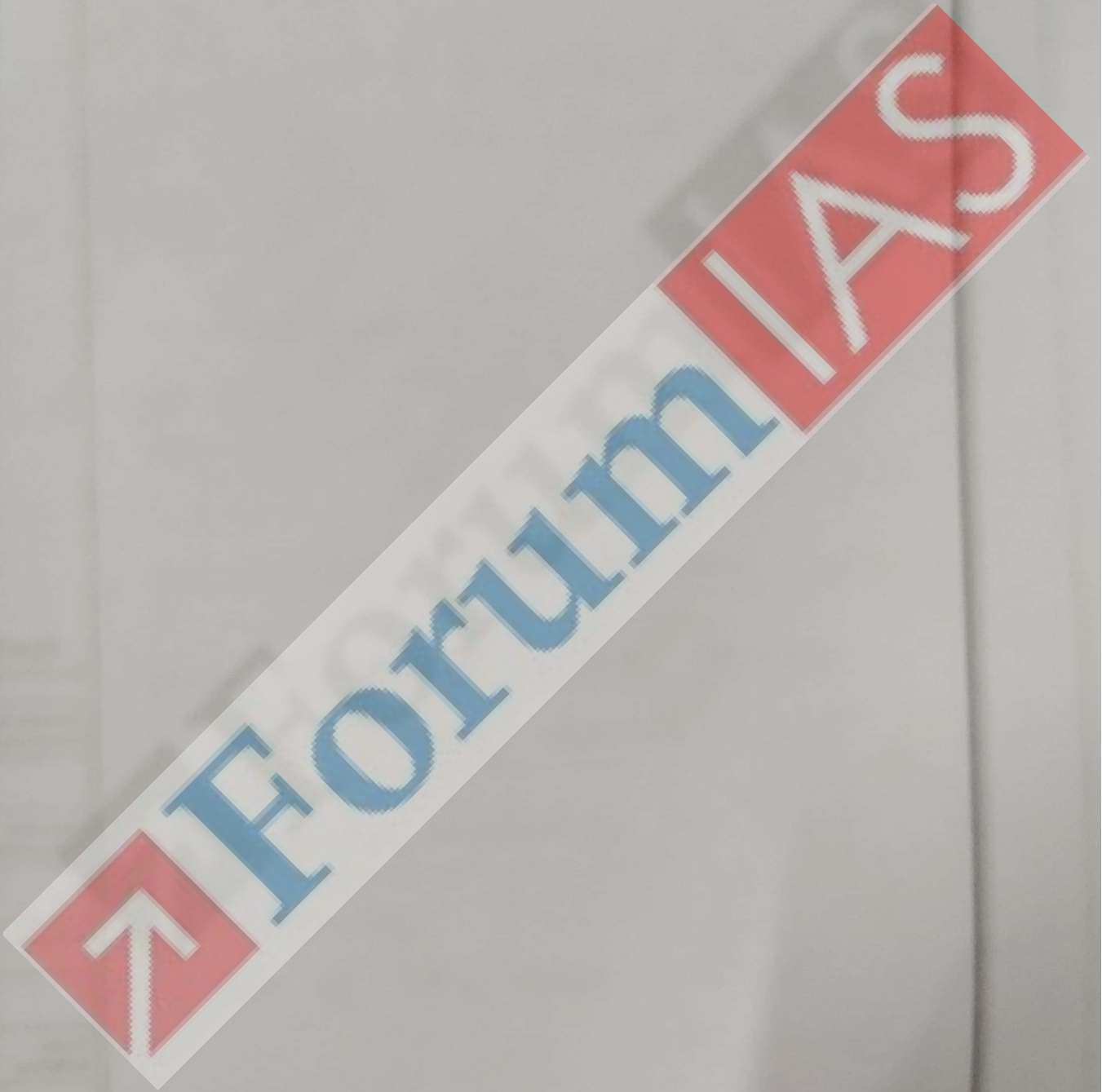


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Q.6) a) If corruption is a disease, transparency and accountability are essentially its antidote. Explaining the statement, evaluate various measures available to ensure transparency and accountability in the governance process. (10 marks, 150 words)

यदि भ्रष्टाचार एक बीमारी है, तो पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही अनिवार्य रूप से इसका निवारक हैं। कथन की व्याख्या करते हुए, शासन प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न उपायों का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Corruption as Indra mentioned is the DISCRETION (+) AUTHORITY (-) "ACCOUNTABILITY"

It is a disease leading to

ailments like
↳ loss of public exchequer
trust
institution credibility

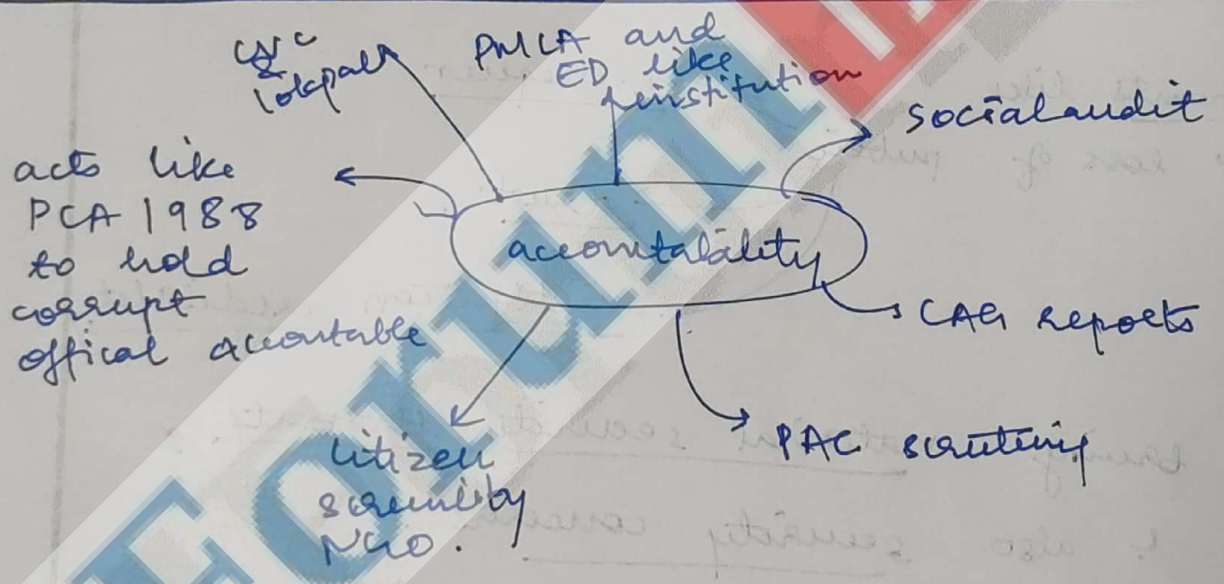
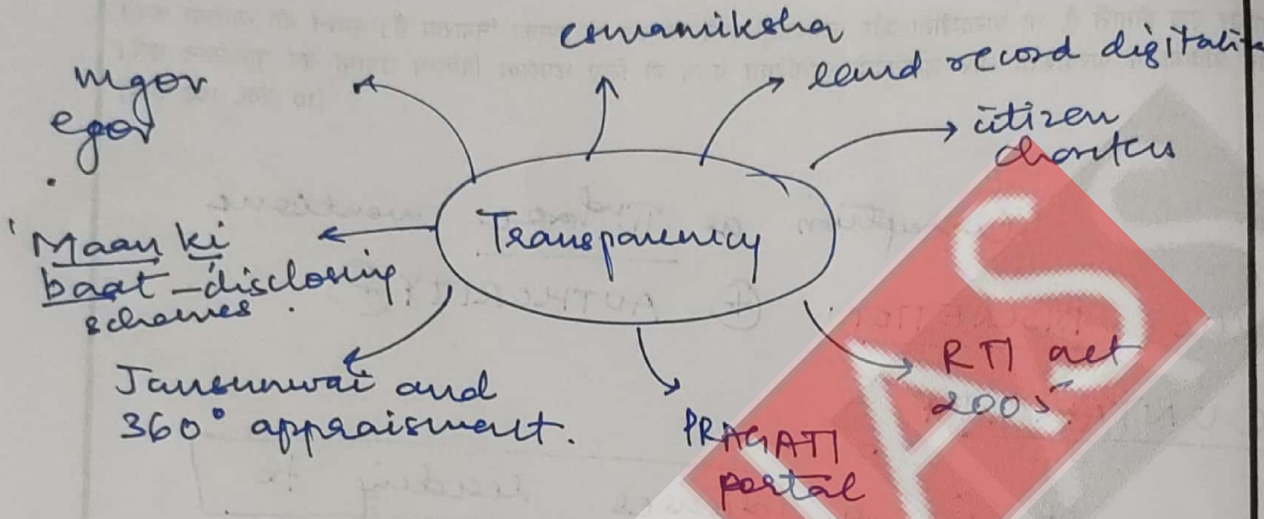
↳ bring national security threats,
& also security concerns.

