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	Kunal Rastogi		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	19100 96599	**Medium/माध्यम**	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	**Date/दिनांक**	30.07.2023

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

*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, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या शायद कुछ किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर–पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are **TWELVE** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी / हिंदी में **बारह** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न / भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
5:30 pm	8:30 pm
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☑ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्याकन तिथि :

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Forum IAS

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.

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Section - A

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ethical Principle refers to established normative standards that help make right decision. eg> Vinod Rai Honesty → expose 2 Gr.

building social capital through trust

Social responsibility

wellbeing of others

altruistic service

Social justice

Ethical values helping fullfil Social Responsibility

① Virtuous application of Knowledge.
eg> Probono services under 39A by lawyers

② Ethical values of Companion, empathy help alleviate suffering of others. eg>

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Mother Teresa

③ Instill value of Emotional Intelligence, thus aiding in walking extra mile. eg> Sandeep Nanduri → Cafeable for disabled people.

④ Virtuous attitude formation resulting in ethical conduct

Subjective ethical principle → divergent attitude	
Yes	no
① Ethic shaped by Space, time, culture and ethical norms, thus leading to different attitude. eg> USA → individualism; India → solidarity. Parent's old age care.	① All ethical principle based on rationality, critical thinking → converge to common standard. eg> Kantian dignity of Humans → Human Rights.

overall, society progress towards certain absolute ethical standards, one of which is attitude of Selfless Service (Swami Vivekanand)

Feedback
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b) Write short notes on the following: (10 marks, 150 words)

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

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त नोट्स लिखें : (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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

① Moral Equilibrium: When one's actions and conduct are in consonance with the self-percieved internal morality

eg > morality of equality → Hire woman for top position
- cognitive dissonance ← no moral equilibrium
- moral equilibrium.
- → glan ceiling effect

② Emotional Strength: Virtue of fortitude, steadfastness and equanimity of mind control over emotion during adverse situation

eg > Hellen Keller — emotionally strong — inspite of 4/5 senses disability

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(3) Ethical Pluralism - Existence of various ethical standards and values regarding same object, which pass standards of rationality, critical thinking

eg > Ethical relativism < collective good / individual good.

(4) Moral Courage : Strength to exercise one's morality even in tough situations against all odds. eg > Nelson mandela → moral courage to stand against apartheid (27 year jail)

(5) Ethical fading : A slippery slope, where the ethical standards slowly wither away after the first breach of ethical values. eg > ethical fading of Vijay Mallya after first act of Corruption.

Q.2) a) Through the... moral compass... education in...

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Q.2) a) Through their actions, interactions, and teachings, schools have the power to mold the moral compass of the next generation. In this perspective, discuss the significance of value-based education in preparing the youth to address the contemporary challenges of society.

(10 marks, 150 words)

अपने कार्यों, पारस्परिक व्यवहार और शिक्षाओं के माध्यम से, स्कूलों में अगली पीढ़ी के नैतिक ढांचे को ढालने की शक्ति होती है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, युवाओं को समाज की समकालीन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए तैयार करने में मूल्य–आधारित शिक्षा के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to Lawrence Kohlberg schools are the first formall setting where child inculcates value in procen of socialisation.

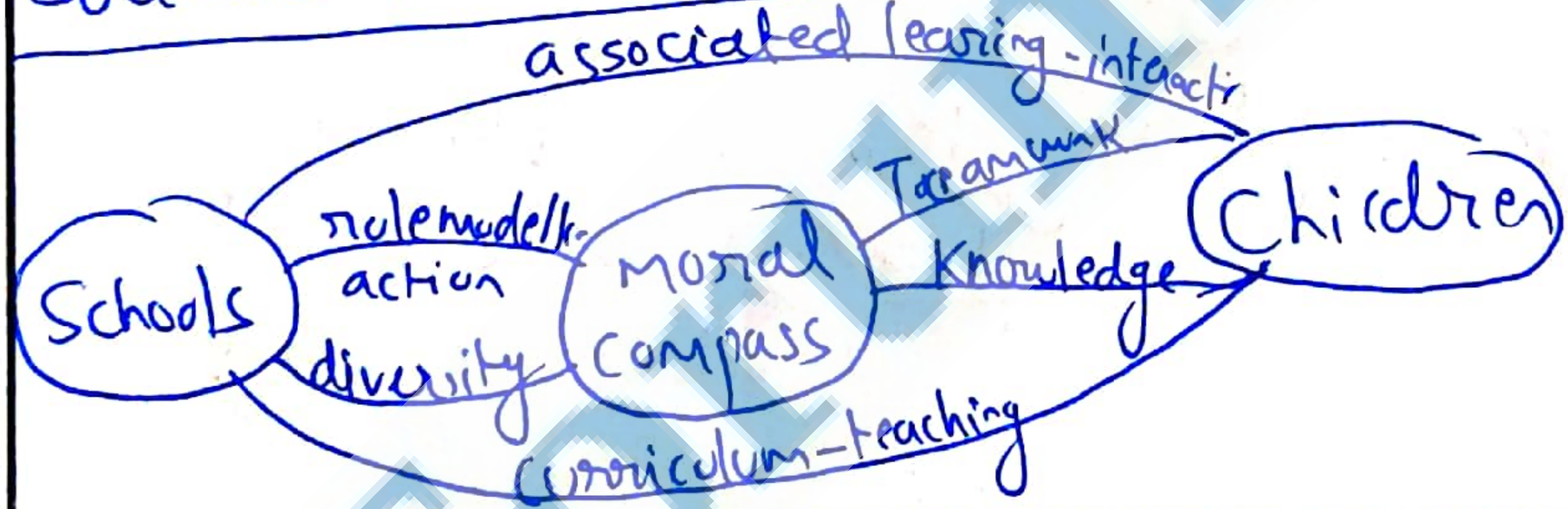

Fig 1.1

Value based education - refers to ethical standards of · Honesty, integrity, disciple that school teaches children during their moral development. It is for this Abdul Kalam said Schools shape future of country

