



TEST CODE 6 1 4 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 4 FLT #4

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Shubham		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910096197	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	2202	Date/दिनांक	

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

## INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

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

## INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.  
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.  
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

## For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
	5:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

## For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*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 समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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**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

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

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

Section - A

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Ethics are the guidelines to our social action" → Saint Thomas Aquinas.

So, the quote explain that ethics which are the evaluative standards of society over individual action indeed guide our action.

Role of ethical values in constructing positive attitude towards social responsibility

(i) Sense of Duty :- Deontology will make individual to do what he is asked to do in social role capacity.

(eg) Devi Shakti Noyyal's strong ethics made her work against mafia.

(ii) Values of Tolerance, love, care  
Confession :- Will guide action towards benefit of societal fellows.

g) Antyodaya and Sarvodaya of Gandhiji

(ii) Ethical values will also lead to integrity, honesty accountability in Public life - eg) T.N. Seshan followed public ethics

So, ethics can indeed guide our action towards social responsibility.

Subjectivity in ethical principles leading to divergent attitudes regarding social responsibility :-

i) Ethical egoism :- It will say ethical action is for self benefit.

ii) Ethical relativism - will create different social responsibility for different groups. eg. Capitalist ethics will work on liberalism, socialist ethics will work on benefit of all.

iii) Dif Subjectivity of ethics will also create different interpretation of situation.

So, ethics are subjective, but must be guided by human values, following Gandhian Talisman.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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b) Write short notes on the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त नोट्स लिखें :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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

(i) Moral Equilibrium :- It is a situation in which we see ourselves as ethical and work according to that image. It helps in creating ethical action. (Eg) I see myself as altruistic, so would tend to help others.

(ii) Emotional Strength :- It is a virtue in which individual can control emotions and guide emotions to help oneself in tough situations.

(Eg) Even after death of his father, Virat Kohli fulfilled his duty as cricketer by playing the next day.  
 ↳ He showed emotional strength.  
 ↳ Emotional intelligence helps in its formation.

(ii), Ethical Pluralism :- This concept says that there may be different ethical standards for a particular object. It is similar to ethical relativism. So there is no ethical absolutism.

(eg). Different ethical principles → Virtue  
→ Consequentialist  
→ Deontological.

(ii), Moral Courage :- It is a virtue of an individual moral to have fortitude to stand tall in situations of adversities. (eg). Moral Courage shown by Julio Ribeiro in his work to eliminate Naxalism in Gadchiroli.

(iii), Ethical Fading :- This is a situation in which individual's ethics start to fade and there is loss of integrity due to conflict of interest situations. The individual fails to see and act on ethical issues.

(eg). Ethical fading while nominating an known person as committee head.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"After family, I see the school as  
creator of society's future"  
→ Rabindranath Tagore.

So schools indulge in socialisation  
of children after basic socialisation of  
family. So, the role of pedagogy, the  
teachers and environment is most important  
for how a children will come out  
to be -

Role of school to mold moral compass of  
next generation.

(i) School helps children to learn what  
is right and what is wrong.

(eg) Radicalised schools of fundamentalist  
breeds terrorism

(ii) Schools helps in internalization of  
society's culture, values etc.

(eg) Role of Dr. Radhakrishnan to mold the  
next generation of students.

(i), Teachers act as leaders and role model → they lead to inherent persuasion. eg

(ii), Peer-interaction, will guide individual to know about right or wrong. This is called Conformity of attitude as per Katz. function

Significance of Value-based education to counter modern challenge.

(i) Tolerance education will help in creating harmony, unity in diversity.

(ii) Compassion via education will create (Action-oriented) individual towards eradicating poverty, hunger.

(iii) School Value can create negative attitude towards corruption, cheating etc

(iv) School can even inculcate the values of environmentalism, ethical consumerism so, 'schools are where our future is shaped', so they must be guided by values -

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

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

Situation ethics is a branch of ethics which signifies that various condition of a particular situation will determine what is right and what is wrong. It rejects possibility of black and white view of ethics.

eg. Action of Police officer to shoot a criminal will depend upon various conditions like

- if he is running.
- Other options feasible.
- Deontological.
- Or is Police officer's Conscience.

Strengths of situational ethics

(i) It understands the practical and complexity of social life. Life is different than books. eg Violence is bad in Gandhian ethics, but it can become necessary.

(ii) It helps individual to consult his inner conscience rather than societal standards.

"Conscience is a court, which is higher than other court of law"  
→ Garrett

(iii) Situational ethics will also help in understanding bona-fide mistakes.

(eg) Sometimes civil servants are suspended due to excess use of rule books.

Weakness of Situational ethics

(i) It goes against societal ethics, as it makes everything relative.  
→ No proper criteria to guide.

(ii) Situational ethics may reduce individual efforts to internalize various ethical principles.

(iii) May create disorder in society.  
→ Everyone can define ethical principles differently.

So, situational ethics should not supplement ethical principles but should complement them for better action.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS		

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

तेजी से बढ़ती वैश्विक दुनिया में पारंपरिक बंधनों और पारिवारिक रिश्तों को बनाए रखने के लिए व्यक्तिगत रिश्तों को नैतिक सिद्धांतों द्वारा नियंत्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In the era of Globalisation, the distant is becoming nearer and nearer is becoming distant. This <sup>cause</sup> loss of community bonding, social capital and eventually <sup>leads to</sup> ~~arouse~~ alienation.

Globalization effecting family and tradition relations.

(i) Social life is social media.  
(ii) Societal ethics based on family love is replaced by social media ethics based on popularity, pop-culture, troll culture. → More individualism.

(iii) Reality is becoming imaginative world → METAVERSE, XR, AR etc

(iv) It is reducing of family contact.  
→ more focus on self success.

(v) Globalization increasing cross border migration → Old age people remain alone → loneliness, hopelessness.

So, the changes of social media <sup>globalization</sup> can only be governed when our relations guided by ethical principles.

(i) Principle of Love, care and feminine principle (Carol Gilligan) → This will help in understanding importance of family's warmth.

(ii) Trustworthiness will make our bonds stronger.

(iii) Principle of empathy will help to understand situation of our loved one and how much they need us.

(iv) Ethical principle of understanding will also increasing understanding of others situations and their own prior commitments.

(v) Tolerance and compassion → more societal bonds.

