

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	ABHISHEK CHAUHAN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910150052	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	9.8.2025

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3:40 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:45 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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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)

Our parents, owing to growing up in a conservative environment, have developed unconscious biases. But the trend is now fast changing.

YES, there are BIASES

- ① Restrictions: Against freedom of female members from going out alone.
- ② Burden of expectations: Against male who are burdened with responsibilities from a young age.
- ③ Comparison Bias: Parents often tend to compare own children with that of others who have been successful.
- ④ Sunk cost Bias: Despite failure, parents

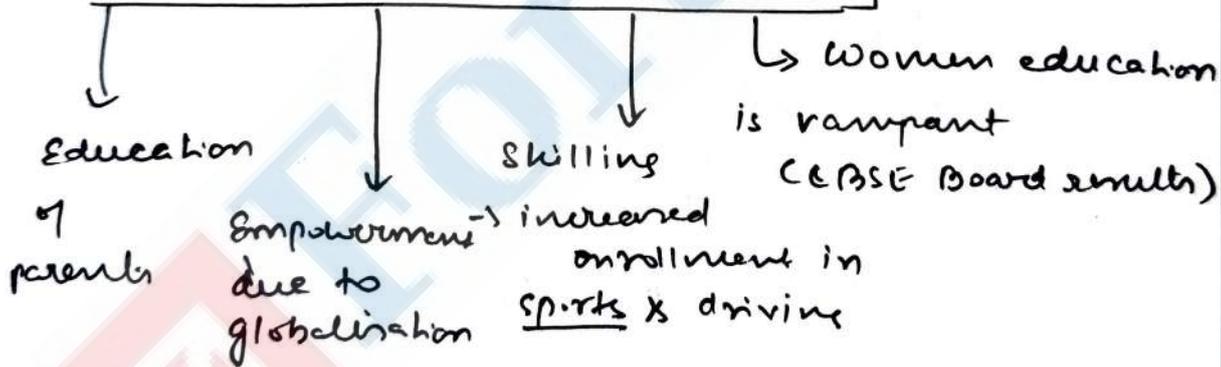
continue to push to a certain aim that they once saw.

Tagore aptly says - "Parents must not push their will, for they were born in different times!"

⑤ A FIXATION ON STUDY : Parents often underestimate the importance of 'sports' as an equally important component of growing up.

⑥ Inequality : Often treating 'son' to be more important than 'daughters'.

However, it is rapidly changing



As Pestalozzi says

"The Parents are the first teacher, and now, the first school."

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) 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 is to feel for others, compassion is to take action so that the pain mitigates. Compassion thus is a higher virtue.

DISTINCTION

① Empathy means to be in someone's shoes to

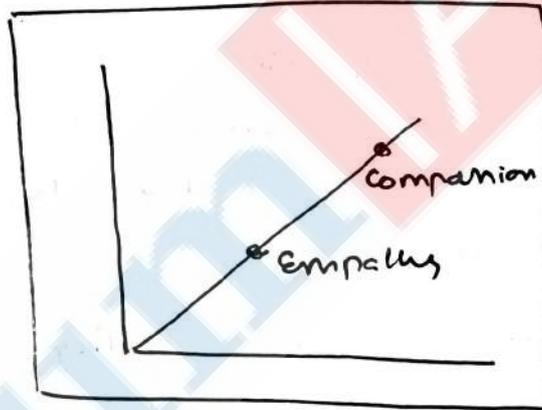
understand their pain. or to try to understand their pain

Compassion is Action.

② Empathy is a cognitive trait.

Compassion is 'Behavioral'.

(P.S) Shedding tears for a beggar is empathy. Buying him shoes is 'compassion'.



③ Empathy leads to companion. Whereas companion is the final stage of emotional intelligence.

REASON WHY THEY ARE FOUNDATIONAL VALUES

① Companioned Action: Needs both empathy and companion.

(e.g.) Princess Diana shaking hands with AIDS patient to destigmatize the disease.

② Understanding the Reality: When Touchu Foreign ministers attended COP26 knee deep in water, he reflected companion towards those affected by climate change.

③ Protecting Fundamental rights: (e.g.) Kiran Bedi fighting for prison inmates reflects the value needed for public service.

A companioned world is a world governed by love and corrected by action.

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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)

Modern society has slowly grown impatient so much so that it turns into intolerance and then aggression.

For example → Recently people threw stones at a startup founder for his comments online.

CONSEQUENCES

PERSONAL WELL BEING

- ① Scare and threat
→ chilling effect against public expression
- ② Safety of family and the self &
- self preservation is necessary (Hobbes)

SOCIETAL WELL BEING

- ① Collective decay of conscience
→ due to threat of 'cancel' culture or public wrath.
- ② Non-inclusive
→ Rawls veil of ignorance vanishes. People are nerotimized for minor things

③ Cyberbullying and mental health crisis

③ Aggression, violence becomes a norm
→ Plato's Eudaimonia becomes a lost concept

CHANGES AT THE PERSONAL LEVEL

① Self-indulgence : Practicing ownership

with the self can make us calm. We would know when to be angry and when not.

② Discourse Ethics : Always look to

Understand each others perspective. Shows

'Prudence' (Aristotle) in decision

making.

③ Do not do unto others what you yourself can't be done by (Law of Karma)

④ Following 1st categorical imperative (Kant)

['Be the change you wish to see in the world' - Gandhi]

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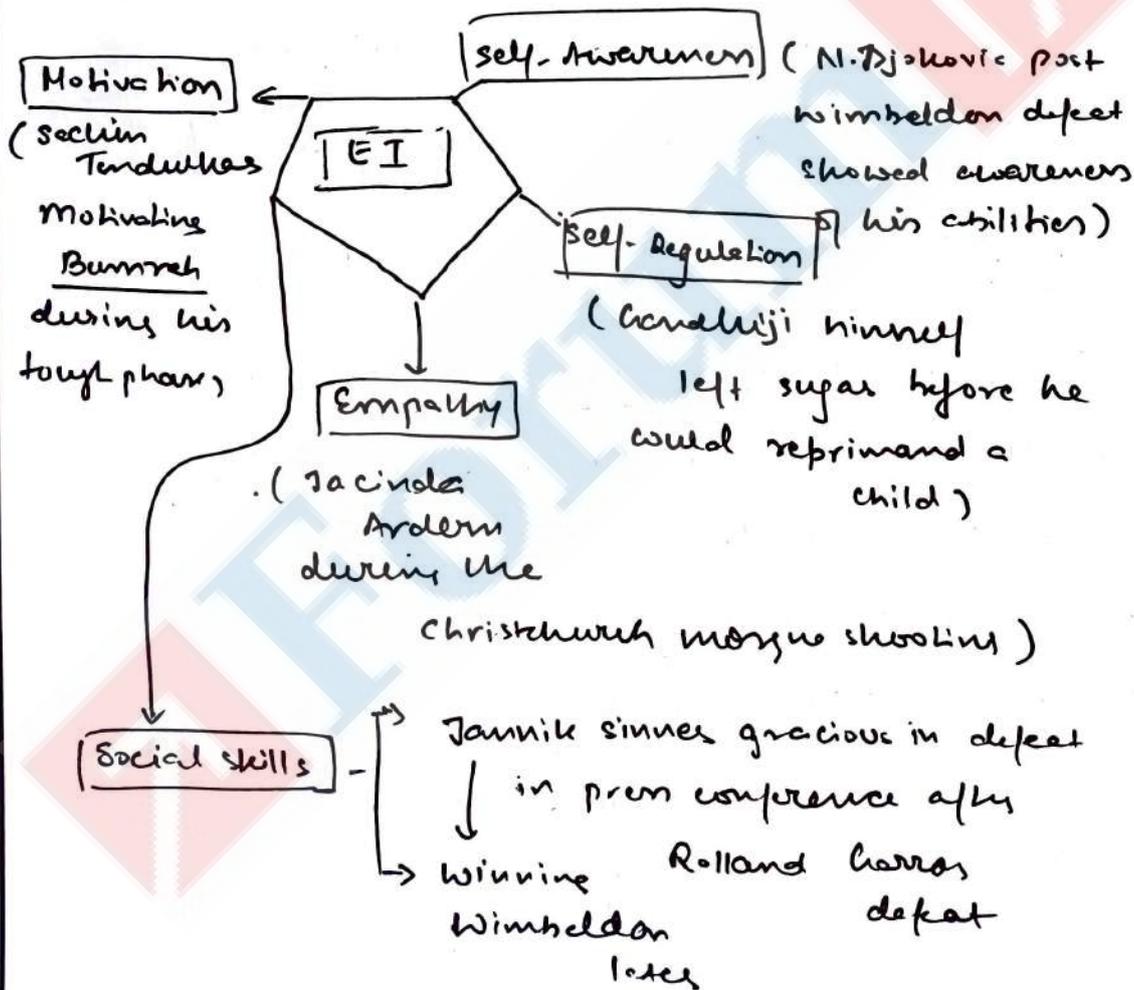
b) What are the main components of emotional intelligence and how does it help an individual in taking ethical decisions? (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

