

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

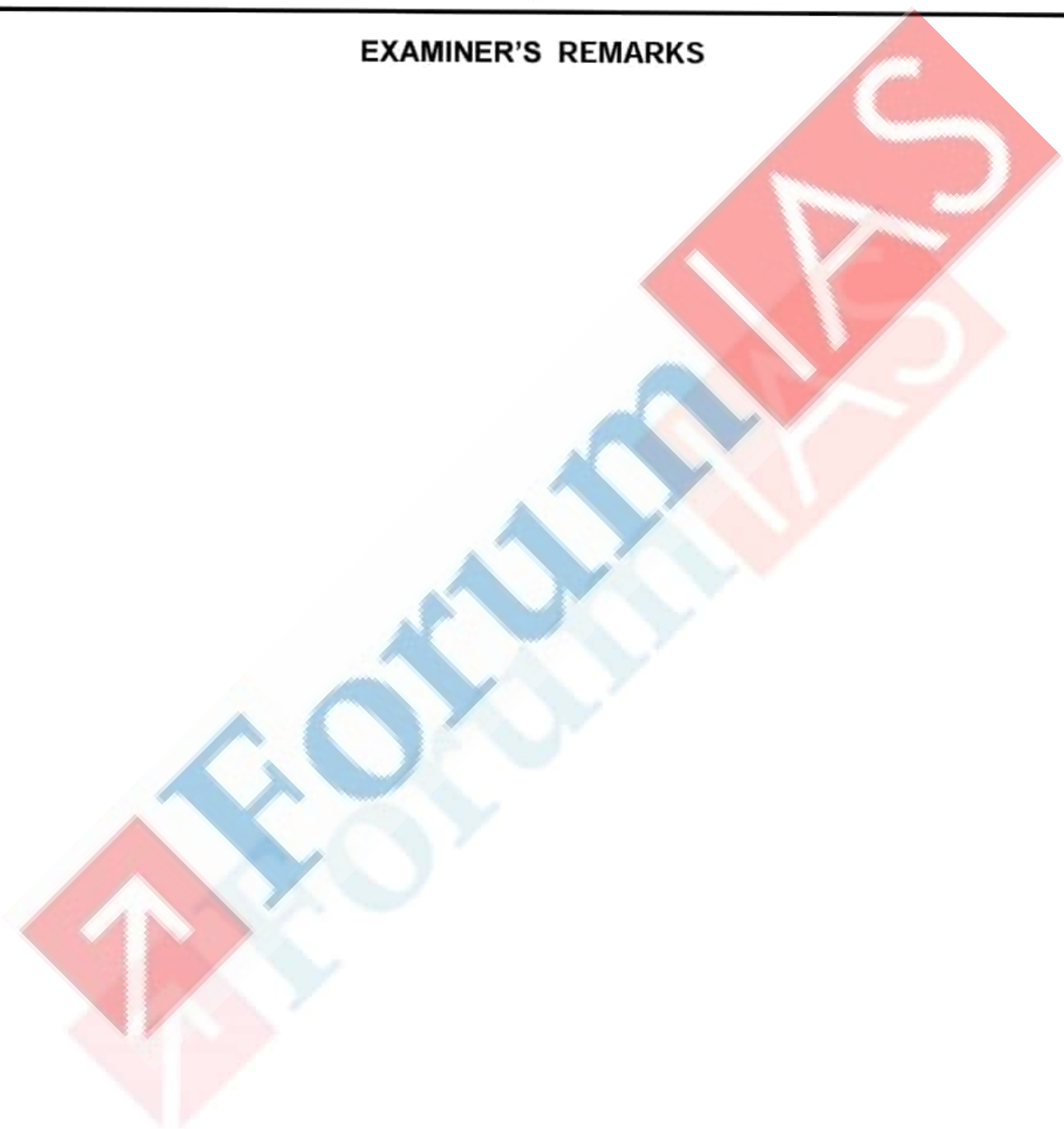
Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	PRAJNANANDAN GIRI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910062322	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	09.08.2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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



1(a) Ahimsa is not only the negative refusal to do harm, but also the positive doing of good. In this perspective, discuss the significance of 'ahimsa' in modern times.

Ahimsa refers to 'non-violence' - a concept that derives from the philosophy of Jainism and made popular in present world by Mahatma Gandhi.

Though Ahimsa basically means refusal to harm anyone, not showing violent action towards another, it also means doing positive things and being altruistic in real life.

Significance of Ahimsa in modern times:

1. To promote a stable society with mutual respect by preventing conflicts

[e.g] Manipur violence between Kuki & Meitei tribes → Non-violence is way forward.

2. To promote brotherhood and peaceful coexistence of various religions

[e.g] 'Sarva Dharma Sama Vaba' concept promotes non-violence perspective.

3. International relations - Non-violence can address the issues of wars, territorial disputes etc

[eg] - Russia - Ukraine war

4. Personal life - Non-violence promotes happiness in personal life between husband-wife [eg] Prevention of domestic violence

Limitations of Non-violence

1. Chanakya's Arthashastra - prefers realism over idealism - Need of power to propound non-violence.
2. To tackle issues of terrorism, insurgency etc - Need of violent methods.
3. To protect 'Dharma' or 'righteousness' - as suggested by Sri Krishna in Bhagvad Gita - sometimes violence is required.

However, overall non-violence should be practised in most of the cases, but when required, for utilitarian benefit, violence is justified.

1.(b)

Which famous personality has influenced you and why? In what ways have you emulated their example in your own life?

Subash Chandra Bose has influenced me the most due to various reasons, such as -

1. His values like nation before self
2. Realism over idealism
3. Dedication and perseverance in every action of life
4. Fearless attitude since youth with moral courage
5. Emotional strength - needed to stand against British and foreign Azad Hind Fauz.

Ways I emulated in own life -

1. Dedication } Towards my goal
& Nation } in life even during
before self } difficult hour of COVID

↳ Helped contribute towards
nation's fight against COVID-19
as part of Indiacares NGO.

2. Emotional strength -

↳ Helped in rehabilitation
efforts of few beggars in
my hometown as part of
social work.

3. Fearless attitude -

↳ Raised voice against
sexual harassment of a female
colleague in college in front
of Director.

2(a) "The greatest wealth is to live content with little" - Plato

This quote by Plato tells the importance of 'satisfaction' and 'prudence' in life. To be able to live with ~~can~~ little and be satisfied with it is the greatest wealth, because it gives the eternal happiness.