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values	Contemporary Relevance
① Scientific temper and rationality	① navigate world of misinformation by social media.
② Role modelling through teaching about great lives like Gandhiji	value of Ahimsa relevant in growing Xenophobia, terrorism
③ Acceptance of diversity	Help make plural inclusive world based on Vasudai Kutumbakam & counter mob lynching
④ Teamwork and discipline	improving productivity and efficiency → economic growth.

As Nelson Mandela said Education is weapon that can change world. India must positively utilise Education to create Virtuous citizen and reap Demographic Dividend

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b) What do you
weaknesses in
स्थिति
विक

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

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

Ethics are established universal standards that helps differentiate right from wrong

Situation ethics are ethical standards that are specific to certain events, thus helping individual navigate certain situational demands - eg → war ethics → not to harm civilians during war.

Strength of Situation ethics

① Help establish Code of Conduct to ensure minimum co-ordination - eg → Evacuation of wounded during war.

② Helps make moral judgement in case of ethical dilemmas - eg → Mahabharat → Krishnas situational ethics of Kshatriya

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dharma.

③ Moral judgement of scrutinising conduct of others- eg> Evaluating performance of DM during disaster management

④ Moral judgement of faster, swift decision making. eg> Police Encounters.

Weakness of Situational Ethics

① Subjective interpretation

② Relativistic nature thus leading to bending of morality. eg> Fake encounter, under garb of Self defense (Situational ethic)

③ no universal standards — depends upon morality. eg> war ethics

Situational ethics, however helps in regulation of gray areas, ensuring some of virtual conduct

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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)

Ethical principles refers to certain minimum standards adopted to regulate personal conduct by evoking virtuous behaviour based on normative values

eg> Ethical principle → altruism ← Good family life

increasingly globalised world
- → extensive use of Social media
- → cross cultural fusion of values
- → intensification of diverse social principles

Ethical Principles Required for:—

① Maintaining traditional bonds

a> Ethical values of Integrity — remaining steadfast to roots in face of

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Modernity. eg> Gandhiji Khadi & Charkha

b> Courage of Conviction to uphold one's values even when others are ridiculing it. eg> Srinivas Ramanujan → UK → still believed in daily prayers

3) Familial Relationship

a> Selflessness (Kant) - to hold family top priority even after globalised distraction.
eg> Having dinner together.

b> Wisdom: to prioritise relations and work life balance. eg> Narayan Murthy practiced detachment { office / Home.

Thus Ethical Principle can act as Moral Compan to ensure that Emotional Intelligence (Stith Praggna) guides Humans for Holistic living

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Morality refers to individual standards that guides one for evaluation of righteousness of conduct. eg ⇒ Morality of acceptance of live-in Relationships

Fig 1 : Swami Vivekanada

Morality bringing Efficiency & Effectiveness

① Helps virtuous application of resources thus aiding walking extra mile. eg ⇒ MS Swaminathan moral knowledge ⇒ Green Revolution (Effectiveness)

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(2) Morality helps navigate ethical dilemmas thus allowing swift efficient decision making

eg) PD Shenoy (KSRTC head) applied A.I for bus mapping → reduced corruption.

(3) Morality build Emotional Intelligence

Efficient
better resource management

Efficiency
Team work

Moral Rigidity : Hindrance to Good Governance	
Yes	No
• Inhibits innovation. • brings stereotypes in administration. eg) Pooja Singhal moral rigidity of self before service.	• Helps bring transparency, Accountability to governance. • builds Responsive Governance.

Morality ultimately must progress toward Ethics which is singvanan for building Ram Rajya as Yatho Raja Tatho Praja

Q.4) a) Various practi... countability with... aspects for th... consider... aimi...

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

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

Effective Governance refers to the administrative and management style that best uses available resources for efficient, equitable, inclusive, ethical delivery of servias to the citizens.

Ethical Consideration that arises in

① Transparency

Advantages - responsive corruption free administration.

disadvanteges - can compromise on some secret sensitive information that may jeopradise national security

eg > Sec 8 RTI exempts certain info.

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② **Fairness**

Advantages - Distributive justice abiding to Rawlsian difference principle.

disadvantages: fairness may compromise efficiency -eg> fair equality of opportunity without merit consideration

③ **Accountability**

Advantage: free flow of information, then realising that citizens are master - citizen centric governance. eg> PRAGATI portal, social accountability

disadvantage: may result in delay of project implementation that is detrimental to resource utilization. eg> Vizhinjam Port Protest.