↳ economically paralyzing the state.

↳ inequality.

↳ loss of the taxes } (eg) Sri Lanka (2022 crisis)

measures to ensure




Accountability & aurobority
 should go hand in hand like
 lame man & blind man.

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b) In your opinion, what qualities make a person a 'good person'? Do you think all good persons share similar traits or do their qualities change with 'stan, kal, patra' (place, time and role)?

(10 marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, कौन से गुण एक व्यक्ति को 'अच्छे व्यक्ति' बनाते हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि सभी अच्छे व्यक्ति समान लक्षण साझा करते हैं या क्या उनके गुण 'स्थान, काल, पात्र' के साथ परिवर्तित होते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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Section - B

Q.7) Anand Singh is a government bus conductor working with the Nav Pradesh Transport Corporation. Anand has completed 35 years of service and is due for retirement next year. Anand is happy because he is hopeful of getting his daughter, Madhvi, married from the money he will receive as his retirement benefits. However, Anand's wife pesters him to earn more money in one way or the other. Anand likes his job, and all the passengers in his route vouch for his good nature and helpful behaviour.

family pressure

One day, Suresh, Anand's boss, called Anand in his cabin. He told Anand that a complaint has been filed against him by a person for illegally taking the ticket money from him without issuing the receipt for the ticket. Suresh explained to Anand that this act amounted to misappropriation of government money. Suresh always saw Anand as a decent individual and he asked him as to why he indulged in such an act? Anand, visibly disturbed, told Suresh that as the conductor of a government bus he receives a meagre salary, grossly insufficient to meet the needs of his family. He told him that his younger daughter, Sarita, suffers from chronic kidney ailment, and requires dialysis twice a week. A huge chunk of his paltry salary goes towards the cost of Sarita's treatment. Moreover, as a single bread-winner of the family, he has to cater to the needs of his elderly parents. Anand further tells Suresh that since last one year a substantial portion of his income goes towards repaying the loan that he took for his elder daughter's college education. Anand laments that even after working for 35 long years, he is unable to provide for his family beyond the bare basic necessities. He tells Suresh that he is aware of many incidents of large-scale corruption in the road transport department that go virtually unnoticed. Further, Anand justifies his act of taking money by highlighting that almost every colleague of his indulges in such practices, and in comparison, to them, what he took, just fifty rupees, is ignorable and paltry. Further, he brought to light the fact that at times they, the conductors, were expected to give their immediate superiors a bribe in the name of convenience fees for various official tasks.

While listening to Anand, Suresh feels compassion for him. He decides to verify the veracity of Anand's claim with regard to the dire straits of his financial conditions. On enquiry, all the workers in the office attested to the fact that Anand is going through a very bad phase and that he frequently resorts to short term loans in order to meet his financial requirements. Moreover, the office employees requested Suresh to take a lenient view of Anand's case. They were of the view that if a strong action is taken over such a trivial incident, then it would be highly unjust and unfair towards Anand. On reaching his home, Suresh shared the whole occurrence and Anand's story with his wife. To his surprise, his wife too agreed with the employees of the office. She told him that such small incidents are a routine matter. Also, with rising inflation and increasing obligations, this is the only way for people like Anand to make their ends meet. She asks Suresh to not waste his time and energy over such a small matter.

Suresh knows Anand as a hard-working individual who has many mouths to feed at home. Suresh shares genuine sympathy with him, however, he also understands that embezzlement of government money, irrespective of amount and circumstances, is wrong. Now he is in a state of dilemma over his course of action.

- Why are the incidents of petty corruption trivialized? According to you, is it justifiable to ignore small incidents of corruption?
- What are various ethical dilemmas in the above case study?

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The above case presents the routine dilemma faced by the employees towards taking small bribes or being upright & honest - & not able to fulfill basic necessity

(A) Reasons for trivialization of petty corruption incidents.

1. petty corruption happens at lower rung of society
2. it is a very minimal amount and is seen as a cheap activity to go against the integrity for this petty amount
3. it is seen as a compassion for the corruption doer.

It is not justified in any case - as corruption is corruption, even if it is of a single penny.

- if it goes unpunished it is deemed to give signal to employees to indulge in collusive corruption.

- this reduces the trust of people

also it makes organization WORK
CULTURE corrupted.

(B)

ethical dilemma.

1. take strong legal action v/s sc
And being only bread winner.
2. taking high grounds of organizational
morality v/s destroying the lives of
Savitri, elder parents etc.
3. not taking action and showing
compassion v/s threat of organization
defamation
4. showing compassion to And and
leaving him for BO re. bribe, warning
him v/s. giving confidence to the
other such to cause corruption on
emotional grounds.

- 5. personal job security v/s job security of Anand.
- 6. integrity v/s peace of conscience.
- 7. public responsibility of the Government money v/s personal compassion toward Anand family.

(c)

Options available.

Cons

- 1. other employees can do the same (moral hazard)
- 2. going against the law.
- 3. misuse of public money

Cons

- 1. being apathetic to anyone's need
- 2. Anand may lose the job.

①

leave Anand for the last time (warn him)

②

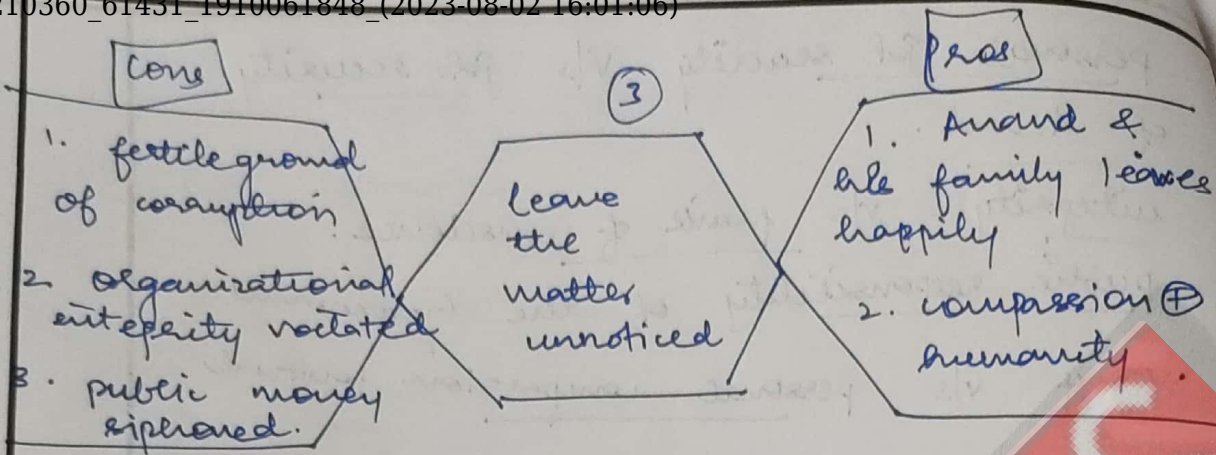
Taking inquiry and punishing Anand of his crime (proportionality)

Pros

- 1. responsibility & compassion to family
- 2. Anand family is saved.

Pros

- 1. upholding organisation integrity
- 2. safeguarding public money
- 3. no conscience issue



As Anand's Boss, Suresh should take

2nd step :-

- ① conducting inquiry to all the places
 - ↳ Top corruption ⊕ lower ranks corruption
 - ↳ Asking Anand of all the known corruption & of his batchmates.
- ② making a detailed report, giving to the seniors → and giving them the policy alternatives or needs of amendment
- ③ punishing Anand of his corruption 'PROPORTIONATELY' - and warning him of other act.
- ④ Giving detailed "account of people Anand condition" & corruption in report ⇒ Get concessional punishment
- ⑤ asking NAD like Ketto to raise fund for social operation.