"Man is a social Animal" - Aristotle. So at the end of the day man needs their old close ones, only together they can function well.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

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TOTAL MARKS	

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Morality refers to inner view of right or wrong and have determining effects on our action. The reason to be moral is it creates a sense of contentment, compassion, moral equilibrium and bring peace of life. All of these leads to strong will.

Significant of Morality for bringing efficiency and effectiveness in Pub. Ad.

(i) Compassion will help guide civil servant in action-oriented, Public service. (eg). Amintong Pame's compassion led him to take action for road.

(ii) Moral courage will lead to conviction and will allow administration to face conflict of administration situation better. (eg). A Khenha showed high morality in facing Politician's action.

(iii), Morality will guide individual where civil servant rules are silent.

(iv), Moral civil servant will also act against po ethical practices which are against human rights.

(eg). S. Sharma's action against Dowry in Jaipur.

(v) Morality will also lead to honesty, integrity, and other public service values.

Morality hampers Good governance

(i) High sense of morality may lead to conflict in administration.

(eg). Not following orders because individual feel wrong.

(ii) Morality is subjective. → may create action which are not conducive.

(iii) Morality will also hamper orders the effectiveness because of high sense of perfection.

But

→ Morality can <sup>help in</sup> ethical fading situations.

→ Morality can complement eff good governance. People centric, transparent.

Morality is inner voice of conscience and must be reflected.

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

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

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

According to 2nd ARC report, the inner ethics of the organisation and their subsequent internalization will ensure if various measures for transparency and accountability are successful or not.

Ethical Consideration arising from design and implementation of these administrative practices

(i) Effectiveness vs transparency :- High level of transparency may reduce effectiveness and vice versa.

(ii) Accountability vs Efficiency :-  
So, a balance between the two must be ensured to make governance effective while ensuring openness.

(ii) Policies like RTI, must be designed in a way that rights of people are ensured along with the right of administration → No extra pressure

(iii) According to T.S.R Subrahmaniam, while conducting vigilance investigation, rights of officers who are honest must be respected and no over-action be done.

(iv) Institution like Civil Services Board must ensure administration's neutrality while respecting principle of popular control over bureaucracy.

This ethical consideration can be taken by :-

- (i) Stakeholder approach in policy making
- (ii) Proper communication
- (iii) Institution like Citizen Charter, RTI must aid administration and not hinder
- (iv) Value-training of staff.

Governance must aim to Public Service, since there is no higher work! so the motto must be of 'Antoyadaya'.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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TOTAL MARKS	

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

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

Emotional Intelligence according to Daniel Goleman refers to the ability of individual to control and manage the emotions of self and others in aiding in achievement of the objective of action.

Success = 20% IQ + 80% EQ.

Role of EI for Civil Servants

[Meaningful Relation]

- (i) Improve work culture → via persuasion, leadership and action.
- (ii) Improve relation with public.  
↳ Better trust, more communication.
- (iii) Can handle relations with politicians well → less tension.
- (iv) Management of Personal relations.

[Foster Cooperation]

- (i) Increasing cooperation with govt/state

and civil society. (eg) Beti Bachao  
Beti Padho.

(ii), Also, it will help in reducing  
professional rivalries.

### Drive Positive Change

(i) Use of effective persuasion  
↳ Smach Bhaat Abhiya

(ii) More empathy → more understanding  
→ Better response.  
↳ Work in Natal area to understand  
issues

### Ways to cultivate Emotional Intelligence

(i) Regular EI training workshop  
↳ i-GOT platform Mission Karmayogi

(ii) Ethical and Value education workshop.

(iii) Use of leaders in field of EI.

(iv) Role of family → better emotional  
support

(v) Increasing listening capacity, take  
criticism well and improve.

(vi) Treat others as individuals

(vii) Practising Compassion.

Emotional intelligence can convert  
stress in eustress. So it is needed  
for any civil servant.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ESG framework aims to increase the importance of the stakeholder approach in corporate governance. Recently SEBI made ESG norms mandatory for BSE → 1000 companies.

ESG → Beneficial

- (i) Improve brand image.
- (ii) Stakeholder approach  
Profit + People + Planet
- (iii) Increase CSR funding
- (iv) Increase focus on long term sustainability rather than short term profits
- (v) Increase inclusiveness of the corporate.  
↳ women friendly, R&D sensitive
- (vi) Climate action → efficient.

(ESG Framework)

- (i), Board should be inclusive
- (ii) Proper declaration of negative externalities.
- (iii), Declaration of action taken.
- (iv), Also ESG framework of S&P showcase internalization of climate action.
- (v), CSR activity  $\rightarrow$  Setu

(ESG Framework as adequate)

- (i), It have led to increase in CSR funding  $\rightarrow$  Poor skill training in Rajasthan.
- (ii), It have created a rules based governance system.
- (iii), Following of international best practices.
- (iv), Top-1000 BSE Company follow  $\rightarrow$  will be extended to others.

(ESG Framework as not adequate)

- (i) Lack of statutory backing.
  - (ii), Low amount of penalties.
  - (iii), There is still glass ceiling.
  - (iv), Fossil-fuel heavy production  $\rightarrow$  Green washing.
- Need it is to follow ethical governance and avoiding sin, Commerce without morals.

**Feedback**  
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Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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

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

Article 44 makes it a DPSP for State to implement Universal Civil Code to give equality of rights in personal sphere to all religion.

Challenges in reconciling legal principle with diverse moral consideration

- (i) Lack of education → lack of middle class → No popular understanding of UCC and it's need.
- (ii) Also Article 28-29 gives religious freedom, so such an effort is challenged constitutionally.
- (iii) Diversity of religion, tribal culture in India → fear of subjugation.

(ii) Another challenge is of implementation → how would UCC be implemented in forest areas where other governance laws still haven't reached.

(i) What would be the content of such a law? Indian or western? religious or not?

Extent of religious consideration on UCC

(i) Basic religious practices should not be harmed → test of essentiality

(ii) Unnecessary changes must not be brought.

(iii) Respect to women rights must be prioritized.

(iv) Also human values of love, care, compassion must be the guide.

(v) Respect to Diversity.

UCC should be the a process, and must be brought gradually, with efforts from the larger population.

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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.6) What does each of the following quotation mean to you?

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

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

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

The above quote reflect the moral principle of Abraham Lincoln which is based upon the object of action. → Do good is inherent value. Do bad is vice.