Today's world is full of materialism. With modernisation comes the consumerism, capitalism; which led to rat-race of accumulating wealth. However, in this race, happiness of a person takes back-seat.

Therefore, As Plato said, the aim of a happy life is to be happy with little, to be content with little.

As per Gandhiji, simple living with higher thinking is the need of the society, as simplicity is the ultimate sophistication.

For example,

1. APJ Abdul Kalam - lived a very simple life. During death, he had just few ~~few~~ instruments with him and did not possess any property.

2. Lal Bahadur Shastri - Even after being PM, he took loan for buying a car for his family.

Therefore, simplicity and being content with little makes one focus on productive aspects of life. It improves one's thought process as well as improve Contribution to the society.

It takes away evil values like greed, jealousy, anger, vengeance, malfeasance etc away from one's character. Overall, it transforms a human-being to a 'pure soul'.

2(b) "Whatever is begun in anger, ends in shame" - Benjamin Franklin.

This statement by Benjamin Franklin stress upon the importance of emotional intelligence i.e. of self-regulation through controlling of negative emotions like anger.

Because, anger takes away our thinking ability leading to wrong actions out of vengeance. This has also been quoted in our ancient texts -

६८
Krodhat Bhabati Sammoha,
Sammohat Smriti Vibhrama,
Smriti Vransat Buddhi naasha,
Buddhi Nashyat Pranasyati ॥ ”

That is anger → hallucination →
loss of cognitive ability → loss of
conscience → End of life (Shame)

This has been manifested in
various real-life examples →

1. Pakistan's action during 1999 to occupy Kargil heights out of anger and jealousy → led to its defeat in the war and resulted in shame in international arena.

2. Anger led to Hitler's action on Jews - continued shame for Germany

3. Anger resulting in various murders, acid attacks, rapes on girls → due to rejection of boy's proposal

↓
Resulting in shame for whole society.

Therefore, anger is the most dangerous emotion that need to be controlled.

This can be possible by various steps like - yoga, meditation, deep breathing practices as well as by value education and practices of tolerance and patience among youth.

2(C) "Happiness is that state of consciousness which proceeds from the achievement of one's values" - Ayn Rand.

This statement by Ayn Rand suggests the meaning of Happiness.

Happiness can be achieved from various ways. But all kind of happiness are not permanent or eternal. The real happiness arises from the achievement of one's values.

For instance, one can be happy by eating good things, getting likes on social media or by getting qualified in an exam like UPSC. But this kind of happiness is temporary and cannot continue forever.

But, by following one's values, one can always have inner satisfaction that will result in eternal happiness.

For example —

1. Values of Justice & Altruism — Helping a beggar by getting enrolled in social security schemes, taking him to old-age home etc → Can provide one true happiness.
2. Values like Forgiveness — By forgiving a friend or colleague for his action eg Buddha's forgiveness to Angulimala → changed his life as well as provided happiness to Buddha

The reason lies in the conscience. When following one's values, one never faces crisis of conscience or any regret. This promotes oneself to be hopeful and optimistic in life.

Therefore, we must adhere to right values in our actions to achieve eternal happiness in life.

3.(a) Differentiate between the following.

- (i) Attitude and Opinion.
- (ii) Emotions and feelings.

Attitude

- ~~When~~ It is the readiness of a psyche to act in a certain manner towards an object, or person.

- More rigid to change.

[eg] Attitude towards a political party shapes loyalty & voting pattern.

- Develops over a longer period of time, with constant beliefs, values etc.

Opinion

- It is just one's perspective towards an object, person or idea.

- Can be changed easily - flexible

[eg] Opinion towards a political party may not lead to loyalty.

- Develops with short period, just by reading or getting any information about something

Emotions

Emotions refers to one's deep inner thoughts on feelings.

More deeper and strengthened

eg Anger towards enemy

Emotions are shaped on one's values.

Feelings

Feelings refers to one's idea about something and how one reacts to it.

- Less deeper and volatile.

eg Dislike towards enemy

Feelings are shaped based on temporary emotion.

3.(b) What do you understand by emotional intelligence? Examine the importance of emotional intelligence in personal and professional life.

Emotional intelligence refers to the ability of oneself to use his/her emotions in such a way that benefits self as well as society.

As per Daniel Goleman, following are components of EI.



Importance of EI in personal life →

1. Promotes tolerance and compassion
[eg] Tolerate opposite views
2. Promotes reverence in relationships.
[eg] Facilitate cordial relation among couples, parents - offsprings.
3. Motivates oneself to do better in life
[eg] EI brings inner-motivation.

