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## 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.



## Section - A

Q.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. (10 marks, 150 words)

अहिंसा न केवल नुकसान पहुँचाने से नकारात्मक इनकार है, बल्कि अच्छाई का सकारात्मक कार्य भी है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, आधुनिक समय में 'अहिंसा' के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ahimsa is one of the highest virtues which means to not do any harm to other people whether physical or otherwise.

As per Gandhiji, Truth & Non-violence as the highest virtue for a human. The philosophy of Buddha & Jainism is also rooted in the Ahimsa.

It refers to the not only doing avoiding the physical or mental harm to individual but acceptance of differences w.r.t. other individual.

It is based on the understanding of the nature of self and others.

### Ahimsa in modern times

- Reduction in the hatred towards others  
Ex. Gandhi's view towards British.

② Enculturation of Harmony in the society  
 Ex. Nelson Mandela - no action against whites

③ Religious tolerance and brotherhood  
 ↳ less riots

④ Increased social capital  
 ↳ influences of inter-faith responses during riots.

⑤ feeling of sense of fraternity

Ahimsa is a building block of the modern challenges of all modern issues like inequality, climate change as Gandhi said "Exploitation is a form of violence."

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

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



b) Which famous personality has influenced you and why? In what ways have you emulated their example in your own life? (10 marks, 150 words)

किस प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तित्व ने आपको प्रभावित किया है और क्यों? आपने अपने जीवन में किस तरह से उनके उदाहरण का अनुकरण किया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'We are made of thousand others' stands true. In these thousand, I am most influenced by the people's president Shri A. P. J. Abdul Kalam.

His beginning from a very humble family journey of hard work & perseverance with highest moral standards inspire me to follow his footsteps.

Qualities

Perseverance — Missile program of India.

Humility — the utmost display of love & caring for common citizens.

dream & vision — vision to see developed India.

Moral Integrity — no expenditure on personal affairs.  
Ex: calling family members by own expenses during oath as president.

My life inspiration

Hard work & perseverance — despite getting jobs & somewhere else, working hard to clear Civil services

Dream & vision — dream to be part of highest civil services of India.

Contribution to society — Have taught underprivileged children during college time.

Duty for Duty — adhere to highest moral standard & probity at my current job, for public welfare.

The ideals of Abdul Kalam inspire me to work towards own excellence in my field along with social welfare.

### Feedback

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Q.2) What does the following quotation mean to you?

निम्नलिखित उद्धरण आपके लिए क्या मायने रखता है।

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

"सबसे बड़ा धन थोड़े में संतोषपूर्वक जीना है।" - प्लेटो

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The quote of Plato epitomises the greatest wealth not in monetary terms but the contentment.

According to this quote, the material things are not the greatest wealth but those are means to achieve the satisfaction in the life.

for ex: Alexander was not content even after conquering the large world but Buddha renounced everything and got contentment in his ascetic life.

In the current scenario, this quote fits well the materialistic tendencies of people leading to ethical fading and issues like stress and the sense of less worth of life.

This quote also applies to civil servants,

where in, they are provided enough salary and perks but they are not content with little and engage in corruption and lead life devoid of probity.

Ex. IAs in Jharkhand caught in disproportionate assets.

As Gandhiji, "said, " this world has everything for everyone's needs but not for everyone's greed." - Hence by following Plato, we should strive for the life Eudaimonia as envisaged by Aristotle or the Nirvana by Buddha.



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b) "Whatever is begun in anger, ends in shame"-Benjamin Franklin. (10 marks, 150 words)

"क्रोध में किया गया कार्य का अंत हमेशा तकलीफदायक होता है" - बेंजमिन फ्रैंकलिन। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Anger is the one of primary emotion which is generally negative in orientation. Anger leads to inhibition of mental reasoning and results into immoral or unwanted actions which a person generally regrets later.

The above quote of Benjamin Franklin sums up this quote. History is repeated of these examples.

Ex. Kaichay's sending Lord Rama to forest in Ramayana.

Acts of Harassment, Murders, riots in Contemporary times.

In today's world, the fast lifestyle of people and less focus on self-realisation and self-control, leads to anger translating into negative actions immediately.

Ex. Recent death of a person on railway track in Mumbai after small altercation.

the desire of anger as disease but it is only the man who has capacity to control it.

for civil servants controlling anger is ~~more~~ very essential as it increases their objectivity, transparency and public fair handling into public faith while performing public duties.

however, Anger is not always negative and may turn into good action -

Ex. ① Army achieving its aim to counter advances

As Kailash Satyarthi said, "My greatest ideal have born out of Anger", hence there is need of realisation of self and effectively manage the emotions for better channelisation.

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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 for subjective value which means different to everyone and leads to the contentment or satisfaction to one.

hence it is completely reflective of one's own values.

As Hitler, has the values of the racial supremacy and absolute control, he destined his

happiness from the extermination camps and faust control over polity of Germany.

Similarly, we find that there is congruence between the values of fanatics and their happiness.

Similarly, for Jonas Salk, the inventor of Polio vaccine, the service to humanity was the greatest value, he did not patent the vaccine but provided to all.

Being happiness is contingent on the realisation of one's personal values

these values differ person to person due to one's socialisation throughout life.

As Gandhiji said, "happiness is when there is congruence between thought, action and speech, and the difference between our ideal self and present/real self is minimized or zero.

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Q.3) a) Differentiate between the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

- (i) अभिवृत्ति (Attitude) और विचार (Opinion)।
- (ii) भावनाएँ (Emotions) और अहसास (Feelings)।

(i) Attitude is the predisposition of a person towards an attitude object like a person, place, thing or object.



In general, the attitudes are predictor of the behaviour of a person.

Ex. A person likes a particular fruit.

while opinion, may be the cognitive part of the Attitude of a person which is the belief in towards that particular object.

Ex. opinion - orange is a good fruit based on nutrition value.

Attitude - propensity to eat apple in practical

## (ii) Emotions and feelings

Emotions and feelings are mental constructs which generate towards a person or situation, the difference lies in the degree of their intensity.

Emotions are highly intense mental attributes towards a person or situation.

Ex. Anger, Happiness

while feelings are the subtle response to a person, event or situation.

Ex. A feeling of doing good to someone while getting strengthened as emotion of empathy in a person.