As per Goleman, emotional intelligence is behind 80% of human success indicating its role in decision making.

COMPONENTS

As per Goleman,



ROLE IN ETHICAL DECISION MAKING

- ① Averts crisis of conscience : whenever there is a conflict, look towards emotional intelligence. (e.g) Providing PMAY-G houses to ashokites without documents
- ② Mutual Respect : EI fosters respect helping in decision making. (e.g) Wiaan Mulder not deciding to cross 400-run landmark by Lara
- ③ Adaptability and Good faith : Recently IIT Roper Prof. Rajiv Mehta posed with graduates reflecting his positive adaptability to youth demands.
- ④ Moral compass upright : Mohammed's decision to work with children in Calcutta.

["People don't care how much you know, until they know how much you care "]

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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)

Vivekananda talks about the impermanence of life, the transience of materialism and how it is the service which allows us to truly live.

LIVING FOR OTHERS

① For the animals: The Ivula Snake Catchers in Tamil Nadu provide antivenom across India. Yet they never catch snakes during their breeding season.

When humans live for animals, the nature rewards with protection.

② For the underprivileged: IAS Uma Mahadevan in Haveri Karnataka battles tooth and nail

to provide # public libraries and shelters to SHG workers. Her authoritative position is not spent in vanities but in doing good to others.

③ For the women: The strongest gender needs strong warriors. IAS Aditya Singh's introduction of kirti CARDS for female child families shows compassion and action amidst life's impermanence.

④ For the Elderly & the disabled: IAS smile Sombhawal pioneering works for the PWD and the supreme court's decision to upheld home voting for elderly reflects his motivation to feel alive doing good to others.

As Swamiji says

'As long as millions live in hunger, I hold everyone a traitor who do not pay heed' -> reflecting the need for service.

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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)

Gurudev here reiterates the importance of positivity amidst gloom, the hope must not be shadowed by absence of sun, but with the belief that there are silver linings and stars to look for.

POSITIVITY AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

① Helps us look for magic in the mundane

→ (e.g.) Edison's 1000 experiments failed because he had to know for sure what works and what doesn't.

② Removing Negativity

(e.g.) When Jannik Sinner lost the Roland Garros, people called him chokes. But the tears of defeat didn't prohibit him from seeing the stars of glory (Wimbledon champion).

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③ Tackling Crisis of Conscience : A positive attitude reflects our goal for the society.

④ Indore's Barham Bank initiative is a culmination of multiple initial failures in generating work awareness.

④ Fighting Battle Once Again : Sometimes, it's the stars at night which makes us believe in the Sun of tomorrow.

⑤ Rays of hope : At the end of the day Stars is Sun, Sun is Stars. Failures & success are two sides of the same coin.



"Strength is life, weakness is death. We become what we think" - Vivekananda

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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 vouched for character building because that is what makes the steel frame of our conscience shaping decisions and outcomes.

CULTIVATING STRENGTH TO CHALLENGE OPPRESSION

- ① Fortitude and courage for women empowerment
 - ⊕ Malala Yousafzai was shot in the head for preaching for women's education.
- ② Strength to fight criminal oppression
 - ⊕ Tukaram Omble inculcated the words of building character when he sacrificed his life in 26/11 attack.
- ③ Speaking Up : Sometimes even raising

a voice or even 'existing' is a sign of rebellion against oppressive regime. (e.g.) Maria Ressa

won Nobel Peace Prize in 2021 revealing Philippines govt. oppression.

TOLERATING HARDSHIP TO GET COURAGE

① Personal Sacrifice : Justice HR Khanna

sacrificed ~~and~~ his chief justice ship but it is the sacrifice that gave him courage to uphold morality in ADM Jadhav's case.

② Generational Neglect : (e.g.) Iron Sharmila's long fast against hardships in Manipur.

③ Dreaming Big : A character built on dreaming big begets courage. (e.g.) Mary Kom.

④ To Reaching the last mile : Taking services to Barkar region is an act of courage shown by IAS Vijay Bhokare.

'It is only when you dare to go far is when you can know how far you can go'
- T. S. Eliot

Feedback

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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)

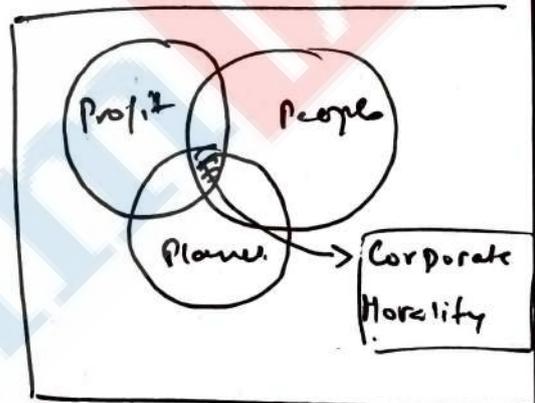
"बड़ी शक्ति के साथ बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व भी आता है।" वर्तमान संदर्भ में, विकसित देशों में मुख्यालय वाली 'बड़ी तकनीकी कंपनियाँ' डिजिटल अवसंरचना, व्यक्तिगत डेटा और वैश्विक आख्यान (नैरेटिव) पर असंगत प्रभाव डालती हैं—अक्सर नैतिक विचारों पर लाभ को प्राथमिकता देती हैं। ऐसे निगमों को एक निष्पक्ष, समावेशी और न्यायसंगत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

Corporate ethics revolves around

3Ps ie. Profit, People & Planet

and hence they must find the right balance.

ETHICAL GUIDE TO BIG CORPORATIONS



① Means Vs End

→ Corporates often prioritizes output without much a do for means. ② Recently open AI used actress scarlett's voice without consent.

② Pro-Planet Choices

→ Queries under LLM model are highly energy intensive. This needs environmental awareness that is inclusive.

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- ③ Misinformation Combat : An inclusive digital framework needs a 'fact checks' that eliminates bullying and abuse.
- ④ Respect Sovereignty : (e.g.) Recently X didn't comply with GOI regulations indicating eroding trust.
- ⑤ Transparency and Accountability : over data usage as well as data storage will ensure fairness.
- ⑥ Digital Ethics : Reducing Bias is crucial in digital framework. (e.g.) COMPAS, an app in USA categorised black people as more likely to commit crime.
- ⑦ et al. Non-discriminative Narrative : Against countries of the Global South.
The corporates must ensure that profits is our reward, not we the rewards of profits.