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8) Vimla is a senior IAS officer posted as the secretary in the Ministry of Women and Child Development. On one of her field visits to a government school, Vimla requested the principal to arrange for an interactive session with the students. During the session, a girl, Bindhiya, raised the issue of menstrual hygiene with Vimla. Bindhiya was of the view that menstrual hygiene is of paramount importance for the health and well-being of adolescent girls. She appraised the secretary that most of the students in the school came from socio-economically backward families. Therefore, it was difficult for them to afford high priced sanitary napkins. She suggested that if the government can make the sanitary napkins available at subsidised prices, it will lead to an improvement in overall health of female students. While on one hand it will reduce the economic burden on their parents, it will also have a positive impact on educational/cognitive outcomes of students. Further, Bindhiya suggested that the task of making sanitary napkins can be outsourced to a women SHG, leading to their economic empowerment. While everyone in the session agreed with Bindhiya's suggestion, Vimla's response came as a surprise. Vimla raised her concern over increasing dependence of people on government subsidies and freebies. She retorted at Bindhiya by saying that if the demand for sanitary napkins is conceded, people will next demand the government for providing contraceptives. Vimla's remarks were widely criticised for being in poor taste.

Arun and Malti are a married couple living in Delhi. Both are members of IAS, and are posted in the central secretariat. Fitness enthusiasts, Arun and Malti, are also avid pet lovers. They own two dogs. Arun and Malti go for their evening walks in the government stadium located close to their official residence. One evening, the athletes in the government stadium were informed by the stadium in charge that they have to wind-up their practice early. As the athletes were practicing for an upcoming national level meet, they protested the order of vacating the grounds before the official closing time of the stadium. However, the stadium in charge informed them that senior IAS officers, Arun and Malti, were here early for their daily evening walk along with their two pet dogs. The athletes were aghast as the pets of a power couple were getting more priority than hard-working, sincere athletes preparing for a national level event. The incident raised questions over the lack of sensitivity and misuse of authority by public officials.

Mahesh is an IPS officer posted as the DIG traffic in a western state of India. Mahesh has an impeccable record of service, and is also a recipient several honours from the government. However, the personal life of Mahesh has always been a cause of concern. In the past, Mahesh's wife had made allegations of domestic violence against him. At that time the matter was settled in a family court, where Mahesh had apologised for his behaviour and blamed the stress due to extreme work pressure as a reason for his violent behaviour. More recently, Nandini, a teen-age house maid, working in Mahesh's house was rescued by an anti-child labour NGO. The NGO had received a complaint from a neighbour of Mahesh, who had noticed bruise marks on Nandini's face and on several occasions heard Nandini crying and sobbing. On further enquiry, it was found that Nandini was made to do hard physical labour, was denied even basic nutrition, and her condition was worsened by mental and physical trauma that she had to suffer. The incident raised the issue of violation of child rights by a public official who is expected to uphold the rule of law.

- a) What are various ethical issues in the above case study?
- b) What explains the bureaucratic apathy as highlighted in the above instances? How can the same be corrected?
- c) What virtues in a civil servant/public official could have prevented the above incidents?

(20 marks, 250 words)

The case study highlights the recent incidents of bureaucratic apathy & abuse of their power.

(A) ethical Issues

1. Bureaucratic elitism - acting as a master than servants.
2. the conception of prioritizing themselves (selfish ends) → than selflessness as NOLAN committee suggested.
3. the issue of private ethics in case of domestic violence & the teenage child labour - shows "lack of integrity" and being superficially acting in public sphere.
4. no dignity for common masses, other people in family - thinking of oneself as the 'SUPREME'. no Tolerance.
5. lack of openness and culture of participation

B

Bureaucratic apathy is result of

1. Social factors

- the 'mai-baap' status given to the IAS, IPS.
- false sense of pride given to them for clearing an exam.
- mindset of servitude in the people to not or raise voice against them
- elite status given by society

2. Administration factors

- lack of administrative (adm) reforms
- adm culture of 'chatta hai' towards the people.
- lack of proper monitoring and vigilance (ex. the dog owners were Joint Secretary (+) official - hence even CVC need to ask for permission)

3. Judicial factors

- the conviction are slow & goes in favour of corrupt.

Bureaucrats due to networks, connections
 - overpowered bureaucracy or even the
 IPS officers are harder to be convicted.
 (malafide the records)

4. Attitude of Bureaucrats

- elitistic - Praemulata Banskal says.
- Ivory tower approach
- attitude of 'hamdard ko kuch nai bigad sakta'.
- considering people as uncivilised and illiterate.

How this can be corrected.

1. promoting compassionate governance as told by P.A. Honorable PM.
2. enlightened citizenship spirit.
 - NCO and vigilance.
3. digitalization - MIS, e-samiksha
4. grievance redressal mechanism -
 (eg) IndARC - people should be allowed to raise anonymous complaints in CVC.
5. Bringing whistleblower rewards & protection like in UK, USA.

6. Taking help of PRAGATI type portals.

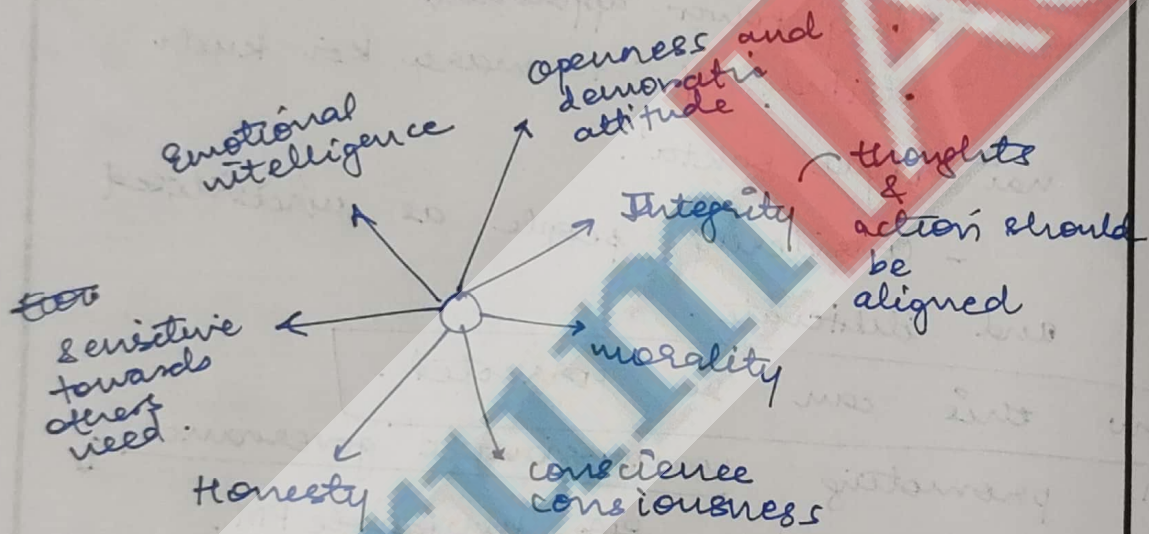
7. amendment in PCA 1988 acts are needed - to deal with such cases.

8. Sensitive training -

Mcgregor

C

virtues needed in CS.



There is need to empanel officer like

- Parameshwar Iyer - went to the twin pit.

- IAS of maharashtra - set on the ground

as the person can't sit on chair due to disability.

Activity like this puts the

CS as a 'steel frame' than the 'STEEL FRAME'.

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Q.9) Babyplus+ is a multinational corporation engaged in manufacturing products meant for newborns. It is a very popular brand and the market leader for products like baby powder, oils, soaps, cereals etc. It also exports these products to many western countries. The company is known for its ethical conduct and high-quality products and hence, has an impeccable image in the market.