### Feedback

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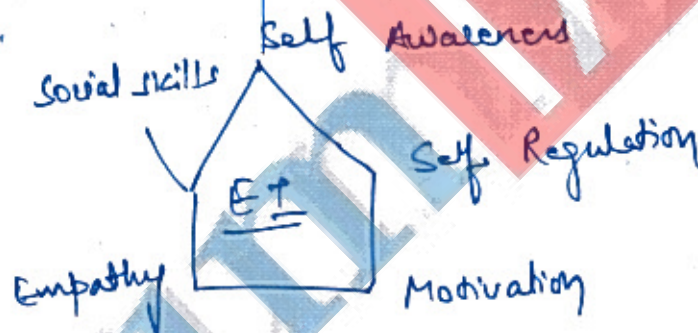
b) What do you understand by emotional intelligence? Examine the importance of emotional intelligence in personal and professional life. (10 marks, 150 words)

भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता से आप क्या समझते हैं? व्यक्तिगत और व्यावसायिक जीवन में भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Emotional Intelligence is the management access and control one's own emotions and other's emotions.

As per Daniel Goleman, it has 5

Component:



As Daniel Goleman said, the 80% success of an individual depends on Emotional Intelligence (EQ) hence it has importance both in public and private life.

Private life - EQ importance

- ① Better Relationship Management  
↳ 'Happy wife, happy life'
- ② Reasoned response to adverse situations.
- ③ work - life Balance.

## EQ - Importance - Public life

- ① Better workplace environment.
- ② Better inter-personal relationships with juniors, colleagues and seniors.
- ③ Better leadership skills.
- ④ Motivation and energy.
- ⑤ Better EQ → change catalyst
- ⑥ policy formulation and better implementation  
↳ Ex. Better beneficiary targeting with convenience.
- ⑦ Better response than reaction to constructive criticism, work
- ⑧ the contentment and excellence in work in complex situations.  
Ex. Road block / Agitations before public servants.

As said, "IQ gets you hired, EQ makes you successful."

### Feedback

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Q.4) a) Political attitude has as much to do with society as with politics. Discuss with suitable illustrations. (10 marks, 150 words)

राजनीतिक प्रवृत्ति का समाज से उतना ही हित जुड़ा है जितना राजनीति से। उपयुक्त दृष्टान्तों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Political attitudes are the predisposition of people or a group towards a political subject.

Ex. farmers against farm laws

As both society and Polity are intricately integrated to each other, political attitude has relevance to both.

## Political Attitude towards society

① The political attitude towards the values of freedom, justice transcends into society also with respect for others and justice to other people.

Ex. people against child marriage.

② The political Attitude towards the kind of political ideology like Marxism leads to better cooperation in the society while capitalism leads to the values of innovation and prosperity.

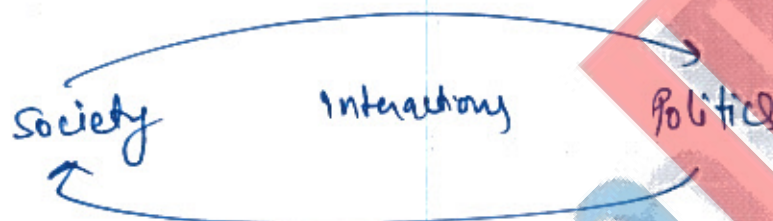
Ex. India - socialist china - capitalistic socialism → ↑ development

## political Attitude towards politics

① the political Attitude determines the functioning of the system.

↳ i.e. focus on the governance model.

Ex. Trickle Down theory vs Inclusive growth debate



these political Attitudes are manifestable of society as well as politics which influence each other.

### Feedback

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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? (10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक रूप से जिम्मेदार व्यवहार को आकार देने पर नैतिक सिद्धांतों के प्रभाव को व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया जाता है। नैतिक मूल्य व्यक्तियों को उनकी सामाजिक जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने के प्रति सक्रिय और रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने में कैसे सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं? क्या नैतिक सिद्धांतों की व्यक्तिपरक प्रकृति सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी के संबंध में भिन्न दृष्टिकोण उत्पन्न कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ethics is the norms of the society which guide an individual w.r.t. society's idea of right or wrong.

Ethics are the most basic norms which influence the values of person by -

- ① through socialisation by family, school & society,
- ② the feeling of connectedness to society,
- ③ the meaning of an individual w.r.t society,
- ④ the sanction against certain acts as good and rewards for actions considered good,  
Ex Theft is bad, helping someone is good.

All of this value inculcation leads to formation of some values. However social and ethical principles are not uniform everywhere but display Moral Relativism.

↳ the diversity in culture, climate.

development standards leads to difference in ethical values.

Ex. ① Homosexuality allowed in West but not in India ethically accepted in society like India.

② In time - Sabi' Brahma during (1830s) and now (changed)

however there are some universal ethical values which are considered same at every-  
place / ethical principles -

Ex. love, happiness, compassion, truth

hence the ethical principles are reflection of the culture and the beliefs of society, however some ethical principles might not be intrinsically right.

Ex. female genital mutilation in Dawoodi Bohra community

and ethical principles and moral principles of people may also differ at times.

### Feedback

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Q.5 a) Write short notes on the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त नोट्स लिखें :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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

(i) Moral equilibrium → Moral equilibrium refers to the person not able to take moral decision due to dilemma.

Ex. sitting on the wall / fence-sitter.

Ex. India's stance of not condemning Russia on Russia-Ukraine war.

(ii) Emotional strength → this is the reganition and intensity and accessibility of emotions of a person. It may be negative and positive.

Ex. T. N. Seshan - positive  
 Nitter - Negative  
 both emotionally strong.

(iii) Ethical pluralism → It refers to the difference in the ~~real~~ ethical values perceived in different settings/cultures.

Ex. Divorce in orthodox and modern society

are both ~~not~~ ethically correct and incorrect (right) (wrong)

(iv) Moral courage → Adherence to one's moral principle despite the opposition from the society or any other adversary.  
↳ speaking up for own values

Ex.

↳ Copernicus chose to get punished for his heliocentric theory

(v) ethical fading → It is the dilution of ethical values in the society, generally a negative connotation.

Ex. Reducing tolerance & increasing hatred in the society → Neh Riots & Delhi Riots.

### Feedback

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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.

(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)

The schools are the 2nd unit of socialisation after family and one of the most important parts of character-building of child.