Feedback

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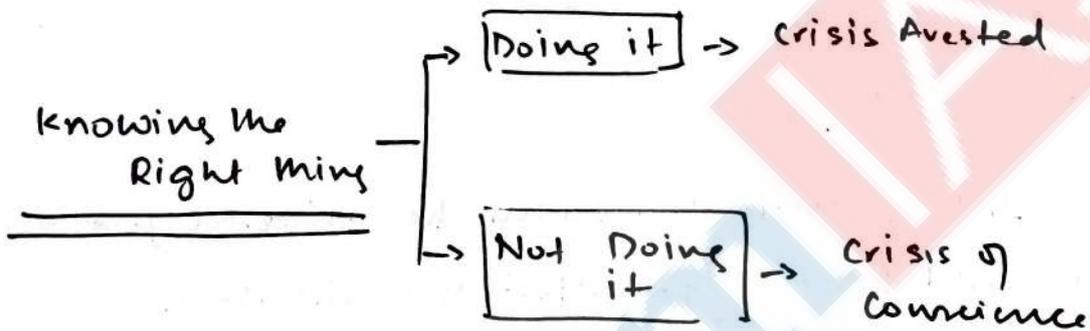
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b) What do you understand by the term 'crisis of conscience'? Describe an incident from your life where you experienced such a crisis. How did you deal with it? (10 marks, 150 words)

'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 happens when there is a disharmony between what we think is right but what we do is not.



INCIDENT FROM MY LIFE

I was in class VII. I was a skinny student and didn't have a good height or muscle. However, some of my friends were really able bodied. But they were bully as well. They didn't bully me but they bullied some of the other 'fat' students.

I knew bullying is not ethical
and I must do something. But I also
feared that if I interfere, they will bully
me. This was a personal crisis of
conscience

WHAT I DID?

I didn't complain to the headmaster for
that would have aggravated the situation.

I took the path of 'discourse ethics' and
Moral Persuasion. I showed some
courage and confronted him in front of
the class.

Since he was also dependent on me for
my class notes, he obliged and never
disturbed others again.

Fortitude (Aristotelian virtue) came to
rescue me from my crisis of
conscience.

Feedback

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Please put tick
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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)

Emotional Intelligence talks about

'self-awareness' as one of the key elements. A confession and regret makes awareness achievable and regulation foreseeable.

Ethical Principles it Upholds

① Transparency & Accountability

(P.S.) A minister being transparent about his APPLATS spending can only increase public trust and also lead to a satisfied conscience.

② Public Representation: Since parties are elected by people, the public demands their rewards to regret and apologize for errors. (P.S.) Lal Bahadur Shastri

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resigned from office post train accidents
reflects his own cathartic experience.

③ Upholds Integrity : Integrity of a ministry

to confer one's shortcomings only makes them stronger.

④ Jacinda Ardern resigned from PM's position when she didn't find herself competent

④ Forgiveness as a virtue : Only the brave forgives. And since public is everything in democracy, parties resorting to confession can only empower them.

⑤ Cognitive Dissonance : To not confess would make parties continue to shift blame → not a virtue of Authentic living (keypad)

Thus, confession and Repent are not weak virtues, they are stepping stones to improvement.

Feedback

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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 Mardoor kisan Shakti Sangathan

started an agitation against right to know which finally culminated in the Right to Information Act.

Key objective

- ↳ Making the public aware of ~~the~~ any information related to functioning of the government
- ↳ To ensure public money under public trust gets utilized.
- ↳ To ensure 'emergency data' that can potentially save lives are made available within 2 days.
- ↳ Ensuring 'A transparent and accountable governance' structure.

ETHICAL CONCERNS IN PROVISIONS OF DPDP ACT

DPDP Act made changes to Sec 8 of the RTI Act which ~~is~~ contain exemptions to the Right to obtain information.

Ethical Concerns

- ① Conflict of Interest: Between the 'right to know' and 'privacy' concern of individual.
- ② Communitarianism vs Individualism: When the data can do good to many but can be intrusive to someone's privacy.
- ③ Sovereignty vs Security: National security should not fall prey to personal sovereignty.
- ④ Emergency protocol: There is need to have contingency protocol.

RTI and DPDP must come together to ensure information comes not at the cost of privacy breach.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 पहुँच 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)

In the 17th Lok Sabha, 13.6% of the MPs are women. If the most democratic place in the country has such low numbers of female participation, the rest of the spaces must be even worse.

FACTORS THAT RESTRICT

① Deeply imbibed Patriarchy

-> A conservative mindset that considers women to be submissive and dependent

② Safety: Public spaces lack civic sense.

often eve teasing, kidnapping, shaming

makes them face deficit in gender differentiation

③ Hygiene & sanitation : With men peeing in public to extremely nauseating public washrooms, women often have to compromise with health in public spaces.

ETHICAL GOVERNANCE IN PROMOTING INCLUSIVITY

- ① Gender sensitivity : of the male.
- ② Awareness : Over sexual education in childhood. (e.g.) MSMinal kambari Malike Panchayat
- ③ Preference & Affirmation : Providing women friendly public spaces with safety & hygiene.
- ④ Opportunity : To take part in sports & cultural events.
- ⑤ Education of Parents & Youth : To consider women as an equal sex.

As Simon Beauvoir says

'I is not born, rather becomes a woman'

Feedback

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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)

Ethical Fading

-> slow erosion of ethical principles due to permeation, social conditioning, attitudinal shift etc. (e.g) someone who couldn't get a good college starts being unethically dismissive of renewal.

Conflict of Interest

-> when multiple interests are present and favours to one can be detrimental to other. (e.g) N. Srinivas as chairman of BCCI as well as owner of Chennai Super Kings.

Persuasion: 'Perloff' defines Persuasion as the ability to "nudge" people into favorable action through adjustment of the self or the surroundings. It is a cognitive component of attitude. (e.g.) Leaving Smoking being persuaded by a female friend.

Work culture: A culture of a workplace that reflects the cohesion and camraderie of those working. (e.g.) Google's work culture allows everyone to have fun while they work reducing stress but increasing productivity.

Corporate Governance: Determined by the principle of 3P → Profit, People & Planet.

Refers to the balanced approach in prioritising KPI. (e.g.) TATA group's Project Utkam prioritises people first but while not compromising on profitability.

Feedback

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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 जिलों में, बस्तियाँ दशकों से अस्तित्व में हैं और हाशिए 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 कार्यवाही 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 कार्यवाही 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 recent incidents of 'environmental
convulsion' causing in conflict with livelihood &
residence, especially in the North eastern Region
necessitates a balanced approach, as will be
evident from this case.

STAKEHOLDERS

- > State Govt.
- > Marginalised communities
- > The ADC
- > The High Court
- > The Police
- > The official workers (Forest)
+ Municipal
- > The ecology at large
- > The Deputy Commissioners



0) OPTIONS AVAILABLE WITH SIMANTA

i) Call off the operation:

PROS

- a) Safety of the workers
- b) Appearance of the residents
- c) Protection of women & children

CONS

- a) Dereliction of duty
- b) Lack of courage & fortitude
- c) Environmental stewardship compromised

ii) Continue with the reclamation & eviction

PROS

- i) Ecology rebalanced
- ii) HC orders and CM's wishes enacted
- iii) India's forest area increases > 25.17%

CONS

- i) Public uproar & loss of life on both sides
- ii) Shows lack of apathy & emotional intelligence
- iii) Negative attitude towards the marginalised



e) Dialogue with the representative of the marginalised. No eviction till dialogue is completed

Pros

i) consensus + stakeholders building involvement

ii) Discourages ethics, no violence

CONS

i) May result in no reclamation

(B) Most Appropriate Option : To engage with dialogue. → option (C)

Justification

→ i) Transparency : About welfare measures & settlement

ii) Education : About ecology and its impact

iii) Stakeholder involvement : Sarvodaya principle

iv) No violence : considering people to be an end in itself (kant)

(C)

ETHICAL DILEMMAS

i) Environmental stewardship vs marginalised rights

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- ii) Protecting the team vs Protecting the forest
- iii) Developmental objectives vs Human Rights
- iv) Obedience to orders vs Empathy with people
- v) Averting violence vs Completing Duty
- vi) Following Due Process vs Emotional weakness