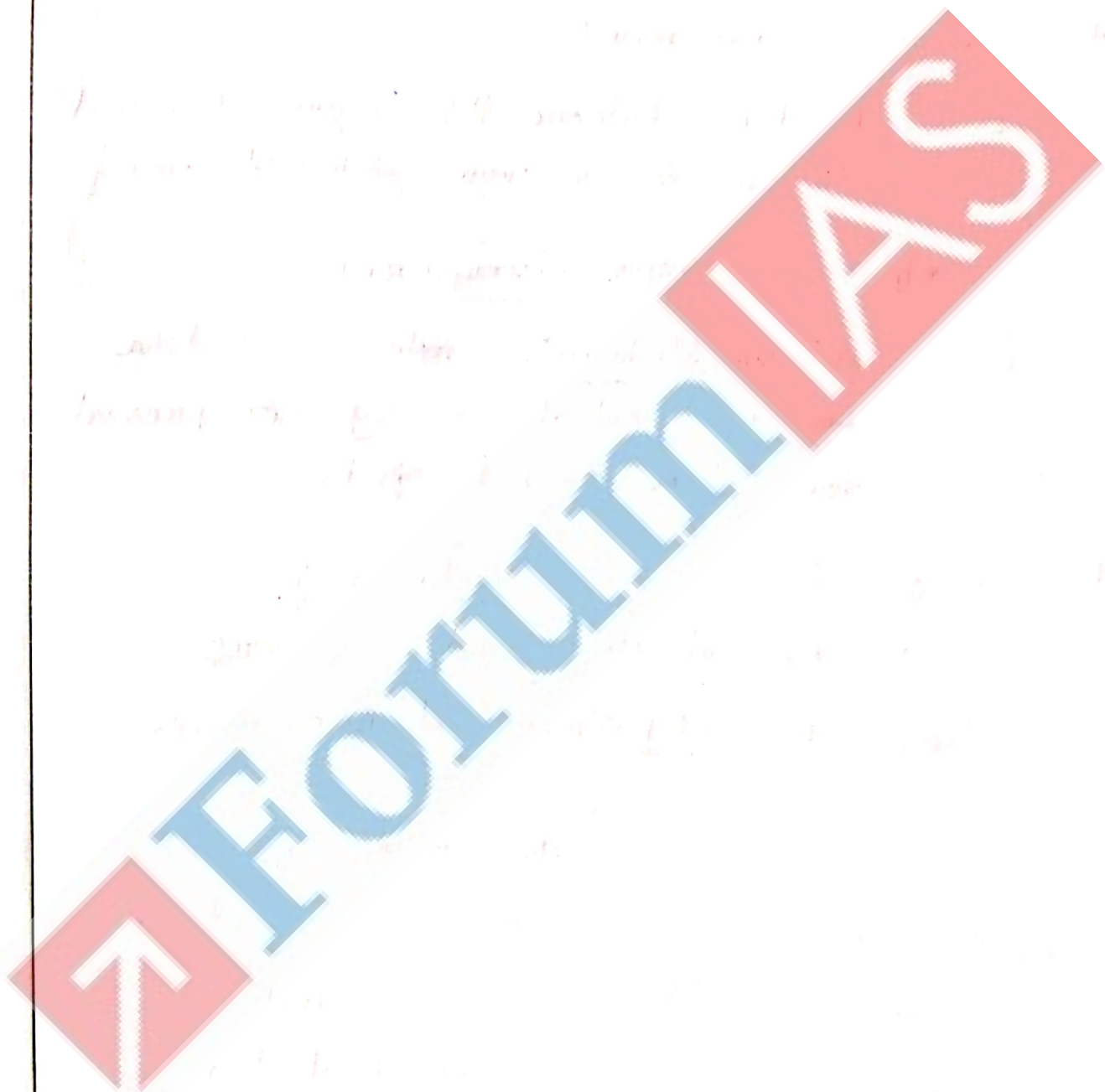
Importance in professional life

1. Gives Leadership qualities
[eg] MS Dhoni's captainship of Indian cricket team
2. Crisis management
[eg] Chetan Rathore IPS - ^{singing} National Anthem to manage Anti-CAA crowd.
3. Helps in people management
[eg] Ashwini Vaishnav's role in Odisha Railway accident — by being present for three days & night.
4. Helps in improving relationship with sub-ordinates and superiors.
5. Helps in empathetic decision-making.

EI is the most important quality of a civil servant. It must be practiced to achieve a successful career as well as personal life.

4(a) Political attitude has as much to do with Society as with Politics. Discuss with suitable illustrations.

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4(b) 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?

Ethical values refers to the long-standing beliefs which are in line with ethical principles such as compassion, empathy, justice, tolerance etc.

Ethical values → Proactive attitude towards fulfilling social responsibilities

1. Values like empathy - Helps address the problems of weaker sections.

[e.g.] Awanish Sharan - made Bike Ambulance for tribals living in interiors.

2. Dedication - Helped Krishna Teja IAS to rescue 2.5 lakh people from Kerala floods as SDM - Kuttanad.

3. Tolerance - Promotes brotherhood and peace in society.

[e.g.] Naga peace deal by RN Ravi

4. Altruism - Helps in doing self-less activities eg MKSS - led movement for RTI

Subjective nature of ethical principle →
Divergent Attitude towards social responsibilities

1. Collectivism of India vs Individualism of USA → This has led to different attitude towards LGBTQIA+ in both societies.
2. Traditions vs Modernity → Sabarimala issue
3. Subjective nature of secularism → India - state promoting religions equally
Western countries - complete separation

Therefore, ethical principles have relative application in various societies. However basic values of humanity like 'being humane' remains universal.

5.(a) Write short notes on the following. (iii) Ethical pluralism
(i) Moral equilibrium (iv) Moral courage
(ii) Emotional strength (iii) Ethical badging

(i) Moral equilibrium - Refer to balance of moral values in decision making by preventing unethical decisions.

(ii) Emotional strength - Refer to the ability of oneself to manage emotions at times of crisis

[eg.] Losing someone → strength required to get over it.

(iii) Ethical pluralism - Ethical principles are not absolute. It varies from ~~peer~~ society to society. Therefore, there are multiple view on ethics in world.

(iv) Moral courage -

It refers to showing one's moral ability even when there is a serious threat to one's career / life .

[eg] Ashok Khemka's role against corruption

(v) Ethical fading .

The modern society losing the sense of ethics in today's world in every action

[e.g] Rise in corruption, crime against women

5.(b) 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.

National Education Policy 2020 envisages value-based education to achieve the goals of 'Amrit Kaal' in India.

Significance of value-based education —

1. Creates individuals with values and not just individuals with skills →
2. Promotes a society with tolerance and acceptance

[eg] To address the communal riots & social faultlines

3. Creates egalitarian mindset among youth [eg] Need to address the caste divisions
4. Can promote national interest over individual interest [eg] To address raising corruption.

5. Promote cooperation and collaboration
across gender, caste, religion, region

eg Promotes National Integrity

6. Promotes citizen-centric development

eg Gandhian dream of making
empowered villages can be fulfilled.

7. At global level, it provides
Indian youth to spread Indian values
like Varudhava kutumbakans

8. It ^{can} reduces criminalisation of
politics, society and economy

Therefore, value based
education should be made
compulsory in all schools, as
per Wardha scheme of education
& NEP 2020.



6(a) What do you understand by the term "situation ethics"? Critically analyze its strengths and weaknesses in making moral judgements?

Situation ethics refer to the ethical decision-making based on situations. It is a characteristics of relative ethics.

Situation Ethics -

For example - The decision of
telling truth or lies to save a
victim of mob-lynching.

Strengths -

1. Gives flexibility in decision makes
2. Utilitarian approach
3. Consequentialism - End defines the means.
4. Potential to uphold justice.

e.g. Decision of India to buy
oil from Russia - which is
seen as aggressor against Ukraine.

Weakness -

1. It dilutes the sense of morality.
2. Against Kantian philosophy of means, defines the ends.
3. Against Gandhian ethics of non-violence.
4. It leaves the morality on the decision maker.

e.g - It justifies use of violence in
- case of war.

- It justifies activities like stealing/
Robinhood activities.

However, overall
situation ethics can be viewed as
a necessity in present world due
to complex nature of events.

6(b) Maintaining traditional bonds and familial relationships in an increasingly globalized world requires personal relationships to be governed by ethical principles. Discuss.