The quote try to explain that the social life is not as complex as one may makes it and it is relatively simple to do good action.

Also, the quote explain the what must guide an individual. Action is true religion. → Importance of Conscience.

"Public service is the best one can do for humanity"  
- Martin Luther King Jr.

The quote aims to bring ethical action in society which will lead to :-

(i) Tolerance → as everyone will aim to help.

(ii) Moral conviction → Action as religion.

(iii) Inner conscience → doing bad will lead to feeling bad, inner value storm.

(iv) For bureaucracy too, the action evaluation of bureaucrat must be based on effectiveness of public service.

Whenever one feels their action is good or bad → They must consult the Gandhian Talisman.

↳ "Helpful to least advantaged?"

### Feedback

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

On the given quote, Ginsburg explain that true, harmonious in sustained change is a marathon and is done step by step.

Individual who aim to achieve big in life must work hard everyday, and cannot to do more one day and less other day → Change is a process.

Similarly → The vastness of problem must not demoralize one person, as small step can create big results.

eg) a) Manjhi the mountain man cut the mountain.

b) River cut through the rocks slowly, slowly.

c) Results of Beti Bachao Beti Padho were slow but significant.

This quote also explain the importance of sustainability of action. Power must be used sustainably. ~~For~~

### Importance of small steps

(i) Raja Ram Mohan Roy took small steps for rational transformation of society, women condition improvement → large changes in Indian society.

(ii) Need of small steps toward climate action.  
↳ Mission 1.5°C

(iii) Also, bureaucrats must make progress in improving condition of rural population → Antyodaya, Sarvodaya.

Change is a process, and small or small achievement will lead to big results.

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Please put the marks in the table. Here G is Good, Average and Poor.	
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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)

Ayn Rand is was an ethical  
egoist, and considers true  
happiness as achievement of  
one's values → moral, spiritual,  
materialistic etc.

This quote shows, when individual  
achieve what they want, there will  
be contentment and will lead to  
peace with oneself.

Happiness as achievement of one's value

(i) Individual can become happy when  
they achieve aims of life.

(ii) That Nation - State can be  
considered happy when they able  
to achieve values of Justice,  
Liberty and equality as

mentioned in the constitution.

(iii) Bureaucracy will be happy when  
It is successfully able to  
serve the (citizens).

(iv) Global society will be happy  
when it can solve global  
justice issues → hunger, poverty,  
Climate change etc.

Happiness is based upon achievement  
and eventually ~~is~~ contentment.  
The quote shows importance of  
action towards our goal, and  
increases hope to achieve happiness.

"Action is what makes us humans,  
Action oriented towards goal makes  
us achieve humanity"

→ Thomas Hobbes.

## Feedback

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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.	
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**Section - B**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

एक दिन, जिया अपने पिता से बात करते हुए अपने पैतृक स्थान पर जाने की इच्छा व्यक्त करती है। उसके पिता तुरंत सहमत हो जाते हैं, और जिया को सलाह देते हैं कि वह अपने मामा, सुरेश, जो 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 गाँव में एक विवाह समारोह में शामिल होने वाले थे। समारोह में डिनर करते वक्त जिया ने देखा कि कुछ लोगों के लिए अलग से बैठने की व्यवस्था की जा रही थी। दूसरों के विपरीत, ये लोग मुख्य भोजन क्षेत्र से काफी दूरी पर, फर्श पर बैठकर अपने भोजन का इंतजार कर रहे थे। इससे जिया

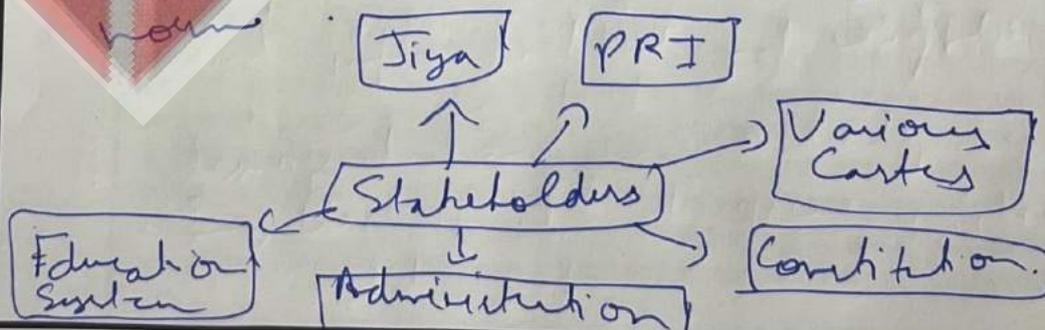
को उत्सुकता हुई, पूछताछ करने पर, 15 वर्षीय लड़का अलख ने जिया को बताया कि उसके समुदाय के सदस्यों को गाँव में किसी भी सार्वजनिक अवसर पर कुर्सियों पर बैठने की अनुमति नहीं है। अलख ने जिया को यह भी बताया कि भले ही उसे अपने दोस्तों को उसके माता-पिता के सामने बैठने का विचार पसंद नहीं था, लेकिन उसके माता-पिता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

अगले दिन, अपनी मौसी के साथ बाज़ार जाते समय जिया स्थानीय सरकारी स्कूल के पास से गुजरती है। उसने स्कूल यूनिफॉर्म में अलख को तुरंत पहचान लिया। उसे आश्चर्य हुआ, जब वह अन्य छात्रों के साथ अंदर पढ़ने के बजाय, कुछ अन्य छात्रों के साथ, स्कूल के गलियारे में झाड़ू लगा रहा था। जबकि जिया हैरान थी, उसकी चाची ने 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 core presents the continuation of caste system and gross violation of fundamental rights in Vidhi village. Article 14 is violated due to want signs of untouchability. Jiya is showing signs of moral dissonance because she is not accepting the norms.



Q. Role of Various Stakeholders to check such biases and build an egalitarian society :-

(i) Role of PRIs

- (a) Implement constitutional rights of various castes
- (b) Bring social change by becoming an agents itself.
- (c) Condemn such derogatory practices.
- (d) Increase representation of village members.
- (e) Ensure lower caste to enjoy their rights and are not discriminated against.
- (f) Spread education.

(ii) Role of Individual like Jija

- (a) Use persuasion → agents of social change.
- (b) Use of moral Appeal to close relatives to start the change at wider level.

