

TEST CODE

8

1

4

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1

6

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

A. R. Rajah

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910118881

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

JMI-RCA

Date/दिनांक

14/8/25

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.

कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.

उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.

उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

2:30 pm

5:30 pm

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

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*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

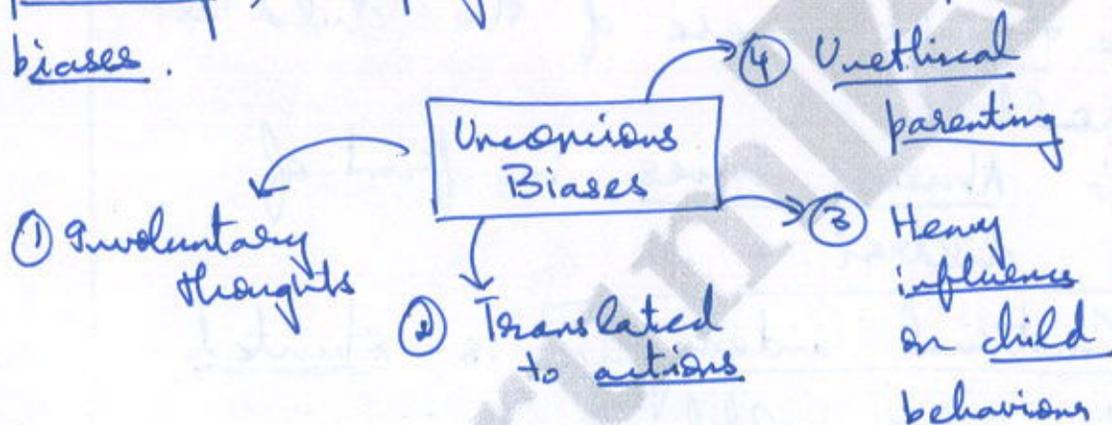
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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) 'Unconscious biases in parenting continue to shape gendered experiences in India.' Do you agree with this view? Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

'पालन-पोषण में अचेतन पूर्वाग्रह भारत में लिंग-आधारित अनुभवों को आकार देते हैं।' क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं? चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The mind of a child is a 'tabula rasa' or a 'blank slate' strongly influenced by parenting, shaping the various gender biases.



Bias shaping gendered experience

① Household chore - segregated based on gender.

➤ :- Boys are involved in buying girls are involved in chores like cooking.

② Even colour coding of gender differences.

Ex: - Pink → Girls
Blue → Boys

③ There are also variations in punishments given.

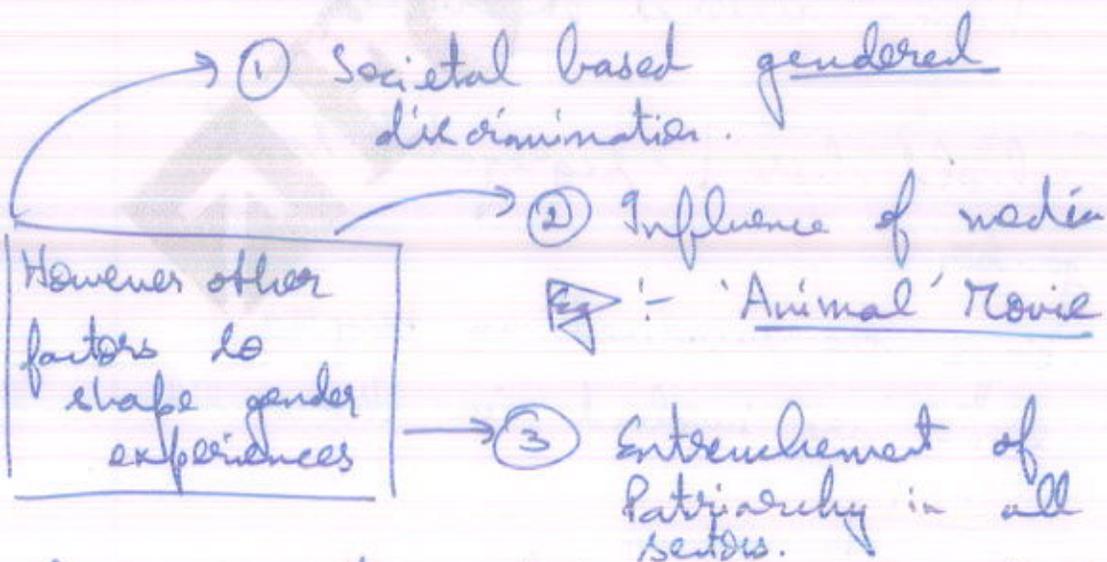
Ex: - girls are not treated with corporal punishments.

④ The thought process of the child is moulded.

Ex: - Abusing wives in front of children.

⑤ Emotional intelligence is stunted.

Ex: - Boys sold for crying.



Thus, parenting style should include inculcating gender-neutral value systems.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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	
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b) Distinguish between empathy and compassion. Why are they considered as foundational values in public services? (10 marks, 150 words)

समानुभूति और करुणा में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। इन्हें सार्वजनिक सेवाओं में आधारभूत मूल्य क्यों माना जाता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Empathy and compassion are both related to people-to-people relationships, shaping out universal fraternity and brotherhood.

Empathy

Compassion

Putting one-self in other's shoes.

Feeling for the pain of others.

leads to servitude

Empathy

Compassion

① Involves the process of thinking from the sufferer's end.

① Just involves feeling sorry for the sufferer.

② generates a higher action / response.

② generates a lower response to the sufferer.

③ Compassion - a precursor for empathy.

③ Compassion is a raw emotion, solitary origin.

④ Leads to distress of mind - leading to action of service.

④ Affective component is less or felt.

⑤ Associated with Seva bhav attitude.

⑤ less association with servitude and more with empathy.

Foundational for Public Service

① Better awareness of ground reality.

✈: IAS Sailender Bala - compassion towards roadside vendors.

② leads to better chances of service towards citizens.

✈: IAS Abhishek Nair → operation Sulaiman

③ Fosters citizen centric governance (and ARC).

④ Helps in ensuring outcome-based governance. Thus, empathy and compassion turn 'civil servants' to 'Karmayogis'.

Feedback

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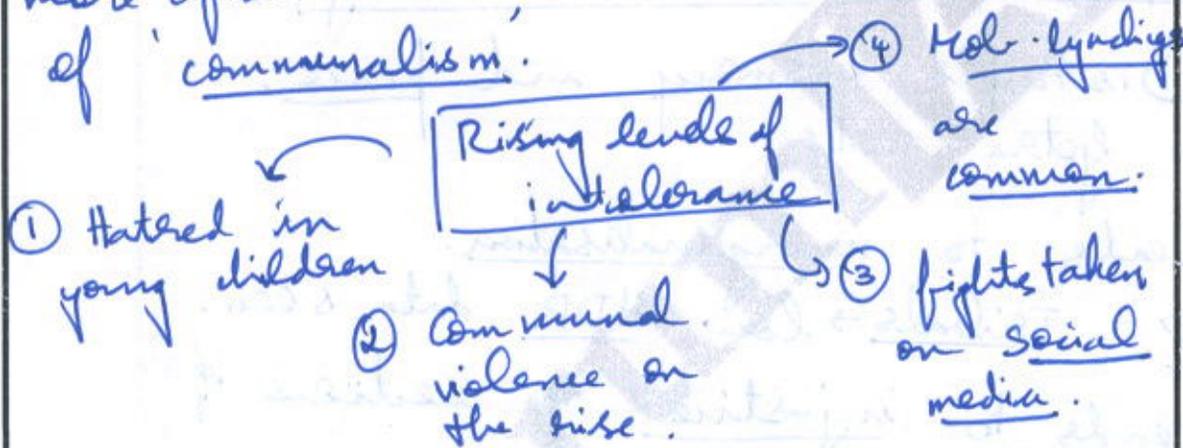
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) a) The current society is witnessing rising levels of intolerance. What are the consequences of this situation for personal well-being and for societal well-being? What can one do at the personal level to become tolerant? (10 marks, 150 words)

वर्तमान समाज में असहिष्णुता का स्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस स्थिति के व्यक्तिगत और सामाजिक कल्याण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेंगे? सहिष्णु बनने के लिए व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर क्या किया जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Intolerance refers to a mental block that leads to contempt and hatred for a particular community. It has more often seen as the root cause of 'communalism'.



Consequences on Personal well-being

- ① Leads to lack of peace of mind.
- ② Leads to hatred, which does not give peace.
- ③ Leads to biased opinions and lack of clarity of thought.
- ④ Violence leads to penal consequences.