With globalisation, there has been rise of individualism, materialism and consumerism. This has directly impacted personal relationships.

[eg] Rise of domestic violence

Need of personal relationships to be guided by ethical principles →

1. Mutual respect - For better conjugal relationships

[eg] Limit rising rate of divorces

2. Responsibility to elders - For better care of old-age / parents.

[eg] To address rising discardment and old-age homes

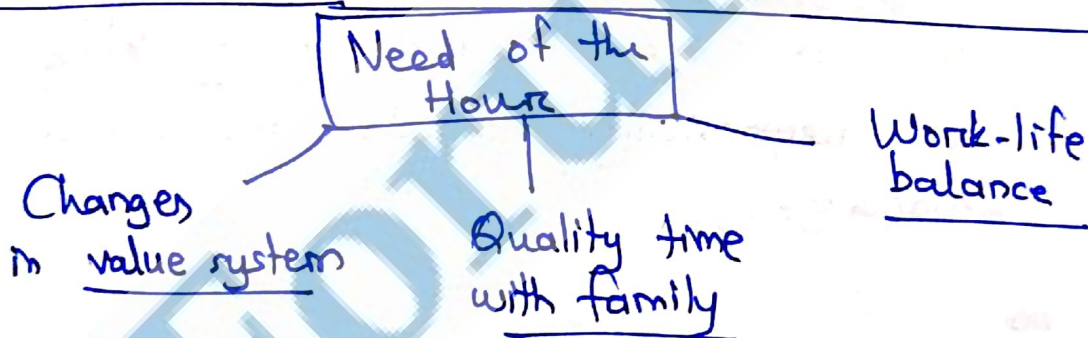
3. Reverence - To limit disputes between siblings.

eg) Disputes on inheritance rights,
claims on properties between
brothers etc.

4. Tolerance - Towards diverse
viewpoints

eg) Prevent nuclearisation of families
& disintegration of joint families

5. Love and compassion - Most
important for any familial relation



Therefore, ethical principles
and moral values can improve
family bonds and relationship.



Section - B

Q.7) Akhilesh is a young 22-year-old man living in Utsav Nagar, who is preparing for the prestigious Civil Service Examinations, conducted by UPSC. Akhilesh is the younger of the two siblings in the home. The elder sister of Akhilesh, Sarita, is an economic graduate and works as a teacher. Akhilesh and Sarita are from a family of modest means. Their father is a retired government employee and mother is a house wife. Sarita and Akhilesh contribute to the household income by giving tuitions to the children. Recently, Sarita's marriage has been finalized by her parents. Everyone in the family is happy about the prospects of Sarita's marriage. However, the groom's family has expressed their wish for a car and furniture as gifts for the groom. Sarita's father agreed to their demands happily as he did not want to break the prospective alliance. It was also the dream of Sarita's father to wed her daughter in a grand manner. During a dinner conversation at home, he tells his family members that he has decided to sell off their ancestral land in order to arrange for the wedding. Akhilesh and Sarita are well aware that the family has limited means, and a lavish wedding, in addition to the gifts, may further aggravate the already strained financial condition of the family.

Akhilesh, in the course of his preparation, has studied about the menace of dowry in the society. He knows that making a demand for dowry, in any form, is illegal and a punishable offence. After consulting his sister, Akhilesh decides to talk to his father. However, when Akhilesh presents his concerns to his father, he gets surprised by his reply. Akhilesh's father tells him that dowry is a social norm and as a member of the society they are duty bound to accept the demands of the groom's family. He also tells Akhilesh that marriage ceremony is a matter of social prestige for the whole family. A lavish wedding will not only appease the groom's family but also increase the social status of their own family. Further, his father tells him that it is out of his own love and volition that he has agreed to the gifts. He also explained to Akhilesh that the car, furniture etc., will be used by Sarita at her in-law's place.

Akhilesh could not argue with his father, even though he was not in agreement with his father's view. He and Sarita believe that giving/accepting dowry would lead to propagation of a social evil. They also are of the view that a profligate wedding, without due concern for family's finances, is illogical.

- a) What are the various ethical issues involved in the above case study?
b) You are a close friend of Akhilesh. What advice will you give, in this situation, to Akhilesh in order to convince his father to abstain from giving dowry and organising a lavish wedding?

(20 marks, 250 words)

अखिलेश उत्सव नगर में रहने वाला एक 22 वर्षीय युवक है, जो यूपीएससी द्वारा आयोजित प्रतिष्ठित सिविल सेवा परीक्षाओं की तैयारी कर रहा है। अखिलेश घर में दो भाई-बहनों में छोटा है। अखिलेश की बड़ी बहन सरिता एक अर्थव्यवस्था में स्नातक हैं और एक शिक्षक के रूप में काम करती हैं। अखिलेश और सरिता मामूली परिवार से हैं। उनके पिता एक सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं और माता एक गृहिणी हैं। सरिता और अखिलेश बच्चों को ट्यूशन देकर घर की आय में योगदान करते हैं। हाल ही में सरिता की शादी उनके माता-पिता ने फाइनल की है। सरिता की शादी को लेकर परिवार में हर कोई खुश है। हालांकि, दूल्हे के परिवार ने दूल्हे के लिए उपहार के रूप में कार और फर्नीचर की इच्छा व्यक्त की है। सरिता के पिता उनकी मांगों को खुशी-खुशी मान गए क्योंकि वह संभावित संबंध को नहीं तोड़ना चाहते थे। सरिता के पिता का भी सपना था कि वह अपनी बेटी की भव्य तरीके से शादी करे। घर पर रात के खाने के दौरान, वे अपने परिवार के सदस्यों को बताते हैं कि उन्होंने शादी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अपनी पुश्तैनी जमीन को बेचने का फैसला किया है। अखिलेश और सरिता अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि परिवार के पास सीमित साधन हैं, और एक भव्य शादी, उपहारों के अलावा, परिवार की पहले से ही तनावपूर्ण वित्तीय स्थिति को और बढ़ा सकती है।

7.

This case study refers to the social evil of dowry existing in Indian society. Dowry has been banned by Dowry Prohibition Act, but it is still a social norms and widely accepted among Indian families.

(a)

Various ethical issues involved →

For Akhilesh -

1. Allowing the dowry in front of him will lead to cognitive dissonance.
2. It may create crisis of conscience, as responsibility towards her sisters marriage.

for his family

3. Associating a lavish wedding with social status → Reflects the issue of materialism over values in society.
4. Dowry promotion - illegal as well as immoral.
5. Financial challenges vis-a-vis marriage

For groom's family

6. Demanding dowry in disguise of gifts → shows lack of moral responsibility towards dowry-free marriage.
7. Overall, there is commodification of the institution of marriage.