Although having certain disadvantage, above administrative mechanism have overwhelming benefits and are essential for Surajya (enlightened governance)

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

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

Emotional intelligence refers to the ability of reasoning with emotions and bringing emotions into reasoning thus aiding in socially desirable conduct- Daniel Goleman

Fig1: Determinant of EI

EI enabling Civill Servant :-

① Cultivate meaningful relation: Help gauge emotions of others, thus modifying ones conduct. eg → Kiran Bedi → Tihar jail Reform.

② foster Cooperation: EI helps in building

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trust, magnanimity in relations thus ensuring mutual respect, bonhomie. eg> IAS GK Pillai → his bonhomie with Naga leading to Peace Accord

③ Drive Positive change - help virtuous application of emotions while maintaining calm, composure → good decision making

eg> Prashant Nair EI → Operation Sulaimani

ways to develop Emotional Intelligence

① Ethical training using Yoga, Vipasna to achieve Satchit Anand

② Mentoring and Psychological Counselling under stress to inculcate emotion control

③ Inner Engineering by role modelling, Reading. eg> Case study of Ajit Doval in operation Blue star.

Emotional intelligence is necessary for civil servant character development and achieving Sheelam Param Bhushanam.

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

जलवायु, पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता और रहने की स्थिति पर कॉर्पोरेट क्षेत्र के प्रभाव से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों ने जिम्मेदार और समावेशी व्यावसायिक प्रथाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला है। इस दिशा में, कॉर्पोरेट प्रशासन पर समकालीन चर्चा पर्यावरण, सामाजिक और शासन (ईएसजी) कारकों के अंतर्संबंध पर जोर दे रही है। कॉर्पोरेट जगत को अपनी सामाजिक भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने की क्षमताओं से लैस करने में ईएसजी ढांचे का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Adrian Cadbury defines Corporate Governance as the management of resources of the company for benefit of all Stakeholders

Corporate Sector impact on

① Climate - large Greenhouse Emission, resource extraction pollute world.
eg > Exxon Mobil → oil extraction

② living conditions - Minimum basic wage and long working hours detrimental to work-life balance - reduce social capital

In this Context, ESG Governance norms have been notified by SEBI so that

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Company fellfill their contribution as the trustee (Gandhiji) of wealth of Society

ESG norms equipping Corporate world for fullfilling Social Responsibility

Yes	NO
① CSR norms help adequate fund transfer eg> Reliance OR→ Drishti for blind children.	① legal loopholes exploited to reduce ESG burden. eg> Reducing Profit margin.
② Optimum utilisation of natural resources eg> ITC → Miyawaki forest	② Tax avoidance, Treaty shopping are some other ways to dodge responsibility
③ Help build Social Capital by investment in infrastructure.	

Gandhiji held Trusteeship model as an important pillar for Capitalism to operate in Compassionate manner for all.

b) Uniform Civil Code (Uc
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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)

Art 44 of Constitution directs for application of single Code of personal laws for the entire population based on torchstone of Humanity, dignity and Equality

Challenges arising from UCC

① Violation of Rawlsian principle of maximum equal liberty for all.

② Violation of Constitutional right to freedom.

③ lack of dialogue among civilization and overlapping concensus regarding minimum standards.

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④ Gandhiji Prescription of Harmony, Tolerance and India ethos of unity in diversity in question.

UCC influenced by Moral / Religion Principle

① Help in guaranteeing freedom of religion

② Moral standards are important determinant for upholding legal principles. eg ⇒ Child marriage still prevalent due to Moral rejection

③ Religion very important part of personal code → whose violation could result in Strife

However, other parameter like morality of constitution, preamble principle of justice, liberty for all and [Art-21] can be guiding light.

Ultimately respecting Indian ethos of Sarv Dharm Sambhav must be anchor point for actionable inclusive UCC

Q.6) What does each of the fo
निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक क
a) "When I
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Q.6) What does each of the following quotation mean to you?

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

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

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

Abraham Lincoln, was the architect of Slavery free USA and led the feduration to victory in Civil war, 1875

Though above, Lincoln tries to suggest that religion should not be based on some godly power, rather in secular nature of Actions.

Since religion help in evaluating standard of conduct, so does actions (Virtue ethics). If actions are good, than one should feel happy while if they are bad one should feel remorse

Relevance in Present Context

① Help build Secular ethics in line

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with Dalai Lama, thus helping reduce religious fundamentalism and universal ethics. eg> Kantian dictum of selflessness.

② Promote Selfless service for gratification line with Swami Vivekanada -Daridra Narayan.

③ Help Civil Servant perform public duty in an impartial and non-partisan way free from any biases. eg> Weberian Ethics

However,

① Religion of God gives discipline and difficult to isolate individual from it

② Certain religion like Hinduism preach values like Nishkam Karma which also focus on good

Nevertheless, Lincoln's quote comes near to the secular source of universal Ethical conduct as propounded by Immanuel Kant.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ruth Grinsburg, a feminist, was integral in getting males their Social Surve benefits thus showing importance of change that feminism brought even for male.

Through above quote, she says that change which is lasting and actually alters basic reality does not happen at once. Instead constant effort taking one step at time is important for bringing permanent change.

Reasons for above

① Conservative mindset of society may be skeptical to Radical Change. eg > Raja Ram Mohan Roy took 25 years for Sati Abolition.

