

TEST CODE 8 1 4 4 1 6

MGP 2025

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Time Allowed : Three Hours



Maximum Marks : 250

समय : तीन घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

AMRIT MAHHAPATRA

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
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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 :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

*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।

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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.

Instructions: All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Quality of the answer is more important than the length of the answer.

निर्देश : सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न द्वारा धारित अंकों को उसके सामने इंगित किया गया है। उत्तर की गुणवत्ता उत्तर की लंबाई की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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 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 महिलाएं 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 पहुँच 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)

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 ताड़चिरौली 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 ताड़चिरौली 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 हैं कि रिकी 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 जाता 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।

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

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 रह 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 पुष्टि 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)

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 DDPO 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 पिता 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 गहरा 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)

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 क्लोदिंग्स 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 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)

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। हालाँकि, 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।

- दी गई परिस्थितियों में आपके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?
- आपके द्वारा सूचीबद्ध प्रत्येक विकल्प का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।
- आपके सामने कौन सी नैतिक दुविधाएँ हैं?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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1) (a)

As per former President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, parents play a key role in making the nation a place of beautiful minds.

Unconscious Biases in Parenting → Gendered Experiences

→ Preference for male child
Ex: Violates equality and human dignity via foeticide of girls

→ Seeing male child as the heir
Ex: Violative of distributive justice
Relegates girls to 2nd class position

→ Gendered Allocation of Resources
Ex: Nutritious Food to Boys
Shapes expectation of discrimination



→ Restrictions on choices of girls' clothing

Ex: Unconsciously deepens victim blaming attitude in society.

→ Teaching girls to be tolerant and docile

Ex: Expectation of girls to be submissive to male interests

Ways To Reform Unconscious Bias

→ Embedding gender justice as a core value

Ex: Universal humanism of Tagore

→ Ethical Role modelling.

Ex: stories of Kani Laxmibai to inspire equal parenting.

→ Role of state and civil society.

Ex: Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao for awareness generation.

It is only through responsible and informed parenting that Rawlsian justice can be enforced in society.

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(b)

Empathy is the ability to put oneself in the shoes of others and understand their compulsions and sufferings.

whereas

Compassion refers to empathy plus an active desire to ameliorate the pain and the sufferings of others.

Empathy, Compassion As Foundational For Civil Services

→ Promotes the spirit of public service.

Ex: Armstrong Pame building road by empathizing with sufferings.

→ Subserve personal interest to public good

Ex: Ashok Khamka, IAS talking transfers in his stride.



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→ Aids in going beyond the call of duty.
Ex: Manish Bansal, IAS cleaning the Chambal river.

→ Face adverse circumstances effectively.
Ex: Jagmohan Meena, IPS in tackling crime in Malkangiri

How To Inculcate Empathy And Compassion?

→ Stories from the lives of social activists
Ex: Baba Amte aiding the leprosy patients due to compassion

→ Role of Family and Peers
Ex: In inspiring empathy by acting as role models.

→ Role of schools and colleges
Ex: NCC, NSS inculcate active desire for duty.

Thus, empathy and compassion can lead to true 'Ram Rajya' establishment.



2)
(a)

The rising levels of intolerance seen in incidents of communal violence, sexual assaults and wars is a worrying trend.

Consequences of Rising Intolerance

• For personal well being

→ lead to psychological distress
Ex: Anxiety, depression

→ Desensitisation towards violence
Ex: Loss of empathy.

→ Socialisation of feelings of anger and hate
Ex: Religious fundamentalism
on social media.

→ Loss of sense of peace and calm
Ex: Due to constant conflicts

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Candidates must not write on this margin

● For Societal well-being

- Decrease social capital, lead to trust deficit
Ex: Hindu-Muslim Chasm.
- Discourage economic activities/investment
Ex: Have effect on quality of life (Bangladesh instability)
- Could lead to rise in social conflicts
Ex: NE Delhi Riots, 2020.

Activities At Personal Level To Be Tolerant

- Practice the art of Emotional Intelligence
Ex: Helps regulate emotions of self and others.
- Inculcate empathy and compassion
Ex: Gandhiji during Nonkhali Riots
- Practice universal humanism of Tagore
Ex: Treat humans as one family

Thus, tolerance can lead to safer and more prosperous future in line with "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"



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उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(b)

Emotional Intelligence is the ability to regulate the emotions of self and others to serve the larger social good.