(b)

As a close friend of Akhilesh, my advice to Akhilesh will be →

To convince his father to abstain from giving dowry and organising a lavish wedding :

1. To once again discuss with the groom's family about the legal issues associated with dowry.
2. If his parents remain adamant, then Akhilesh needs to discuss with the groom's family with his sister Sarita.

3. Efforts should be taken by the marrying couples (Sarita and Groom) to generate consensus for a dowry-free and simple wedding

4. If no solutions are found, then Akhilesh need to engage with anti-dowry civil society organisations or the elders of the society to convince his father.

5. The last option would be to take legal steps - to inform police officials about the dowry practices.

As Dowry issue is a long-term and ongoing problem of the society despite legal provisions, the steps should come within the society.

These needs to be collective
efforts from various stakeholders.

In this case, the first efforts should
be of marrying couple to mutually
decide against dowry and then of family
and later of society.

In the end, if grooms side
forces on dowry, it is better to cancel
the marriage and find a better family
for the marriage. Because, dowry
like social evils should not be tolerated
or propagated.



Q.8) Naveen and Vinod, final year undergraduate students at ABC college of engineering, are close friends. Naveen has been a meritorious student and got appointed as the secretary of the training and placement cell, which has the mandate to oversee the campus placements of the students. Vinod, on the other hand, spent more time on leisure activities and paid less attention to his academic performance. However, the lackadaisical attitude of Vinod began to reflect on his grades. His poor performance in the majority of subjects meant that he had to complete some courses again, in order to graduate in time. As Vinod struggled to complete his extra courses, he barely had any time left for anything else. The immense fatigue was also evident from his deteriorating physical and psychological health.

Around this time the campus placement in the ABC college had started. While all other students were preparing for the recruitment tests, Vinod had barely any time for the same. Vinod's parents, who had taken loan for Vinod's education, are expecting Vinod to get a good job. The guilt of wasting his college years and letting down his poor parents was becoming unbearable for Vinod, as a result of which he had a nervous breakdown. Naveen, who in his capacity as secretary of training and placement cell, was busy organising the recruitment drive, was aware that the chances of Vinod getting recruited were very slim. He also knew that Vinod was repenting in true sense and working very hard to complete his courses, despite his deteriorating emotional health. Naveen was afraid that if Vinod did not get a job, he may take some extreme step.

Naveen has in his possession the question paper for the recruitment test to be held next week. Vinod had in the past requested Naveen to help him in any way possible to get a decent job. While Naveen knows that sharing the questions with Vinod may help him get through the exam, it would be ethically incorrect. Now, Naveen is in a dilemma over the course of action he should take.

- What are the ethical dilemmas before Naveen in this case?
- Identify and evaluate the various courses of actions available before Naveen. If you were in Naveen's shoes, which course of action would you choose and why? (20 marks, 250 words)

नवीन और विनोद, एबीसी कॉलेज ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग में स्नातक अंतिम वर्ष के छात्र हैं और घनिष्ठ मित्र हैं। नवीन मेधावी छात्र रहे हैं और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण और प्लेसमेंट सेल के सचिव के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है, जिसके पास छात्रों के कैंपस प्लेसमेंट की देखरेख करने का अधिकार है। दूसरी ओर, विनोद ने अवकाश गतिविधियों में अधिक समय बिताया और अपने अकादमिक प्रदर्शन पर कम ध्यान दिया। हालाँकि, विनोद का उदासीन रवैया उसके ग्रेड पर प्रतिबिंबित होने लगा है। अधिकांश विषयों में उनके खराब प्रदर्शन का मतलब था कि उन्हें समय पर स्नातक होने के लिए कुछ पाठ्यक्रम फिर से पूरे करने पड़े। जैसा कि विनोद अपने अतिरिक्त पाठ्यक्रमों को पूरा करने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है, वह मुश्किल से ही किसी और चीजों के लिए समय निकाल पाता है। उसके बिगड़ते शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य से अत्यधिक थकान भी स्पष्ट थी।

इसी समय के आसपास एबीसी कॉलेज में कैंपस प्लेसमेंट शुरू हो गया था। जबकि अन्य सभी छात्र भर्ती परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रहे थे, विनोद के पास इसके लिए मुश्किल से ही समय था। विनोद के माता-पिता, जिन्होंने विनोद की शिक्षा के लिए कर्ज लिया था, विनोद को अच्छी नौकरी मिलने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। अपने कॉलेज के वर्षों को बर्बाद करने और अपने गरीब माता-पिता को निराश करने का अपराध विनोद के लिए असहनीय होता जा रहा था, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसका नर्व ब्रेकडाउन अर्थात् मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ गया था। नवीन, जो प्रशिक्षण एवं नियोजन प्रकोष्ठ के सचिव के रूप में भर्ती अभियान आयोजित करने में व्यस्त था, जानता था कि विनोद के भर्ती होने की संभावना बहुत कम थी। वह यह भी जानता था कि विनोद सही मायने में पछता रहा है और अपने बिगड़ते भावनात्मक स्वास्थ्य के बावजूद अपने पाठ्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए बहुत मेहनत कर रहा है। नवीन को डर था कि अगर विनोद को नौकरी नहीं मिली तो वह कोई अतिवादी कदम उठा सकता है।

8.

This case is a conflict of interest and ethical dilemma between Vinod's role duty as a head of placement cell and duty towards friendship.

(a)

Ethical dilemmas before Naveen:

1. Professional duty vs Personal relationship : To ensure meritocracy vs to help close friend
2. Helping Vinod will lead to him getting the job and address his mental health issue vs Not helping may lead to prolonged health issue of Vinod
3. Decision making based on Vinod's past - lackadaisical attitude vs Vinod's present - repent and working hard to complete course.



4. Following rationality or morality

(b)

Available course of actions before Naveen →

(1) To share question with Vinod

Pros

Cons

- Friendship prioritised.
- It will help Vinod tackle his mental health
- Vinod may get a job in placement.

- Ethically incorrect
- Moral degradation
- Derelict Dereliction of professional duty
- Injustice towards other students.

(2) Not to share question with Vinod and let him face his test by own

Pros

Cons

- Ethically correct.
- Morally right
- Professional duty upheld.
- No injustice to other student.