⚠ :- Billie Bano case accused were penalised.

⑤ Leads to unfulfillment of Dharma and attaining moksha.

⚠ :- given by Hindu Philosophy.

Consequences on societal well-being

① Disrupts harmony and peace.

⚠ :- gotra riots.

② Leads to marginalisation.

⚠ :- Tribals → low HDR data seen.

③ Leads to injustice to sections of society.

⚠ :- Rawlsian Justice prevented.

→ Family → ① Breed tolerance
 ⚠ :- Moral stories.
 → ② Real good literature and show good movies.

Personal level measures → Schools & colleges → ① Moral education classes
 → ② Tolerant behaviour by teachers.

→ Individual → ① Working in NGOs.
 → ② Public Service ⚠ :- Cleanup of roads.

Thus, Gandhi's quote of "an eye for an eye makes the world blind" has to be inculcated

Feedback

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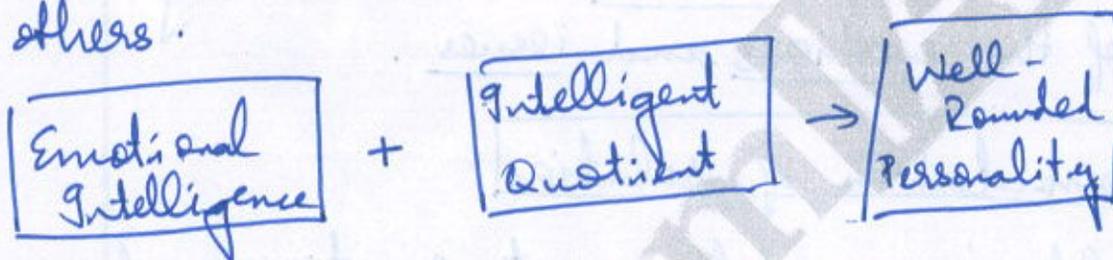
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



b) What are the main components of emotional intelligence and how does it help an individual in taking ethical decisions? (10 marks, 150 words)

भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के मुख्य घटक क्या हैं और यह किसी व्यक्ति को नैतिक निर्णय लेने में किस प्रकार सहायता करती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Emotional intelligence has been defined by Daniel Goleman as the ability to identify, process and manage one's own emotions and the emotions of others.



Components of EI :

- ① Self-Awareness - ability to identify one's emotions.
- ② Self-Regulation - ability to control one's emotions.
- ③ Motivation - to identify and manage emotions of others.
- ④ Empathy / Compassion - for others and thus managing their emotions.
- ⑤ Social Interactions - via emotional intelligence and forming an united society.

Help in taking ethical decisions :

I Understanding the issue

- ① Helps in maintaining clear head.
- ② Helps in keeping emotions in check.
- ③ Leads to holistic understanding of the emotions and issues.

II Formulation of solution

- ① Helps in weighing out emotions and moral consequences.
- ② [EI] helps in choosing between utilitarian (or) deontological approaches.

III Implementation of decision

- ① Helps in managing stakeholders emotions.
- ② Gives mental courage to implement the decision.

Thus, [EI] plays an important role in navigation of ethical dilemmas and conflicts of interest.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Given below are the three quotations of great thinkers. What do each of these quotations convey to you in the present context?

नीचे तीन महान विचारकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। वर्तमान संदर्भ में इनमें से प्रत्येक उद्धरण आपको क्या संदेश देता है?

a) "This life is short, the vanities of the world are transient, but they alone live who live for others, the rest are more dead than alive." - Swami Vivekanand (10 marks, 150 words)

"यह जीवन छोटा है, संसार की व्यर्थताएँ क्षणिक हैं, लेकिन केवल वे ही जीवित हैं जो दूसरों के लिए जीते हैं, बाकी लोग जीवित से अधिक मृत हैं।" - स्वामी विवेकानंद (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Swami Vivekananda was a youth icon known for his discipline and 'Seva Bhav' principles of servicing others.

① The lives that we live are short and thus need to be spent wisely.

Meaning of quote

② Worldly pleasures are non-important, as nothing is taken to the grave.

③ Those who serve and help others are those that are truly living life.

④ Others are merely Zombies going after worldly pleasures.

Holds great importance in the present context.

Present Context Relevance :-

① Serial Problems - need to be countered with 'servitude' and helping attitude

⇒ NGOs like Aaram foundation 'live' for others → education of underprivileged.

② Civil Services - needs to weed out corruption culture.

⇒ IAS Sagayam → servicing others and living his life.

③ World Politics - war need to be stopped and humanitarianism to be upheld.

⇒ UN-AID helping Palestine.

④ Environment - needs to be protected and saved.

⇒ Kattunayaka tribes - servicing elephants.

Thus, Gandhi's maxim of "love yourself" in the service of others has to be followed.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



b) "If you cry because the sun has gone out of your life, your tears will prevent you from seeing the stars." - Rabindranath Tagore (10 marks, 150 words)

"यदि आप इसलिए रोते हैं कि आपके जीवन से सूर्य चला गया है, तो आपके आँसू आपको तारे देखने से रोकेंगे।" - रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Rabindranath Tagore, the poet extraordinaire for Bengal, talks about the aspect and futility of "crying over spilt milk".

Meaning of Quote

Crying over Sun

- Weeping over failure.
- Weeping for loss of relationship.

Not seeing stars

- Tears blinding us from path of true success.
- Ignoring the 'real' people in our lives.

Present Context :-

① Personal well-being

①.1 People are often seen feeling sorry for the loss of relationship.

↳ Frequent breakups are seen.

1.2) People need to focus on the other stars in their life.

Ex: Friends being there for you.

2) Career Success

2.1) Losing heart for a job. firing.

2.2) However, focus should be on the next target.

Ex: Kalam ji, failing Air force pilot test → becoming President.

3) Future orientation

3.1) Past is history → future should be focused.

3.2) Outcomes to be seen as learning curve.

Ex: Civil Servants implementing policy → Gram Sabha giving feedback.

4) Failures to be seen as stepping stone. Ex: Edison's light bulb.

Vivekananda's "arise, awake and step out" should be followed during failure.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

c) "Two ways of building character – cultivating strength to challenge oppression, and tolerate the resultant hardships that give rise to courage and awareness." - Sardar Patel (10 marks, 150 words)

"चरित्र निर्माण के दो तरीके - उत्पीड़न को चुनौती देने के लिए शक्ति का विकास करना, और परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली कठिनाइयों को सहन करना, जिससे साहस और जागरूकता का उदय होता है।" - सरदार पटेल (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Sardar Patel, the architect of modern India, talks about the various methods of building character and personality.

① Strength (moral and physical) to battle the oppression metted out on people.

Meaning conveyed in the quote



Building Character

② The hardships faced should be used as weights to train the muscles of courage and awareness.

Present Context :-

① Tribal Welfare

→ Stand up against oppression.

→ Found a voice for themselves.

→ Actively built their awareness.

Eq: Tribal protest against Vedanta Corporation for mining.

② Untouchability

- strength to battle the system
- Norox helping in spreading of awareness.

Eq: L-tumblers system prevalent in T.N. → identified by IAS Supriya Sahas.

③ Oppression of a nation

- People to build strength.
- Work against the oppression of dominant nation.

Eq: Israeli oppression by 'sterilisation technique' on Palestine.

Thus, as Periyar E.V.R proclaimed, oppression has to be fought to snatch back the rights that were alienated.