QUALITIES NEEDED IN A PUBLIC SERVANT

- ① Objectivity : Under the principles of 'Doctrine of Double Effect'
- ② Social skills : The Ability to convey the right (Goleman) message to the marginalised.
- ③ Discreet Ethics & Persuasion : Nudging and not confronting.
- ④ Fortitude : To take tough situational calls
- ⑤ Presence of Mind : Buddhist mindfulness help arriving at a middle path

Further, adherence to the 'Prakash Singh Guidelines' while educating on HCHC judgements can help pacify the situation.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) Megha is a first-year sociology student at a reputed college in the national capital. She is originally from Tadchiroli, a tribal village in a western Indian state. Megha's family migrated to the city when she was seven years old and had not visited their village since. Though Megha has fond memories of her childhood there, she never deeply understood the customs and traditions of the region. One day, Megha expresses her wish to visit Tadchiroli. Her father agrees and asks her to inform Ratan, her paternal uncle, who still lives in the village with his family. Megha informs Ratan and travels to the village during a semester break. Upon arrival, she receives a warm welcome from Ratan and his family. Later, Ratan invites her to attend a local festival. During the event, Megha notices that her cousin Rinki is missing. Curious, she asks Ratan's wife Ratna why Rinki is not at the festival. Ratna explains that Rinki is on her period, and as per tradition, menstruating girls must stay separately in small huts built specifically for the purpose. Locally known as 'kurma ghars', they are generally located on the periphery of the village, near a river or pond. She further adds that these girls are not allowed to enter the main house or participate in any social or religious activities. Megha is taken aback. She asks whether all women follow this practice. Ratna nods and says it has been the custom for generations. Even schoolgirls stay in these huts and miss classes during their periods. Ratna admits that many in the village, including herself, never questioned the practice. The explanation unsettles Megha. She finds it hard to believe that a natural biological function leads to such exclusion. Before returning to the city, Megha observes that even educated family members seem to accept and follow these customs.

The experience leaves a deep impact on her. She starts reading more about menstrual taboos and their impact on women's health, dignity, and education. As a sociology student, she recognises how such traditions are linked to patriarchy and social stigma. She begins to reflect on what she can do at her level to improve the current situation, without alienating the community or disrespecting its traditions.

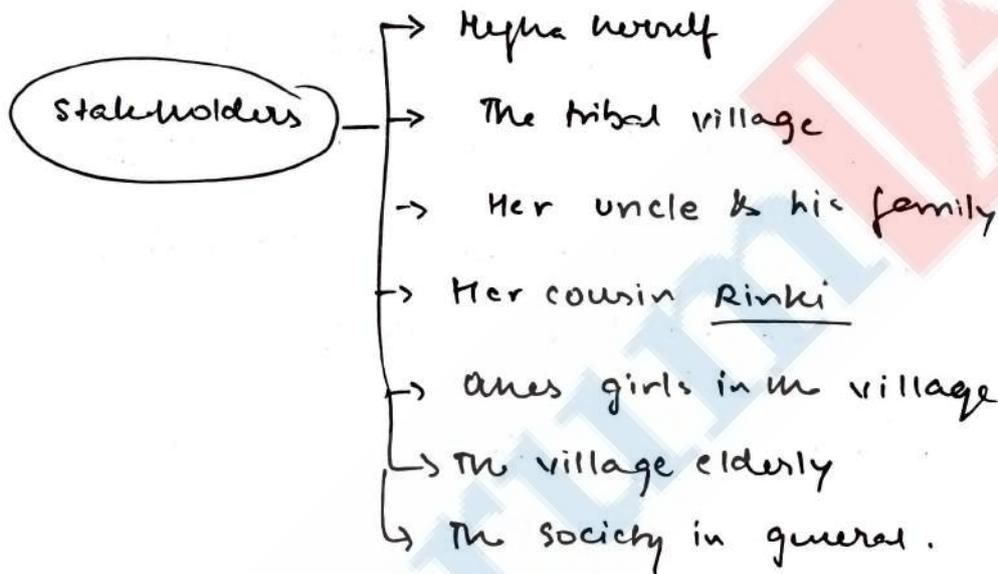
- Suggest a course of action Megha can take to sensitize her village community without appearing disrespectful or confrontational.
- What ethical principles and methods should guide her actions while engaging with the community?
- How is menstruation related to human rights? (20 marks, 250 words)

मेघा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के एक प्रतिष्ठित कॉलेज में समाजशास्त्र की प्रथम वर्ष की छात्रा है। वह मूल रूप से पश्चिमी भारतीय राज्य के एक आदिवासी गांव ताड़चिरोली की रहने वाली है। मेघा का परिवार जब वह सात साल की थी तब शहर में आ गया था और तब से अपने गांव नहीं गया था। हालाँकि मेघा को अपने बचपन की बहुत अच्छी यादें हैं, लेकिन उसने कभी भी इस क्षेत्र के रीति-रिवाजों और परंपराओं को गहराई से नहीं समझा। एक दिन, मेघा ने ताड़चिरोली जाने की इच्छा व्यक्त की। उसके पिता सहमत हो गए और उसे अपने मामा रतन को सूचित करने के लिए कहा, जो अभी भी अपने परिवार के साथ गांव में रहते हैं। मेघा ने रतन को सूचित किया और सेमेस्टर ब्रेक के दौरान गांव की यात्रा की। आगमन पर, रतन और उसके परिवार ने उसका गर्मजोशी से स्वागत किया। बाद में, रतन उसे एक स्थानीय उत्सव में शामिल होने के लिए आमंत्रित करता है। रत्ना बताती है कि रंकी को मासिक धर्म चल रहा है और परंपरा के अनुसार, मासिक धर्म वाली लड़कियों को इस उद्देश्य के लिए विशेष रूप से बनाई गई छोटी झोपड़ियों में अलग रहना चाहिए। स्थानीय रूप से इसे 'कुर्मा' कहा जाता है। 'घर', वे आम तौर पर गांव के बाहरी इलाके में नदी या तालाब के पास स्थित होते हैं। वह आगे कहती है कि इन लड़कियों को मुख्य घर में प्रवेश करने या किसी सामाजिक या धार्मिक गतिविधियों में भाग लेने की अनुमति नहीं है। मेघा आश्चर्यचकित है। वह पूछती है कि क्या सभी महिलाएं इस प्रथा का पालन करती हैं। रत्ना ने सिर हिलाया और कहा कि यह पीढ़ियों से प्रथा रही है। यहां तक कि स्कूली छात्राएं भी इन झोपड़ियों में रहती हैं और मासिक धर्म के दौरान कक्षाएं छोड़ देती हैं। रत्ना ने स्वीकार किया कि गांव में कई लोगों ने, जिनमें वह खुद भी शामिल हैं, इस प्रथा पर कभी सवाल नहीं उठाया। स्पष्टीकरण मेघा को परेशान करता है। उसे यह विश्वास करना मुश्किल लगता है कि एक प्राकृतिक जैविक कार्य इस तरह के बहिष्कार की ओर ले जाया है। शहर लौटने से पहले, मेघा ने देखा कि शिक्षित परिवार के सदस्य भी इन रीति-रिवाजों को स्वीकार करते हैं और उनका पालन करते हैं। इस अनुभव का उस पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। वह मासिक धर्म से जुड़ी वर्जनाओं और महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य, सम्मान और शिक्षा पर उनके प्रभाव के बारे में और अधिक पढ़ना शुरू करती है। समाजशास्त्र की छात्रा होने के नाते, वह समझती है कि कैसे ऐसी परंपराएँ पितृसत्ता और सामाजिक पूर्वाग्रह से जुड़ी हैं। वह इस बात पर विचार करने लगती है कि समुदाय को अलग-थलग किए बिना या उसकी परंपराओं का अनादर किए बिना, वह अपने स्तर पर वर्तमान स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कर सकती है।

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- a. मेघा द्वारा अपने गाँव के समुदाय को असम्मानजनक या टकरावपूर्ण व्यवहार किए बिना संवेदनशील बनाने के लिए अपनाई जा सकने वाली कार्यवाही का सुझाव दीजिए।
 b. समुदाय के साथ जुड़ते समय उसके कार्यों को किन नैतिक सिद्धांतों और तरीकों से निर्देशित किया जाना चाहिए?
 c. मासिक धर्म मानव अधिकारों से किस प्रकार संबंधित है? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Menstrual taboo is a rampant issue in villages, even in the houses of privileged or well to do families. Megha's case reflects a case of revelation as well as responsibility.