- Vinod may fail the test
- Vinod may not get a job
- Friendship takes a back seat.



③ Not to share question with Vinod,
but helping him in ethically correct way.

Pros - win-win situation

cons - Difficult to implement
no guarantee of solution to
Vinod's problems.

If I were in Naveen's shoes,
I would have chosen option 3.

Reasons -

1. Upholding my professional duty to
prevent question leak.
2. Also, at the same time, working
towards our friendship. →

Helping Vinod by -

- Doubt clearing on any q_s
subject
- Motivating him that he
can do well.
- Sharing my notes with him

→ Help him tackle mental health issue by providing emotional support
→ Bringing back self-confidence in him.

3. By doing this, I would ensure that Vinod is able to appear the exam and complete the courses on time and be able to get a job.

In such situation,

"cheating can never be an excuse".

At every step, we must try to uphold our moral, professional and intellectual integrity as well as a fine balance of private and professional life.



Q.9) Alok works in a multinational company in USA. He was visiting his family in India on a vacation. While reading the newspaper at home in India, Alok noticed a particular news item. As per the news article, a family of seven, travelling in an SUV, had died in a road mishap. The vehicle lost control and rammed into a roadside boulder. The police report said that none of the passengers had their seat belts on. It was also highlighted that the fatal injuries could have been avoided by the use of seat belts. A few days later, Alok and his family members who lived in Delhi, decided to travel to the hills of Himachal Pradesh, by road. While driving across Delhi, all the family members had their seat belts on. Alok mentally felt satisfied about the good sense of road safety in his family members. However, as their vehicle crossed the borders of Delhi, all the family members removed their seat belts almost immediately. Alok found this a little unusual. When he enquired about the same, his father told him that wearing a seat belt was necessary in Delhi and non-compliance attracted penal action. However, Alok exhorted all his family members to put on their seat belts for their own safety. He also told his family members that in USA people wore seat belts not to escape legal action, but to ensure their own safety as they understood the importance of seatbelts in reducing and mitigating the impacts of accidents. At this, his family members made fun of him and also chided him for having become an "angrez".

After some time, their vehicle passed by a deep gorge. There they all witnessed a road accident, where a passenger vehicle had lost control and fell into the gorge. Alok immediately remembered the news report he read a few days back. Concerned about the safety of his family members, he again requested them to put on their seat belts. This time, all the family members got irritated and belittled Alok for being so scared. Alok could see that his family members had a very negative attitude with regard to wearing safety belts.

Despite the effective role of seat belts in saving human lives, their usage by people in India remains abysmally low. As per a WHO report, wearing a seat belt can reduce the risk of being killed or injured in an accident by 25% and 75% respectively. A study conducted by Maruti Suzuki revealed that approximately 75% of passenger vehicle users in India do not wear seat belts leading to an average 15 deaths every day.

a) Why is there a negative attitude in people with regard to wearing seat belts?

b) What measures can be taken to bring positive changes with regard to this attitude?

(20 marks, 250 words)

आलोक अमेरिका में एक मल्टीनेशनल कंपनी में काम करता है। वह छुट्टी पर भारत में अपने परिवार के सदस्यों से मिलने गया था। भारत में अपने घर पर अखबार पढ़ते हुए आलोक का ध्यान एक खास खबर की तरफ गया। समाचार लेख के अनुसार, एक वाहन (SUV) का नियंत्रण खो बैठा और सड़क किनारे एक बोल्टर से जा टकराया उसमें ;ात्रा कर रहे एक ही परिवार के सात लोगों के सड़क दुर्घटना में मौत हो गई थी। पुलिस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि किसी भी यात्री ने अपनी सीट बेल्ट नहीं पहनी थी। यह भी बताया गया कि सीट बेल्ट के इस्तेमाल से घातक दुर्घटना से बचा जा सकता था। कुछ दिनों बाद, दिल्ली में रहने वाले आलोक और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों ने सड़क मार्ग से पास के हिमाचल प्रदेश की पहाड़ियों की यात्रा करने का फैसला किया। दिल्ली भर में यात्रा करते समय, परिवार के सभी सदस्यों ने अपनी सीट बेल्ट पहनी हुई थी। आलोक को अपने परिवार के सदस्यों में सड़क सुरक्षा की अच्छी भावना मानसिक रूप से अच्छा लगी। हालांकि, जैसे ही उनका वाहन दिल्ली की सीमाओं को पार कर गया, परिवार के लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने अपनी सीट बेल्ट तुरंत हटा दी। आलोक को यह थोड़ा असामान्य लगा। जब उसने इस बारे में पूछताछ की, तो उसके पिता ने उसे बताया कि दिल्ली में सीट बेल्ट पहनना अनिवार्य है और गैर-अनुपालन के लिए दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है। हालांकि, आलोक ने अपने परिवार के सभी सदस्यों को अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए सीट बेल्ट लगाने का आह्वान किया। उन्होंने अपने परिवार के सदस्यों को यह भी बताया कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में लोग कानूनी कार्रवाई से बचने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि अपनी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सीट बेल्ट पहनते हैं क्योंकि वे दुर्घटनाओं के प्रभावों को कम करने और गंभीर प्रभाव को कम करने में सीटबेल्ट के महत्व को समझते हैं। इस पर उनके परिवार वालों ने उनका मजाक उड़ाया और 'अंग्रेज' बनने के लिए उन्हें फटकार भी लगाई।

9.

This is case-study, which reflects the status of road safety awareness in India. India is one of the leading nations in number of road-accident deaths.

(a)

Reasons - why there is a negative attitude with regard to wearing seat belts :-

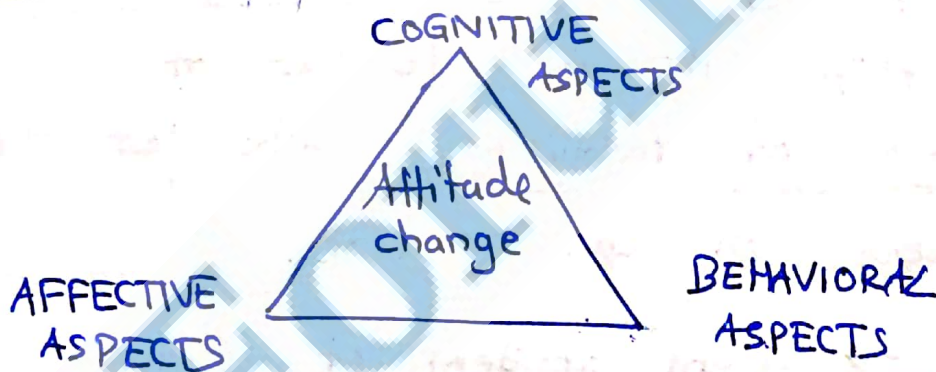
1. The uncomfortable nature of seat belts in Indian cars.
2. Unable to realize the impact of seat-belts in prevention of injuries and fatality.
3. Effect of socialisation - road safety measures to save from penalties.
4. Issues with education system - that fails to create general awareness among people.