Feedback

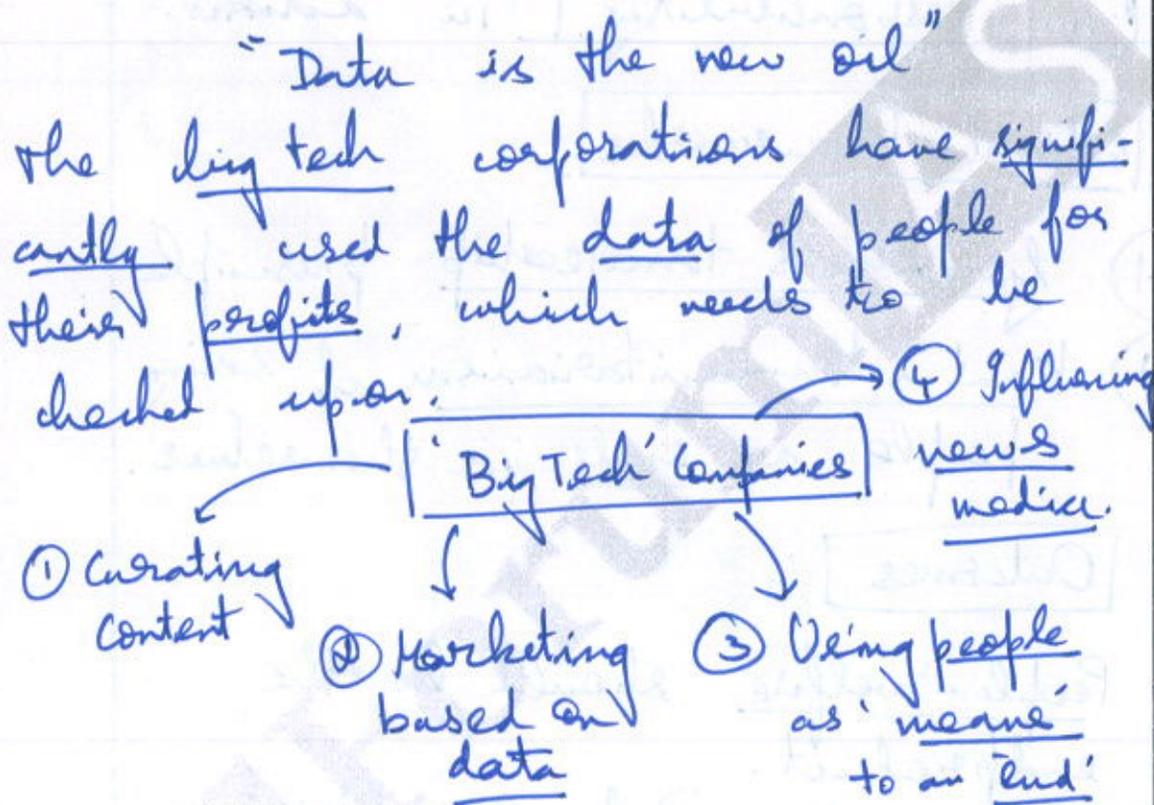
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) a) "With great power comes great responsibility." In the present context, 'Big Tech' headquartered in developed countries wield disproportionate influence over digital infrastructure, personal data, and global narratives—often prioritising profit over ethical considerations. What ethical principles should guide such corporations in building a fair, inclusive, and just global digital framework?

(10 marks, 150 words)

"बड़ी शक्ति के साथ बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व भी आता है।" वर्तमान संदर्भ में, विकसित देशों में मुख्यालय वाली 'बड़ी तकनीकी कंपनियाँ' डिजिटल अवसंरचना, व्यक्तिगत डेटा और वैश्विक आख्यान (नैरेटिव) पर असंगत प्रभाव डालती हैं—अक्सर नैतिक विचारों पर लाभ को प्राथमिकता देती हैं। ऐसे निगमों को एक निष्पक्ष, समावेशी और न्यायसंगत वैश्विक डिजिटल ढाँचा बनाने में किन नैतिक सिद्धांतों द्वारा मार्गदर्शित होना चाहिए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



Ethical Principles

① Values to be Followed

①.1 Compassion - for the people,
whose data is used.

1.2 Empathy for the consumer of big tech products.

1.3 Accountability to the public

1.4 Responsibility in actions.

2 Ethical Frameworks

2.1 Gandhi's trusteeship principle

2.2 Kant's Humanitarianism of seeing people as ends in themselves.

3 Outcomes :-

3.1 People-welfare should be the endproduct.

eg :- Google → Data encryption.

3.2 Ensuring anthropocentric approach to tech.

eg :- #AI for All given by NITI Aayog.

Thus, the Gandhian sin of "Commerce without morality" should never be committed by the "Big Tech".

Feedback

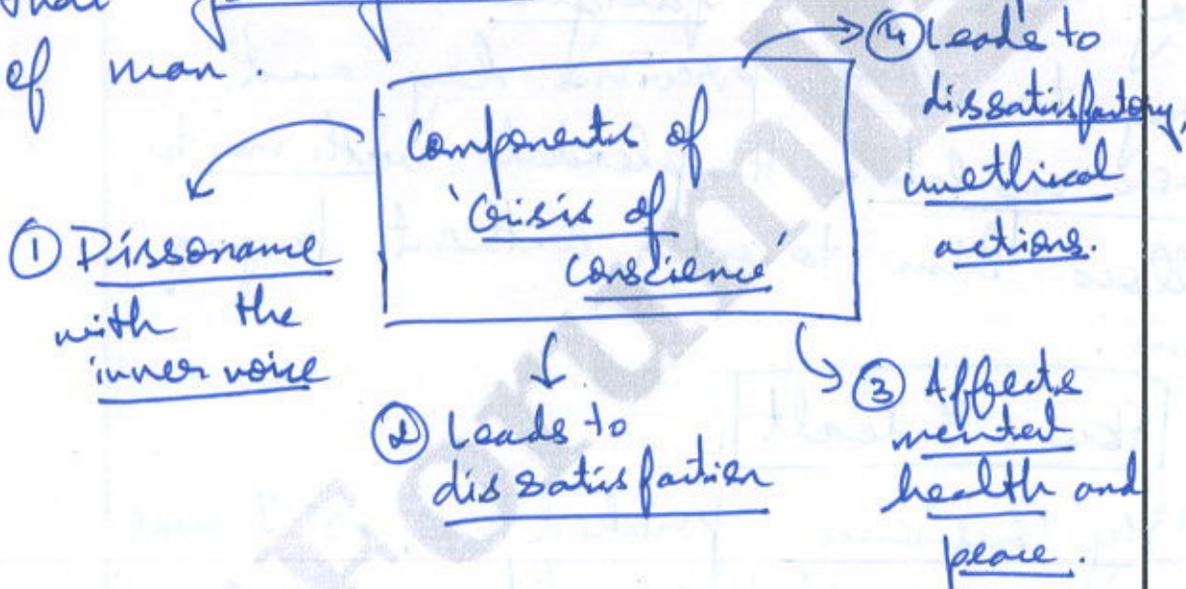
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TOTAL MARKS			

b) What do you understand by the term 'crisis of conscience'? Describe an incident from your life where you experienced such a crisis. How did you deal with it? (10 marks, 150 words)

'अंतरात्मा के संकट' से आप क्या समझते हैं? अपने जीवन की किसी ऐसी घटना का वर्णन कीजिए जहाँ आपको ऐसा संकट महसूस हुआ हो। आपने कैसे उस स्थिति का समाधान किया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'Crisis of Conscience' has been defined by Gandhi in his "Experiments with truth" as the thoughts and actions that go against the moral compass of man.



I Incident from my life :-

Time Period of Occurrence → Schooldays

Location of Occurrence → My School.

Stakeholders → My Brother, School Administration and myself.

Incident → I was the school pupil leader. I was in charge of marking the late comers, who had to pay a fine of 100 Rs. My younger brother came late to school that day. He had fatigue due to long travel the previous day and wake up late. He pleaded with me to allow him to enter without paying fine.

II How I dealt

- ① My conscience pricked me, as I was a rule based personality.
- ② I advised my brother that excuses can be requested to the school administrators.

③ I further 'marked him' for late coming → to uphold my job sincerity and duty principle. Thus, handling moral compass has to be kept pointing towards path of values.

Feedback

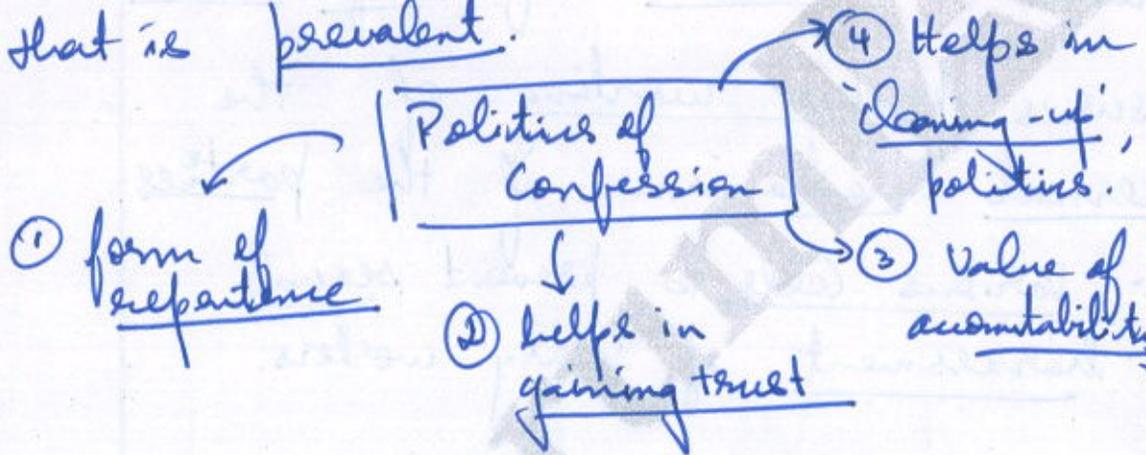
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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) a) "A politics of confession that encourages politicians and parties to confess and offer regret for their errors can surely be a cathartic experience." Examine the statement from the ethical point of view. (10 marks, 150 words)

"स्वीकारोक्ति की राजनीति जो राजनेताओं और दलों को अपनी गलतियों को स्वीकार करने और उनके लिए खेद प्रकट करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है, निश्चित रूप से एक भाव विरेचक (मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से शुद्ध करने वाला) अनुभव हो सकती है।" नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Politics has often been compared by political thinkers to a pigsty, due to the inbuilt dirt and waste that is prevalent.