05 COURSE OF ACTION

i) Discourse: Creating an occasion for discourse with the elderly. This would be done in 3 steps

→ 1: Trying to understand their point of view



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2: Explaining Mehta's own Point of view with rational explanation.

3: Persuasion of the villagers through case studies that Mehta has learned as a sociologist.

ii) Awareness campaigns: Using mic to explain to the villagers the health and the natural reasons behind menstruation (aiding under Art 51(f) of the constitution to general scientific temper)

iii) Using social media: Taking videos of girls who can share their issues in a public forum showcasing how degrading and discriminating were 'Kurma Ghani' were.

③ ETHICAL PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE HER

i) Compassion: For those girls will help



Mephna take an action.

- ii> Emotional Intelligence : Balancing his objective opinion with Societal Morality so as to not sound confrontational.
- iii> Fortitude : Mephna would need courage to go against the status quo, even his family at times.
- iv> Decision Making : Bringing testaments of girls out in the open would require all context to be considered. Mephna must abide by 'Syadavada'.
- v> Lower Door Split : For Mephna to not do anything would cause crisis of conscience.
- vi> communitarianism : If successful, Mephna's efforts would cause greatest good.

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c) MENSTRUATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- i) Natural Man : Menstruation is as natural as breathing and hence any restriction related to it is violative.
- ii) Discrimination : Separative young girls from engaging in social activities is violative of Art 14 , Art 25 .
- iii) Exclusion : From business , education due to menstruation violates Art. 21A as well as Art 19 .
- iv) Stigma : Right to good health and environment is fundamental. Taboo over menstruation causes a scar in the psyche.

A Thus, Meghna has an uphill battle to fight but an important one. But, keeping Gandhiji's voice in head that 'when women grow, the nation grows' - is crucial.

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			

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Q.9) Gopal is an 80-year-old man living in a remote and an underdeveloped village in a Central Indian state. He had been residing in a small mud house for years. When he came to know about the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), he saw a glimmer of hope for a pucca house in the last phase of his life. However, the village sarpanch and panchayat secretary told him that to be eligible under the scheme, he must first demolish his existing house so that during a site inspection, no structure would be visible at the location. Subsequently, Gopal demolished his shelter and began living under a babool tree. For nearly six months, he has been staying in the open, braving harsh weather conditions. During this time, he has repeatedly visited the panchayat office but has been told that his application cannot be processed as he lacks the necessary documents.

You are the officer-in-charge of implementing PMAY-G in the district. The case of Gopal reaches you through a prominent newspaper report. You personally visit him to understand the situation on the ground. After meeting him and listening to his account, you feel that he certainly needs support. Your enquiries confirm that he is truly destitute and living in a pitiable condition under the open sky. It is also established that he demolished his house based on a faulty interpretation of the scheme by panchayat officials. However, he has no documents to show that he fulfils the eligibility criteria under the scheme.

Now you are in a dilemma. Including him under the scheme without the necessary documents would clearly be a violation of rules. But denying him support would be cruel and inhuman.

- Can you think of a rational way to resolve this dilemma?
- Give your reasons for it.
- What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?

(20 marks, 250 words)

गोपाल 80 वर्षीय वृद्ध हैं जो मध्य भारत के एक सुदूर और अविकसित गाँव में रहते हैं। वह वर्षों से एक छोटे से कच्चे घर में रहे थे। जब उन्हें प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना- ग्रामीण (PMAY-G) के बारे में पता चला, तो उन्हें अपने जीवन के अंतिम चरण में एक पक्के घर की आशा की एक किरण दिखाई दी। हालाँकि, गाँव के सरपंच और पंचायत सचिव ने उन्हें बताया कि इस योजना के अंतर्गत पात्र होने के लिए, उन्हें पहले अपने मौजूदा घर को गिराना होगा ताकि स्थल निरीक्षण के दौरान उस स्थान पर कोई संरचना दिखाई न दे। इसके बाद, गोपाल ने अपना घर तोड़ दिया और एक बबूल के पेड़ के नीचे रहने लगे। लगभग छह महीने से, वह कठोर मौसम की मार झेलते हुए खुले आसमान के नीचे रह रहे हैं। इस दौरान, उन्होंने बार-बार पंचायत कार्यालय का चक्कर लगाया, लेकिन उन्हें बताया गया कि आवश्यक दस्तावेजों के अभाव में उनके आवेदन पर कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकती।

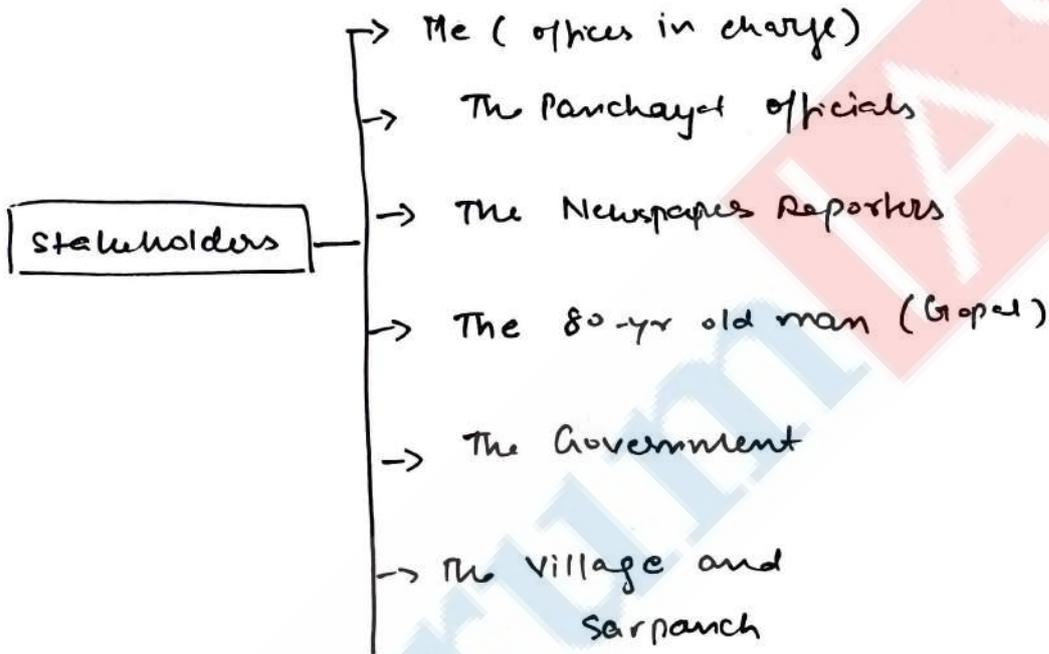
आप ज़िले में PMAY-G के क्रियान्वयन के प्रभारी अधिकारी हैं। गोपाल का मामला एक प्रमुख समाचार पत्र की रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से आप तक पहुँचता है। आप ज़मीनी हालात को समझने के लिए व्यक्तिगत रूप से उससे मिलने जाते हैं। उससे मिलने और उसकी आपबीती सुनने के बाद, आपको लगता है कि उसे निश्चित रूप से मदद की ज़रूरत है। आपकी पूछताछ से यह पृष्टि होती है कि वह वास्तव में बेसहारा है और खुले आसमान के नीचे दयनीय स्थिति में रह रहा है। यह भी स्थापित होता है कि उसने पंचायत अधिकारियों द्वारा योजना की गलत व्याख्या के आधार पर अपना घर गिरा दिया था। हालाँकि, उसके पास यह दिखाने के लिए कोई दस्तावेज़ नहीं है कि वह योजना के तहत पात्रता मानदंडों को पूरा करता है। अब आप दुविधा में हैं। बिना ज़रूरी दस्तावेजों के उसे योजना में शामिल करना साफ़ तौर पर नियमों का उल्लंघन होगा। लेकिन उसे सहायता देने से इनकार करना क्रूरता और अमानवीय होगा।

- क्या आप इस दुविधा को हल करने का कोई तर्कसंगत तरीका सोच सकते हैं?
- इसके लिए अपने कारण बताइए।
- उपरोक्त मामले में नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)



The case exhibits the typical conflict between duty ethics and emotional intelligence where adhering to duty can lose sight of the primary purpose as to why we do our duty.



a)

SOLVING THE DILEMMA

i) Going ahead with allotting Gopet a house

Reason : He is authentically a desklut living in private condition

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→ His demolition of his own house was a trickery that he felt prey to.