In a recent random sampling and testing carried out by an independent firm, it was found that the powder made by Babyplus+ was contaminated by a chemical which is known to cause allergies and skin rashes in babies. When Babyplus+ was informed of this finding, it decided to conduct its own inquiry and formed an internal investigation team. The powder samples were tested in the internal lab of the company and it was realized that the findings of the independent firm were indeed correct. The fault was located in one of the machines which malfunctioned and resulted in contamination of the powder. The maintenance record of the machine showed that the regular maintenance of the machine is overdue for some time and this could have caused the machine to malfunction. To avoid the embarrassment and protect its consumer, Babyplus+ recalled the entire batch of the powder which was suspected to have been contaminated.

However, by this time more than 30% of stock has already been sold to consumers. Many children suffered allergic reactions and severe rashes due to the use of this product. The entire story was covered by prominent media houses. The media presented the entire episode in a sensational manner, using pictures of children suffering from unrelated infections and warning parents of possible severe impacts of the use of powder on children. This created an atmosphere of panic and soon news started coming from all over the country blaming Babyplus+ for every discomfort, distress and disease of children. The government has also initiated an investigation in this case.

Export orders of Babyplus+ were cancelled and the company lost market share in India for not just the powder but for all other products manufactured by it. No one wanted to risk the health of their newborn by using the products of Babyplus+ and the company suffered huge losses. In this situation, a new CEO is appointed to turn around the fortune of this company and win back the trust of the general public.

On the basis of the above case, answer the following questions:

- a) Who are the different stakeholders involved in this case? Also, identify their interests/concerns.
b) What should be the course of action of the new CEO to handle the situation at hand? Which ethical principles should guide his actions? Explain. (20 marks, 250 words)

बेबीप्लस+ एक बहुराष्ट्रीय निगम है जो नवजात शिशुओं के लिए उत्पादों के निर्माण में लगा हुआ है। यह बेबी पाउडर, तेल, साबुन, अनाज आदि जैसे उत्पादों के लिए एक बहुत लोकप्रिय ब्रांड और बाज़ार का नेतृत्वकर्ता है। यह इन उत्पादों को कई पश्चिमी देशों में निर्यात भी करता है। कंपनी अपने नैतिक आचरण और उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले उत्पादों के लिए जानी जाती है और इसलिए, बाज़ार में एक त्रुटिहीन छवि है।

हाल ही में एक स्वतंत्र फर्म द्वारा किए गए यादृच्छिक नमूने और परीक्षण में, यह पाया गया कि बेबीप्लस+ द्वारा बनाया गया पाउडर एक रसायन से दूषित था, जो शिशुओं में एलर्जी और त्वचा पर चकते पैदा करने के लिए जाना जाता है। जब बेबीप्लस+ को इस खोज के बारे में बताया गया, तो उसने अपनी जांच करने का फैसला किया और एक आंतरिक जांच दल का गठन किया। कंपनी की आंतरिक प्रयोगशाला में पाउडर के नमूनों का परीक्षण किया गया और यह महसूस किया गया कि स्वतंत्र फर्म के निष्कर्ष वास्तव में सही थे। खराबी उन मशीनों में से एक की वजह से थी जो खराब हो गई और परिणामस्वरूप पाउडर दूषित हो गया था। मशीन के रखरखाव रिकॉर्ड से पता चलता है कि मशीन का नियमित रखरखाव कुछ समय के लिए अतिदेय या समय से ज्यादा हो रखा है और इससे मशीन खराब हो सकती है। शर्मिंदगी से बचने और अपने उपभोक्ता को बचाने के लिए, बेबीप्लस+ ने पाउडर के पूरे बैच को वापस ले लिया, जिसके दूषित होने का संदेह था।

हालांकि, इस समय तक 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक स्टॉक उपभोक्ताओं को पहले ही बेचा जा चुका है। इस उत्पाद के उपयोग के कारण कई बच्चों को एलर्जी और गंभीर चकत्ते का सामना करना पड़ा। इस पूरी कहानी को प्रमुख मीडिया घरानों ने कवर किया था। मीडिया ने असंबंधित संक्रमण से पीड़ित बच्चों की तस्वीरों का उपयोग करते हुए और बच्चों पर पाउडर के उपयोग के संभावित गंभीर प्रभावों के बारे में माता-पिता को चेतावनी देते हुए पूरे प्रकरण को सनसनीखेज तरीके से प्रस्तुत किया। इससे दहशत का माहौल पैदा हो गया और जल्द ही पूरे देश से खबरें आने लगीं कि बेबीप्लस+ बच्चों की हर परेशानी, संकट और बीमारी के लिए जिम्मेदार है। इस मामले में सरकार ने जांच भी शुरू कर दी है।

बेबीप्लस+ के निर्यात ऑर्डर रद्द कर दिए गए और कंपनी ने न केवल पाउडर बल्कि उसके द्वारा निर्मित अन्य सभी उत्पादों के लिए भारत में बाजार हिस्सेदारी खो दी। कोई भी बेबीप्लस+ के उत्पादों का उपयोग करके अपने नवजात शिशु के स्वास्थ्य को जोखिम में नहीं डालना चाहता था और कंपनी को भारी नुकसान हुआ। इस स्थिति में, इस कंपनी के भाग्य को बदलने और आम जनता का विश्वास वापस जीतने के लिए एक नए सीईओ की नियुक्ति की जाती है।

उपरोक्त मामले के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें :

- इस मामले में शामिल विभिन्न हितधारक कौन हैं? साथ ही, उनके हितों/चिंताओं की पहचान करें।
- स्थिति को संभालने के लिए नए सीईओ की कार्यवाही का तरीका क्या होना चाहिए? कौन से नैतिक सिद्धांतों को उसके कार्यों का मार्गदर्शन करना चाहिए? व्याख्या कीजिए। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently a similar case was registered of the old generation company. This incident erodes the public trust and is detrimental for company's growth.

A	Stakeholders involved	concerns
1. People who had newborn babies using that product (30%)		→ threat of allergic → <u>disinformed</u> by the company
2. the investors of the company		→ <u>suffering</u> major <u>loss</u> (profit reduces).

3. the retail stores displaying their product

- misinformed selling
- defamation of their shop.
- people asking compensation from them.

4.

4. the company itself

- reputation
- about the technical issue & the failure to correct it on time in machine

5. the Government and investigation agencies

- defamation in international sphere of SPS violation & bad monitoring standards (↓ force)
- health of people failure to check company malpractices
- citizens give justice or let the company fail.

(B)

As New CEO :- one should.

- ① In personal, should come in media or public with the records of machine failure & accept their fault.
- ② Conveying their compassion with the incident - provide medical assistance & also money support for the malfunction.
- ③ Arranging a survey of all the machines and repairing the malfunctions if any → putting report of it & asking the official inspection.
- ④ Before this replacing the technicians who failed to check this machine lags with new staff.
- ⑤ Taking strict action against them.
- ⑥ Providing a propane product lot in replacement of the defected lot.
- ⑦ time or lot usage in machine to get a proper notation when maintenance

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needed.

- ⑧ Assuring the people that all the products now in market will be approved by - FSSAI

Ethical principle that should guide the CEO.

① social responsibility

② compassion for the wrongs conducted

③ self-awareness → of the company's fault & preparing to face the charges.

④ Emotional intelligent

⑤ Corporate Governance & ethical conduct of Governance.

Gandhiji said - Ethics without

Business without ethics is a snare as it can't survive for long term.

Q.10) The national capital has been the site of an outbreak of dengue fever which has affected many in the city. Unseasonal rainfall, clogged drains, negligent administration and ignorance of the general public have led to water logging in various places in the capital, which has become the breeding grounds for mosquitos. Comprehensive coverage of the issue in national and international media has become an embarrassment for the ruling dispensation in the capital.

To control the outbreak, the administration swung into action and a taskforce was created to control the situation in the city. The Chief Minister visited many areas which were hot spots of the dengue outbreak and announced that all the victims of dengue would be provided free treatment and be paid a government allowance to make up for the wage loss due to dengue. To identify the beneficiaries of the government's plan, Rajesh, a member of the taskforce, was given the responsibility of conducting a survey and recording the names of the victims.