I Positives of this approach

- ① Helps in upholding values,
 - ①.1 Accountability.
 - ①.2 Trust
 - ①.3 Public-oriented politics.

↳ Political party dismissing politician who watched 'porn' in Parliament.

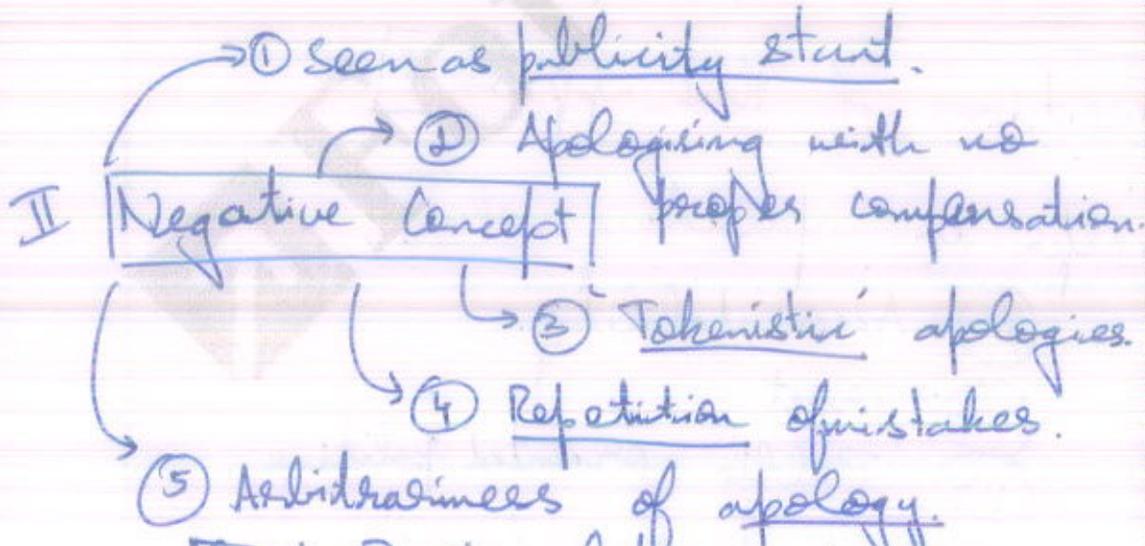
② Leads to gaining of trust and gaining connect with people.

Ex: Stages used for giving speeches and apologising → gaining back trust.

③. Creates the element of self-awareness.

④ Ensures proper working of the internal-mechanism of the parties

Ex: Various cells to prevent sexual harassment of party workers.



Ex: During elections to gain sympathy votes.

Grandly's in of "Politics without morality" not to be committed.

Feedback

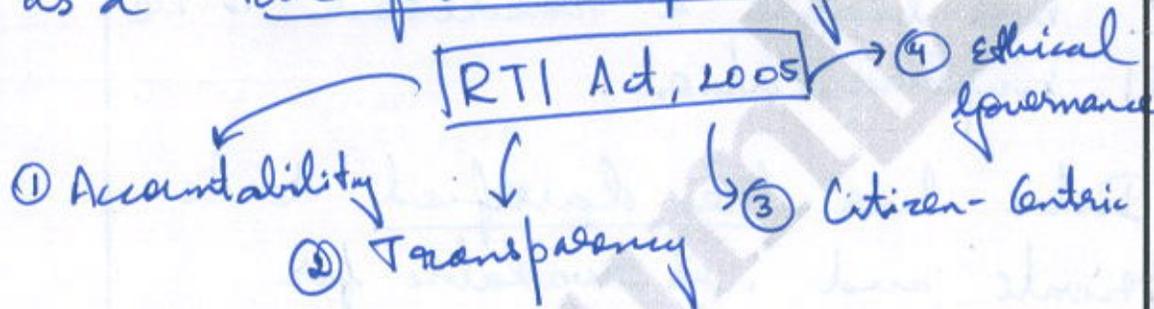
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TOTAL MARKS			

b) What are the key objectives of the Right to Information Act, 2005? Examine the ethical concerns associated with certain provisions of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act in realizing the objectives of the RTI Act. (10 marks, 150 words)

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के प्रमुख उद्देश्य क्या हैं? सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति में डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम के कुछ प्रावधानों से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Right to Information Act has been a watershed moment in the political history of Indian Governance, serving as a tool for transparency.



Key Objectives

- ① Ensuring transparency in the governance process.
- ② Ensuring that citizens play a participatory role in governance.
- ③ Making employees of the Government to become accountable to the public.
- ④ Fostering of Public Trust amongst the

citizens.

- ⑤ Ensuring people to act as fact checkers for lacunae in governance

Ethical concerns :-

The Digital Personal Data Protection Act has become a roadblock to the RTI implementation.

- ① Data has been classified to be 'private' and not available for public.
- ② Reducing efficiency of the RTI, resulting to no real-life positives.
- ③ DPDPA essential shields the executive and legislature from public scrutiny.

Thus, the RTI Act of 2005 has to be revamped with more importance given to modern day concerns like Data Protection

Feedback

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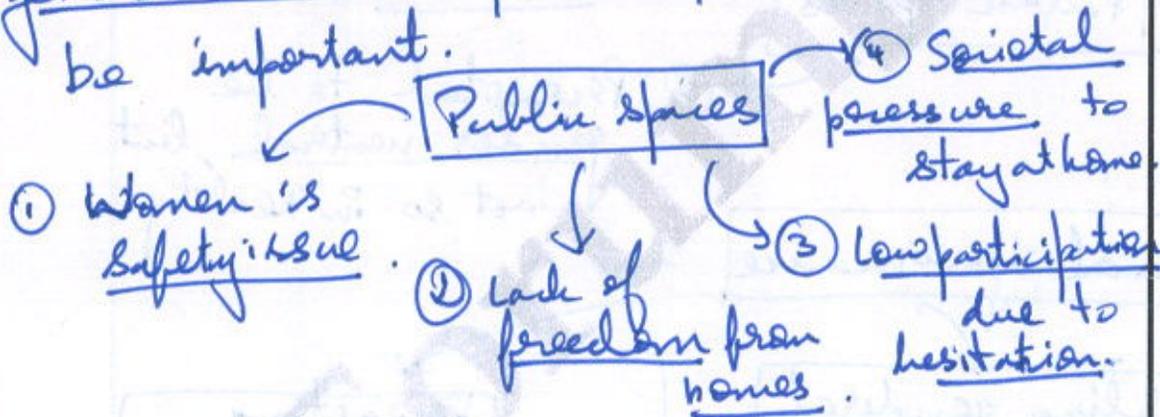
Q.6) a) Public spaces serve as arenas of democratic participation and civic expression. Yet in India, they remain deeply gendered, with many women largely confined to the private and domestic sphere. Examine the factors that restrict women's access to public spaces. How can ethical governance help address the issue of gendered spatial control and promote inclusivity in public spaces?