As Swami Vivekanand said, "the aim of the education should be man-making, character building and nation-making". Hence school as the important instrument to mould moral compass of next generation.

## Role of school

① Through teaching - values like honesty, hard work, respect for work.

Ex. Hitopadesh, moral stories

② Strive for excellence - through reward for hard work  
Ex. innovation & excellence values.

③ Peer learning - the inter-personal relations, values of fraternity, brotherhood, Tolerance

④ Sports - team spirit, Discipline

Teachers — role models  
↳ helping others, innovative

the schools however need to reorient education towards value based education / or Nai Palam (Aardhiji). It needs to inculcate values —

- ① fraternity & brotherhood — peace in society
- ② tolerance — harmony
- ③ Non-violence & Truth — violence in society
- ④ Rationality — against fake news
- ⑤ Justice — for rational and equitable use of resources.  
Ex. Against climate change & inequality.
- ⑥ critical thinking — for innovation & prosperity.  
(NOT rote learning)

As Dr. Palam said, 'Mother and father and teachers are the three most important agents which can change the future.'

### Feedback

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Q.6) a) What do you understand by the term 'situation ethics'? Critically analyze its strengths and weaknesses in making moral judgements. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Situational ethics is the concept of ~~moral~~ ethical relativism where the principles of ethics are not universal but based on the situation and its intended output.

Ex. speaking lie to save someone is considered good/ethical in ~~the~~ situational ethics  
 ↳ family of Anne Frank during world war-2

② Yudhishtira - 'Ashwathama is dead - man or elephant!!'

## Strengths in making moral Judgment

- ① It is based on the teleological approach of 'greatest good of greatest number' of both Jeremy Bentham & J.S. Mill. (Ethical Altruism)
- ② It provides the justification for the action as per intent of the action for larger ends
- ③ Saves from ethical dilemma & chiric of conscience  
 Ex. taking live of someone else in self defence.

- ④ Justice, Rights & Law ethics approach.  
 Ex: Robinhood providing food & other items after looting rich.

## Weaknesses

- ① It is against the deontological approach of Kant and Nishkama Karma (i.e. duty for duty's sake).
- ② May lead to slippery slope of ethical fading  
 Ex: entrenchment of corruption.
- ③ It is against highest principles of ethics  
 however situational ethics provides for the resolution of the ethical dilemmas in public & private life.  
 Ex: Krishna throughout Mahabharata war

### Feedback

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b) 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)

The phenomena of globalisation among other things is affecting the structure & relationship within families and making maintenance of familial bonds tough.

Role of ethical principles in personal relationships

- ① the love & helping nature need to intact.
- ② the values of bonding / brotherhood needs to be appreciated.

Forum IAS

**Feedback**

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## 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.

- What are the various ethical issues involved in the above case study?
- 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 मध्य 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 पुरतैनी जमीन को बेचने का फैसला किया है। अखिलेश और सरिता अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि परिवार के पास सीमित साधन हैं, और एक मध्य शादी, उपहारों के अलावा, परिवार की पहले से ही तनावपूर्ण वित्तीय स्थिति को और बढ़ा सकती है।



अखिलेश ने अपनी तैयारी के दौरान समाज में दहेज के खतरे के बारे में अध्ययन किया है। वह जानता है कि दहेज की मांग करना किसी भी रूप में अवैध और दंडनीय अपराध है। अपनी बहन से सलाह लेने के बाद, अखिलेश ने अपने पिता से बात करने का फैसला किया। हालाँकि, जब अखिलेश अपनी चिंताओं को अपने पिता के सामने रखता है, तो वह उनके जवाब से हैरान हो जाता है। अखिलेश के पिता ने उन्हें बताया कि दहेज एक सामाजिक मानक है और समाज के सदस्य के रूप में वे दूल्हे के परिवार की मांगों को स्वीकार करने के लिए बाध्य हैं। वह अखिलेश को यह भी बताते हैं कि विवाह समारोह पूरे परिवार के लिए सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा का मामला है। एक भव्य शादी न केवल दूल्हे के परिवार को खुश करेगी बल्कि उनके अपने परिवार की सामाजिक स्थिति को भी बढ़ाएगी। इसके अलावा, उसके पिता ने उसे बताया कि यह उसके अपने प्यार और इच्छा से है कि वह उपहारों के लिए सहमत हुए हैं। उन्होंने अखिलेश को यह भी समझाया कि कार, फर्नीचर आदि का इस्तेमाल सरिता अपने ससुराल में करेगी।

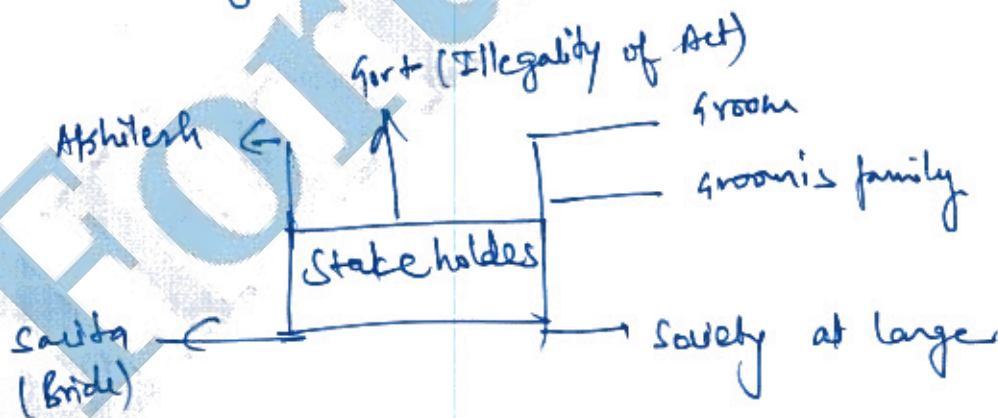
अखिलेश अपने पिता से बहस नहीं कर सकता था, हालाँकि वह अपने पिता के विचार से सहमत नहीं था। उसका और सरिता का मानना है कि दहेज देने को स्वीकार करने से सामाजिक बुराई का प्रसार होगा। उन दोनों का यह भी विचार है कि परिवार के वित्त की चिंता किए बिना एक खर्चीली शादी अतार्किक है।

a) उपरोक्त केस स्टडी में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

b) आप अखिलेश के करीबी हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आप अखिलेश को क्या सलाह देंगे कि जिससे वह अपने पिता को दहेज न देने और भव्य विवाह आयोजित करने से परहेज के लिए मना सके?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

This case study is the representation of social norms of dowry, and its illegality as per Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.