Rajesh conducted the survey diligently, working beyond his normal duty hours, to prepare the list of beneficiaries. Based on the survey, Rajesh prepared a draft list and submitted it to the head of the taskforce. Rajesh's list contained thousands of names and it was realized that the number of victims was much larger than originally anticipated. The head of the task force appreciated the hard work of Rajesh, but told him that such a long list of victims was unacceptable. He explained to Rajesh that giving government aid to such a large number of people was beyond the financial capacity of the state and presenting such a long list would only add to the embarrassment of the government. When Rajesh raised the contention that it was the order of the Chief Minister to give aid to every victim, the head of the taskforce further explained that it was the political expediency of the CM, as assembly elections are due in the next six months. He hinted that Rajesh should modify his list and include only those names who form the electorate of the capital and leave out others from the list as they are politically 'irrelevant'. He also indirectly told Rajesh that by giving a shorter list he could gain some political brownie points that could help him advance his career, while if he insisted on giving the complete list, he could land at the cross hairs of the ruling party. Rajesh understood that if he obeyed the request of the head of the taskforce, it would mean leaving out the migrant population who are the most vulnerable section. Rajesh's mind tells him to follow what the head of the task force has asked him to do, but his conscience is exhorting him to say no.

- a) Based on this case study, identify the various ethical dilemmas faced by Rajesh.
- b) If you were in Rajesh's shoes, what would you have done? Present an assessment and justification of your suggested course of action. (20 marks, 250 words)

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी डेंगू बुखार के प्रकोप की चपेट में है, जिसने शहर में कई लोगों को प्रभावित किया है। बेमौसम बारिश, नालियों का जाम होना, प्रशासन की लापरवाही और आम जनता की अनदेखी के कारण राजधानी में कई जगहों पर जल जमाव हो गया है, जो मच्छरों के पनपने का अड्डा बन गया है। राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मीडिया में इस मुद्दे का व्यापक कवरेज राजधानी में सत्तारूढ़ सरकार के लिए शर्मिंदगी का सबब बन गया है।

प्रकोप को नियंत्रित करने के लिए, प्रशासन हरकत में आया और शहर में स्थिति को नियंत्रित करने के लिए एक कार्यबल बनाया गया है। मुख्यमंत्री ने कई क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया जो डेंगू के प्रकोप के हॉट स्पॉट थे और घोषणा की कि डेंगू के सभी पीड़ितों का मुफ्त इलाज किया जाएगा और डेंगू के कारण मजदूरी के नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए सरकारी भत्ते का भुगतान किया जाएगा। सरकार की योजना के लाभार्थियों की पहचान करने के लिए टास्क फोर्स के सदस्य राकेश को सर्वेक्षण करने और पीड़ितों के नाम दर्ज करने की जिम्मेदारी दी गई थी।

राकेश ने लाभार्थियों की सूची तैयार करने के लिए, अपने सामान्य ड्यूटी घंटों से परे काम करते हुए, लगन से सर्वेक्षण किया।

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सर्वे के आधार पर राकेश ने झूफट लिस्ट तैयार करके प्रमुख को सौंप दी। राकेश की सूची में हजारों नाम थे और यह महसूस किया गया कि पीड़ितों की संख्या मूल रूप से अनुमान से कहीं अधिक थी। टास्क फोर्स के प्रमुख ने राकेश की कड़ी मेहनत की सराहना की, लेकिन उन्हें बताया गया कि पीड़ितों की इतनी लंबी सूची अस्वीकार्य है। उन्होंने राकेश को समझाया कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को सरकारी सहायता देना राज्य की वित्तीय क्षमता से परे है और इतनी लंबी सूची पेश करना सरकार की शर्मिंदगी को और बढ़ा देगा। जब राकेश ने यह तर्क दिया कि प्रत्येक पीड़ित को सहायता देने के लिए मुख्यमंत्री का आदेश है, तो टास्क फोर्स के प्रमुख ने आगे बताया कि यह सीएम की राजनीतिक लाभसिद्धि के लिए था, क्योंकि अगले छह महीनों में विधानसभा चुनाव होने वाले हैं। उन्होंने संकेत दिया कि राकेश को अपनी सूची में संशोधन करना चाहिए और केवल उन नामों को शामिल करना चाहिए जो राजधानी के मतदाता हैं और अन्य को सूची से बाहर कर दे क्योंकि वे राजनीतिक रूप से 'अप्रासंगिक' हैं। उन्होंने परोक्ष रूप से राकेश से यह भी कहा कि एक छोटी सूची देकर उन्हें कुछ राजनीतिक ब्राउनी पॉइंट या रसूख हासिल हो सकते हैं जो उन्हें अपने करियर को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद कर सकते हैं, जबकि अगर उन्होंने पूरी सूची देने पर जोर दिया, तो वे सत्ताधारी पार्टी के क्रॉस हेयर पर या नजर से उतर सकते हैं। राकेश समझ गए थे कि अगर उन्होंने टास्कफोर्स के प्रमुख के अनुरोध को स्वीकार किया, तो इसका मतलब होगा कि प्रवासी आबादी को छोड़ देना जो सबसे कमजोर वर्ग हैं। राकेश का मन उनसे कहता है कि टास्क फोर्स के मुखिया ने उनसे जो करने के लिए कहा है, उसका पालन करें, लेकिन उसकी अंतरात्मा उसे ना कहने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रही है।

- a) इस केस स्टडी के आधार पर, राकेश के सामने आने वाली विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाओं की पहचान करें।
 b) यदि आप राकेश के स्थान पर होते, तो क्या करते? अपनी सुझाई गई कार्रवाई का मूल्यांकन और औचित्य प्रस्तुत करें।
 (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Present ^{case} situation raises the issue of disaster management & the political contention to take advantage of it

(OR)

Tenely using the resource help people.

(A)

Ethical dilemma.

1. public responsibility vs personal career growth.
2. looking at cause of migrants stranded vs the advice of Head

to add the votes only.

3. Good code of conduct - follow the senior v/s moral conscience

4. public responsibility of helping victims v/s helping the political bosses or Head to gain promotion.

⊙

(B)

If 'I' were 'Rajesh' then

① Convince the head of the cause of the migrants flight.

② asking them to support the list of names.

In case, he denies
③ making list & giving to the Boss of the Head with the explanation of the cause.

④ Giving them a alternative that in raising funds we can take help of Centre, NAO's or even get the

aid from WB, or some international
Institutions working for this cause.

5

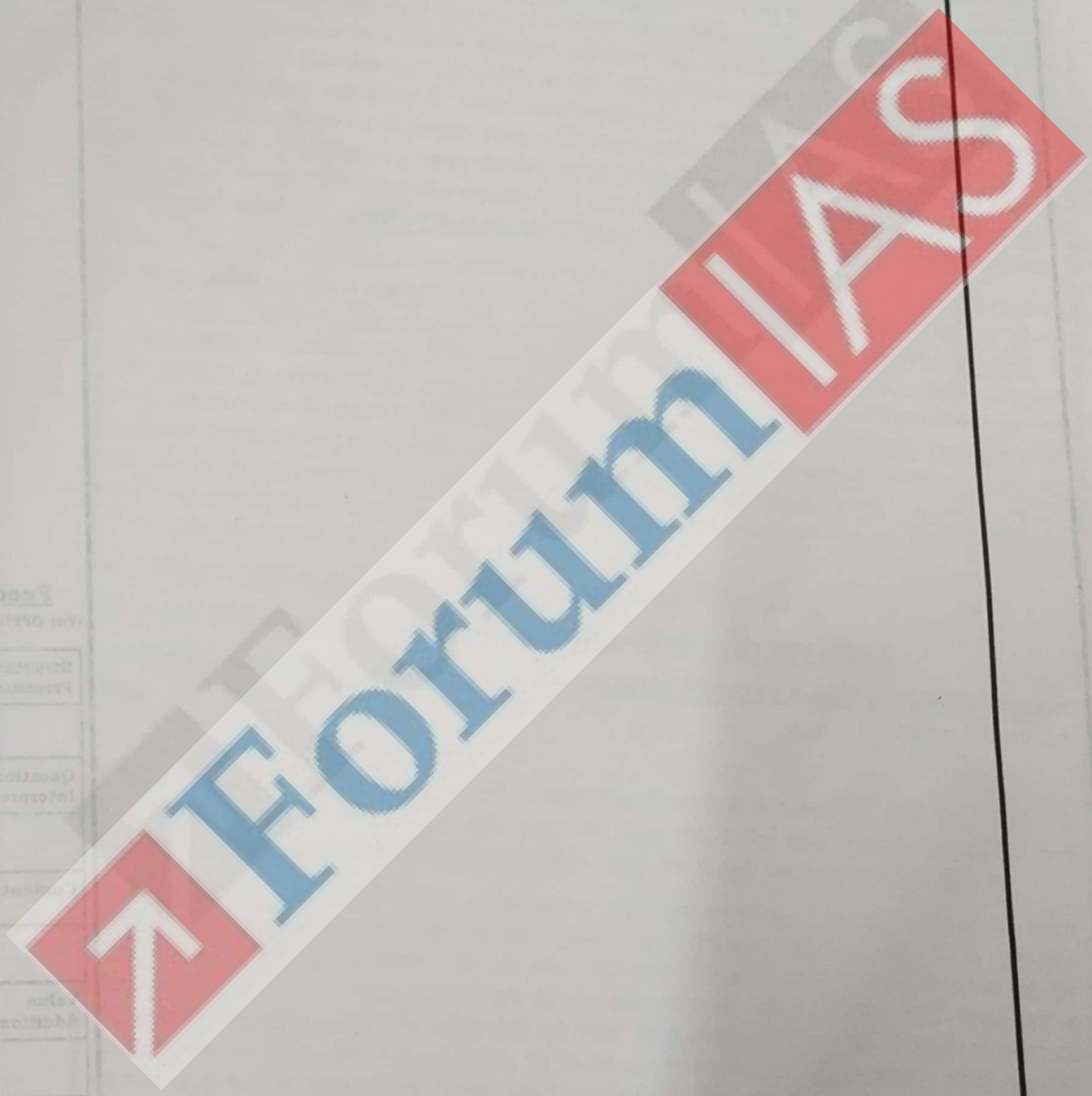
Providing assistance to all the
victims, we can take help of people
who are well to do in this situation,
by making documentaries, & even
Youtube videos asking people to donate
Food, or water etc.