- ①. Improve information in rural area using the mass media, political science education.
- ②. Reporting to Civil Society to ask for action.
- ③. Reporting to state administration.

### (iii) Role of NGOs / Civil Society

- ①. Create awareness → sensitization in society.
- ②. Women groups can tackle both patriarchy and caste system together.
- ③. Provide better educational facilities, employment opportunities.

### (iv) Role of State Administration

- ①. Implementation of various laws and infra constitutional rights.
- ②. Democratization in society.
  - ↳ Use of PRTI to give political representation.

- ①. Action against perpetrators to set an example.
- ②. Create bottom-up policy for wider region.
- ③. Schemes like MGNREGA, Skill India mission etc.
- ④. Ensuring that low caste/grievances are listened to.
- ⑤. Increasing educational in village.
  - ↳ Teachers must ensure equal opportunity to all students.

### Reasons for Continuation of such acts

- ①. Caste system is still present in society based on ideology of purity and impurity.
- ②. State and Throt committee said to untouchability in no. of village.
- ③. Lack of cognitive moderation in village.

- ① Lack of leadership and role model in local community.
- ② Failure of Dalit movement to bring wide changes.
- ③ Failure of state to implement rights of lower caste.
- ④ High Uneducation.
- ⑤ Inertia towards change
- ⑥ Administration itself follow caste rules
- ⑦ Not filling FIR for rape of Dalit women by upper caste.
- (i) Lower caste themselves fail to take action.
- (ii) Moral myopia and moral muteness in educated people.

So, in 21<sup>st</sup> Century evil of Caste to must be Annihilated by action, Education and Political empowerment.

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Here G is G Average and Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

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

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

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

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

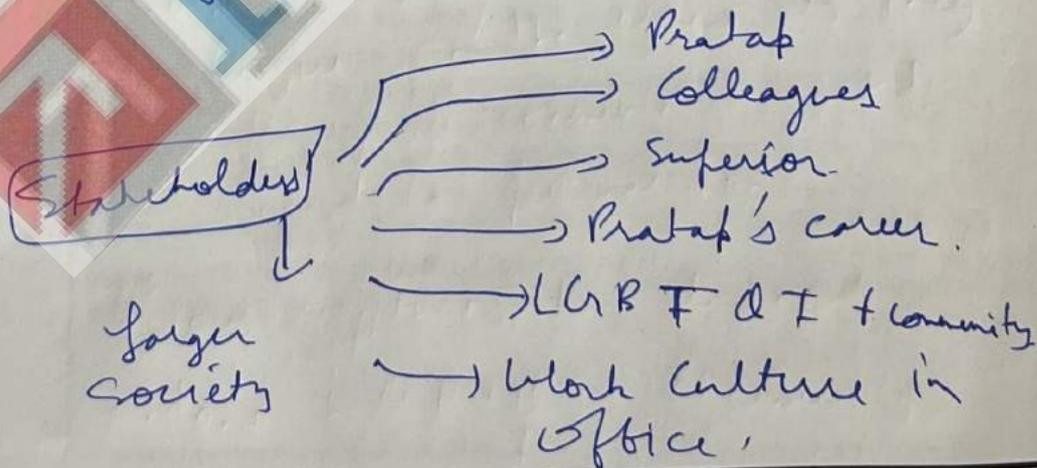
(20 marks, 250 words)

प्रताप एबीसी इन्फोकॉम में कार्यरत एक डेटा इंजीनियर 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।

निर्धारित दिन जब रैली होनी थी, कमल अपने घर से रैली का लाइव कवरेज देख रहे थे। उन्हें आश्चर्य हुआ जब उन्होंने प्रताप को LGBTQIA+ रैली में देखा। अगले दिन कार्यालय में जब कमल ने प्रताप को बताया कि उसने उसे परेड में भाग लेते देखा है, तो प्रताप सहमत हो गया और उसने कमल को बताया कि वह समलैंगिक है। इस घटना के बाद प्रताप को न केवल अपने सहकर्मियों और अधीनस्थों बल्कि कार्यालय के प्रबंधन के व्यवहार में भी स्पष्ट परिवर्तन दिखाई देने लगा। जबकि पहले सभी लोग प्रताप को विभिन्न आधिकारिक और व्यक्तिगत अवसरों पर उपस्थित रहने के लिए परेशान करते थे, अब वह स्वयं को अवांछित महसूस करने लगे। यहाँ तक कि उनके सहकर्मी भी अपना दोपहर का भोजन अलग करने लगे। प्रताप पहले अपनी ईमानदारी और समर्पण के कारण सभी का आदर और सम्मान करते थे। लेकिन अब उनके पेशेवर गुणों को नजरअंदाज कर दिया गया और वह सभी के लिए मनोरंजन की वस्तु बन गये। उन्होंने देखा कि लोग उन्हें अलग-अलग नामों से बुलाने लगे, जिससे उन्हें एहसास हुआ कि यह उनके व्यक्तित्व पर कलंक है। मामला तब तूल पकड़ गया जब पदोन्नति के लिए प्रताप की अनदेखी की गई। इससे पहले, विभिन्न अवसरों पर प्रताप के वरिष्ठों ने उन्हें बताया था कि उनके अच्छे काम से संगठन को काफी फायदा हुआ है और अगले मूल्यांकन के बाद उनकी पदोन्नति होनी है। इसलिए, यह अधिक्रमण प्रताप के लिए एक कठोर और निराशाजनक आघात के रूप में आया, और वह आत्म-संदेह और घृणा के दलदल में गिर गया। स्थितियाँ ऐसी आ गई कि प्रताप, जो पहले खुशमिजाज, देखभाल करने वाला और आत्म-जागरूक व्यक्ति था, उदास रहने लगा।

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

This case shows the discrimination faced by LGBTQIA+ community which overhauls their inherent qualities like efficiency and how they are judged on things not in control. The discrimination is becoming new stratification in society.



Q. Qualities Lacked by Pratap's  
colleagues and ~~senior~~ Superiors

By Colleagues

- (i) Tolerance is lacked  $\rightarrow$  failed to accept Pratap.
- (ii) They lacked compassion to understand the already faced discrimination by Pratap.
- (iii) They show lack of modern thinking and shows moral rigidity.
- (iv) They also lack quality of team workers  $\rightarrow$  If for colleagues not standing in need they can't be <sup>knitted</sup>.
- (v) Lack of Emotional Intelligence.