(a) ethical issues

① the social norm vs illegality  
 ↳ the dowry is acceptable in the society and also illegal as per Dowry prohibition Act 1961



② the self worth of sarita v/s society  
 ↳ the sarita is educated & talented girl employed as Teacher.

↳ she needs to be role model for society not obedient to demand of father.

③ Illegal demand from groom v/s willingness of father to provide dowry

↳ however, this is not due to proactive willingness but in the response of illegal and unethical demand of groom's family.

④ social prestige of Akhilesh father v/s Economic condition

↳ the sale of land for marriage will lead to issues of landless-ness & future risk for the retired life.

⑤ Akhilesh acceptance to marriage v/s Report of cognizable crime to Authorities

↳ Akhilesh duty towards her sister's happiness v/s his duty as responsible citizen to report

the crime to the police.

⑥ Moral values of Abhilesh v/s Ethical values of Downy

↳ crisis of conscience as Abhilesh considers Downy bad/wrong but his family/father considers it good.  
↳ while father's value in ~~conscience~~ <sup>conscience with society</sup>.

⑦ Commodification of girl

↳ A price is attached to Sarita than her self-worth

⑧ Downy as ethical issue

↳ acceptance in society is high despite being illegal act.

⑨ Inequality between Sarita & Groom despite being equal partners in marriage.

⑩ Propagation of social evil

↳ furtherance and continuation of social evil.



As Dowry is a social evil and ethical wrong as per deontological perspective whatever ends it achieves and moreover it is illegal as per law of land. hence

Advise as Achillesh's friend

- ① As Salita is already on board ~~at~~ with Achillesh and is against dowry, I will advise him to sit ~~with~~ with his father and tell about the prospects and ethical consequences of his decision.
- ② I will tell him to tell <sup>his father</sup> about the illegality of the Act and convince groom's family.
- ③ I will also advise him to make his father aware of the ethical reasoning against his decision.
- ④ I will advise to ask him to persuade his father that in future also, demands may continue.  
↳ may also lead to mishappening with

sister.

① I will convince him to agree the groom's family or in case they are not ready despite explanations, reporting the crime to the police.

'It is the silence of the good men ~~who~~ which is more ~~difficult~~ dangerous than evil's actions.

and 'knowing something is not right and not taking action is worst form of cowardice!'

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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.

- a) What are the ethical dilemmas before Naveen in this case?  
b) 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।

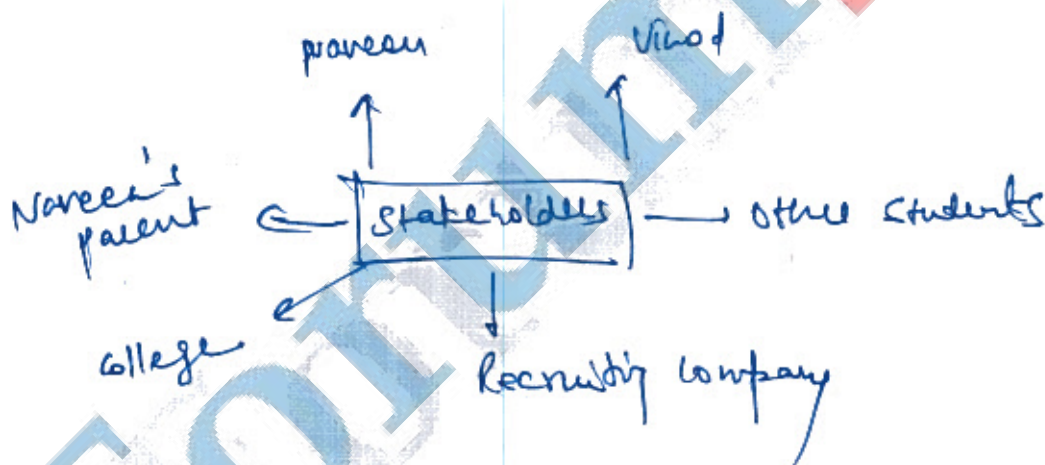
इसी समय के आसपास एबीसी कॉलेज में कैंपस प्लेसमेंट शुरू हो गया था। जबकि अन्य सभी छात्र भर्ती परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रहे थे, विनोद के पास इसके लिए मुश्किल से ही समय था। विनोद के माता-पिता, जिन्होंने विनोद की शिक्षा के लिए कर्ज लिया था, विनोद को अच्छी नौकरी मिलने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। अपने कॉलेज के वर्षों 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।



नवीन के पास अगले सप्ताह होने वाली भर्ती परीक्षा का प्रश्नपत्र है। विनोद ने पहले नवीन से अनुरोध किया था कि वह एक अच्छी नौकरी पाने के लिए हर संभव मदद करें। जबकि नवीन जानता है कि विनोद के साथ प्रश्नों को साझा करने से उसे परीक्षा में मदद मिल सकती है, यह नैतिक रूप से गलत होगा। अब, नवीन इस बात को लेकर असमंजस में हैं कि उसे क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।

- a) इस मामले में नवीन के सामने नैतिक दुविधाएं क्या हैं?  
 b) नवीन के समक्ष उपलब्ध विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यवाहियों को पहचानें और उनका मूल्यांकन करें। यदि आप नवीन के स्थान पर होते तो आप कौन-सी कार्यवाही चुनते और क्यों? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The present case reflect the conflict of interest between private and public life leading to issues of Nepotism & favouritism etc.



Ethical Dilemma before Naveen

① Personal v/s Public Ethics/Values

↳ As in his personal capacity, Vinod is his friend; securing friend's interest is paramount 'as friend in need is friend indeed', however in his



Capacity of secretary of placement and training cells, he needs to be impartial, objective and transparent.

② Vinod's wellbeing v/s other students

↳ providing paper to Vinod will lead to discrimination against other meritorious and deserving students compromising values of probity of Naveen.

③ Vinod's job v/s company's competence

↳ Vinod being a less deserving candidate with others, it will also lead to loss of company's value of excellence + right to best student.