Assessment

1. it will help all the victims.
2. uprightment of the Rajesh towards
his duty
3. compassion of department towards
victims.
4. increase moral foot of the
party & UN
5. no strain on the exchequer or
funds.

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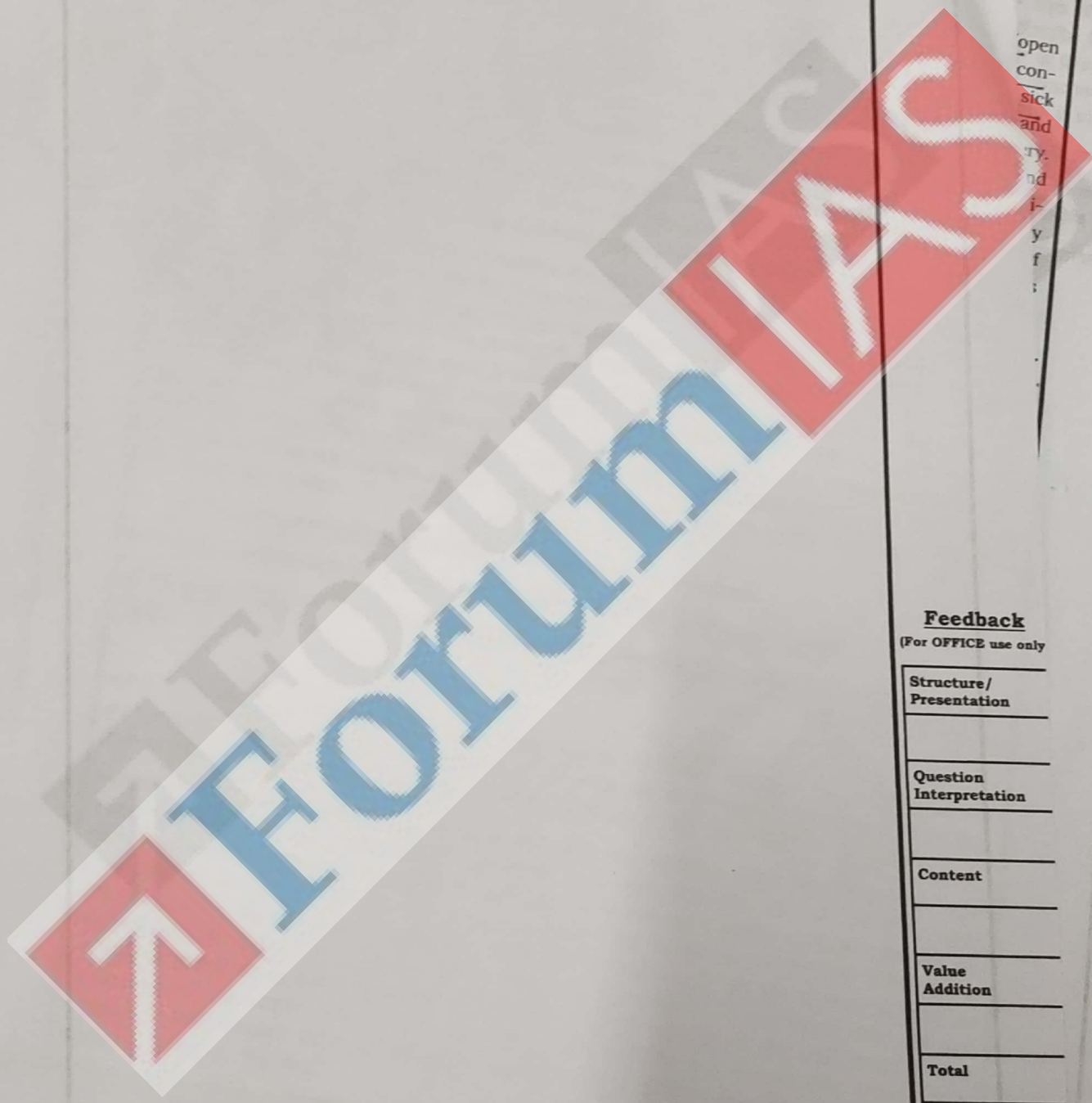
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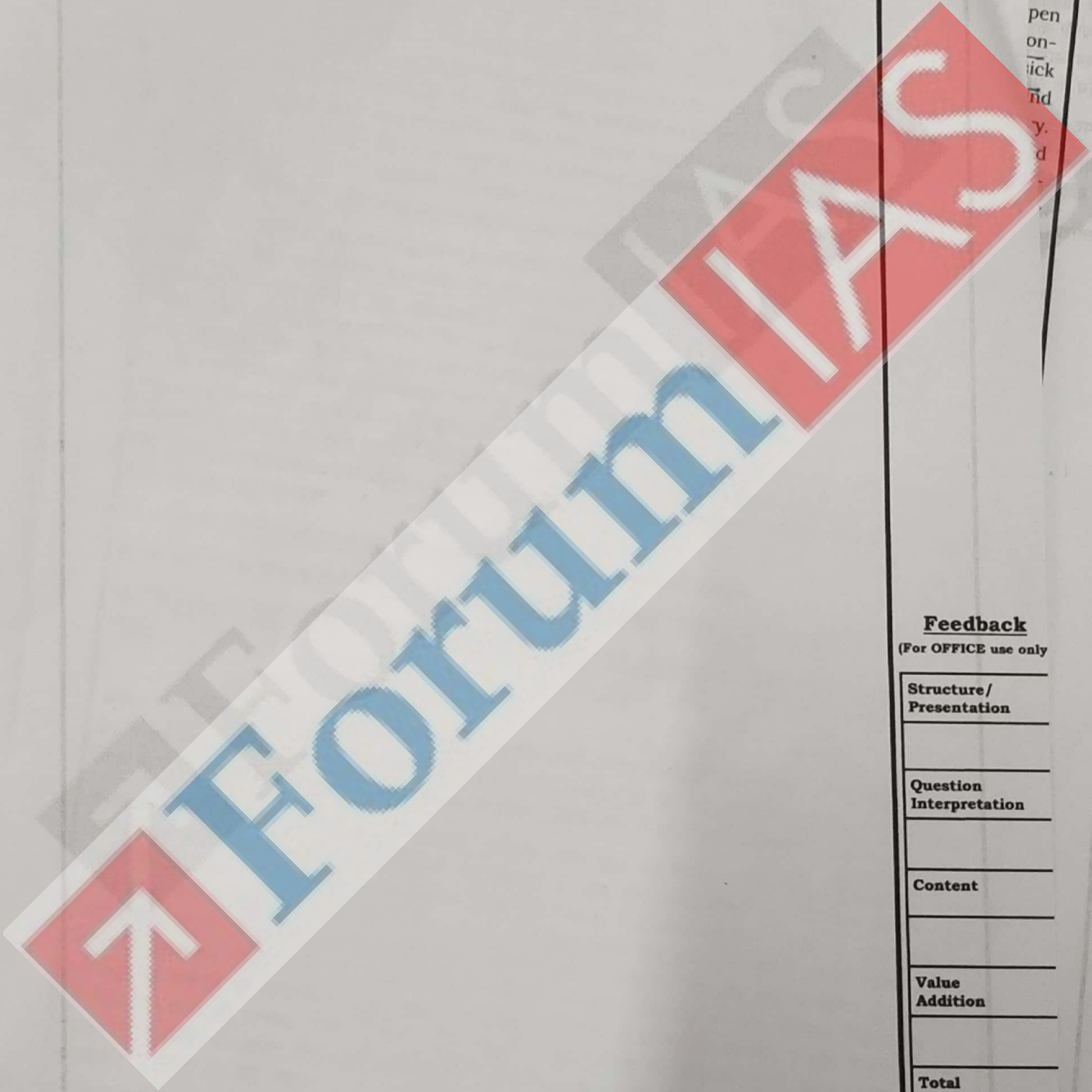
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Satish is a young IAS officer who has been appointed as the collector of a district in a South Indian state. Satish is known for his empathetic and compassionate attitude towards weaker sections. During his last posting as collector of another district in the same state, his work was named after the name 'compassionate collector'.