② for Enduring Change, more than one

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step forward can back track the progress

eg> French Revolution resulted in Reign of terror (fast change)

③ Small changes at a time give opportunity to adopt to changing circumstance.

Relevance in Present Context

① Small changes required to end large scale oppression. eg> Indian Constitution through affirmative action → dalit upliftment

② Help Civil Servants change Heart & mind using Emotional Intelligence. eg> Swacch Bharat → 5 years for ODF status

However, sometime large Scale changes required at quick notice to meet evolving needs like during COVID

Mark Twain held that Change is only constant and should be adopted Piece wise for better endurability

c) "Happiness is that state of
- Ayn Rand.
खुशी बताना की

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

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

Happiness is a state of mind which arises due to Human flourishing or through self-actualisation.

In above quote, Ayn Rand describe happiness as a mental state which one achieves when he/she has acquired the values that one had hoped for.

Thus, above is also sort of self-actualisation, where values, needs are inhered in the conscious mind which gives happiness. eg> Lord Buddha became Happy after achieving value of Enlightenment.

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Relevance in Present Context

① Help shift people focus from material desires to spiritualism. thus help reduce depression.

② Help in making Virtuous Human beings instead of rich human beings.

eg ⇒ Vijay Malya → Rich → money.
Rata Tata → Happy → Values acquire

③ Help Civil Servants reinforce their public spirit in age of Hedonism.

Above could be Cultivated by practicing integral Yoga Sensitisation and achieving Satchit-Anand using ethical Education like japanese Chi Toku Tai

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

एक दिन, जिया अपने पिता से बात करते हुए अपने पैतृक स्थान पर जाने की इच्छा व्यक्त करती है। उसके पिता तुरंत सहमत हो जाते हैं, और जिया को सलाह देते हैं कि वह अपने मामा, सुरेश, जो 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

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को उत्सुकता हुई. पूछताछ करने पर, 15 वर्षीय लड़का अलख ने जिया को बताया कि उसके समुदाय के सदस्यों को गाँव मे 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 पाबंदियां लगाई गई हैं, जैसे कि उन्हें अपनी शादी की बारात में घुड़सवारी नहीं कर सकते, पगड़ी पहनने की इजाजत नहीं हैं, 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 सदियां पुरानी परंपराओं पर सवाल उठाना बुद्धिमानी नहीं है।

अगले दिन, अपनी मौसी के साथ बाज़ार जाते समय जिया स्थानीय सरकारी स्कूल के पास से गुज़रती है। उसने स्कूल यूनिफॉर्म में अलख को तुरंत पहचान लिया। उसे आश्चर्य हुआ, जब वह अन्य छात्रों के साथ अंदर पढ़ने के बजाय, कुछ अन्य छात्रों के साथ, स्कूल के गलियारे में झाड़ू लगा रहा था। जबकि जिया हैरान थी, उसकी चाची ने इसे एक नियमित प्रथा बताया और उससे कहा कि अलख जैसे लोगों के लिए ऐसी नौकरी करना सामान्य प्रथा से अलग नहीं है।

हालाँकि जिया कुछ ही दिनों में अपने घर चली गई, लेकिन विधि की घटनाओं ने उसके मानस पटल पर अमिट छाप छोड़ी। एक राजनीति विज्ञान की छात्रा के रूप में, जिया को एहसास हुआ कि ऐसी प्रथाएँ और परंपराएँ किसी व्यक्ति के अधिकारों का घोर उल्लंघन थीं। हालाँकि, वह यह नहीं समझ पाई कि समाज द्वारा ऐसी प्रथाओं को खुलेआम स्वीकार किए जाने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं।

विधि में जिया ने जो कुछ देखा, वह अलग–अलग घटनाएँ नहीं हैं, बल्कि बहिष्कार और हाशिए पर जाने के बड़े व्यवस्थित चक्र का हिस्सा हैं। देश के कई हिस्सों में आज भी ऐसी घटनाएं 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)

"Political democracy without social and economic democracy is contradiction

=Dr BR Ambedkar

The case study highlights the issue of social stratification based on Caste System resulting in perpetuating intergenerational inequality, ostracisation and social marginalisation.

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Ethical mapping / Decision Premises

① Violation of Kantian Human dignity

② lack of Compassion / Empathy

③ breach of Constitutional values - Art 14, Art 15, Art 16.

④ Institutionalised discrimination

⑤ lack of Social Capital

a) Various Stakeholder in checking biases and building egalitarian order could be identified using Lawrence Kohlberg theory of moral development

① Role of family

- Democratic parenting could instill values of < respect / equality > necessary to

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remove biases.

- inculcating ethical value via Story telling

dialogue with grandparents could teach values,

- Bhagwan Ram and shabari Ker bor
  - ↳ fundamental oneness of Humans
- Lord Buddha - story of compassion,
- Raja Harishchandra - importance of integrity

② Role of Society

- Good Role modelling eg> Swami Vive Kanand work for upliftment.
- Exposure to people from diverse background - Respecting Unity in diversity
- demonstrative effect - eg> President Draupadi Murmu → Tribal (president)

③ Role of School

- Curriculum teaches life story of

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Influential people like Jyotibaphule, EV Ramaswamy Naikar → importance of self respect.