→ The documents can be later arranged or Gopal should confirm that he would submit his documents within a time frame (Public Trust)

ii) Not giving Gopal A House under PMAY-G

Reason: i) Duty ethics dictates adherence to letter of the law.

ii) there can be further probe on me if Gopal is underhandedly allotted a house

iii) The village officials may turn hostile to both me and Gopal if he is allotted a house.

iii) Waiting for Gopal to first bring documents. ~~am~~ Till then, give him a temporary accommodation at a guest house.



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Reason : i) This would ensure a balanced route between following letter as well as spirit of the law.

ii) A temporary accommodation would propel Govt to get his documents. However, all assistance will be provided to him to get his documents.

Amongst these three, I would take the 3rd one as I think it's the most rational one, because

it upholds -

- > Duty Ethics
- > Compassion
- > Innovation (Temporary Accommodation)

Further I would also take action against the village officials for their misinformation.

ETHICAL ISSUES INVOLVED

① Misinformation Spread : By the village who advice poorly.

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- ii) Right to shelter : Gopal lived under a hollow tree under harm condition reflects violation of Art 21.
- iii) Difficult Procedural maze : His application could not be processed.
- iv) Faulty interpretation : of schemes by the Panchayat.
- v) Democratic Attitude : Towards his condition is needed and not only bureaucratic attitude.
- vi) Documentation issue : An old man of 80 with no technological competence would find it very difficult to arrange documents.

To solve this case, I should combine (virtue ethics) with (duty ethics) to uphold 'Sarvodaya'.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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			

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Q.10) You are working as an Assistant Section Officer in the District Development and Panchayat Office. One day, one of your close colleagues approaches you in deep distress. She tells you that her father is suffering from a severe liver condition, and the doctors have clearly stated that he must undergo liver transplant immediately in order to survive. She shares that she has no health insurance, and the surgery would cost around Rs 15 lakh. You are aware that her husband passed away a few years ago, and that she also has a four-year-old son with special needs. Just a few weeks ago, she also lost all her savings in a digital arrest scam. As a widow from a lower middle-class family, her options are extremely limited. Although you feel deeply empathetic, you are unable to offer financial assistance, as you do not have the resources to help.

A few weeks later, you enquire about her father's health. She informs you that the liver transplant surgery was successful and that her father is now recovering steadily. Relieved, you ask how she managed to arrange the funds. Hesitantly, she confides that the District Development and Panchayat Officer (DDPO) helped her. Moved by her situation, the DDPO facilitated the release of Rs 15 lakh from the fund allocated to a rural sanitation scheme. The implementation of this scheme had been put on hold for a year due to technical issues and pending site approvals. She explains that the amount was provided on the assurance of strict confidentiality and with a commitment to repay it at the earliest. She expresses deep gratitude for the DDPO's timely help, which she believes saved her father's life. She has already begun repaying the money and will continue to do so until it is all returned.

- Discuss the ethical issues involved in the case.
- Examine the behavior of DPDO from an ethical point of view.
- How would you react to the situation?

(20 marks, 250 words)

आप जिला विकास एवं पंचायत कार्यालय में सहायक अनुभाग अधिकारी के पद पर कार्यरत हैं। एक दिन, आपकी एक करीबी सहकर्मी बेहद परेशान होकर आपके पास आती है। वह आपको बताती है कि उसके पिता लिवर की गंभीर बीमारी से पीड़ित हैं और डॉक्टरों ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि जीवित रहने के लिए उन्हें तुरंत लिवर ट्रांसप्लांट करवाना होगा। वह बताती है कि उसके पास कोई स्वास्थ्य बीमा नहीं है और सर्जरी में लगभग 15 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे। आपको पता है कि उसके पति का कुछ साल पहले निधन हो गया था और उसका एक चार साल का बेटा भी है जिसे विशेष ज़रूरतें हैं। कुछ हफ्ते पहले ही, उसने एक डिजिटल अरेस्ट स्कैम में अपनी सारी जमा-पूंजी गँवा दी थी। एक निम्न-मध्यम वर्गीय परिवार की विधवा होने के नाते, उसके विकल्प बेहद सीमित हैं। हालाँकि आप गहरी सहानुभूति रखते हैं, लेकिन आप आर्थिक मदद नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि आपके पास मदद करने के लिए संसाधन नहीं हैं।

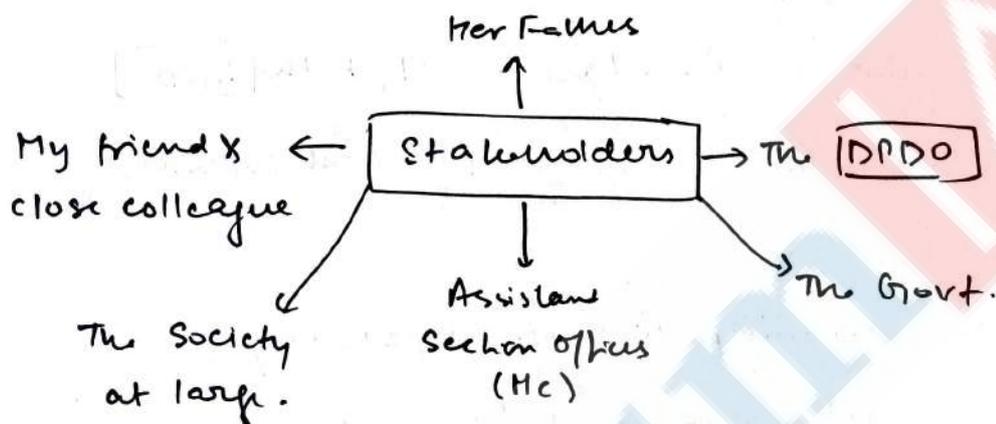
कुछ हफ्ते बाद, आप उसके पिता के स्वास्थ्य के बारे में पूछते हैं। वह आपको बताती है कि लिवर ट्रांसप्लांट सर्जरी सफल रही और उसके पिता अब तेज़ी से ठीक हो रहे हैं। राहत महसूस करते हुए, आप पूछते हैं कि उसने पैसे का इंतज़ाम कैसे किया। झिझकते हुए, वह बताती है कि ज़िला विकास एवं पंचायत अधिकारी (DDPO) ने उसकी मदद की। उसकी स्थिति को देखते हुए, DDPO ने ग्रामीण स्वच्छता योजना के लिए आवंटित निधि से 15 लाख रुपये जारी करने में मदद की। तकनीकी समस्याओं और स्थल की मंजूरी न मिलने के कारण इस योजना का क्रियान्वयन एक साल के लिए रोक दिया गया था। वह बताती है कि यह राशि पूरी गोपनीयता के आश्वासन और जल्द से जल्द चुकाने की प्रतिबद्धता के साथ प्रदान की गई थी। वह DDPO की समय पर की गई मदद के लिए गहरी आभार व्यक्त करती है, जिससे उसे लगता है कि उसके पिता की जान बच गई। उसने पैसे चुकाना शुरू कर दिया है और जब तक पूरा पैसा वापस नहीं मिल जाता, तब तक वह ऐसा करती रहेगी।

- मामले में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें।
- नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से DDPO के व्यवहार की जांच करें।
- आप इस स्थिति पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया देंगे?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)



Confronted by a crisis of health, my friend takes the wrong means to reach a good end, violating Kant's categorical imperative. This case reflects the same dilemma.