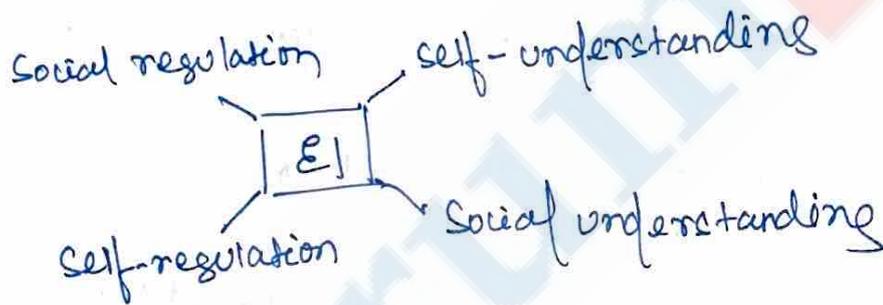


Fig: Components of EI (Goleman)

EI Helps Individuals In Taking Ethical Decisions

→ Understand and regulate the emotions of one's own self.

Ex: Acknowledging fears when faced with a crowd/mob and regulating it.

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→ Understand the motivation behind actions

Ex: Aids in deciphering root cause behind chaos or conflict.

→ Empathise with the opposing side

Ex: Aligarh SP listening to protestors during AMU strikes - democratic values.

→ Face adverse situations without failing

Ex: CS Rathore, IPS singing the anthem to disperse mob.

→ Manage emotions of others to arrive at a mutual understanding.

Ex: Promotes the values of utilitarianism.

EI, when inculcated through role modelling, ethical training as well as role taking can lead to more ethical as well as empathetic civil servants for 'Vikset Bharat'

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3)

(a)

"The service of Jiva is the service of Siva" — Swami Vivekanand.

Swami Vivekanand while emphasising on the vain and transitory nature of life, stressed that we can add meaning to it by engaging in the service of others.

They Alone live who live for others

→ Helps attain higher order pleasures
such as Spirituality.

Ex: Mother Teresa being happy
by serving the poor.

→ Promotes empathy and compassion.



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Ex: Feeling sense of community even
with strangers

(PM Modi - "India is my family")

→ Uphold the imperative of human dignity

↳ Kantian Duty and CI.

→ Attain mental satisfaction of fulfilling
life.

ex: Baba Amte

Relevance for Civil Servants

→ Promote the value of public service

ex: Sandeep Nandori, IAS
Cafe Able for PwDs

→ Face challenges for the greater good

ex: Dhatri Reddy converting waste
yard into a playground.

→ Bridge the trust deficit with citizens
↳ Sevottam Model (2nd ARC)

Thus, the values of service can aid
promotion of a Karmayogi civil service.

(b)

Lagrange's quote emphasises the cone of dwelling over misfortunes and the importance of looking ahead in order to take advantage of the future opportunities.

Continuous Tears will Prevent You From Seeing Stars

→ Restrict you from accessing happiness and joy due to overthinking.

Ex: Being sad over a silver medal - no joy over winning at all.

→ Presents human progress and growth
Ex: Gandhiji got over failure of chauri-chaura and moved on to CDM.

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- Prevent taking advantage of opportunities
Ex: PM Indira Gandhi did not fret over Partition, instead looked for opportunity in the 1971 war.
- Stops the intellectual and critical thinking
Ex: SL too riled in cons of protests to be able to look for a solution.

Inculcating Ability To Move Past Troubles

- Professional Ethical Training.
Ex: Seva Bhau Module to put public service first.
- Inculcate Emotional Intelligence
Ex: Adopting Madhyam Marg of Buddha.
- Role Modelling of great leaders
Ex: Ram Krishna Paramhansa

Thus the forward looking ability in life is crucial to build a progressive nation.

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(c)

Sardar Patel's quote highlights the importance of cultivating emotional courage to stand up to oppression but also the endurance to bear the resultant sufferings to build character.

Cultivating strength To challenge oppression

- Uphold the talisman of Gandhi
Ex: Letting the prosperity of the weakest be your guide.
- Moral courage out of justness of cause
Ex: Sardar Patel in Kheda Satyagraha against repression.
- Taking inspiration from the revolutionaries.



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Ex: Bhabhat Singh Going to the Gallows.