- Builds value of team work and good primary socialisation.

Role of State

- Build virtuous citizen via programs like NEP, 2020
- Behavioural changes via EK Bharat Sreshth Bharat.
- Enforcing Rule of law - eg > SC/ST Act, create deterance for discrimination
- Propagate constitutional morality

b) Reason for Continuation of discrimination Practice

① lack of ethical character building due to negative primary socialisation via prejudices and stereotypes

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② Conformity biases towards prevalent social norms. eg> Khap Panchayat

③ lack of deterrance due to ineffective criminal justice delivery system.

④ lack of Holistic Education thus preventing build up of Virtue Ethics like wisdom

⑤ lack of compassion & empathy in society due to conservative mindset resulting in rise of Social morality over constitutional

way forward
- Social endosmosis of ethical values like dignity, Humanity
- Socrates maxim of dialectic to challenge regressive thinking
- Role of law

are some of steps necessary to eliminate discrimination and create from BahishKrit to Prabuddh Bharat (Enlightened India)

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TOTAL MARKS	

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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.

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

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

c) As a friend of Pratap, what advice will you give him? (20 marks, 250 words)

प्रताप एबीसी इंफोकॉम में कार्यरत एक डेटा इंजीनियर हैं। 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 है। 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 कट्टर रवैया रखते थे।

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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 गईं कि प्रताप, जो पहले खुशमिजाज, 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)

"Humanity owes apology to LGBTQ+ for delaying their rights to recognition

Justice Indu Malhotra
(Navtej S Johar (ors)

The above case study highlight the prevalent discriminatory attitude of people towards LGBTQ+ community showing how Social morality trumps Constitutional morality

Stakeholder
- ~~Kamal~~ (Gay) Pratap (Gay)
- ~~Pratap~~, Sushma, Bhanu, Kamal
- office seniors, society

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9) Qualities lacked by Colleagues

① lack of respect towards human dignity (Kantian dictum)

② weak character development - No empathy and compassion

③ Favouring identity over content of character and merit - dery pratap promotion for being Gay.

④ Inclusive attitude, critical rationality absent due to dismissive attitude

⑤ lack of Tolerance

⑥ Undermining Respect for Constitutional morality - Art 15 & Art 16, Art 21 as well as SC judgement in NALSA case, 2014

⑦ Failure to acknowledge Rawlsian

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principle of maximum equal liberty for all humans irrespective of sexual preference

b) Reasons for negative attitude towards LGBTQ+

① Negative Primary Socialisation. eg) Bhanu

② false acceptance of media without questioning - eg) Sushma believing in media.

③ Anticipatory Socialisation believing in Herd mentality is correct. eg) Bhanu accepting majority opinion.

④ Conservative mindset, believing past cultures are without logical fallacy eg) Pratap favouring traditional values.

⑤ Daniel Katz attitude formation can

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further be used for analysis

Behaviour → Cancel Culture of social media

Attitude

Cognitive → lack of awareness regarding LGBTQ issue in society

Affect → Role of regressive parents, society, work culture → Reinforce typical family

c) Advice given to Pratap an friend

① Using Robert Cialdini method of Persuasion advice him

↳ Fortitude in difficult situation to prevent him from developing adversity quotient

↳ Courage of Conviction to face the world head on regarding trolls, rumours.

↳ Social Proofing - give examples to him

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of other LGBTQ people like Sportsperson Dutee Chand

② Advice him to join Social group, psychological councelling so that he could share his thoughts and develop Emotional intelligence

③ To reach out to National Transgender Council to expose the toxic work culture prevalent in organisation - discrimination is criminalised.

④ Advice him to approach colleagues head on and demand for his rightful promotion

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Discrimination against LGBTQT is a serious concern for Social Capital and progressive society. Virtue ethics (Plato) and Yogyakarta principle can help ease the acceptance

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

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

However, the increasing pace of unplanned development, uncontrolled religious tourism, creation of strategic infrastructure etc., in the contemporary times have fundamentally altered the 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.

a) What are the various conflicting interests in the above case study.

b) As a DM of the district in which Prachinmath falls, how will you convince the people to evacuate from the area?

c) What can we do to avoid such situations in the future. (20 marks, 250 words)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case study is similar to the Recent Joshimath incident where land subsidence led to displacement of local. This highlights the negative