By Superiors

- (i) Lack of objectivity in evaluating Pratap's performance and denying promotion.
- (ii) Lack of Inclusivity in work culture.
- (iii) Lack of support to LGBTQIA+.

(ii) Lack of following the law  
↳ Discrimination is illegal under  
Rights of Transgender act

(ii) They also lack compassion, tolerance  
and acceptance.

(b) Reasons for Negative attitude of office  
employees towards LGTBQI+

(i) Attitudinal formation → Socialisation  
was faulty which said LGTBQ are  
mentally ill.

(ii) Effect of media, social media  
↳ spreading intolerance on the  
name of Natural Law ethics.

(iii) Another reason is lack of  
dialogue on the issue as they  
tend to ignore communication and  
are rigid to persuasion.

(iv) Religious scriptures too do not  
condone LGTBQI community.

- (vi) Lack of leadership in work place-
- (vii) Feeling of support by upper management in discriminating the LGBTQ+ community.
- (viii) Also another reason is that they value their traditional thinking than their friendship.
- (ix) Faulty education system  
→ Failed to create changes.
- (x) Societal culture.

(c) (As a friend, I will give the following advice:-)

(i) Firstly and most importantly I will ask him to not be depressed and remain happy as there is nothing wrong with him → I would always be there for him.

(ii) Secondly, I will ask Pratap to

try to talk to colleagues to  
try for Persuasion.

(iii) I would also advise him  
to talk to superiors on the  
issue of discrimination.

(iv) If nothing help, I would ask him  
to report to Internal Complaints  
Committee.

(v) Later, if he feels he is not  
welcomed, I would advise him  
to take the issue legally as his  
rights under Article 15, 14 are  
hampered.

(vi) Also, I will advise to quit the  
job as the work culture is too  
toxic and may harm his mental  
health.

(vii) I will help in finding new jobs as  
he is talented / efficient.

Though my advice is bit drastic but  
sometimes just inertia is too big to  
be reformed from inside. Action from  
outside is needed → Civil Society  
etc.

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

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

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

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

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

- What are the various conflicting interests in the above case study.
- As a DM of the district in which Prachinmath falls, how will you convince the people to evacuate from the area?
- What can we do to avoid such situations in the future.

(20 marks, 250 words)

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

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

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

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

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

a) उपरोक्त केस स्टडी में विभिन्न परस्पर विरोधी हित क्या हैं?

b) जिस जिले में प्राचीनमठ पड़ता है, वहां के डीएम के रूप में आप लोगों को इलाका खाली करने के लिए कैसे मनाएंगे?

c) भविष्य में ऐसी स्थितियों से बचने के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case showcases how the development necessity leads to environmental degradation and issues of life and economy, culture loss for local tribes leading to displacement.

- Stakeholders
- Patadi Tribes
  - PBC / Civil Society.
  - Government (State Centre)
  - Ecology.
  - Religious sentiments.
  - Energy security.

a) Conflicting interests in the above case.

- (i) Environmental Sustainability V/s Economic development.
- (ii) Patadi Tribes Right V/s Energy Security.
- (iii) Ecology V/s Development / Tourism / Strategic.
- (iv) Civil Society Efforts V/s States' Top bottom approach.
- (v) Also, interests of locals were subjugated to interests of outsiders.
- (vi) Culture and economic interest of tribes were against the larger religious sentiment of outsiders.

- (vii) Traditional culture Vs Renovation  
 (viii) Maintaining the low ecology Vs  
 Rapid growth.

(b) Ways to convince the local to  
 Evacuate:

- (i) I will first talk to PBC and  
 other civil society organisations  
 about security of evacuation.
- (ii) Will use emotional appeal /  
 persuasion about dangers of staying  
 there and need to relocate.
- (iii) I will create a community  
 including the local to access  
 the loss they suffered and  
 will ensure that they would be  
 repaid. → Objective methodology
- (iv) I will also ask the local  
 Patadi leaders to persuade the local

to evacuate.

(i) I would promise their proper rehabilitation.

↳ Committee will be formed.

(ii) I will also call the NDRF and SDRF team to stand-by in case of any mis-happening.

~~(iii) I will~~

(c) Steps to avoid such situation in future :-

(i) Sustainable tourism / Sustainable development -

↳ National mission on sustainable Himalayan ecosystem.

(ii) Bottoms-up approach, community review of development activity.

↳ Integrating traditional knowledge.

(iii) Following scientific advice in letter and spirit and taking extra precaution on the

development activity in region  
→ Balance in economic and  
scientific advice.

(ii) Use of Technologies like GIS,  
Proves for better hazard zone  
mapping.

(iii) Environmental Impact Assessment  
↳ Competitively.

(iv) Following slow and steady  
of development activity.

The growth of climate change will  
lead to growth of such incidents,  
so sustainable development  
must be made key.

"We can only develop if there  
is earth to be developed."

→ Kofi Annan,

Feedb  
(For OFFICERS)

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

Q.10) Bihar is a state in the Northern part of the country. Prohibition laws in the state completely ban the storage, possession, sale, and consumption of liquor in any form. Despite the ban, the liquor mafia in the state has succeeded in supplying spurious liquor through various illegal dens. The activities of liquor mafia flourish under the nose of both the civil administration and the police department. Many Civil Society Organizations, women organizations etc., on numerous occasions complained to the authorities about the illegal production, sale, and consumption of liquor, but their complaints have fallen on deaf ears, and no substantial action was taken by the government to curb the menace.

As fate would have it, one day there was an unfortunate incident when a large group of fifty construction labourers died after consuming spurious liquor from an illegal den being operated by the mafia. Many of the victims were sole bread winners of their families. While the state was clear on its position that consuming liquor in the state was an illegal activity that warrants no sympathy or compensation (for the next of kin) from the government, families of the victims and also many CSOs were demanding compensation for the families of the deceased construction laborers. The incident got both national and international coverage in print, electronic, as well as the social media. The pressure on the state government was mounting to amicably resolve the issue. Anjali is posted as the Joint Secretary in the Secretariat. The CM has asked her to create a detailed report on how should the state government handle this crisis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The case shows that failure of state machinery to curb illegal liquor and failure of being

accountable to lapses have led  
to double victiming on the poor.