→ Letting national interest become your inspiration.

Ex: Capt Vikram Bahra, Kargil war.

Tolerate Resultant Hardships

→ Build emotional endurance through character building.

Ex: Yoga, Social Service.

→ Emotional Intelligence to see past immediate suffering.

Ex: Nehru spent 9 yrs in Jail

→ Build tolerance by focusing on higher order spiritual gains.

Ex: Gandhiji - Service to Harijans

Thus, both are aspects of the same coin which should guide our behaviour to ensure, 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'.

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4)
(a)

The recent inclusion of Auto scroll feature on Instagram and the urge to maximise profits shows the downsides of untrammelled capitalism.

Ethical Issues Arising out of Corporations Prioritising Profit

→ Breach the autonomy of individual
Ex: Through tracking and mindhacking.

→ Risks of data privacy and usage for non-authorized ends.

Ex: Meta passwords got leaked recently - Facebook Insep.



→ Social profiling and discrimination arising out of the same.
Ex: Digital redlining.

Ethical Principles For Fair, Inclusive, Just Global Digital Framework

→ Robust data protection measures and purpose limitation.
Ex: DPDP Act.

→ Inclusive input data for training LLMs
Ex: Avoid social biases.

→ Prioritising Digital Sovereignty and avoiding tech colonialism.
Ex: Data Localisation

→ Privacy and Autonomy as foundational
Kantian Human dignity

→ Maximum welfare of maximum people

Triple bottomline of people, planet,
and profits should guide techno-capitalism.

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(b)

Crisis of conscience refers to a situational dilemma where one has to choose between two competing ethical choices or entities neither of which is clearly advantageous.

Incident Facing Crisis of Conscience

→ I was supposed to organise the Department Annual Excursion and collect money
? fiduciary responsibility

→ My friend could not pay for the same and thus did not want to come

→ I wanted to include him (team-spirit) and also felt bad for him (empathy).

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→ However, allowing him to come without paying - violated principles of equality.

→ I was facing a crisis of conscience between empathy and equality.

Dealing with the crisis of conscience

→ Talked to the HoD and classmates about the peculiar situation
Ex: Conscience-based decisions

→ Convinced the classmates to allow him to enroll
Ex: Inclusiveness via Persuasion

→ Requested the HoD to use some discretionary funds
Ex: Social responsibility.

I also allowed my friend to pay a small amount to uphold his dignity and thus resolved my crisis of conscience.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

5)

(a)

"To err is to be human."

This adage also applies to leaders and politicians and allowing them to own up to their errors can foster good governance.

Regret for Errors - Cathartic Experience

→ Fixation of Responsibility.

Ex: Democratic principles of accountability upheld.

→ Fosters transparency and openness.

Ex: Nolan Committee's core value for public service

→ Inspires trust and confidence due to authenticity.

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Ex: Gandhiji talking about his own fallacies in his autobiography.

→ Allows course correction.

Ex: Zero Based Budgeting to adjust for non-performance.

→ leads to good governance.

However, it may also have a few downsides:-

→ Tool for escaping accountability
Ex: Apology does not bring back victims of a bridge collapse

→ Could lead to a slippery slope of only apology and no actions.

→ Should not be used for circumventing the hands of justice.

Thus, a culture of confession along with strict law enforcement can lead to moral and social well being.

(b)

The RTI Act, 2005 is a key piece of rights-based legislation which codifies the democratic rights to information and thus fosters transparency.

Key objectives of the RTI Act, 2005

→ Disclosure of information of the public authorities

? Transparency value

→ Promote citizen-driven audit of resource use efficiency.

? Accountability

→ Proactive Disclosure under Section 4

? Proactive Governance

Ethical clash of DPDP Act with RTI Act, 2005

- DPDP Act prioritises privacy
Ex: Does not allow disclosure of private information.
- RTI Act does promote transparency and information sharing.
- Data under RTI could violate ethical value of privacy
↳ Names of officers, authorities
- Non-disclosure of names and officers could lead to culture of opacity
↳ corruption thriving.

Thus, a legal regime which balances right to privacy with the doctrine of public good is essential to realising the spirit of both acts and progress India.

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67
(a)

According to the Time Use Survey, women spend 38% more time than men in housework thus domesticating their lives and invisibilising their existence.