(10 marks, 150 words)

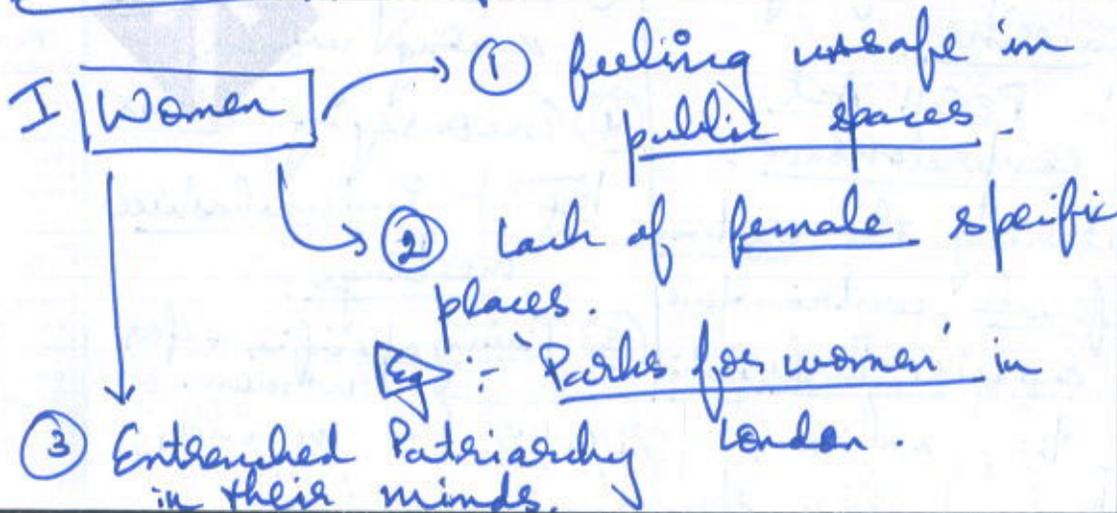
सार्वजनिक स्थान लोकतांत्रिक भागीदारी और नागरिक अभिव्यक्ति के क्षेत्र हैं। फिर भी, भारत में, ये स्थान अभी भी लिंग-भेद से प्रभावित हैं, और कई महिलाएँ निजी और घरेलू दायरे तक ही सीमित हैं। उन कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए जो महिलाओं की सार्वजनिक स्थानों तक पहुंच को बाधित करते हैं। नैतिकता युक्त शासन, लिंग-आधारित स्थानिक नियंत्रण के मुद्दे को सुलझाने और सार्वजनिक स्थानों में समावेशिता को बढ़ावा देने में कैसे मदद कर सकता है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Roman empire's public spaces led to the birth of thinkers and democracy, thus highlighting that the gender neutral public participation to be important.



Factors affecting women's access



- II **Family** →
- ① Discouraging them from going out.
 - ② Making gender specific care roles in household.
 - ③ Consuming time in household chores.

- III **Public Spaces**
- ① Lack of safety measures.
 - ② Prompted to be gender neutral but not so in reality.

Ethical Governance :-

Tackling gendered spatial control

- ① Tackling safety concerns.
 Eg :- PoSH Act comprehensive
- ② Ensuring the creation of female centric space.
 Eg :- Exercise Parks, Delhi

Promoting inclusivity

- ① Ensuring awareness among women.
- ② Encouraging SHGs.
 Eg :- Kudumbashree meetings.
- ③ Timing specific - for women.

Thus, to achieve **SDG-5** - gender neutral public spaces are needed.

Feedback

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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) Write short notes on the following in 30 words each:

- i) Ethical fading
- ii) Conflict of interest
- iii) Persuasion
- iv) Work culture
- v) Corporate governance

(10 marks, 150 words)

निम्नलिखित पर 30-30 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियाँ लिखें:

- i) नैतिक लुप्तता
- ii) हितों का टकराव
- iii) अनुनयन
- iv) कार्य संस्कृति
- v) कॉर्पोरेट प्रशासन

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

i) Ethical Fading

→ Defined as the gradual decrease in ethical values over time.

→ Results in immoral and unethical decision making.

Ex: Bureaucrats after losing initial vigour of fighting corruption.

ii) Conflict of interest

→ It is defined as the inability to choose between doing the ethical (or) duty action and going for personal interests.

→ It mostly occurs in positions of power.

Ex: IAS officers getting offered bribe of paying for his son's education, preventing him from doing duty.

iii. Persuasion

① Defined as the ability to change the action of a person in accordance with the desired outcome.

② Nudge theory is a type of persuasion tool.

Ex: IAS Parameshwaran Iyer → cleaned a compost pit → Persuaded public to do so.

iv. Work culture

→ Defined as the prevalent values, traditions and environment helping the employee-employer relationship in work place.

→ Needs to be good to ensure maximum productivity.

Ex: Google → Resting Nap Pods for people working.

v. Corporate Governance

→ Ability of governing corporate sector, to ensure shareholder benefit and public welfare.

Ex: DATA Governance model → timely CSR activities performed.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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Section - B

Q.7) A State Government in the northeastern part of the country has launched a series of anti-encroachment drives across forest areas, wetlands, and revenue lands. Under the directions of the Chief Minister, the administration has intensified efforts to reclaim public land, particularly in areas reserved for ecological protection and critical infrastructure development. Most of the time, these actions have been backed by court orders and have resulted in the recovery of thousands of hectares of land. However, in certain regions, the implementation of such drives is fraught with social and political complexities. In several districts, settlements have existed for decades and are inhabited by marginalized communities with limited access to legal rights or formal rehabilitation measures. These areas are often politically sensitive and influenced by local leaders and pressure groups.

Simanta is posted as Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC) in one such district. Over the past year, the district administration has attempted to align eviction measures with welfare outreach, including the provision of temporary shelters, relocation assistance, and public consultations. Recently, a major operation was scheduled to clear encroachments from over 140 hectares of forest land within a Reserved Forest, primarily to curb rising instances of human-elephant conflict and to restore ecological balance. Anticipating eviction, some residents approached the High Court seeking a stay. However, the court refused to grant it and directed the administration to proceed with the eviction following due process. Notices were served, and a detailed roadmap was prepared to carry out the operation, which was expected to last 2–3 days due to the scale and remote location. On the first day, Simanta led a team comprising forest officials, municipal workers, and police personnel. Demolitions were conducted peacefully and without major resistance. However, on the second day, when the team returned to the site, a large group of agitated residents—primarily women and children—had gathered. They raised slogans and formed human chains to prevent further evictions. The atmosphere grew tense when some individuals began throwing stones, resulting in serious injury to a municipal worker. The crowd grew increasingly volatile and emotionally charged, demanding an immediate halt to the operation. The police contingent present on the ground was outnumbered by the crowd. Faced with this crisis, some team members pleaded with Simanta to call off the operation, fearing threats to their life and the possibility of a violent escalation. Simanta attempted to contact his superior officer (the Deputy Commissioner), but due to poor mobile connectivity in the forested area, communication could not be established. Meanwhile, several local journalists had arrived and begun reporting on the incident. Simanta is in a dilemma as to what to do.

- Evaluate the options available with Simanta to cope with the situation.
- Which of the above options would be the most appropriate for Simanta and why?
- What are the ethical dilemmas being faced by Simanta?
- Examine the qualities of a public servant which will be required to manage such situations.

(20 marks, 250 words)

देश के पूर्वोत्तर भाग में एक राज्य सरकार ने वन क्षेत्रों, आर्द्रभूमि और राजस्व भूमि पर अतिक्रमण विरोधी अभियानों की एक श्रृंखला शुरू की है। मुख्यमंत्री के निर्देशों के तहत, प्रशासन ने सार्वजनिक भूमि, विशेष रूप से पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण और महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी ढाँचे के विकास के लिए आरक्षित क्षेत्रों को पुनः प्राप्त करने के प्रयासों को तेज़ कर दिया है। अधिकांशतः, इन कार्रवाइयों को अदालती आदेशों का समर्थन प्राप्त रहा है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप हजारों हेक्टेयर भूमि वापस प्राप्त हुई है। हालाँकि, कुछ क्षेत्रों में, ऐसे अभियानों का कार्यान्वयन सामाजिक और राजनीतिक जटिलताओं से भरा है। कई ज़िलों में, बस्तियाँ दशकों से अस्तित्व में हैं और हाशिफ पर रहने वाले समुदायों द्वारा बसाई गई हैं, जिनकी कानूनी अधिकारों या औपचारिक पुनर्वास उपायों तक सीमित पहुँच है। ये क्षेत्र अक्सर राजनीतिक रूप से संवेदनशील होते हैं और स्थानीय नेताओं और दबाव समूहों से प्रभावित होते हैं।

सिमंता ऐसे ही एक ज़िले में अतिरिक्त उपायुक्त (ADC) के पद पर तैनात हैं। पिछले एक साल में, ज़िला प्रशासन ने बेदखली के उपायों को कल्याणकारी प्रयासों के साथ जोड़ने का प्रयास किया है, जिसमें अस्थायी आश्रयों का प्रावधान, पुनर्वास सहायता