- Stakeholders
- Dead Labourers
  - Kin of Dead.
  - Civil society.
  - Women Organisation.
  - ↳ Administration
  - ↳ Law and Order
  - ↳ Political Party in Power
  - ↳ Media.

(a) Measures which Agency should recommend.

(i) To counter the media pressure, she should advise for making a committee to investigate in the issue. This committee will decide on compensation to be given based on →

(a) If there was failure of administration to curb illegal mafia.

(b) Or the labourer themselves made

liquor and consumed.

(ii) Before the decision of committee,  
an small amount of compensation  
must be announced to help in  
immediate needs.

→ Will show ~~compensation~~  
Compassion, people centric governance

(iii) Anjali should also advise for  
committee to investigate the  
working of Police and local  
administration and why they failed.  
↳ Dereliction of Duty.

(iv) No Tolerance for Culprits

(v) Anjali should also advise  
for involvement of Civil society  
in the committee process to  
ensure more transparency,  
fructiveness of committee.

(vii) Another advise must be regarding the media, and a proper press release must be given pointing

- action taken,
- Action that is going on
- Action proposed

(viii) Also for the Kins, there should be extra ration, extra job days under MGNREGS made available to tackle their hard times.

(b) State decision to deny Compensation

(i) Shows <sup>positive</sup> No. tolerance towards illegal action.

(ii) Also it is deontological as state is following the law.

(iii) It will also act as deterrent for future and will act as negative example for others.

(iv) Such an action will show

reionners over the issue of corruption.

(i) Such action will create fear.

(ii) It is also ethical based upon virtue → courage, objectivity, Neutrality, lack of vote consideration.

Negatives

(i) Kins of deceased are the real sufferers. → It was not their state.

(ii) Show rigidity, lack of compassion

(iii) State itself failed to curb Mafia even after complaints  
↳ Shows inefficiency, resource extinction → corruption.

(iv) Also, such an action is against paternalistic action of state → against Justice.

DPSP 17 bans intoxicating drinks and Gandhiji used to say, Liquor makes one less human everyday. So need is for proper implementation of law.

**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			



Q.11) Kamlesh is a civil servant who has been recently posted as Additional Chief Secretary in the education department of the state. Kamlesh has a meticulous service record and is well known for his honesty, and a no-nonsense attitude. After joining the new department, the first major task before Kamlesh was to conduct the recruitments for the post of lecturers in government schools. The posts were lying vacant for a long time, and the government wanted to fill up the vacancies without further delay as it was one of the poll promises made by the present government. The recruitment process took place successfully under the supervision of Kamlesh. The concerned minister congratulated Kamlesh and informed him that the appointment letters will be allocated to the successful candidates in a ceremony which will be presided by the CM himself. Kamlesh was happy that his work was getting recognition at the highest level.

One day, Kamlesh was sitting in his office when his secretary brought him a letter from a leading investigative journalist of the state. The letter dealt with the recently conducted recruitment of the lecturers. Kamlesh was shocked at the content of the letter. The investigative journalist had alleged that the question paper of the exam was leaked to a few successful candidates, who had also forged their documents to appear in the exam. The letter also highlighted a nexus of middlemen, politicians, and civil servants who facilitate such illicit practices. Moreover, the investigative journalist had also attached credible proofs. Kamlesh corroborated the facts of the letters from his own sources and found the allegations to be true prima facie. Since the matter was serious and warranted immediate action, Kamlesh brought the matter to the notice of his minister. To his surprise, the minister asked him to sit over the matter for some time. Minister reasoned that bringing out this matter will bring ignominy not only to the department but also to the government. Further, the minister reasoned that cancelling the whole recruitment process will be detrimental for the education department, schools etc; also, the sincere and honest candidates who have invested a lot of time and money for preparation may also get affected negatively. He also reminded Kamlesh that the participation of the CM has already been announced.

After leaving the minister's office, Kamlesh got a phone call from Minister's Personal Secretary (PS). The PS hinted to Kamlesh that the concerned candidates were closely connected to the ruling political party, and going against them may create professional troubles for Kamlesh. On the other hand, his cooperation in this matter, the PS assured, will not go unnoticed and will be handsomely rewarded.

Kamlesh had just settled in his new posting. He knows that going against the wish of the Minister may cause him his present posting. What was more, Kamlesh's father is undergoing treatment in a local hospital. A shunting out from the district would mean that his father would have to be left alone to fend for himself. Further, Kamlesh's wife Priya, also a bureaucrat, is posted in the Chief Minister's Office (CMO). Kamlesh realises that his actions will also have a bearing on her career as well.

- Bring out various ethical dilemmas faced by Kamlesh.
- Consider yourself in Kamlesh's position. What are the various options available to you?
- Critically evaluate each of the option listed by you.
- Which of the above option should Kamlesh adopt and why? (20 marks, 250 words)

कमलेश एक सिविल सेवक है जिन्हें हाल ही में राज्य के शिक्षा विभाग में अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव के रूप में तैनात किया गया है। कमलेश का सेवा रिकॉर्ड बहुत अच्छा है और वह अपनी ईमानदारी और व्यावहारिक रवैये के लिए जाने जाते हैं। नए विभाग में आने के बाद कमलेश के सामने पहला बड़ा काम सरकारी स्कूलों में लेक्चरर पद पर भर्तियां कराना था। पद लंबे समय से खाली पड़े थे और सरकार बिना किसी देरी के रिक्तियों को भरना चाहती थी क्योंकि यह वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा किए गए चुनावी वादों में से एक था।

कमलेश की देखरेख में भर्ती प्रक्रिया सफलतापूर्वक संपन्न हुई। संबंधित मंत्री ने कमलेश को बधाई दी और उन्हें सूचित किया कि सफल उम्मीदवारों को एक समारोह में नियुक्ति पत्र आवंटित किए जाएंगे जिसकी अध्यक्षता खुद सीएम करेंगे। कमलेश खुश थे कि उनके काम को उच्चतम स्तर पर पहचान मिल रही है।