Factors Restricting women's Access to Public Spaces

→ Fear of violence and Abuse

Ex: Nirbhaya case of 2012

where a woman was raped in public transport

→ Sexual Division of Labor

Ex: Pink collarisation of Jobs restricting women to domestic sphere

→ Patriarchal expectations of child rearing and care work.



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Ex: Culture of preference for housewives in marriage

→ Invisibilisation based on religious and cultural reasons -

Ex: Taliban in Afg - Burkha

Ethical Governance → Inclusivity in Public Spaces

→ Promote the safety and security
↳ cascading effect on women entering public places

→ IEC campaigns as a tool of social persuasion - behavioural change

→ Promote maximum welfare of maximum number of people
↳ includes women as well

→ Tackling patriarchy through women's empowerment.

↳ This can lead to equal access as well as leveraging *Nari Shakti* for *Viksit Bharat*.

(b)

(i) Ethical Fading.

The loss of ethical framework on repeated exposure to unethical tasks or engaging in immoral activities.

Ex: officer engages in corruption once - prone to do it again

Solution: To adhere to utilitarian ethics and Gandhi's talisman for public welfare.

(ii) Conflict of Interest

Overlap of roles or duties leading to a situation of dilemma for the actor

Ex: Principal at school asked to punish his own son who is a student.

Solution: mulcate EI for prioritising ethical actions

(iii) Persuasion

It is the act of convincing another

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person or entity to follow a chosen course of action in line with the persuader.

Ex: Gandhiji persuading the people to boycott British goods

Solution : Fortitude, Social Proofing, Conviction to attain success

(ii) work culture.

Formal and informal ways and means of getting things done at the work place — highlights the importance of values.

Ex: Microsoft has a work culture of balance and merit.

(v) Corporate Governance

Balancing the interest of all stakeholders in the interest of corporate objectives.

Ways To Ensure: Triple Bottom Line
compassionate Capitalism

Ex: Tata Group: 6% of net profits on CSR.



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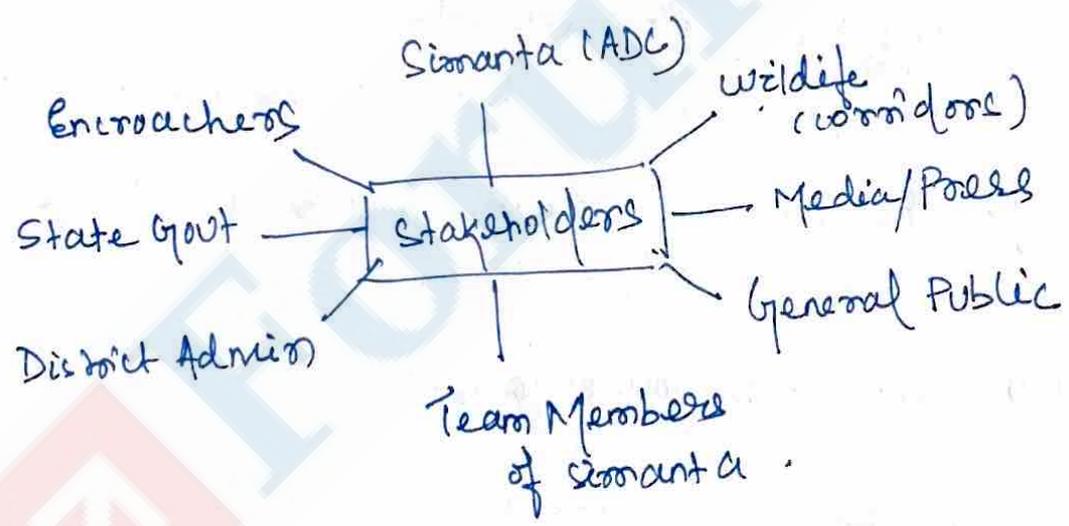
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The above case highlights the values of environmental protection, rights of the marginalized and moral hazard of letting encroachments continue unhindered.