As collector, he quickly started taking people-oriented actions. He started 'Jan Shiksha' camps on every Friday, so that people can directly approach him with their problems and concerns. In one such Jan Shiksha camp, a distressed couple came to him with their young daughter. The couple informed that their daughter was suffering from a rare heart condition and undergoing treatment in a private hospital, however, her survival depends on a major surgery. They further told him that they were able to raise substantial money through their own savings and donations, but were still short of 2 lakhs. They showed some medical reports from a private hospital and recommendations of doctors from the same hospital, pleading humbly for surgery. They begged Satish to help them arrange the remaining amount for the surgery. Moved by the plea of the couple and on the basis of the reports from the private hospital, Satish decided to give 2 lakhs from the Collector's discretionary fund and accordingly 2 lakhs were released to the private hospital.

After a few weeks, an investigative journalist known as 'ZIT' wrote a piece in a prominent newspaper regarding Satish's actions. The article mentioned that Satish was generating spurious reports and bills for treatments of poor patients. These bills were being paid by the government under the scheme for treatment of medical expenses for treatment of weaker sections of the society. The name 'ZIT' struck him and he recalled that the couple also gave him medical reports from the same hospital. The journalist further added that the scheme was being run for quite some time in harmony with the government officials. The news item reported Satish's name as an accumulator of the fund and accused him of swindling public resources by giving money to ZIT. The journalist also mentioned that the state government has set a special committee to investigate the matter.

- (a) Examine various ethical issues involved in the case presented above.
- (b) Do you think the actions of Satish were ethically justified? Justify your opinion.
- (c) What would you do in the position for handling the allegations of corruption levelled against him? (20 marks, 200 words)

सतish एक युवा IAS अधिकारी है जिसे एक दक्षिण भारतीय राज्य में एक जिले के कलेक्टर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। सतish को अपनी सहानुभूतिपूर्ण और दयालु भावना के लिए जाना जाता है। उसी राज्य के पिछले पदोन्नति के दौरान, उसका काम 'दयालु कलेक्टर' नाम दिया था।

कलेक्टर के रूप में, उन्होंने जल्दी से जन-उन्मुख कार्रवाई करना शुरू कर दिया। उन्होंने हर शुक्रवार को 'जन शिक्षा' शिविर आयोजित किए, जहाँ लोग सीधे उनके पास अपनी समस्याएँ और चिंताएँ व्यक्त कर सकते हैं। एक ऐसे शिविर में, एक दुखी जोड़ा अपनी छोटी-छोटी बेटी के साथ आया। जोड़ा ने बताया कि उनकी बेटी एक दुर्लभ दिल की बीमारी से ग्रस्त है और उसे निजी अस्पताल में उपचार करने के लिए बहुत पैसे की आवश्यकता है। उन्होंने बताया कि वे अपनी बचत और दानों से कुछ पैसा जमा कर चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी भी 2 लाख रुपये की कमी है। उन्होंने सतish से मदद करने का अनुरोध किया और उनके पास से कुछ दस्तावेज दिखाए। सतish ने जोड़ा और उनके दस्तावेजों को देखकर, निजी अस्पताल से 2 लाख रुपये की राशि जारी करने का फैसला किया।

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कई मामलों के लिए नकली रिपोर्ट और बिल तैयार कर रहा था। इन बिलों का भुगतान सरकार द्वारा समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के इलाज के लिए चिकित्सा व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति योजना के तहत किया जा रहा था। XYZ नाम उन्हें कौधा और उन्हें याद आया कि दंपति ने उन्हें उसी अस्पताल की मेडिकल रिपोर्ट भी दी थी। पत्रकार की रिपोर्ट में आगे कहा गया था कि सरकारी अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से यह घोटाला काफी समय से चल रहा था। समाचार ने सतीश के नाम को अस्पताल के सहयोगी के रूप में बताया और उन पर कलेक्टर के विवेकाधीन कोष से XYZ को पैसे देकर सार्वजनिक संसाधनों को ठगने का आरोप लगाया। राज्य सरकार ने रिपोर्ट पर संज्ञान लेते हुए सतीश को कारण बताओ नोटिस भेजा है और मामले की जांच के आदेश दिए हैं।

- ऊपर प्रस्तुत मामले में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की जांच करें।
- क्या आपको लगता है कि सतीश के कार्य को नैतिक रूप से औचित्यपूर्ण ठहराया जा सकता है? अपने मत का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।
- सतीश को इस स्थिति में अपने ऊपर लगे भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों से निपटने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A

ethical issues involved.

- creating false sense of need for exorbitant money.
- misuse of compassion of others.
- misuse of humans - using them as means against the Kant philosophy.
- medical ethics - not supported in this case - getting into all these activity of raising money.

(Don't Write anything in this Area/ इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

- 5. unethical means of raising money - eroding the public trust
- 6. demeaning the idea of compassion
- 7. making use of public employees with spurious intentions.
- 8. defaming the government officers
 - if denies Bureaucracy apathy
 - if gives extortion of public funds.

B

Actions of Satish were done in

- compassion
- kindness
- in good intention [means & ends both justified - Teleological approach]
- with bonafide intention
- helping the rich couple for their daughter as an act of humanity

But, Satish gave the public fund of his discretion which went into spurious activity scam, which makes his action seemed (apparent) to be unethical.