④ values of friendship & call v/s public Trust

↳ by inappropriately helping Naveen, the trust and reputation of ABC college will get compromised and leakage of this information, may lead to cancellation of future placement visits of company.

## ⑤ Accountability of Naveen

↳ It is duty of Naveen as Secretary of Placement cells to honour the integrity of the placement process

## ⑥ Extreme step of friend vs small help

↳ without job, Vinod may take his own life - hence right to life vs right to livelihood

## ⑦ Course of Action

(i) provides the paper to Vinod

### \* Merits

→ immediate solution of issues

↳ mental health of friend recovers

↳ friend's help - personal duty is fulfilled

↳ no burden on father of Vinod

↳ repayment of loan

### \* Demerits

① the values of objectivity, transparency violated.



- ② crisis of conscience for Naveen.
- ③ the leakage of information may lead to withdrawal of company from college.
- ④ the rights of other deserving candidates.
- ⑤ the trust of ABC college in Naveen is threatened.

Option 2: Not provide papers to Vinod

## Merits

- ↳ ① preservation of values of objectivity, transparency upheld.
- ② public values triumphs private values.
- ③ preservation of rights of all stakeholders like other students & company.
- ④ No crisis of conscience.
- ⑤ personal integrity maintained.

## Demerits

- ↳ the personal duty towards friend compromised
- ↳ the financial situation of Vinod & family may deteriorate.

- ↳ prospects of Vinod taking extreme steps — may result in guilt for Naveen
- ↳ As Naveen has realised his mistakes and working on his laddings/deficiencies — it is against his current stature/situation.

## My Action in Naveen's shoes

- ① I will take option 2 with additional measures like
  - Ⓐ helping ~~Naveen~~ Vinod complete his courses as soon as possible — by teaching him.
  - Ⓑ prepare him for recruitment test
  - Ⓒ making him understand about the wrong means of paper — may still hamper his growth in company
  - Ⓓ After recruitment drive, asking HR of company if any job possible for Vinod.

However, I will adhere to the highest ethical values of impartiality & transparency by putting my public duty before my personal values while helping my friend Vinod in my personal capacity.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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.

- Why is there a negative attitude in people with regard to wearing seat belts?
- 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 यात्रा 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।



कुछ देर बाद उनका वाहन एक गहरी खाई के पास से गुजरा। वहां उन सभी ने एक सड़क दुर्घटना देखी, जहां एक यात्री की वाहन नियंत्रण खो बैठा और खाई में गिर गया। आलोक को कुछ दिन पहले पढ़ी गई खबर तुरंत याद आ गई। अपने परिवार के सदस्यों की सुरक्षा के बारे में चिंतित, उन्होंने फिर से उनसे सीट बेल्ट लगाने का अनुरोध किया। इस बार परिवार के सभी सदस्य चिढ़ गए और आलोक को भला बुरा कहा। आलोक ने देखा कि सुरक्षा बेल्ट पहनने के संबंध में उनके परिवार के सदस्यों का एक मजबूत नकारात्मक रवैया था। मानव जीवन को बचाने में सीट बेल्ट की प्रभावी भूमिका के बावजूद, भारत में लोगों द्वारा उनका उपयोग बेहद कम है। डब्ल्यूएचओ की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सीट बेल्ट पहनने से मरने या घायल होने के जोखिम को क्रमशः 25 प्रतिशत और 75 प्रतिशत तक कम किया जा सकता है। मारुति सुजुकी द्वारा किए गए एक अध्ययन से पता चला है कि भारत में लगभग 75 प्रतिशत यात्री वाहन उपयोगकर्ता सीट बेल्ट नहीं पहनते हैं, जिससे हर दिन औसतन 15 मौतें होती हैं।

a) सीट बेल्ट पहनने को लेकर लोगों में नकारात्मक रवैया क्यों है?

b) इस दृष्टिकोण के संबंध में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

This case study pertains to the lack of attitudes of people towards safe driving etiquettes in India leading to death of more than 1.5 lakh people in road accidents every year. (NCRB)

↳ Not using seat-belt is one of the reasons for death.

(a) Negative attitude towards seat belts  
Reasons

① People have cognition about the value of seat belt that it may save life but the effective component of wearing seat belt



is not strong for below reasons

- ① the social values of not wearing belts.
- ② Lack of comfort after wearing belt.
- ③ the mentality that driving is their forte and they will not cause accidents.
- ④ less awareness / peer pressure.
- ⑤ the negative attitude of people towards Belt-wearing driver / passenger.
- ⑥ propensity of people to break laws - feels superiority
- ⑦ this effective component attaches less values of seat-belt wearing leading to manifestation in their behaviour.
- ⑧ Also, Movies & leaders also show lack of Seat-belt wearing.

## (B) Measures to bring positive change

- ① the measures have to be taken on ethical, personal and legal spheres.



### (A) societal / ethical measures

- ① Awareness drives against not wearing seat-belts

- ↳ through movies
- ↳ role models & leaders

- ② safety measures may be introduced wherein vehicle does not start without seat belt.

~~③~~

### (B) Individual level

- ① school - the children need to be sensitized
- the school bus / van drivers to be mandated.
  - children emulate the action of older imbibing sense of seat-belt wearing



- ② through moral stories specially created,
- ③ traffic signal visit to inculcate traffic and safety sense.
- ④ children will facilitate adoption of practices at home.

## Legal Measures

- ① Making high fines on not wearing seat belts.
- ② cancellation of license after repeated offences
- ③ Name & shame of repeat offenders.
- ④ Movie advertisements.

Attitudinal change thru & concerted efforts & hence there is need of Behavioural nudge - Campaigns like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

**Forum IAS**

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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.

- In your opinion, what qualities do Prakash lack? Do you think that Meena also lacks some qualities?
- As a common friend of Meena and Prakash, what advice will you give to the couple?
- How can they develop the qualities that could have prevented such a distressing situation?