(c) Ethical Dilemmas faced by Simantee

→ Right to shelter of displaced people

vs

Broaden public good of reclaiming land



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- Environmental and wildlife welfare
v/s
Lack of alternatives of illegal dwellers
- Duty as a Public Servant to execute orders
v/s
Duty as a Leader to ensure safety of the team
- Uphold the role of law
v/s
Uphold democracy and human dignity

(a) Options Available to Simanta

(i) Call off the Demolition

<u>Pros</u>	<u>Cons</u>
(1) Protect the lives of the team members	(1) Environmental good is negated
(2) Uphold human dignity of protestors	(2) Give in to threats and extortion
(3) Save Govt. name in press	(3) Violate Rule of Law.
(4) Avoid law, order situation	

(ii) Proceed with Demolition

Pros

- (1) Rule of Law upheld
- (2) Land reclaimed for environment.
- (3) Adherence to the Duty Principle

Cons

- (1) Breach human dignity.
- (2) Violate social contract
- (3) Tarnish Govt. name on the papers

(iii) Phased Demolition with Resettlement

Pros

- (1) Dialogue - Defuses the tensions and conflict.
- (2) Ensures peaceful eviction (prevents conflicts)
- (3) Uphold rule of law as well as Restorative Justice

Cons

- (1) Prolonged Process - Long timelines
- (2) Protestors may not agree
- (3) Future conflict possibility.

(b) Samanta should choose the 3rd option

as it balances rights with rule of law, upholds democratic dialogue and advances the values

of utilitarianism.

(d) Qualities of a Public Servant For Such Situations

→ Emotional Intelligence

↳ To deal with conflicting elements and not give up.

→ Empathy and compassion

↳ To uphold the rights of the most vulnerable

→ Social Persuasion

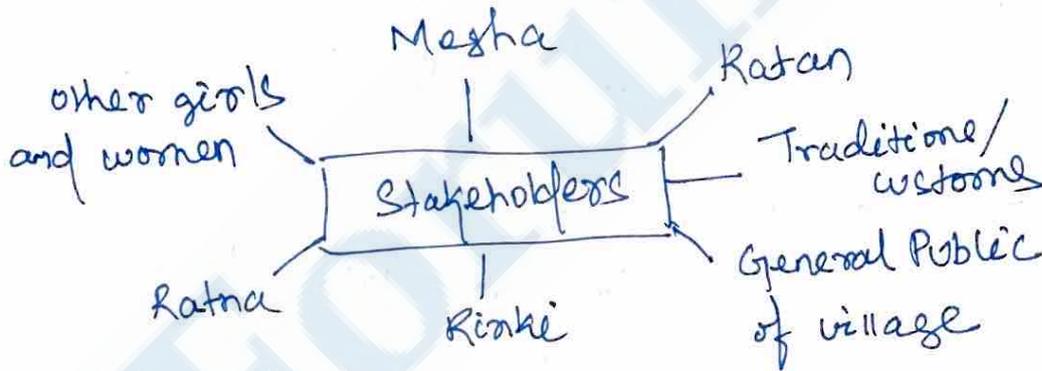
↳ To bring different stakeholders together

→ Spirit of public service

This will ensure the maximum good of maximum people.

e/

The above case highlights the core values of Gender ~~justice~~ justice, social stigma associated with menstruation and the enduring nature of traditions.



(a) Suggested Course of Action For Megha

→ Talk to her uncle and aunt to understand the origin of the tradition

↳ cognitive element behind it.

→ Explain to them the concept of menstruation



and its biological importance for life.

- Persuade them to arrange a conversation with the village Panchayat
↳ Social Proofing.
- Use the emotions of human dignity and cultural values to convince them.
Ex: Raja Festival - Celebrates Periods
Karnakhya Temple - Fertility.
- Ask them for environmental gains.
Ex: Allowing the girls to attend classes which will aid growth
- Most importantly, educate the girls to stand up for themselves
↳ virtuous cycle of gain.

(b) Ethical Principles Guiding Her Actions

- Principle of Distributive or Rawlsian Justice
Ex: Ensuring the girls have the minimum rights.

→ Cultural sensitivity and Empathy
↳ To ensure no fiction and disrespect for the customs.

→ Principle of Democratic Dialogue
↳ To avoid feeling of superiority or imposition.

→ Principle of Human Dignity / Empathy
↳ To treat the girls as end in themselves.

(c) Menstruation Related To Human Rights

→ Biological and universal activity associated with women.

→ Menstruation is seen as a taboo despite fertility exercise
↳ Ex: Violation of cohabitation or entering temples

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- Violates the right to equality and fair treatment
- Menstruation also affects economic and political rights
 - ↳ Not allowed to work.
- Thus, menstruation goes from being biological function to human rights violation.