एक दिन, कमलेश अपने कार्यालय में बैठे थे, तभी उनका सचिव उनके लिए राज्य के एक प्रमुख खोजी पत्रकार का पत्र लेकर आया। यह पत्र हाल ही में आयोजित व्याख्याताओं की भर्ती से संबंधित है। पत्र का मजमून देखकर कमलेश हैरान रह गये। खोजी पत्रकार ने आरोप लगाया था कि परीक्षा का प्रश्नपत्र कुछ सफल उम्मीदवारों के लिए लीक कर दिया गया था, जिन्होंने परीक्षा में शामिल होने के लिए अपने दस्तावेज़ भी जाली बनाए थे। पत्र में बिचौलियों, राजनेताओं और सिविल सेवकों के गठजोड़ पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया है जो इस तरह की अवैध प्रथाओं को बढ़ावा देते हैं। इसके अलावा, खोजी पत्रकार ने विश्वसनीय सबूत भी संलग्न किए थे। कमलेश ने अपने स्रोतों से पत्रों के तथ्यों की पुष्टि की और आरोपों को प्रथम दृष्टया सही पाया। चूंकि मामला गंभीर था और तत्काल कार्रवाई की आवश्यकता थी, इसलिए कमलेश ने मामले को अपने मंत्री के संज्ञान में लाया। उन्हें आश्चर्य हुआ जब मंत्री ने उनसे मामले पर कुछ देर बैठने के लिए कहा। मंत्री ने तर्क दिया कि इस मामले को उजागर करने से न सिर्फ विभाग बल्कि सरकार की भी बदनामी होगी। इसके अलावा, मंत्री ने तर्क दिया कि पूरी भर्ती प्रक्रिया को रद्द करना शिक्षा विभाग, स्कूलों आदि के लिए हानिकारक होगा; इसके अलावा, सत्यनिष्ठ और ईमानदार उम्मीदवार जिन्होंने तैयारी के लिए बहुत समय और पैसा निवेश किया है, उन पर भी नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। उन्होंने कमलेश को यह भी याद दिलाया कि सीएम के शामिल होने की घोषणा पहले ही हो चुकी है।

मंत्री के कार्यालय से निकलने के बाद, कमलेश को मंत्री के निजी सचिव (पीएस) का फोन आया। पीएस ने कमलेश को संकेत दिया कि संबंधित उम्मीदवार सत्तारूढ़ राजनीतिक दल से निकटता से जुड़े हुए हैं, और उनके खिलाफ जाने से कमलेश के लिए पेशेवर समस्याएं पैदा हो सकती हैं। दूसरी ओर, पीएस ने आश्वासन दिया कि इस मामले में उनके सहयोग पर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाएगा और उसे भरपूर इनाम दिया जाएगा।

कमलेश अभी-अभी अपनी नई पोस्टिंग पर आए थे। वह जानते हैं कि मंत्री की इच्छा के विरुद्ध जाने पर उन्हें अपनी वर्तमान पोस्टिंग से हाथ धोना पड़ सकता है। और तो और, कमलेश के पिता का स्थानीय अस्पताल में इलाज चल रहा है। जिले से बाहर जाने का मतलब यह होगा कि उसके पिता को अपनी देखभाल के लिए अकेला छोड़ दिया जाएगा। इसके अलावा, कमलेश की पत्नी प्रिया भी एक नौकरशाह हैं, जो मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय (सीएमओ) में तैनात हैं। कमलेश का एहसास होता है कि उसकी हरकतों का असर उसके करियर पर भी पड़ेगा।

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case is a classic example of Conflict of Administration and Conflict of Interest situation which can lead to issue of ethical fading due to Quid Pro-quo. The case also shows the presence of Corruption in recruitment process.

- Stakeholders
- Kamlesh
  - His wife and father
  - Ruling Party.
  - Serious Candidate.
  - Values of Objectivity, accountability.
  - General Population
  - Journalists

## Q - Ethical Dilemmas faced by Kamlesh?

- (i) Professional Integrity vs Personal Interests
- (ii) Duty of Office vs Family Consideration.
- (iii) Following Hierarchy Order vs Following conscience / Justice.
- (iv) Subjectivity vs Objectivity
- (v) Partisanship vs Neutrality
- (vi) Value of future career growth vs Courage of Conviction

B. Options available in this case

- (i) To go with Minister's advice.
- (ii) To ~~approve cancellation of exam~~ and ~~reconduct~~.
- (iii) To blow the whistle.
- (iv) To put the result on ~~some~~ hold. Candidates on hold.

C. Evaluation of each option

Option (i)

merit

- (i) Career growth
- (ii) Personal and family interest secured.

Demerit

- (i) Against Oath of Office/Conscience.
- (ii) Against Deontological ethics
- (iii) Shows lack of Courage.
- (iv) Injustice.

Option (ii)

merit

- (i) Will lead to Pressure from media.

Demerit

- (i) Against courage  
→ Running away attitude.

(iii) Will lead to Justice to serious candidate.

(i), Loss Reduction in public trust  
(ii), Delay in appointment

Option B

merit

Demerit

(i) Serious and deserving candidate selected.

(i) Still undeserving candidate may be selected.

(ii) Waiting list will give more time to investigate  
→ No suited decision

(ii) Hiding corruption and lapse of administration.

(iii) Also will satisfy conscience

In this case Kamlesh should chose 3rd option with some modifications like →

(i) Proper investigation must be conducted.

(ii) If the investigation confirms lapse in paper conduct → Kamlesh must

make a written report to minister and ask for written order.

(iii) If he is removed from the post → must not fear from blowing whistle.

Reason of the option

(i) It will be most ethical deontologically → Shows courage of conviction

(ii) It will ensure Zero Tolerance to corruption.

(iii) This option will ensure the rights of serious candidates are not harmed.

(iv) It will ensure objectivity, Neutrality and Civil Service Value.

(v) For family issue → His family must stay by his side and must respect his conscience. Some licups will be there in job.

"Conscience is a court higher than other Court" → must be followed as per 'Sardesai'

**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			



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

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

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

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

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

a) Identify various ethical concerns in the case study.