(20 marks, 250 words)



प्रकाश और मीना गुडगांव, हरियाणा में रहने वाले एक विवाहित जोड़े थे। प्रकाश और मीना दोनों कॉरपोरेट एग्जिक्यूटिव थे, जो क्रमशः XYZ रिटेल और ABC एंटरप्राइजेज में काम करते थे। दोनों एक सुखी पेशेवर जीवन जी रहे थे। हालांकि, चूंकि दोनों अलग-अलग कंपनियों में काम करते थे और अलग-अलग ऑफिस टाइमिंग था, इसलिए उनका निजी जीवन प्रभावित हो रहा था। अपने व्यस्त कार्यक्रम और आधिकारिक प्रतिबद्धताओं के कारण, वे एक-दूसरे के लिए पर्याप्त समय नहीं निकाल पा रहे थे। बात यहां तक आ गई कि दोनों अपनी आखिरी सालगिरह एक साथ नहीं बिता सके। जब प्रकाश एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट पर काम कर रहे थे, तो मीना एक नए उत्पाद के लॉन्च में व्यस्त थीं। हालांकि दोनों पेशेवर प्रतिबद्धताओं के महत्व को समझते थे, लेकिन एक-दूसरे के साथ समय का अभाव चिंता और निराशा का कारण बन रहा था।

एक दिन प्रकाश ने मीना को अपनी कंपनी में क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक के पद के लिए एक रिक्ति के बारे में सूचित किया। प्रकाश, जो स्वयं उसी पद पर कार्यरत थे, जानते थे कि यह पद पेशेवर रूप से मीना के लिए एक आदर्श अवसर था। जबकि मीना के काम को उनकी कंपनी में काफी सराहा गया था और वहां उनके विकास की संभावनाएं अच्छी थीं, फिर भी वह वर्तमान अवसर को प्राप्ति के लिए तैयार थीं क्योंकि यह उन दोनों को अपने कार्यालय समय में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सुसंगतता के साथ, एक सामान्य कार्यालय स्थान में काम करने में सक्षम बनाता। नतीजतन, उसने प्रकाश की कंपनी में रिक्ति के लिए आवेदन किया। चूंकि मीना नौकरी के लिए उचित रूप से योग्य थी और उसके पास अच्छा अनुभव था, इसलिए उसे प्रकाश की कंपनी ने काम पर रख लिया था। दोनों एक साथ काम करने की संभावनाओं को लेकर काफी खुश थे।

एक सामान्य कार्यालय स्थान से काम करने के अलावा, प्रकाश और मीना एक साथ काम पर जाने और वापस आने में सक्षम थे। परिणामस्वरूप, दोनों अपने जीवन में इस सकारात्मक बदलाव से बहुत खुश थे। मीना जल्दी से नए कार्यालय के माहौल में समायोजित हो गई और प्रकाश के समान विभाग में अपना काम शुरू कर दिया। मीना का सकारात्मक कार्य उनके वरिष्ठों के नजर में आया। उनकी मेहनत और ईमानदारी के लिए उन्हें अक्सर सराहा जाता था। XYZ रिटेल संभावित सरकारी अनुबंध के लिए एक प्रस्तुति तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया में था। जबकि प्रकाश को उम्मीद थी कि उन्हें तैयारी के लिए चुना जाएगा, XYZ रिटेल के शाखा प्रमुख ने मीना को यह रणनीतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण कार्य सौंपा। इससे प्रकाश साफ तौर पर निराशा नजर आ रहा था, क्योंकि वह काफी समय से इस टास्क की तैयारी कर रहा था। मीना प्रकाश की निराशा को भी समझ सकती थी, क्योंकि उसने न केवल मीना को बधाई दी बल्कि यह भी बताया कि उसे यह काम कैसे करना चाहिए था।

मीना, जैसा कि उनका स्वभाव था, ने टास्क पर कड़ी मेहनत की और क्लाइंट के सामने सफलतापूर्वक प्रस्तुति दी। जैसा कि रिपोर्ट बनाई गई और एक कुशल तरीके से प्रस्तुत की गई, XYZ रिटेल ने सरकार से एक बड़ा अनुबंध प्राप्त किया। जब मीना की सफलता के लिए पूरा कार्यालय बधाई दे रहा था तब प्रकाश मीना की उपलब्धि के प्रति उदासीन रहा। प्रकाश के व्यवहार से मीना स्पष्ट रूप से आहत थी। सरकारी अनुबंध के साथ मीना की सफलता ने उन्हें पदोन्नति दी और उन्हें अपने विभाग का प्रमुख बनाया गया। इसने प्रकाश को और क्रोधित कर दिया, क्योंकि अब उसे मीना को रिपोर्ट करना था। इसके अलावा, कार्यस्थल पर प्रकाश का व्यवहार काफी बदल गया। वह छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर अपने जूनियर्स से बदसलूकी करने लगा। वह अपने काम में लापरवाह हो गया, जिससे अक्सर गलतियाँ और त्रुटियाँ होती थीं। कार्यालय में प्रकाश के व्यवहार का प्रकाश और मीना के निजी जीवन पर प्रभाव पड़ा। एक दिन उसने ऑफिस के एक चपरासी को बिना दस्तक दिए अपने केबिन में घुसने पर थप्पड़ मार दिया। घटना की जांच के बाद मीना ने प्रकाश को निलंबित करने की सिफारिश की। जहां उनके प्रमोशन के बाद से दोनों में लगातार छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर झगड़ा हुआ था, वहीं इस बार प्रकाश का करियर दांव पर लगा था, जिसके कारण एक बड़ी लड़ाई हुई। पहले प्रकाश और मीना जब भी संभव हो एक साथ समय बिताने की कोशिश करते थे, अब दोनों घर और ऑफिस में एक साथ रहने से कतराते थे। जबकि मीना प्रकाश के व्यवहार को समझ नहीं पा रही थी, प्रकाश को मीना की सफलता से जलन हो रही थी। मीना ने XYZ रिटेल में शामिल होने के अपने निर्णय का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करना शुरू किया।

a) आपकी राय में प्रकाश में किन गुणों की कमी है? क्या आपको लगता है कि मीना में भी कुछ गुणों की कमी थी?

b) मीना और प्रकाश के कॉमन फ्रेंड होने के नाते आप इस युगल को क्या सलाह देंगे?

c) वे उन गुणों को कैसे विकसित कर सकते हैं जो ऐसी विकट स्थिति को रोक सकते थे?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)



The present case study is the example of not able to maintain professional and personal lives and spill over effect of private life on professional life and vice versa.

↳ this hampers the work place / work culture and also ruins personal lives.