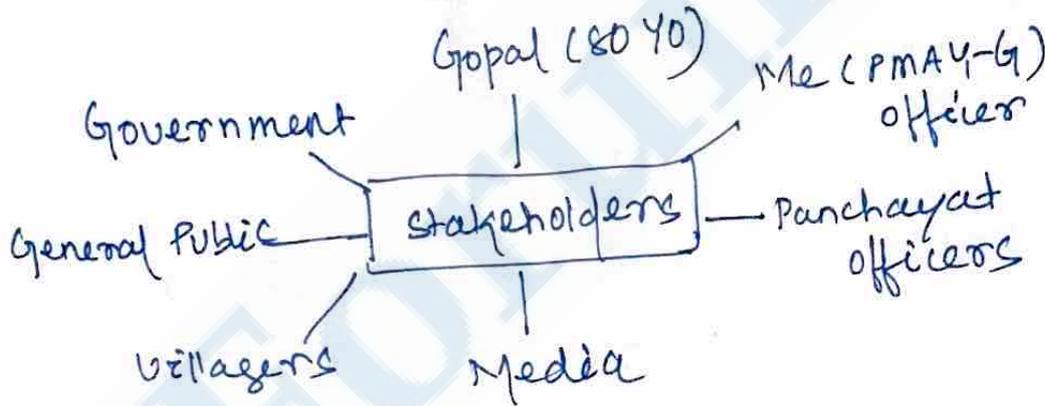
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9)

The above case highlights the issue of empathy in public services, lack of duty by Panchayat officials and the need for EI to resolve it.



(a) Rational way To Resolve Dilemma

→ Engage in dialogue with Gopal to understand his deprivations

↳ Public communication

→ Survey the villagers to verify the

antecedents of Gopal and his eligibility.
↳ social proofing.

→ In order to uphold rules, do not grant him house without documents
↳ objectivity

→ However, utilise compassion to aid him in preparing the documents
↳ values of Gandhi's Talisman

→ Use the evidence of villagers as proof to process his documents.

→ Till the time of him gaining a house, transfer him to an old-age home
↳ values of elderly care

(b) Reasons For Above Course of Action

→ Upholds the public service values of empathy and compassion.

→ Ensures objectivity and merit in scheme execution.

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- Resolves public grievances without violating the Rule of Law.
- Upholds Karmayogi spirit of public service by adopting Madhyam Marg.

(c) Ethical Issues Involved in the case

- Right of Gopal to get a house under the PMAY-G
↳ welfare function of state
- Dereliction and carelessness in duty by the public servants
- Rule of Law - Not granting houses without proper documents.
- Empathy and upliftment of the weaker sections - Foundation of values of civil service.
- Violation of human dignity of