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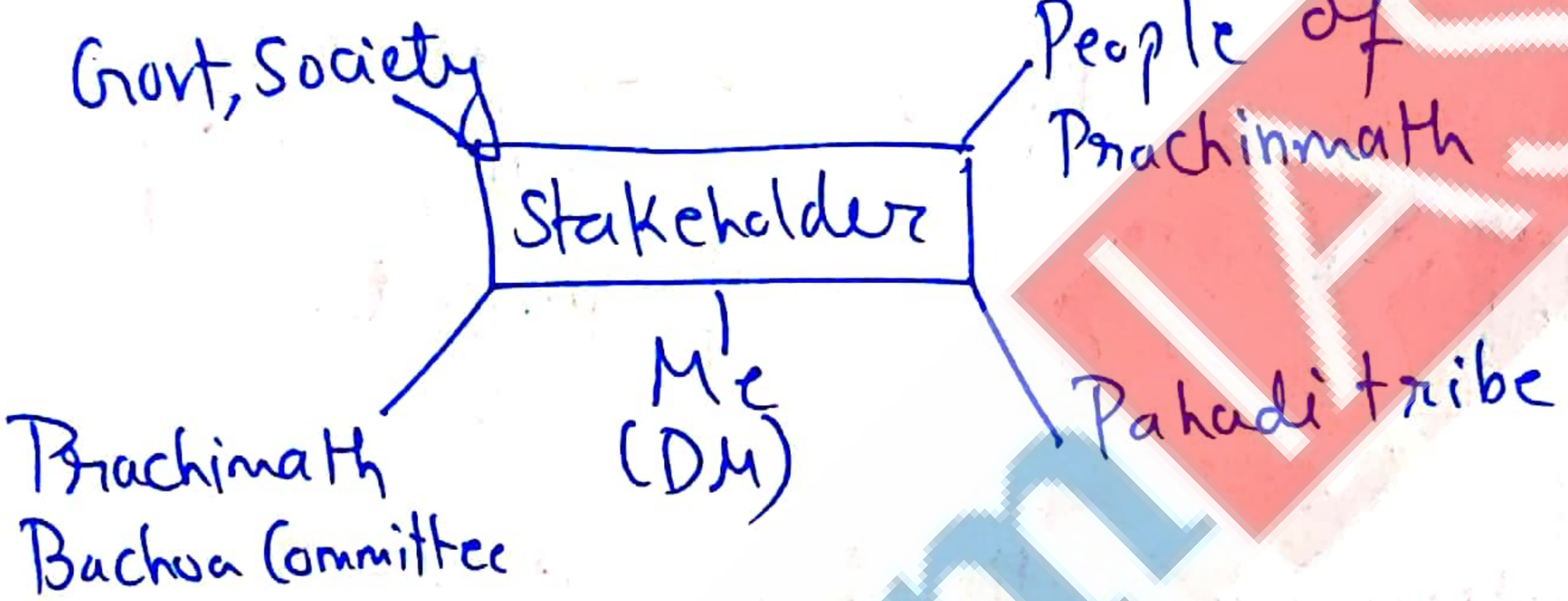
repurcussion of unplanned development conducted without due dilligence to Environmental impact assesment.



a) **Various Conflicting Interest**

① Development (Hydroelectricity plant) vs sustainability (long-term viability)

② National Security (Strategic infrastructure at borders.) vs Interest of local community (Pahadi tribe)

③ Economic benefits vs Safeguarding fragily of Environment.

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④ Evacuation for Safety of local community vs Affinity of local to the ancestral lands.

⑤ Energy security of the country vs Scientific opinion regarding viability of project.

⑥ believing in Traditional Knowledge of local community vs Top down development approach.

⑦ Principles of Deep Ecology vs shallow Ecology

b) **Convincing People to Evacuate**

① Use Aristotles Principle of Persuasion

(i) [Logos]: Using Logic of Safety of Residents as the land subsidence may

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result in manive loss of life

(ii) Pathos: : Emotionally appeal to them by first convincing certain influential Society members like (PBC) to make them evacuate.

(iii) Ethos : Giving them hard facts through public addren system, Covid like sirenes regarding dangers.

② Adopting digital technology like Social Media videos of NDRF/SDRF personnel advice regarding evacuation.

③ Using Zonning method, to evacuate in a phase wise orderly manner and ensuring adequate buses for transport, logistics

④ Using force as Last Resort, as hesitancy towards not evacuation may result in

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loss of life. (JS Mill Harm Principle)

c) Avoiding Such Situation

① Precautionary Principle as highlighted by Espoo Convention → Conduct EIA by independent agency before project approval

② Heeding to Traditional Community and ensuring their participation during project appraisal → Know their land best.

③ [Golden Mean theory] - Minimum Ecosystem damage while ensuring development.

④ Adopting novel technology to run simulation using A.I before actual construction.

⑤ [Wisdom] In chosing developmental project

Developmental Projects must not be at cost of people as [Kautilya] said in wellbeing of citizens lie happiness of the state

Feedback
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Q.10) Vihar 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 पनपती 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।

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

a) दी गई परिस्थितियों में अंजलि 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)

"Alchohalism is a menace that robs a society of its Human capital"

The above Case study represents the

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frequent hooch tragedy that takes in places such as Bihar where govt under Art-48 has banned liquor leading to underground sale of compromised alcohol

Stakeholder	Interest
① Anjali (Joint Secy)	Report formation that helps deal with crisis
② State govt	dealing with Compensation
③ liquor mafia	involved in sale of Spurious alcohol
④ labourers & family	deaths and associated Compensation.

a> Recommendation of Anjali

① Assesment stage - The government should setup an impartial enquiry Committee to evaluate the menace, zone of

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Operation and spread of liquor mafia
↳ Data would allowed informed decision making

② The Government should create a database of the killed labourers along with their family member names
↳ Ensures no exclusion/inclusion error and subsidy leakages.