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

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

एक दिन, जब इमारत की सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल पर कक्षाएं चल रही थीं और लगभग 200 छात्र उपस्थित थे, XYZ कोचिंग के परिसर में आग लग गई। आग लगने की घटना से बिल्डिंग में मौजूद लोगों में हड़कंप मच गया। सभी असमंजस की स्थिति में इधर-उधर भागने लगे। कुछ छात्र बहुत संकरी सीढ़ियों की ओर भागे। कई लोग लड़खड़ाकर गिर पड़े, जिससे उन्हें चोट लगी। इमारत की आपातकालीन निकास बड़ी संख्या में छात्रों और कर्मचारियों के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं थी। खुद को दम घुटने से बचाने के लिए कुछ छात्रों ने कक्षा की खिड़की तोड़ दी। हालाँकि, आगे की सीढ़ियों के अभाव में उन्हें बालकनी के किनारे का उपयोग करके नीचे उतरना पड़ा। इस प्रक्रिया में, कई छात्र गिर गए और उन्हें गंभीर चोट लगी।

इमारत से बाहर निकलते समय मची भगदड़ के कारण जहां दो लड़कों की जान चली गई, वहीं एक लड़की खिड़की से नीचे उतरते समय गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गई। नागरिक प्रशासन ने तुरंत इमारत का ऑडिट शुरू किया। जोसेफ हिमनगर के नगर आयुक्त के पद पर तैनात हैं। चटर्जी नगर उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। जोसेफ ने पूरी घटना की जांच के आदेश दे दिए हैं।

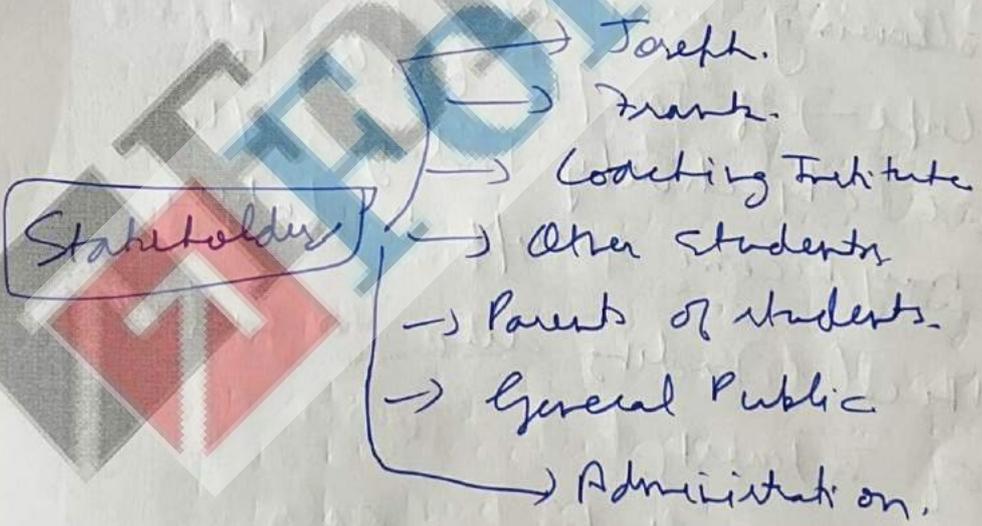
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संयोग से, जोसेफ का छोटा भाई, फ्रैंक भी XYZ कोचिंग का छात्र है। वह उस दिन कोचिंग में मौजूद नहीं था। XYZ कोचिंग का मालिक जोसेफ के पास जाता है और उससे जांच रिपोर्ट में नरमी बरतने का अनुरोध करता है। उनका प्रस्ताव है कि फ्रैंक के अच्छे ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड को देखते हुए वे न केवल उसकी कोचिंग फीस, बल्कि देश के किसी भी कॉलेज से स्नातक की पढ़ाई के लिए भी उसे छात्रवृत्ति देने को तैयार हैं। वे यह भी वादा करते हैं कि चूंकि फ्रैंक एक ईमानदार छात्र है, इसलिए वे यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपने शीर्ष संकाय को समर्पित करेंगे कि फ्रैंक आगामी स्नातक प्रवेश परीक्षा में अच्छे अंक लेकर आए।

जोसेफ को पता है कि उसका भाई पहले भी प्रवेश परीक्षाओं में बार-बार असफल हुआ है और विशेष फोकस से उसे काफी मदद मिलेगी। इसके अलावा, जोसेफ स्वयं एक ऋण के अधीन था, जिसे वह अभी भी अपने वेतन से छोटी किस्तों में चुका रहा था। हाल ही में शादी हुई और एक गरीब परिवार से आने के कारण, जोसेफ हमेशा अपने भाई की शिक्षा के वित्तपोषण के बारे में चिंतित रहता है।

- a) मामले के अध्ययन में विभिन्न नैतिक चिंताओं की पहचान करें।
- b) आप जोसेफ के मित्र हैं। जोसेफ सलाह के लिए आपके पास आता है। आप जोसेफ को क्या सलाह देंगे और क्यों? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The following case shows the effect of faulty urbanization and existing coaching centres where basic law is not properly followed which endanger life of many students.



## Ⓐ Ethical Concern in the case

- (i) Issue of subjectivity due to Frank being Joseph's brother
- (ii) Conflict of Interests
- (iii) Right to Life (Pr2) of other students
- (iv) Right to Justice for students which died and injured due to coaching negligence.
- (v) ~~Following~~ Issue of slipping slope → If Joseph fails to be objectivity today → He may become corrupt in future.
- (vi) Ethical Trading due to conflict of Interests
- (vii) Lapse administration → Clearance to building given without

proper inspection.

(viii) Endangering life of future students.

(ix) On part of Coaching institution

→ there are ethical concerns as they seeing profits as more valuable to human life.

↳ Against Kantian Categorical Imperative.

(x) They are also showing acceptance

to corruption as giving bribe to Joseph → Cultural corruption.

(xi) Example for other institution in the area.

(b) Advice I will give to Joseph along with reasons :-

(i) I will advice him to undertake fair trade as it will be lawful, each of duty and conscience will be

respected,

(i) I would also tell that he is a Leader and (Kole Model) for Frank, and any vice he shows in his character will himself him also

(ii), I would also emotionally appeal and persuade him to take fair probe and ask a simple question. What if Frank would had been there?

→ This will rattle his conscience  
↳ moral dilemma.

(iii), I will also tell him that his student loan is not a big issue compared to justice of dead students and families.

↳ % he do good work, future

will be good for him.

(v) I will also advice Joseph to  
take police action against candidate  
for offering bribe

→ No tolerance to Corruption

(vi) Frank will do good if we keep  
supporting him.

So, Joseph must undertake fair probe  
and show courage in his  
situation along with conviction.

∴ Our action today, will define our  
character tomorrow !!

→ Society.

### 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			