ETHICAL ISSUE INVOLVED

- i) Mental health distress: My friend is in deep mental distress owing to her father's condition.
- ii) Familial support: With no husband to support her, my colleague feels lonely.



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- iii) My inability to help : Despite empathy, I can't be compassionate due to my own resource crisis.
- iv) Lack of health insurance : scarcity and lack of foresight pushes her to take wrong means.
- v) Collusion : As a last resort, the DIRDO violates public fund's trust and colludes with her.
- vi) Confidentiality without transparency : Towards the whereabouts of public fund.
- vii) Opportunism : Using fund for sanitation just because it is stalled.
- viii) Knower-Doer Split : Both her and the DPDO know they are not doing the right thing.

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b) Behaviours of DPDO :

i) Eroding Trust : His callous approach to public fund reflects poor stewardship.

ii) Confidentiality : His trust in my colleague with huge sum of money reflects that he has done it before.

iii) Diversion and lack of foresight : The stalled rural renovation project may revive and then he will have to be answerable.

iv) Neglect of Fiduciary Duty : To ensure equitable fund allocation and not mind party diversion.

v) Gratitude Expectation : The DPDO expects gratitude but as it is said

"Gratitude is a duty that ought to be paid,
but no one has a right to expect"

c) MY REACTION

i) Either whistleblow to the District Magistrate about the situation.

Pros : i) Integrity of institution is preserved.

Cons : i) Her father may not survive.

ii) keep quiet and ignore the incident

Cons
Pros : i) Dereliction of duty

Pros : i) Mental Peace

iii) confront my colleague and tell her to come clean

Pros : i) No crisis of conscience

Cons : i) Friendship may get destroyed.

I would first confront her and tell her to come clean. If she doesn't, I will whistleblow

so that public fund remains under public trust. As Gandhiji said:

"There is a higher court than court of justice, it is the court of conscience"

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			

Q.11) Nithin is the head of the Marketing Department at Pehnava Clothings Ltd., a reputed apparel manufacturing company with a strong global presence. Known for its professionalism and consistent performance, the company had earned a credible name in both domestic and international markets. However, the firm was going through difficult times. For three consecutive quarters, it had witnessed a steep decline in sales. This trend had raised serious concerns among the top management regarding the company's competitiveness, profitability, and long-term stability. To address the situation, the leadership decided to restructure the marketing division and bring in dynamic leadership. A senior marketing executive, Mr. A, was hired after a rigorous selection process. He had an impressive career record and was known for turning around sales performance in other firms and building strong brand identities. With high expectations placed upon him, Mr. A was seen as the key figure to steer the company out of crisis. Mr. A soon began delivering results. Within a year, the company's revenue had almost doubled, and its brand visibility had increased significantly. His bold marketing strategies, proactive outreach, and innovative campaigns received appreciation from various quarters within the company. His performance drew the attention of the top management. There were deliberations about assigning him a larger role within the company, with a focus on long-term business strategy. He was also being considered for an internal award for 'Excellence in Leadership and Innovation'. However, alongside professional success of Mr. A, Nithin began receiving troubling feedback about his conduct in the workplace. Informal reports indicated that he frequently made inappropriate comments about women. In addition, he regularly sent indecent messages via social media apps to all team members, including his female colleagues. Although no formal complaint was lodged initially, Nithin could sense tension within the team, and signs of discomfort were becoming increasingly apparent. Some employees even started avoiding direct interaction with Mr. A. Team morale and interpersonal trust were gradually eroding, but employees remained hesitant to speak openly. The matter escalated one evening when Mrs. X, one of Mr. A's team members approached Nithin. Visibly disturbed and emotionally shaken, she disclosed that Mr. A had repeatedly engaged in inappropriate behavior towards her. She added that Mr. A had been making undesirable advances towards her and had even tried to touch her inappropriately in his cabin. She urged Nithin to take appropriate action in the matter, or else she would have no option but to resign from her position.

- Bring out the ethical issues involved in this case.
- What are the options available to Nithin?
- Critically examine each of the options identified by Nithin.
- Which of the options, do you think, would be more appropriate for Nithin to adopt and why?

(20 marks, 250 words)

नितिन पहनावा क्लोदिंस लिमिटेड में मार्केटिंग विभाग के प्रमुख हैं, जो एक प्रतिष्ठित परिधान निर्माण कंपनी है जिसकी वैश्विक स्तर पर मज़बूत उपस्थिति है। अपनी व्यावसायिकता और निरंतर प्रदर्शन के लिए जानी जाने वाली इस कंपनी ने घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों बाज़ारों में एक विश्वसनीय नाम कमाया था। हालाँकि, कंपनी कठिन दौर से गुज़र रही थी। लगातार तीन तिमाहियों से, इसकी बिक्री में भारी गिरावट देखी गई थी। इस प्रवृत्ति ने कंपनी की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता, लाभप्रदता और दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता को लेकर शीर्ष प्रबंधन के बीच गंभीर चिंताएँ पैदा कर दी थीं। इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए, नेतृत्व ने मार्केटिंग विभाग का पुनर्गठन करने और गतिशील नेतृत्व लाने का निर्णय लिया। एक वरिष्ठ मार्केटिंग कार्यकारी, श्री A, को एक कठोर चयन प्रक्रिया के बाद नियुक्त किया गया। उनका करियर रिकॉर्ड प्रभावशाली था और वे अन्य फर्मों में बिक्री प्रदर्शन को बेहतर बनाने और मज़बूत ब्रांड पहचान बनाने के लिए जाने जाते थे। उनसे काफ़ी उम्मीदें लगाई जा रही थीं, इसलिए श्री A को कंपनी को संकट से उबारने वाले प्रमुख व्यक्ति के रूप में देखा गया। श्री A ने जल्द ही परिणाम देने शुरू कर दिए। एक साल के भीतर, कंपनी का राजस्व लगभग दोगुना हो गया और इसकी ब्रांड दृश्यता में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई। उनकी साहसिक मार्केटिंग रणनीतियों, सक्रिय आउटरीच और अभिनव अभियानों को कंपनी के भीतर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से सराहना मिली। उनके प्रदर्शन ने शीर्ष प्रबंधन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया। कंपनी में उन्हें दीर्घकालिक व्यावसायिक रणनीति पर केंद्रित एक बड़ी भूमिका सौंपने पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ। उन्हें 'नेतृत्व और नवाचार में उत्कृष्टता' के लिए एक आंतरिक पुरस्कार के लिए भी विचार किया जा रहा था। हालाँकि, श्री A की व्यावसायिक सफलता के साथ-साथ, नितिन को कार्यस्थल पर उनके आचरण के बारे में परेशान करने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ मिलने लगीं। अनौपचारिक रिपोर्टों से संकेत मिलता था कि वह अक्सर महिलाओं के