## A Qualities lacked by Arakash

- ① professional integrity - accepting that some other may work better than him.
- ② lack of emotional intelligence - not able to manage his emotions of jealousy.
- ③ Not positive attitude - ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> promising himself to work hard in future but regret / repent this time.
- ④ Bad attitude towards subordinates - poor
- ⑤ Not able to separate personal & professional life
- ⑥ Not taking marriage as union but as silos

⑦ carelessness & degradation of responsibility

Lack of Quality in Meena

- ① Emotionally balancing with husband.
- ② Lack of effective communication
- ③ Extreme step - while suspending
- ④ Lack of emotional intelligence - ~~could not~~  
understand Prakash & help him.

⑧ Common friend - Advise

- ① take break for some time.
- ② think without judgements while spending time together.
- ③ take marriage as whole not in isolating each other whether professional life or personal life
- ④ Be support to each other.
- ⑤ Advise to Prakash to understand and appreciate the hard work & capability of his wife & Meena



to understand her husband more & emotionally support him.

- ⑥ keep separating the professional & personal life. work-life balance
- ⑦ conciliation & regular effective communication before reacting without being judgemental.

C | Develop Qualities to prevent distress situation

- ① Self Awareness and control of emotions
- ② Emotional support to each other.
- ③ valuing each other's work & appreciate the hard work.
- ④ spending time together.
- ⑤ Counselling sessions.
- ⑥ Reading self-help books.

The Balancing of private & professional life is necessary for good life hence Emotional Intelligence is most important to handle these kind of situations.



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**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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**Q.11)** 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। मले ही जिया को अपने पैतृक घर से बहुत प्यार है, ले. किन उन्हें इस क्षेत्र के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं के बारे में सीमित जानकारी है।

एक दिन, जिया अपने पिता से बात करते हुए अपने पैतृक स्थान पर जाने की इच्छा व्यक्त करती है। उसके पिता तुरंत सहमत हो जाते हैं, और जिया को सलाह देते हैं कि वह अपने मामा, सुरेश, जो विधि में रहते हैं, को अपनी यात्रा योजनाओं के बारे में सूचित करें। नियत दिन पर, जिया अपने चाचा द्वारा आयोजित एक भव्य स्वागत के लिए अपने गांव पहुंचती है। 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 उत्सुकता हुई. पूछताछ



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

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

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

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

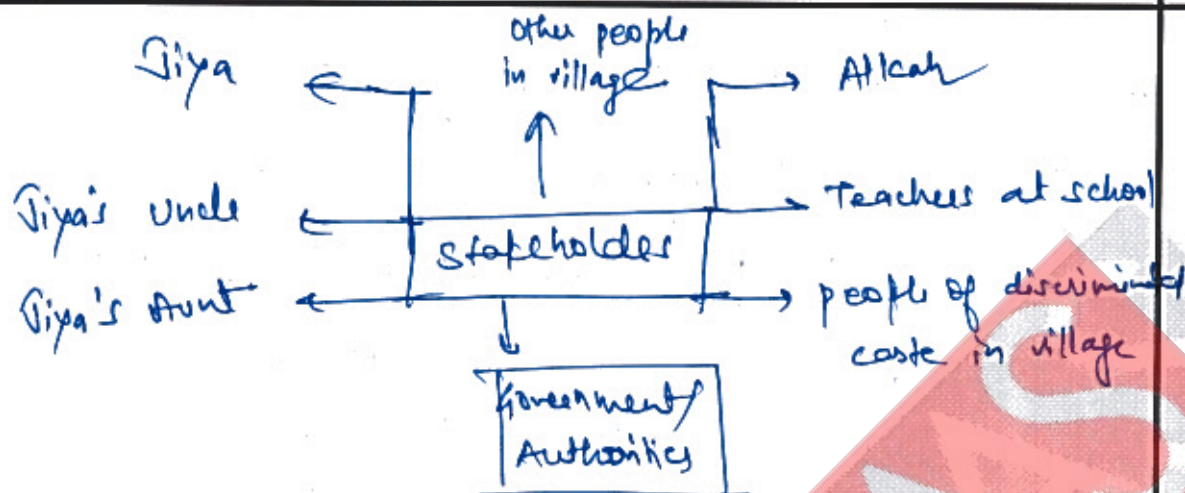
a) ऐसे पूर्वाग्रहों को रोकने और समतावादी व्यवस्था के निर्माण में विभिन्न हितधारकों की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

b) समाज में ऐसी भेदभावपूर्ण प्रथाएँ क्यों जारी हैं?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case study is the example of entrenched caste system included intouchability and resultant violation of human rights, marginalisation and exclusion; which is unconstitutional under Art. 17 of Indian constitution and against is a crime against humanity.





① Role of Stakeholders in checking such biases & building an egalitarian order

① Teachers at school: the act of sweeping floor by students with connivance of teachers reflects the illegal act of teachers & their dereliction of duty to teach students.

Role

- ↳ they need to provide inclusive education & education to all.
- ↳ provide values of equality and fraternity among all students.
- ↳ promote the Brotherhood among the students.

③ Alach & His caste people.

↳ they should oppose the discrimination

↳ as Babasaheb Ambedkar did

↳ Refusal to do menial work

↳ demand equality and not attending functions where they are treated differently

↳ take help of authorities to assert their rights.

④ Jiya.

↳ As a concerned political science student she can highlight the matter to authorities.

↳ may run awareness campaign to tell people about the legal provisions against practicing discrimination.

Ex. SC/ST Act, 1989

Protection of Civil Liberties Act, 1951



Tiya's uncle & Aunt: they can change their attitude as they are part of society.

↳ It will lead to chain of refusal of discrimination.

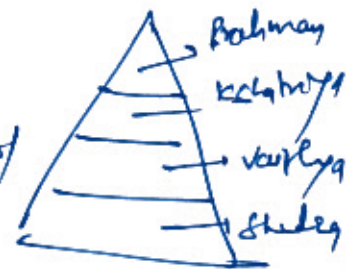
## Govt Authorities

↳ to take action against discriminated people  
↳ organise social events with equal participation.

↳ awareness program through various means.