③ Since **Constitutional morality** under
- Art-41 – assistance incase of disability
- Art-43 - Living wage.
- Art-48 - maintain standards of Health.
- Gandhiji Talisman
- Rawlsian difference Principle

The state should provide Compensation to the family of the labourers

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④ Swift steps for punishment to officers for dereliction of duty
↳ not able to act upon information given by Civil Society organisation
↳ Sale of spurious liquor instead of actionable accountability

⑤ Release media statement to diffuse the online Social media pressure regarding the steps taken to reaffirm faith of trust-based Governance

b) State Government not Compensating

① Uphold Rule of law by creating deterrance that state will not help in case of dealth due to alchohal.

② Finances could better be used for Social Service delivery to law abiding

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citizens.

③ Spread message that liquor consumption is bad → People die and their family suffer.

State Compensate the dead

① Uphold Social Contract and adherance to welfare of its citizen (Kautilya)

② follow ethical governance principle of Compassion and empathy

③ Help innocent family members escape intergenerational poverty - Utilitarian Principle

④ trust-based Governance and fullfillment of moral obligation of state.

⑤ States fault and corruption that finlly allowed sale of Spurious liquor

Gandhiji idea of Politics with principle as well as his Talisman can aid State in navigation through above predicament.

Feedback
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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.

a) Bring out various ethical dilemmas faced by Kamlesh.
b) Consider yourself in Kamlesh's position. What are the various options available to you?
c) Critically evaluate each of the option listed by you.
d) 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।

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एक दिन, कमलेश अपने कार्यालय में बैठे थे, तभी उनका सचिव उनके लिए राज्य के एक प्रमुख खोजी पत्रकार का पत्र लेकर आया। यह पत्र हाल ही में आयोजित व्याख्याताओं की भर्ती से संबंधित है। पत्र का मजमून देखकर कमलेश हैरान रह गये। खोजी पत्रकार ने आरोप लगाया था कि परीक्षा का प्रश्नपत्र कुछ सफल उम्मीदवारों के लिए लीक कर दिया गया था, जिन्होंने परीक्षा में शामिल होने के लिए अपने दस्तावेज़ भी जाली बनाए थे। पत्र में बिचौलियों, राजनेताओं और सिविल सेवकों के गठजोड़ पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया है जो इस तरह की अवैध प्रथाओं को बढ़ावा देते हैं। इसके अलावा, खोजी पत्रकार ने विश्वसनीय सबूत भी संलग्न किए थे। कमलेश ने अपने स्रोतों से पत्रों के तथ्यों की पुष्टि की और आरोपों को प्रथम दृष्टया सही पाया। चूँकि 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।

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Corruption is a Termite that hollows the nation from within" -PM Modi

The above case study highlights the issue of crony-capitalism -Paper forgery & leak that compromises not only the education system but also raises broader issue of efficiency, effectiveness and impartial Governance

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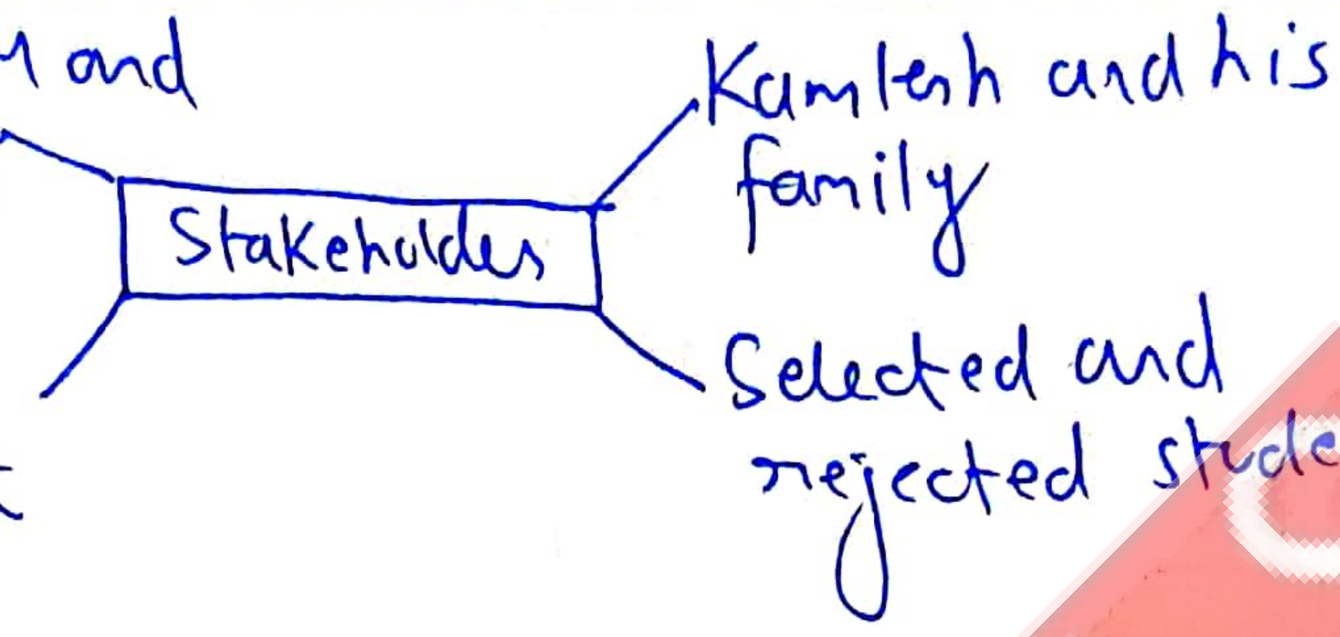

9) Ethical dilemmas of Kamlesh

① fiduciary responsibility vs family responsibility
↳ impartial exam.