और सार्वजनिक परामर्श शामिल हैं। हाल ही में, एक आरक्षित वन क्षेत्र में 140 हेक्टेयर से अधिक वन भूमि से अतिक्रमण हटाने के लिए एक बड़ा अभियान चलाया जाना था, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य मानव-हाथी संघर्ष की बढ़ती घटनाओं को रोकना और पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बहाल करना था। बेदखली की आशंका से, कुछ निवासियों ने इस पर रोक लगाने के लिए उच्च न्यायालय का दरवाजा खटखटाया। हालाँकि, अदालत ने इसे देने से इनकार कर दिया और प्रशासन को उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए बेदखली की कार्रवाई आगे बढ़ाने का निर्देश दिया। नोटिस दिए गए और अभियान को अंजाम देने के लिए एक विस्तृत रोडमैप तैयार किया गया, जिसके पैमाने और दूरस्थ स्थान के कारण 2-3 दिनों तक चलने की उम्मीद थी। पहले दिन, सिमंता ने वन अधिकारियों, नगरपालिका कर्मचारियों और पुलिसकर्मियों की एक टीम का नेतृत्व किया। तोड़फोड़ की कार्रवाई शांतिपूर्ण और बिना किसी बड़े प्रतिरोध के पूरी की गई। हालाँकि, दूसरे दिन, जब टीम घटनास्थल पर लौटी, तो उत्तेजित निवासियों का एक बड़ा समूह—मुख्य रूप से महिलाएँ और बच्चे—इकट्ठा हो गए थे। उन्होंने नारे लगाए और आगे की बेदखली को रोकने के लिए मानव श्रृंखला बनाई। माहौल तब तनावपूर्ण हो गया जब कुछ लोगों ने पत्थरबाजी शुरू कर दी, जिससे एक नगरपालिका कर्मचारी गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गया। भीड़ लगातार उग्र और भावनात्मक रूप से उत्तेजित होती जा रही थी, और ऑपरेशन को तुरंत रोकने की मांग कर रही थी। मौके पर मौजूद पुलिस बल भीड़ से संख्या में कम था। इस संकट का सामना करते हुए, टीम के कुछ सदस्यों ने अपनी जान को खतरा और हिंसक वृद्धि की संभावना के डर से सिमंता से ऑपरेशन बंद करने का अनुरोध किया। सिमंता ने अपने वरिष्ठ अधिकारी (उपायुक्त) से संपर्क करने का प्रयास किया, लेकिन वन क्षेत्र में खराब मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी के कारण संचार स्थापित नहीं हो सका। इस बीच, कई स्थानीय पत्रकार वहाँ पहुंच गए और घटना की रिपोर्टिंग शुरू कर दी। सिमंता दुविधा में हैं कि क्या करें।

- स्थिति से निपटने के लिए सिमंता के पास उपलब्ध विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करें।
- सिमंता के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त होगा और क्यों?
- सिमंता को किन नैतिक दुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?
- ऐसी परिस्थितियों का प्रबंधन करने के लिए एक लोक सेवक के गुणों का परीक्षण करें।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above mentioned case study reflects the ethical dilemma faced by civil servants in day to day frustrations, whether to follow orders objectively and rationality, or to assess the ground situation and delay orders.

a) Options available to Simanta

Option 1 - Calling off the operation

PROS → Saving staff
↳ preventing agitation

CONS → going against HC order
↳ going against Duty Principle

Option 2 → Continuation of Operation.

Pros → Ensures HC-Order is upheld
↳ Completing duty → objectively.

Cons → Increases agitation.
↳ loss of lives can occur.

Option 3 → calling off operation temporarily, and making active engagement peacefully with better man power.

b) **Option-3** is the most appropriate

Pros

- ① Ensures immediate de-escalation of the incident.
- ② Ensures the safety of the personnel.
- ③ Helps in taking-time to strategise.
- ④ Can lead to better planning and coming with a larger manpower to prevent escalation.
- ⑤ Buys time for peaceful negotiations.



with the local leaders.

- ⑥ Shows compassion and empathy towards the women and children.

CONS → **Very limited**, possible reprisals from H.C. and superior officers, but ground reality would warrant safety to Simanta for **not** doing her job.

Justification :-

- ① Pros outweigh cons (Utilitarianism)
- ② Duty of ensuring safety of team upheld (Kant's Principle).
- ③ Negotiations ensures Rawlsian Justice for the chasing of tribal people.
- ④ **Values shown** → Courage, compassion and servitude
 - ↳ Tactical thinking
 - ↳ "Quick on feet" approach
 - ↳ "Stakeholder-based" approach

c) Ethical Dilemmas

- ① Following Duty vs. Welfare of team.
- ② Following Orders vs. Solving escalation.
- ③ Women & children welfare vs. Doing Job.
- ④ Media handling vs. Job Pressure.
- ⑤ Waiting for superior's Orders vs. Taking a self-made decision.

d) Values and Qualities

- ① Ability to stay calm and composed → Emotionally intelligent.
- ② Intuitive thinking - ensuring of de-escalation.
- ③ Better planning before hand to handle such situations.
- ④ Ensuring satisfaction of all stakeholders.
- ⑤ Preventing loss of life → by ensuring peaceful confrontation.

Thus - civil servants should come out of the "Iron cage of rationality".

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.8) Megha is a first-year sociology student at a reputed college in the from Tadchiroli, a tribal village in a western Indian state. Megha's family was seven years old and had not visited their village since. Though in childhood there, she never deeply understood the customs and traditions. Megha expresses her wish to visit Tadchiroli. Her father agrees and asks her uncle, who still lives in the village with his family. Megha informs Ratan about a semester break. Upon arrival, she receives a warm welcome from Ratan who invites her to attend a local festival. During the event, Megha notices Ratan's wife Ratna is curious, she asks Ratan why Rinki is not at the festival. Ratan explains the period, and as per tradition, menstruating girls must stay separately in huts for the purpose. Locally known as 'kurma ghars', they are generally located near a river or pond. She further adds that these girls are not allowed to participate in any social or religious activities. Megha is taken aback. She asks Ratna about the practice. Ratna nods and says it has been the custom for generations. She explains the huts and miss classes during their periods. Ratna admits that many girls never questioned the practice. The explanation unsettles Megha. She realizes that the natural biological function leads to such exclusion. Before returning to her educated family members seem to accept and follow these customs.

The experience leaves a deep impact on her. She starts reading more about their impact on women's health, dignity, and education. As a sociologist, she realizes such traditions are linked to patriarchy and social stigma. She begins to think of ways to improve the current situation, without alienating the community members.

- Suggest a course of action Megha can take to sensitize her village community in a respectful or confrontational manner.
- What ethical principles and methods should guide her actions while implementing the course of action?
- How is menstruation related to human rights?

मेघा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के एक प्रतिष्ठित कॉलेज में समाजशास्त्र की प्रथम वर्ष की छात्रा है। वह एक आदिवासी गांव ताड़चिरोली की रहने वाली है। मेघा का परिवार जब वह सात साल की तब से अपने गांव नहीं गया था। हालाँकि मेघा को अपने बचपन की बहुत अच्छी यादें थीं, लेकिन रीति-रिवाजों और परंपराओं को गहराई से नहीं समझा। एक दिन, मेघा ने ताड़चिरोली का सफर शुरू किया और उसे अपने मामा रतन को सूचित करने के लिए कहा, जो अभी भी गांव में हैं। मेघा ने रतन को सूचित किया और सेमेस्टर ब्रेक के दौरान गांव की यात्रा की। आगमन पर गर्मजोशी से स्वागत किया। बाद में, रतन उसे एक स्थानीय उत्सव में शामिल होने के लिए कहा कि रिकी को मासिक धर्म चल रहा है और परंपरा के अनुसार, मासिक धर्म वाली लड़कियों को बाहरी इलाके में नदी या तालाब के पास स्थित छोटी झोपड़ियों में अलग रहना चाहिए। स्थानीय रूप से इसे 'कुर्मा' कहते हैं। वह आगे कहती है कि इन लड़कियों को किसी सामाजिक या धार्मिक गतिविधियों में भाग लेने की अनुमति नहीं है। मेघा आश्चर्यचकित है। महिलाएं इस प्रथा का पालन करती हैं। रतना ने सिर हिलाया और कहा कि यह पीढ़ियों से चला आ रहा है। छात्राएं भी इन झोपड़ियों में रहती हैं और मासिक धर्म के दौरान कक्षाएं छोड़ देती हैं। लोगों ने, जिनमें वह खुद भी शामिल हैं, इस प्रथा पर कभी सवाल नहीं उठाया। स्पष्टीकरण के लिए विश्वास करना मुश्किल लगता है कि एक प्राकृतिक जैविक कार्य इस तरह के बहिष्कार से पहले, मेघा ने देखा कि शिक्षित परिवार के सदस्य भी इन रीति-रिवाजों को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं। इस अनुभव का उस पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। वह मासिक धर्म से जुड़ी वर्जनाओं और शिक्षा पर उनके प्रभाव के बारे में और अधिक पढ़ना शुरू करती है। समाजशास्त्र की मदद से कैसे ऐसी परंपराएं पितृसत्ता और सामाजिक पूर्वाग्रह से जुड़ी हैं। वह इस बात पर विचार करता है कि बिना या उसकी परंपराओं का अनादर किए बिना, वह अपने स्तर पर क्या कर सकती है।

II | Short - term

- Take the village and stay there.
- Take a break from everything and stay in the village.
- Strategize her preferred course of action.