## Reasons for discriminatory practices

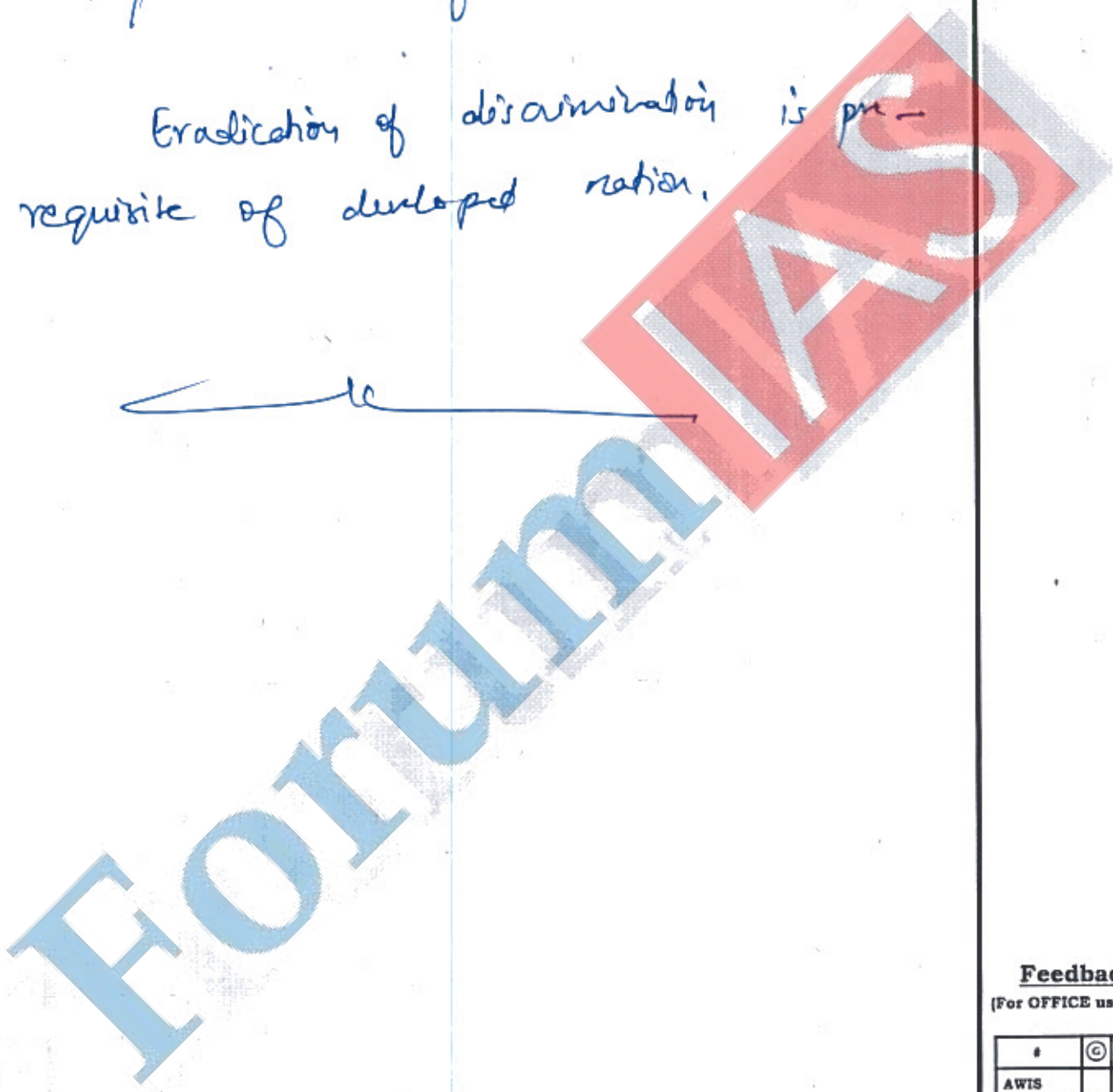
- ① Historical continuance.
- ② sense of superiority — pure & polluted concept.
- ③ maintenance of social order
- ④ economic hegemony and control over resources.
- ⑤ dependency of lower caste people over higher caste — Zamindari system.



Untouchable

6 Govt not acting sufficiently - law implementation of law.

Eradication of discrimination is pre-requisite of developed nation.



**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	Ⓒ	Ⓐ	Ⓔ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 हैं जिसे उसके वरिष्ठ, सहकर्मी और अधीनस्थ समान रूप से पसंद करते हैं। एक दिन, दोपहर के भोजन के समय, कुछ सहकर्मी एक समाचार पर चर्चा कर रहे थे। LGBTQIA+ समुदाय के समर्थन में एक रैली थी जो आने वाले रविवार को होनी थी। जबकि समाचार सभी के लिए 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।



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 लगा। 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 नज़रअंदाज 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।

- प्रताप के सहकर्मियों और वरिष्ठों में किन गुणों की कमी है?
- LGBTQIA+ समुदाय के प्रति कार्यालय कर्मचारियों के नकारात्मक रवैये के पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं?
- प्रताप के मित्र होने के नाते आप उसे क्या सलाह देंगे? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Present case study presents the negative societal attitudes towards LGBTQIA+ community on account of various reasons. despite several SC decisions in Naz Foundation case, Navjot Singh Johar case, societal morality; in practical triumphs ~~not~~ constitutional morality in practical sense despite remarkable progress.



- (A) Qualities lacking colleagues & seniors
- ① Value of equality & inclusion,
  - ② Lack of tolerance,
  - ③ Lack of emotional Intelligence & understanding
  - ④ Lack of empathy & compassion
  - ⑤ Against professional integrity to deny frater  
his well due promotion,
  - ⑥ negative attitude towards — different oriented people,
  - ⑦ Racial mindsets.

## (B) Reasons

- ① Societal Attitudes turned into moral attitudes  
↳ through process of socialisation & societal values of Traditional heterogeneous relationship.
- ② Inhibe of pre-Jobee judgement when Art 372 was not illegal → momentum

- ③ Religious and cultural teachings.  
↳ Ex. Mahabharata - Shikhandi
- ④ too lack of compassion for other people.
- ⑤ pressure to conform with society.
- ⑥ perception that it is a mental distortion  
not a state of mind.
- ⑦ lack of development of plurality due to  
lack of critical reasoning.

## C Adulak to Pratap

- ① to be firm in choice
- ② Assert his rights as individual.
- ③ talk with seniors about his promotion and  
make them understand.
- ④ If everything in vain, sue them legally.



the rights of L4BTQIAP are not less than others and As Justice Indu Malhotra said, 'It society should be sorry to not realising their rights earlier.'

→

Forum IAS

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--



**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
- .....

**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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