② Public interest vs Personal interest

③ Integrity vs Bureaucratic morality
↳ do the right thing
↳ listen to the superior order

④ Benefit of Selected hardworking students vs conduct of impartial examinatio

⑤ conscience following vs Professional S.O.P
↳ Minister Responsibility

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b) **Options Available to Kamlesh**

① **Option 1**: Adhere to the commands of the minister and suppress the cheating report by investigative journalist.

② **Option 2**: Taking in confidence family, expose the issue by reporting to appropriate government authority the cheating instances.

③ **Option 3**: Use whistle blow mechanism to annonymously spread the circumstential evidence.

c)

	Merit	Demerit
Option 1	• follow Superior orders and weberian ethics • family responsibility fullfilled	• Crisis of conscience. • Undeserving students selected • Compromised quality of education at school

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Merit	Demerit
Option 2 • showed fortitude and courage of conviction. • Uphold Justice and rule of law • Used appropiate mechanism to expose corruption.	• the anti-corruption authority that recieve report may be corrupt • Compromised family welfare
Option 3 • uphold rule of law and student quality selected • Public may pressurise to rescind the appointment.	• family responsibility relegated • Violation of weberian ethics — follow Minister command

d) **Option 2** would be selected along with few other means.

↳ Payment for nursing staff and shift

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father to best hospital
↳take in confidence wife Priya by reminding of bureaucratic morality and dedication to public service.

Reasons for selection of above

① Dharma or duty of Public Servant to uphold rule of law and prevent misuse of public resources

② Teachers shape future of country - compromised quality against national interest

③ Bureaucratic morality demands using govt channel of communication for grievance

④ Kautilya's prescription of corruption free governance for welfare of citizens

with Satyamev Jayate as National motto Probity becomes categorical imperative to ensure corruption is nipped at the bud.

Feedback
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#	©	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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

TOTAL MARKS	

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Q.12) 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. हालाँकि, आगे की सीढ़ियों के अभाव में उन्हें बालकनी के किनारे का उपयोग करके नीचे उतरना पड़ा। इस प्रक्रिया में, कई छात्र गिर गए और उन्हें गंभीर चोट लगी। इमारत से बाहर निकलते समय मची भगदड़ के कारण जहां दो लड़कों की जान चली गई, वहीं एक लड़की खिड़की से नीचे उतरते समय गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गई। नागरिक प्रशासन ने तुरंत इमारत का ऑडिट शुरू किया। जोसेफ हिमनगर के नगर आयुक्त के पद पर तैनात हैं। चटर्जी नगर उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। जोसेफ ने पूरी घटना की जांच के आदेश दे दिए हैं।

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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 किस्तों 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)

"Primary duty of state is to uphold the Security, Safety of its Citizens.

Thomas Hobbes

The Case study is similar to the recent fires in Delhi in coaching institute operating without proper Safety mechanism, putting in jeopardy lives of innocent students, teachers and other society members

- Safety check of building
- welfare of Frank
- Coaching XYZ concerns.

Priority

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a) various ethical concerns

① Joseph (Municipal Commissioner)

↳ Compromised Safety of students due to lack of Periodic assesment

↳ Negligence of Coaching XYZ → jeopradising Safety of 200 students

↳ lack of Companion, Empathy for well being of students of XYZ

↳ Ethical dilemma

- Franks interest vs Public duty
- Franks economic and future security vs security of childrer.
- tempting XYZ offer vs profenional integrity
- conscience vs family respunsibility

② lack of Rules and Safety building Code

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adherance by XYZ

(3) breach of Accountable Governance
no safety Audit

(9) lack of proper Urban Planning -
Congested locality operating classes.

(5) Greedy & Hedonistic coaching industry
- Profit over safety

(1) Gandhian Sin - Knowledge without
Character of Coaching Industry

(7) ~~large scale~~ Violation of Human
dignity - coaching industry treating students
as means to money generation.

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b) Advice given to Joseph

(1) Follow dharma of public duty by
conducting impartial enquiry to give
justice to the dead children.

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② Public interest, fiduciary responsibility and common good are hallmarks of good civil servant

③ lenient attitude for Personal favours amount to corruption — bad role modelling for Frank.

④ Parents of affected children deserve Justice.

⑤ Appropiate punishment to XYZ will create deterrance thus preventing future such action - Utilitarian maxim

Advice regarding Frank

① Frank can do Hardwork for future Selection with appropiate guidance, Herzbergs motivation

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② Joseph can ask his Civil Servant friends to help Frank with studies as personal favour.

③ Frank can take alternate employment and limit his wants (Gandhi) to help Joseph in Repaying Loan

Advice regarding XYZ

① strict punishment under **POCA, 1988** must be initiated against XYZ for trying to bribe public officer

② Rule of law without any compromise to allow justice to prevail

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Gandhiji had said that true mark of individual is indomitable will. Joseph should exercise above to ensure that no death of children occurs in future due to Safety issue.

Feedback
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#	Ⓖ	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
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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ForumIAS

Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

2 .....

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5 .....

Test Goal

1 ..... ☐

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3 ..... ☐

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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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