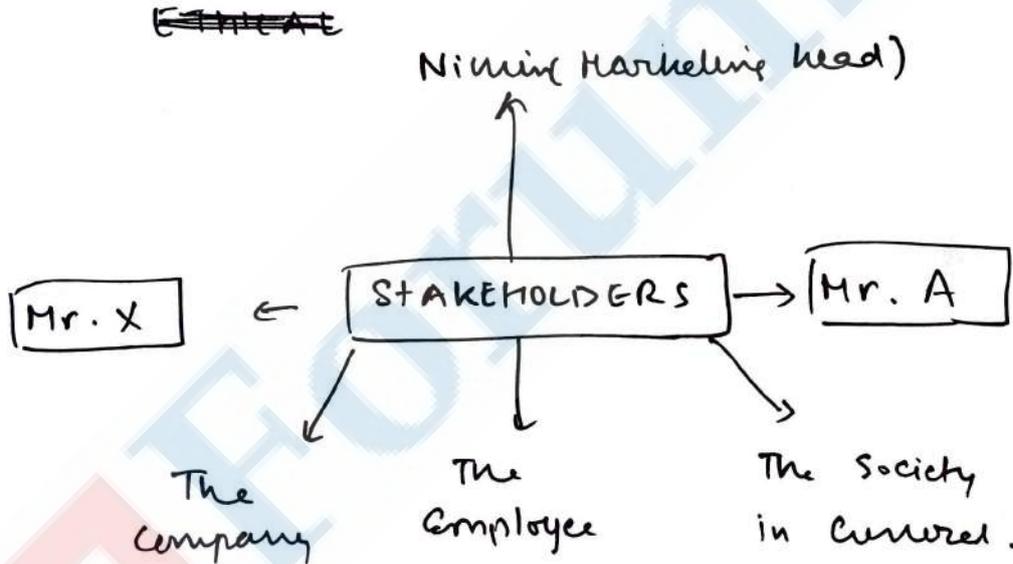
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बारे में अनुचित टिप्पणियाँ करते थे। इसके अलावा, वह नियमित रूप से सोशल मीडिया ऐप्स के माध्यम से अपनी महिला सहकर्मियों सहित सभी टीम सदस्यों को अभद्र संदेश भेजते थे। हालाँकि शुरुआत में कोई औपचारिक शिकायत दर्ज नहीं की गई थी, लेकिन नितिन टीम के भीतर तनाव महसूस कर सकते थे, और बेचैनी 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 पहुँचीं। 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।

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Women's safety at workplace has been a
 consistent concern, even after the enactment
 of POSH Act in 2013. ~~Now~~ This case reflects
 one such incident.





ETHICAL ISSUES INVOLVED

- ① Difficult times for the company : Needed a strategic turnover of fortunes.
- ② Weak moral consciousness : Shown by Mr. A.
- ③ Courage and Fortitude : Among employees to come out in the open against Mr. A's behaviour. Mrs. X had the courage.
- ④ Profit vs People : He as the head have to ensure Profit doesn't take over People's dignity (Commerce without conscience Grandhiji's 7 sin)
- ⑤ Team Morale : Decreasing due to issues of discomfort caused by Mr. A.
- ⑥ Declining overall productivity : Due to weakening mental health.
- ⑦ Misuse of Social Media : cyberbullying



and indecency.

b> OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO NITHIN

i> To tell Mr. X to hush and sweep the issue under the carpet as the company is profiting because of Mr. A.

Pros : i> Company profits remain high

Cons : i> Women's integrity (fundamental duty) is violated.

ii> Art. 21 is violated.

iii> POSH guidelines remain ineffective.

ii> To tell Mrs. X to first personally confront or take the issue with Mr. A and amicably try to solve it.

Pros : i> Mr. A with low awareness and EI is made aware.

ii> Mr. A is told to self-regulate so that women are safer.



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Cons : i) Mr. A finds no repercussions for his disturbing actions.

ii) No guarantee that he won't repeat.

iii) To take up Mrex's case upto the Internal complaints Committee and take decision based on their recommendation.

Pros : i) Duty ethics is respected.

ii) women's dignity is upheld.

Cons : i) May lead to company profits to decline in the short term.

OPTION HE SHOULD CHOOSE

i) Nilmin should take the third option i.e. Taking the issue up with the ICC.

Justification

a) It uphold duty ethics (Kant) and

Shows adherence to the POSH Guidelines.

b) Public Trust and Morale: Since other employees were equally silent about the issue, taking it up with ICC will relieve a lot of them.

c) Sets a Precedent: Shows the Priority of the company with a zero-tolerance towards women's abuse of their dignity.

d) Compliance and Repercussion: This action would also trigger #Me too movements across other companies leading to a safer work environment.

"To consider women a weaker sex is a libel".
We must conspire to stop this menace and the change should come from ourselves first.

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			



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।

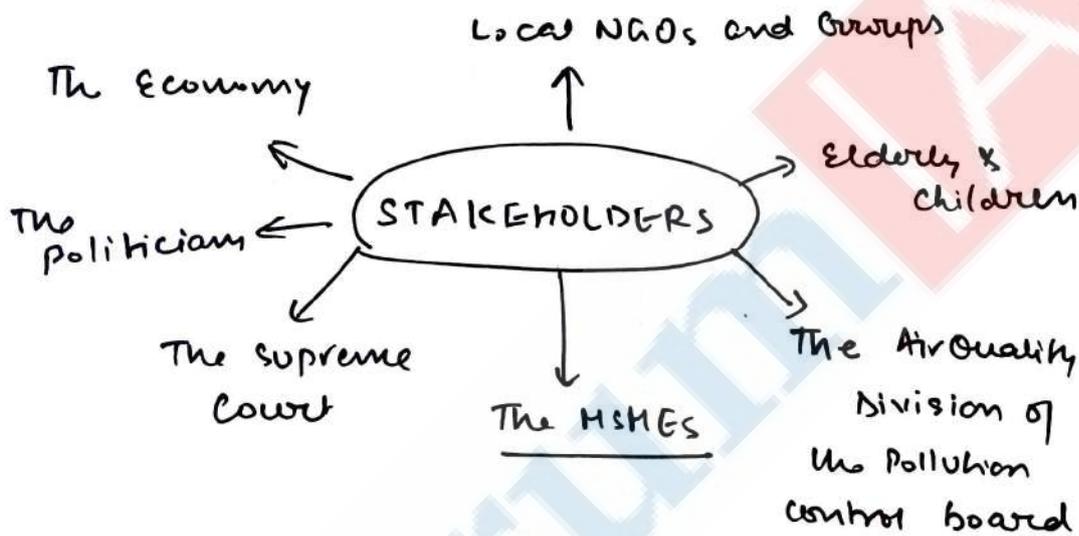
c. आपके सामने कौन सी नैतिक दुविधाएं हैं?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)



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The recent IQAir report flagged Delhi as one of the most polluted cities in the country. This case reflects the dilemma of environmental proaction coming in conflict with small and medium industries.



OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO ME

- ① Generate Environmental clearance certificates for all and then tell them to reduce emission or face closure

② Give a time period for industries to be compliant with pollution norms & then start shutting down the non-compliance.

③ Allow the industries to continue their production fearing a risk of inflation.

(B) CRITICAL EVALUATION

1) GENERATE CERTIFICATES

Pros

- i> Data based decision making.
- ii> Non-polluters will be identified.

Cons

- i> Cause bureaucratic delays in attaining certificates.
- ii> Corruption in attaining certificates.

2) TIME PERIOD RELAXATION

Pros

- i> Allows them to

Cons

- i> Emission continues.



either reduce or emission or get the certificate.

iii) The supreme court orders ~~are~~ are not accepted in time

③ ALLOWING THEM TO CONTINUE EMISSION

Pros

- i> The livelihood security is preserved
- ii> Infection remain in check

Cons

- i> The emission causes issues to elderly and children
- ii> SC orders violated

I would pick the 2nd options so that there is no immediate shutdown (compaction) as well as the production doesn't decrease drastically.

I will also see that those already with an EIA compliance are not forced to get an EC certificate again.

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I would also rescue the small MSME (with 100 workers) to not necessarily show up with the certificate. I would first take up the biggest pollution.

ETHICAL DILEMMAS

① Economic Prudence vs Environmental Ethics

→ Need to uphold ~~virtue ethics~~ MC-Mente Judgement on Polluter Pays Principle

② Elderly Health vs livelihood of the labours

③ Judicial Order Compliance vs Pressure

Groups agitation → Need to maintain law and order

④ Personal Safety vs Safety of the society

→ long term gain vs short term pain

"The Earth doesn't belong to us, we belong to the Earth". We must ensure the environment remains pure to preserve

Art. 21

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			