5. Limitation of traffic police and government as a whole in generation of right attitude among people.

6. Lack of adequate focus on road safety issues by media or civil societies or in common discourses.

(b)

Measures that can be taken to bring measures positive changes to this attitude →



(1) Cognitive aspects :

(i) By addressing the knowledge gap regarding seat belts usage and its benefits.



(ii) By ensuring adequate publication of the datas, facts in media and social medias

(iii) Dedicated campaign to ~~tackle~~ ensure larger reach by Ministry of Transport

II Affective aspects -

(i) Impacting the emotional aspects of people through telecast of stories of families, who lost their members in car accidents.

e.g. → Recent accident of Cyrus Mistry and - death as no seatbelts in back seat

→ Accident of Cricketer Rishabh Pant - life saved due to seat belts.

(ii) Include advertisements in movie halls similar to No-Tobacco campaign.

III

Behavioral aspect -

(i) Role-Model approach - Compulsory use of seat-belts by actors/actresses in movies, etc.

(ii) ~~be~~ Request / Appeal by political & social leaders for seat-belt use.

In this way, through a multi-stakeholder approach to use social persuasion and influence tactics, the attitudinal change can be brought towards overall road safety including seat-belt use.



Q.10) Prakash and Meena were a married couple living in Gurgaon, Haryana. Both Prakash and Meena were corporate executives, working in XYZ retail and ABC enterprises respectively. The two were leading a rewarding professional life. However, as both worked in different companies and often had different office timings, their personal lives were getting affected. Due to their busy schedules and official commitments, they were unable to find sufficient time for each other. Things came to such a pass that the two could not spend their last anniversary together. While Prakash was working on an important project, Meena was busy with the launch of a new product. Though the two understood the importance of professional commitments, the lack of quality time with each-other was increasingly becoming a cause for concern and frustration.

One day Prakash informed Meena about a vacancy in his company for the post of regional manager. Prakash, who himself was working at the same position, knew that this post was an ideal opportunity for Meena professionally. While Meena's work in her company was well appreciated and her prospects for growth were sound, she was still willing to grab the present opportunity. This would have enabled the two of them to work in a common office space, with relatively more coherence in their office timings. Consequently, she applied for the vacancy in Prakash's company. As Meena was reasonably qualified for the job and had good experience, she was hired by Prakash's company. The two were very happy about the prospects of working together.

Besides working from a common office space, Prakash and Meena were able to go to and return from work together. The two were, resultantly, very happy about this positive change in their lives. Meena quickly adjusted to the new office environment and began her work in the same department as that of Prakash. Meena's positive work came into the notice of her superiors. She was frequently appreciated for her diligence and sincerity. XYZ retail was in the process of preparing a presentation for a potential government contract. While Prakash was expecting that he would be chosen for preparation, the branch head of XYZ retail entrusted Meena with this strategically important task. Prakash was visibly disappointed with this, as he had been preparing for this task for a long time. Meena could also sense Prakash's dejection, as he not only didn't congratulate Meena but also pointed out how it should have been him doing the job.

Meena, as was her nature, worked hard on the report, and successfully made the presentation to the client. As the report was made and presented in an efficient manner, XYZ retail gained a big contract from the government. While the entire office was congratulating Meena for her success, Prakash remained indifferent towards Meena's achievement. Meena was visibly hurt by Prakash's behaviour. Meena's success with the government contract earned her a promotion, and she was made the head of her department. This further enraged Prakash, as now he was supposed to report to Meena. Moreover, Prakash's behaviour at the workplace changed significantly. He started misbehaving with his juniors over small things. He became careless in his work, often leading to mistakes and errors. Prakash's behaviour at office had a spill-over effect on Prakash and Meena's personal lives. One day he slapped an office peon for entering his cabin without knocking. After an enquiry about the incident, Meena recommended suspension of Prakash. While the two had continuously quarrelled over trivial things since her promotion, this time Prakash's career was at stake leading to a huge fight. Earlier Prakash and Meena tried to spend time together whenever possible, now the two despised being together at home and office. While Meena could not comprehend Prakash's behaviour, Prakash was jealous of Meena's success. Meena began to re-evaluate her decision to join XYZ retail.

a) In your opinion, what qualities do Prakash lack? Do you think that Meena also lacks some qualities?

b) As a common friend of Meena and Prakash, what advice will you give to the couple?

c) How can they develop the qualities that could have prevented such a distressing situation?

(20 marks, 250 words)

10.

This is a case study reflecting lack of tolerance and mutual respect among couples of present day. This is due to various reasons like lack of a balance of personal & professional life, negative competition etc.

(a)

In my opinion, Pataksh lacks following qualities →

1. ~~to~~ Tolerance
2. Respect towards spouse as well as office-staffs
3. Acceptance of other's success
4. Temperance in attitude
5. Ability to express feelings and emotion → Emotional Intelligence
6. ~~to~~ Self-regulation on anger
7. Empathy and compassion towards sub-ordinates like slapping peon.

Yes, Meena also lacks some qualities

Such as -

- ① Ability to comprehend spouse's emotions and behavior
- ② Tolerance - to be able to discuss the issues openly with Prakash
- ③ Ability to maintain a balance between personal & public life

b As a common friend of Meena & Prakash, My advice to the couple will be →

1. To take some break from work and spend quality time together, may be for few weeks
2. Meanwhile, discuss on the issues openly without hesitation or being judgemental
3. Find out the factors, that is haerming their relations.



4. Think of ways to address the factors - one by one

↳ whether the problem is jealousy, lack of time, intolerance etc.

5. If required, change offices or company altogether.

For immediate solution to the problem of suspension of Prakash →

1. Prakash should write a public apology for his behaviour

2. He promises not to repeat such behavior towards colleagues and sub-ordinates

3. Request for revoking suspension.

©

How they can develop qualities that could prevent such distressing situation:

1. ~~Set limits on~~

1. Create open channel of communication whenever any issues arise
2. Spend quality times with each other
3. Being emotional support to one another
4. De-hyphenate private and professional life — Work-Life balance
5. Improve work culture at office.
6. Practice Spiritualism together, as conjugal relationship is not only emotional & physical, but also spiritual.