-he must check all the hospital records report

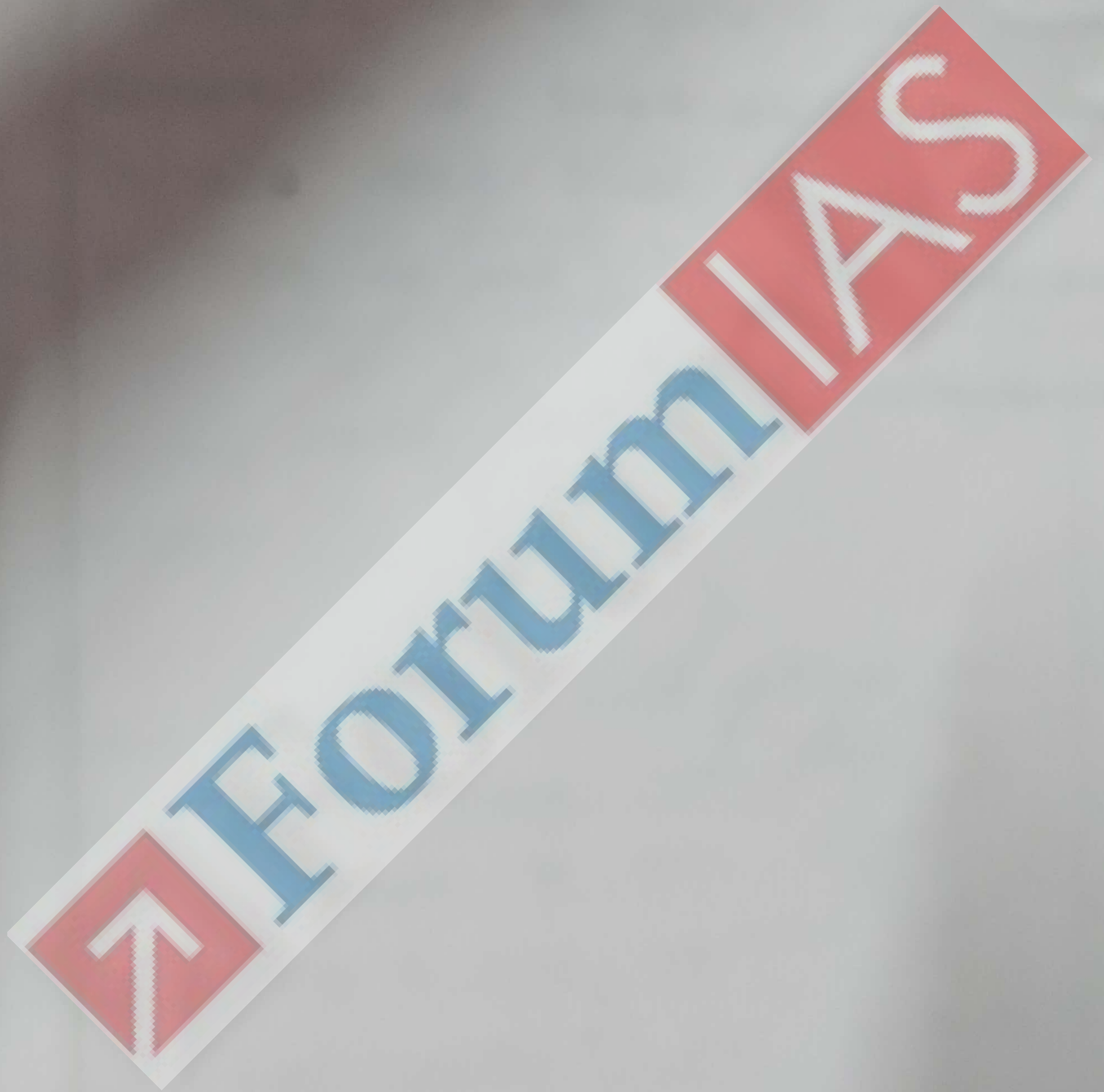
But, the disease was rare & time is limited, hospital records are proof to be right claim. showed to Satish

∴ his action were ethically justified.

- C
1. Satish should at first get all the reports of this event and trying to recall the couple to take enquiry.
 2. Taking help of police, registering FIR against this hospital & XYZ., so that further events are stopped.
 3. Asking / requesting the media to not spread rumors about the incident

and giving them in written what has happened & why Satish helped.

4. Asking help of seniors & taking them in confidence about the case.
5. Taking due diligence to the authority concerned, there should be investigation in the case - to claim Satish had 'Bona fide mistake' (Gone by the investigation & law)



Q.12) 210360_61431_1910061848 (2023-08-02 16:01:06)

regular employment. With work from home becoming a new feature of many jobs, it has become easy for many people to moonlight.

Arvind is a software engineer in Comsoft, an MNC, and he works from home for his firm. Arvind has received only meagre salary hikes in the last two years as the business of Comsoft has suffered due to the pandemic. However, his expenditure has increased substantially as he got married and had a child in these two years. Arvind was finding it difficult to make his ends meet and decided to take up another job, apart from his regular job in Comsoft. He got his second gig at Mocsoft, who happened to be a competitor of Comsoft, and thus, started moonlighting. This side gig was very helpful for Arvind and his financial condition started improving. Arvind found that in Mocsoft, his role and responsibilities were quite similar to that in his regular employment at Comsoft. This meant that he could easily manoeuvre between two jobs without compromising the quality of work in either company. Shift timing of both the jobs were also different. To keep the two jobs separate, he used his official computer to work for Comsoft and his personal computer for Mocsoft. Two jobs gave Arvind financial space to save for buying a house, something the couple had always dreamt of. However, all his plans shattered and his world came crashing down when Arvind received an official mail from Comsoft informing him of his termination with immediate effect citing his second job as the reason for termination. Arvind was clueless as to what to do now and how to tell his wife about his termination. Similar is the story of hundreds of Arvind, who were terminated for moonlighting.

- Analyze the various ethical issues involved in the case of moonlighting.
- Do you think Comsoft's decision to terminate the employment of Arvind is justified? Why or why not?
- Identify various qualities which could help Arvind handle this situation. (20 marks, 250 words)

मूनलाइटिंग का अर्थ है दूसरा काम करना, आमतौर पर रात में और गुप्त रूप से, किसी नियमित रोजगार के अलावा। वर्क फ्रॉम होम कई नौकरियों की एक नई विशेषता बनने के साथ, कई लोगों के लिए मूनलाइट करना आसान हो गया है।

अरविंद एक बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी कॉम्सॉफ्ट में सॉफ्टवेयर इंजीनियर हैं और वह अपनी फर्म के लिए घर से काम करते हैं। अरविंद को पिछले दो वर्षों में केवल मामूली वेतन वृद्धि मिली है क्योंकि महामारी के कारण कॉम्सॉफ्ट के व्यवसाय को नुकसान हुआ है। हालाँकि, इन दो वर्षों में उनकी शादी और एक बच्चा होने के कारण उनका खर्च काफी बढ़ गया है। अरविंद को अपना गुजारा करना मुश्किल हो रहा था और उसने कॉम्सॉफ्ट में अपनी नियमित नौकरी के अलावा दूसरी नौकरी करने का फैसला किया। उन्होंने मोकसॉफ्ट में अपना दूसरा गिग प्राप्त किया, जो कॉम्सॉफ्ट के प्रतियोगी थे, और इस तरह, मूनलाइट शुरू कर दी। यह साइड गिग अरविंद के लिए बहुत मददगार था और उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार होने लगा। अरविंद ने पाया कि मोकसॉफ्ट में, उनकी भूमिका और जिम्मेदारियाँ कॉम्सॉफ्ट में उनके नियमित रोजगार के समान थीं। इसका मतलब था कि वह किसी भी कंपनी में काम की गुणवत्ता से समझौता किए बिना दो नौकरियों के बीच आसानी से पैतरेबाजी कर सकता था। दोनों नौकरियों की शिफ्ट टाइमिंग भी अलग-अलग थी। दोनों नौकरियों को अलग-अलग रखने के लिए, उन्होंने अपने आधिकारिक कंप्यूटर का इस्तेमाल Comsoft के लिए और अपने पर्सनल कंप्यूटर को Mocsoft के लिए किया। दो नौकरियों ने अरविंद को घर खरीदने के लिए बचत करने के लिए वित्तीय जगह दी, कुछ ऐसा जो दंपति ने हमेशा सपना देखा था। हालाँकि, उनकी सारी योजनाएँ बिखर गईं और उनकी दुनिया तब चरमरा गई जब अरविंद को कॉम्सॉफ्ट से एक आधिकारिक मेल प्राप्त हुआ जिसमें उन्होंने उनकी दूसरी नौकरी को बर्खास्तगी का कारण बताते हुए तत्काल प्रभाव से उनको हटाने की सूचना दी थी। अरविंद को समझ नहीं आ रहा था कि अब क्या किया जाए और अपनी पत्नी को अपने को हटा दिए जाने के बारे में कैसे बताया जाए। ऐसी ही कहानी है सैकड़ों अरविंदों की, जिन्हें मूनलाइटिंग के लिए बर्खास्त कर दिया गया था।

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 Sir i am not able to finish my paper.
- 2 always when i write individual questions
- 3 it gets completed on time - but whole
- 4 paper does not.
- 5 ↳ Sir does it seem that i am writing more in some questions?

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.