III | Long - Term

- Begin a campaign for women's education and health.

(B) Take help of educated families

→ To spread word of wisdom.

→ To influence the village head.

(c) Community

→ Sensitive via plays.

↳ Tharu koothu

↳ Tamil Nadu.

→ Give education on usage of sanitary pads and napkins.

(D) provide continued education to the community.



b) Ethical Principles

- ① Compassion towards the poor women.
- ② Respecting their sovereignty
- ③ Due respect to their lifestyle.
- ④ Using Persuasion technique in helping people.

c) Menstruation

- ① Used as a tool to suppress women.
- ② Tool to entrench patriarchy.
- ③ Means of proclaiming war as impure.
- ④ Affects Rights of human i.e. Liberty and freedom

③ Real life examples of such incidents.

Case Study → Lack of rational words and starving of children in Haryana (PDS system).

④ Ensures my value system of Compassion and Empathy is intact.

⑤ Ensuring my Emotional Intelligence → knowing condition of Global.

⑥ Ethical Issues

① Iron Cage of rationality

② Poor policy formulation

③ Lack of awareness to Global

④ Panchayat President's lack of knowledge

⑤ Lack of compassion to provide temporary shelter

Thus, officers should become Karmayogis.

⑥ Objectivity over emotional intelligence

⑦ Rule-based Governance

⑧ Fostering of Red-tapism

Feedback

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#	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			

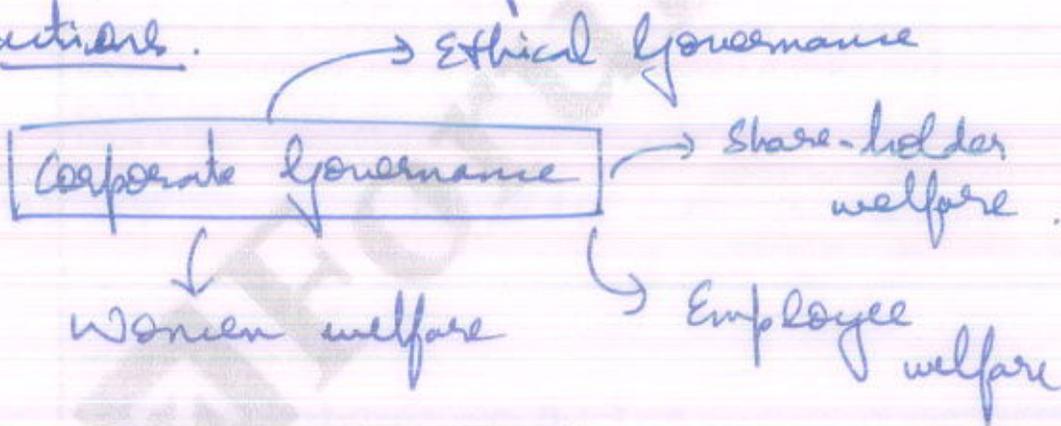


बारे में अनुचित टिप्पणियाँ करते थे। इसके अलावा, वह नियमित रूप से सोशल मीडिया ऐप्स के माध्यम से अपनी महिला सहकर्मियों सहित सभी टीम सदस्यों को अभद्र संदेश भेजते थे। हालाँकि शुरुआत में कोई औपचारिक शिकायत दर्ज नहीं की गई थी, लेकिन नितिन टीम के भीतर तनाव महसूस कर सकते थे, और बेचनी के संकेत धीरे-धीरे स्पष्ट होते जा रहे थे। कुछ कर्मचारी तो श्री A के साथ सीधे बातचीत करने से भी कतराने लगे थे। टीम का मनोबल और पारस्परिक विश्वास धीरे-धीरे कम होता जा रहा था, लेकिन कर्मचारी खुलकर बात करने में हिचकिचा रहे थे। एक शाम मामला तब और बढ़ गया जब श्री A की टीम की एक सदस्य श्रीमती X, नितिन के पास पहुँची। स्पष्ट रूप से परेशान और भावनात्मक रूप से हिली हुई, उन्होंने खुलासा किया कि श्री A ने उनके साथ बार-बार अनुचित व्यवहार किया है। उन्होंने आगे बताया कि श्रीमान ए उनके प्रति अनुचित व्यवहार कर रहे थे और अपने केबिन में उन्हें अनुचित तरीके से छूने की भी कोशिश की थी। उन्होंने नितिन से इस मामले में उचित कार्रवाई करने का आग्रह किया, अन्यथा उनके पास अपने पद से इस्तीफा देने के अलावा कोई विकल्प नहीं होगा।

- इस मामले में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों को स्पष्ट करें।
- नितिन के पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?
- नितिन द्वारा पहचाने गए प्रत्येक विकल्प का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।
- नितिन के लिए कौन सा विकल्प अपनाना अधिक उपयुक्त होगा और क्यों?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above mentioned case study shows a clear violation of the Vishaka guidelines and the POSH Act, demanding immediate actions.



- Ethical issues
- Sexual Harassment against female employees.
- Creation of Toxic work Environment

- 3) Unsafe work culture for the women employees.
- 4) Lack of decency from the end of Mr. A.
- 5) Inactivity would show lack of gender sensitivity within Nitlin.
- 6) Proposing higher job profile for Mr. A → Ignorance of Corporate
- 7) Fosters a conducive environment for harassment.
- 8) Company welfare is being put over employee welfare.
- 9) Corporate Apathy towards the women employees.
- 10) Lack of internal complaints cell to issue proper complaints against Mr. A.



b) Options available

Option 1 → Termination of Mr. A.

Option 2 → Valuing Mr. A's work and ignoring complaints.

Option 3 → Wait for more concrete evidence (or) more complaints.

Option 4 → Initiate a formal investigation and then take a decision.

c) Evaluation and Critical Examination

Option 1

Pros → Immediate action against harassment.

↳ Appreciating employee welfare and gender issues.

Cons → Lack of proper investigation.
↳ Affecting Company's welfare.

Option - 2

Pros → Ensures corporate profits.
 ↳ Might increase shareholder's dividends.

Cons → Public issue might happen.
 ↳ Company name spoiled in future.
 ↳ gender issues ignored → lack of Empathy.

Option - 3

Pros → No immediate effects.
 ↳ waiting for solid evidence to punish Mr. A.

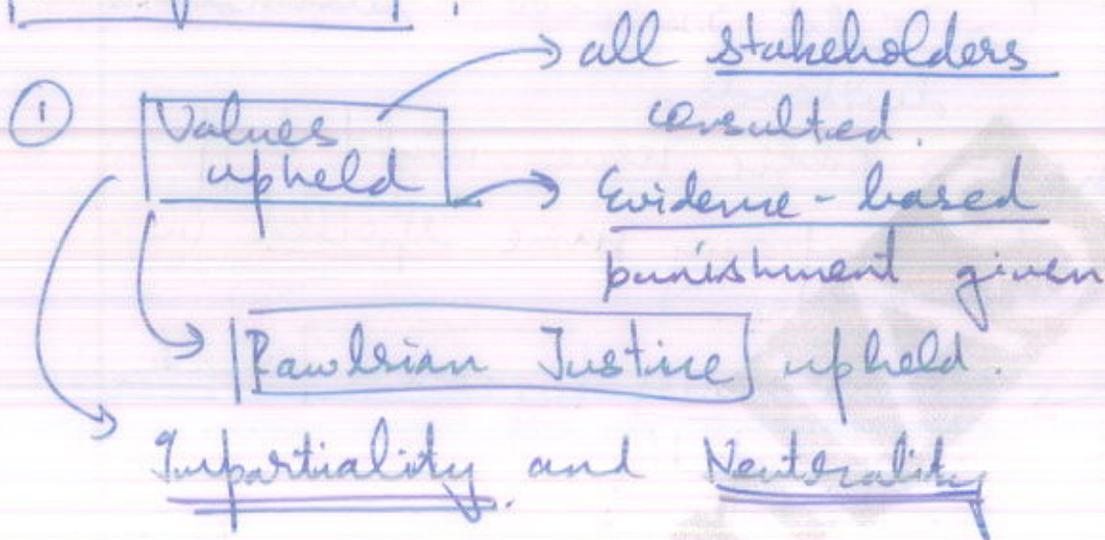
Cons → Might escalate - due to resignation of Mr. X.
 ↳ Back-passing of responsibility.