In this way, Prakash and Meena can solve their issues by developing good desirable qualities and by trying to achieve a balance of work-life.



Q.11) 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 विधि में रहते हैं, को अपनी यात्रा योजनाओं के बारे में सूचित करें। नियत दिन पर, जिया अपने चाचा द्वारा आयोजित एक मध्य स्वागत के लिए अपने गांव पहुंचती है। बाद में दिन में, सुरेश ने जिया को सूचित किया कि शाम को वे सभी गांव में एक विवाह समारोह में शामिल होने वाले थे। समारोह में डिनर करते वक्त जिया ने देखा कि कुछ लोगों के लिए अलग से बैठने की व्यवस्था की जा रही थी। दूसरों के विपरीत, ये लोग मुख्य भोजन क्षेत्र से काफी दूरी पर, फर्श पर बैठकर अपने भोजन का इंतजार कर रहे थे। इससे जिया को उत्तुक्ता हुई। पूछताछ

11.

Caste discrimination has been a major issues in Rural India. Despite of various ant-discriminatory steps taken, it has remained ingrained in rural social fabric, which grossly violates Right to Equality & Justice.

(a)

Role of Various stakeholders in checking such biases and building an egalitarian order.

1. Upper caste - Must promote a more accommodative and modern society by taking pioneer step, as suggested by Gandhiji in 'Harijan' magazine.
2. Lower caste/victims - They must raise their voice, take legal steps to ensure their rights are not suppressed, as suggested by BR Ambedkar.

3. Educated class - Must take initatives
of awareness building through forums
civil society organisations & NGOs.

4. New Generations / Youth - Must
reject the old set-up and bring
reforms to create an egalitarian order.

5. Educational institutions - Role of
Teachers become important to impart
impart value-based education to
promote brotherhood.

6. Government - The rural administration
including Panchayat Raj Institutions
and District Administration must
identify villages with such practices
and create equality-based society
through various schemes.

[e.g] PM Adarsh Gram Yojana

(b)

Why do such discriminatory practices continue in the society →

1. Lack of resistance from victims / lower caste community.
2. Acceptance of such order by new generations in the name of socio-cultural traditions.
3. Lack of awareness, high illiteracy in villages → Lack of knowledge about constitutional & legal provisions.
4. Administration is a reflection of society → Lack of reforms / training to address this.
Yes As shown in 'Article 15' movie
5. Lack of exposure to outer world particularly extremely backward area → Limited information diffusion.

6. Limitation of Government in implementation of various anti-discriminatory schemes

7. New forms of casteism through politicisation of caste and casteisation of politics

↓
Strengthening sense of caste
in society.

Therefore, a multi-stakeholder
and multipronged approach is needed
to create an egalitarian society
to uphold equality (Article 14),
and social justice as envisaged
in Indian constitution.



Q.12) Pratap is a data engineer working in ABC Infocom. Pratap is a sincere employee who is liked equally by his superiors, colleagues, and subordinates. One day, during the lunch hour, a few colleagues were discussing a news item. There was a rally/parade in support of the LGBTQIA+ community which was to be held on the coming Sunday. While the news item was a matter of intrigue and fun for all, Pratap was sensitive about the issue. He explained to his colleagues the importance of understanding the demands of the LGBTQIA+ for equal civil rights as enjoyed by others. Kamal, a colleague of Pratap, believed such tendencies are not in the favour of the traditional values of the society. Another employee, Sushma, said that she has heard some experts on various news channel talking about how the demands being raised by the LGBTQIA+ community are against the laws of nature. Bhanu, the sales team manager, too agreed with the majority opinion; Bhanu said that his parents believe that the inclinations of LGBTQIA+ people are a manifestation of mental illness. Pratap's reasoning in favour of equal rights for all was of no consequence to his colleagues who seemed to have a rigid attitudinal build up against the community as a whole.

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

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

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

प्रताप एबीसी इन्फोकॉम में कार्यरत एक डेटा इंजीनियर 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 हैं। एक अन्य कर्मचारी, सुषमा ने कहा कि उन्होंने विभिन्न समाचार चैनलों पर कुछ विशेषज्ञों को यह बात करते हुए सुना है कि कैसे LGBTQIA+ समुदाय द्वारा उठाई जा रही मांगें प्रकृति के नियमों के खिलाफ हैं। सेल्स टीम मैनेजर भानु भी बहुमत की राय से सहमत थे; भानु ने कहा कि उनके माता-पिता का मानना है कि LGBTQIA+ लोगों का झुकाव मानसिक बीमारी का प्रकटीकरण है। सभी के लिए समान अधिकारों के पक्ष में प्रताप का तर्क उनके सहयोगियों के लिए कोई मायने नहीं रखता था, जो समग्र रूप से समुदाय के खिलाफ एक कठोर रवैया रखते थे।

12.

LGBTQIA+ community has been facing injustice, discrimination, harassment for years. However, with the interventions of Supreme Court in Naz foundation case, there is a positive hope within the community. However, social attitude remains as before.

a

Qualities lacked by colleagues and superior of Pratap :-

1. Acceptance to diverse viewpoint and homosexuals.
2. Rationality of thought process
3. Constitutionalism
4. Rigidity of traditions
5. Empathy and compassion towards
6. Selfish ~~beh~~ a colleague

6. Gratitude - as they forgot
Pratap's past contributions to company

7. Liberalism - lack of liberal
mindset.

(b) Reasons behind the negative attitude
towards LGBTQIA+ →

1. Traditional values - binary
male-female perspective

2. Beliefs that homosexuality is not
law of nature

3. Misinformation regarding LGBTQIA+
↳ By media - mental illness tag

4. Lack of acceptance, tolerance
and accommodative perspective

5. Lack of awareness about the
problems faced by LGBTQIA+

③ As a friend of Pratap, my advice →

1. To ask his colleagues & superiors about their change in behaviour
2. Trying to make them understand - that he is not a threat or something for them
3. Being gay does not make his efficiency lower - He still can contribute the same as before.
4. If they don't understand and continue their behavior → then leave the company and find a better place to work.
5. Overall, I will suggest him not to self-doubt and keep self-confidence → as being gay is not a crime or anything to be ashamed of.

Overall, this issue needs to be solved by society by adopting a broader perspective towards LGBTQIA+.