Option - 4 Pros → Procedural duty followed.
 ↳ gives chance for Mr. A to give his side of story.

Cons → Delay in justice.
 ↳ Escalation of issue in media → spoils reputation of company.

d) Option-4 has to be followed.

Justification :-



② Gives solid proof via investigation to punish Jr. A.

③ Can also be complained in law enforcement to take actions under POSH Act.

④ Ensures that company's image as one appreciating women employee is upheld ⇒ leads to market health.

Thus, Gandhi's sin of "commerce without ethics" should not be committed.

Feedback

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#	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			



Q.12) You are appointed as an officer heading the Air Quality Compliance Division of the Environment Pollution Control Board in Delhi-NCR. The region is witnessing alarming levels of air pollution, which typically worsen during the winter months due to various meteorological and anthropogenic factors. The situation has led to severe public health concerns, particularly affecting vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children, and those with respiratory illnesses. The Supreme Court has also raised serious concern over the deteriorating air quality in Delhi-NCR and has directed the administration to take immediate and effective measures to control pollution, especially during the winter months.

Your jurisdiction has a large number of small and medium-scale industries that were granted environmental clearance over the years. These industries form the backbone of the local economy and provide employment to a significant number of migrant workers. However, recent inspections and air quality monitoring reports indicate that a significant number of these units are operating in violation of prescribed air emission norms. As part of targeted measures to curb air pollution, you issued notices to all identified polluting units, directing them to apply for fresh environmental clearance certificates from the competent authority.

However, your decision triggered strong opposition from a section of industrial units, labour unions, and local politicians. Industrial owners argued that such action would lead to production shutdowns, financial losses, and shortages of their products in the market. Labour unions and workers also protested, fearing mass unemployment and livelihood insecurity. Local politicians and vested interests accused you of jeopardising the socio-economic stability of the region. You received representations from various quarters urging you to withdraw the notices and not initiate harsh measures, citing the interests of multiple stakeholders. Additionally, you began receiving anonymous threats, aimed at coercing you into reversing your decision. On the other hand, several of your colleagues supported your stance, encouraging you to act in the larger public interest. Several local NGOs and environmental groups rallied behind your actions, demanding the immediate closure of polluting units.

a. Under the given conditions, what are the options available to you?

b. Critically evaluate each of the options listed by you.

c. What are the ethical dilemmas being faced by you?

(20 marks, 250 words)

आपको दिल्ली-एनसीआर में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के वायु गुणवत्ता अनुपालन प्रभाग का प्रमुख नियुक्त किया गया है। इस क्षेत्र में वायु प्रदूषण का स्तर चिंताजनक स्तर पर है, जो आमतौर पर सर्दियों के महीनों में विभिन्न मौसम संबंधी और मानवजनित कारकों के कारण और भी बढ़ता हो जाता है। इस स्थिति ने गंभीर जन स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चिंताओं को जन्म दिया है, खासकर बुजुर्गों, बच्चों और सांस की बीमारियों से पीड़ित लोगों जैसे कमजोर समूहों को प्रभावित किया है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी दिल्ली-एनसीआर में बिगड़ती वायु गुणवत्ता पर गंभीर चिंता व्यक्त की है और प्रशासन को प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए तत्काल और प्रभावी उपाय करने का निर्देश दिया है, खासकर सर्दियों के महीनों में।

आपके क्षेत्राधिकार में बड़ी संख्या में लघु और मध्यम उद्योग हैं जिन्हें वर्षों से पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी दी गई है। ये उद्योग स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ हैं और बड़ी संख्या में प्रवासी श्रमिकों को रोजगार प्रदान करते हैं। हालांकि, हाल के निरीक्षणों और वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि इनमें से कई इकाइयाँ निर्धारित वायु उत्सर्जन मानदंडों का उल्लंघन करते हुए चल रही हैं। वायु प्रदूषण पर अंकुश लगाने के लक्षित उपायों के तहत, आपने सभी चिन्हित प्रदूषणकारी इकाइयों को नोटिस जारी कर उन्हें सक्षम प्राधिकारी से नए पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी प्रमाणपत्र के लिए आवेदन करने का निर्देश दिया है।

श्रमिक संघों और स्थानीय राजनेताओं के एक वर्ग ने कड़ा विरोध किया। औद्योगिक मालिकों का तर्क था कि इस तरह के कदम से उत्पादन बंद हो जाएगा, वित्तीय नुकसान होगा और बाजार में उनके उत्पादों की कमी हो जाएगी। बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी और आजीविका की असुरक्षा की आशंका के चलते श्रमिक संघों और श्रमिकों ने भी विरोध प्रदर्शन किया। स्थानीय राजनेताओं और निहित स्वार्थों ने आप पर क्षेत्र की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिरता को खतरे में डालने का आरोप लगाया। आपको विभिन्न पक्षों से ज्ञापन मिले, जिनमें विभिन्न हितधारकों के हितों का हवाला देते हुए, आपसे नोटिस वापस लेने और कठोर कदम न उठाने का आग्रह किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, आपको गुमनाम धमकियाँ भी मिलने लगीं, जिनका उद्देश्य आपको अपना फैसला बदलने के लिए मजबूर करना था। दूसरी ओर, आपके कई सहयोगियों ने आपके रुख का समर्थन किया और आपको व्यापक जनहित में कार्य करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। कई स्थानीय गैर सरकारी संगठनों और पर्यावरण समूहों ने आपके कदमों का समर्थन किया और प्रदूषणकारी इकाइयों को तुरंत बंद करने की माँग की।

a. दी गई परिस्थितियों में आपके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

b. आपके द्वारा सूचीबद्ध प्रत्येक विकल्प का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

c. आपके सामने कौन सी नैतिक दुविधाएँ हैं?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)



The above mentioned case study is a clear example of an ethical dilemma which also reflects the age old debate of environment vs. development.

2) Options available

Option - 1 → Sticking to duty and maintaining the notices for environmental clearance.

Option - 2 → Withdrawal of all the notices and allowing continuation of the industries.

Option - 3 → Extending the time-period of compliance after stakeholder consultation.

Option - 4 → Requesting for a transfer to ensure personal well-being (due to life threats)



b) Critical Evaluation

Option - 1

Pros → ① Upholding the Duty Principle of Kant.

② Upholding values of integrity and sticking to job rules.

③ Environmental welfare and deep ecology.

Cons → ① Puts back the economic development.

→ ② Employment of labour is affected.

→ ③ Personal life in danger.

Option - 2

Pros → ① Does not affect economic development.

② Labourers keep their jobs.

Cons → ① Going against SC-order.

② Anthropocentric approach.

③ Environmental NGOs might protest → disruption.

Option-3

PROs

- ① Upholding SC Order
- ② Duty Principle of Kant upheld.
- ③ Sufficient time given to the industries.
- ④ labourers not affected in short-term.
- ⑤ Air pollution will be worked in future.

Cons

- ① Time might not be sufficient to achieve targets for companies.
- ② Might cause delay in implementation of SC-order.

Option-4

PROs → Personal well-being.

CONS

- ① Back-passing of responsibility.
- ② leads to lack of courage and fortitude.
- ③ Continuation of prevalent problems in Delhi-NCR.

② Ethical Dilemmas

① Deep Ecology vs. Anthropocentric

This is the tussle between tackling air pollution and managing people's interests.

② Civility of employees vs. carrying out duty

The carrying out of orders jeopardises the employees.

③ Personal well-being vs. Duty-bound

Doing duty might affect life personally (anonymous coercion).

④ Political Conformity vs. Doing Job

Political campaign against the officer leads to impediments in doing job.

⑤ Economic development vs. pollution

need for balancing both tenets.

Thus, to achieve NDC targets of India, the air pollution measures have to be taken in Delhi - NCR.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	①	②	③
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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