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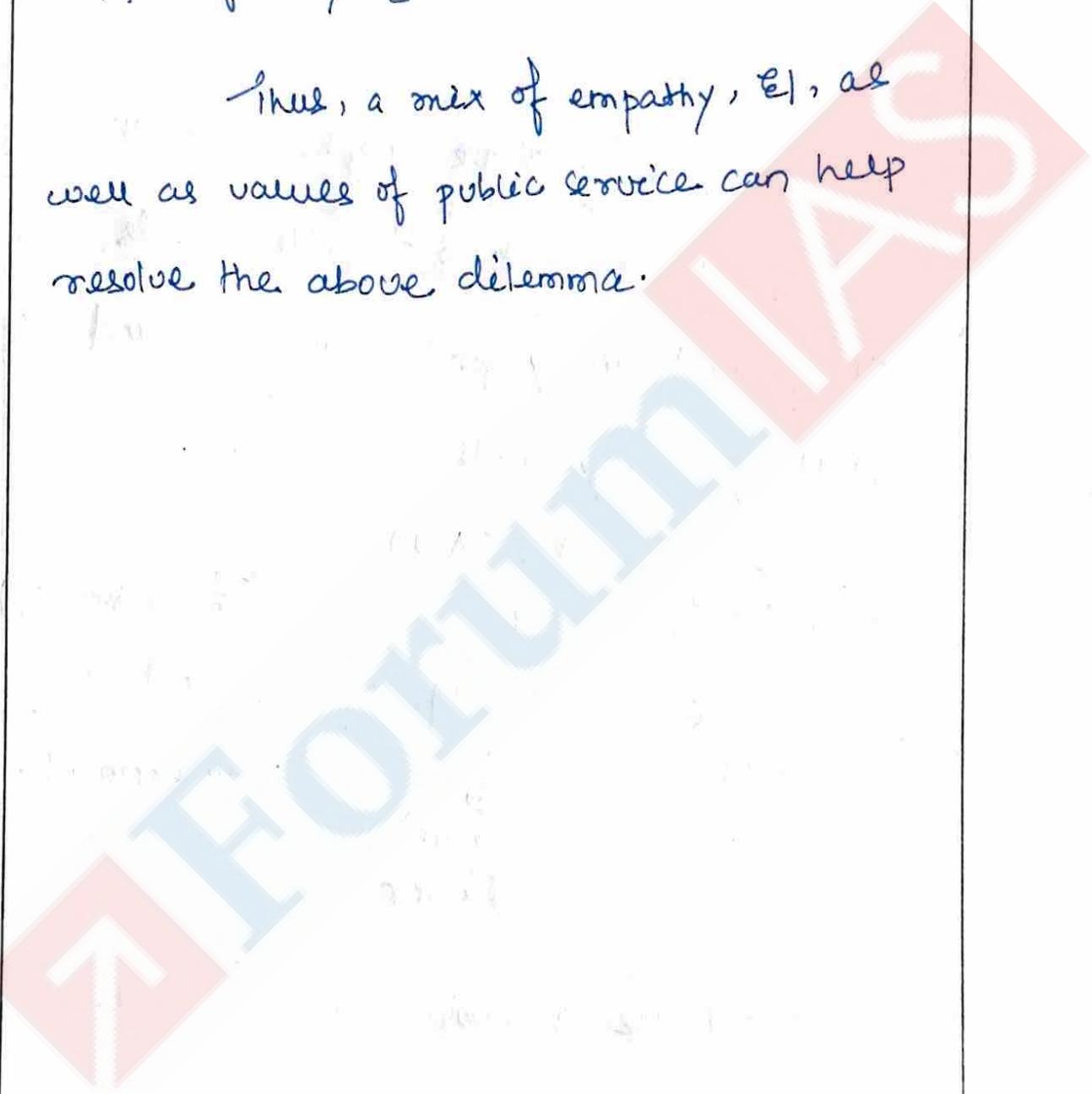
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Goal of staying in the rain.

Thus, a mix of empathy, EI, as well as values of public service can help resolve the above dilemma.

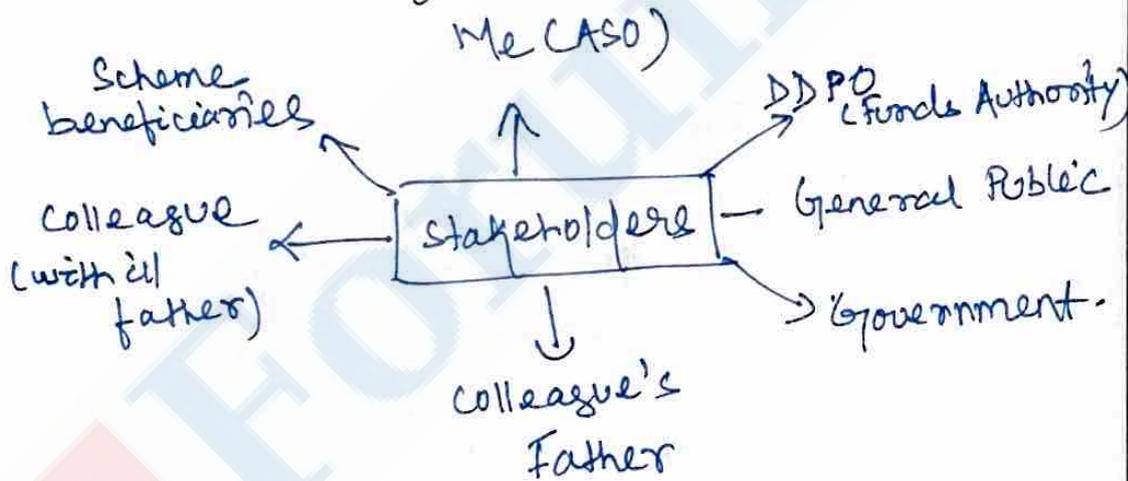


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10

The above case highlights the issue of misappropriation of public funds, the lack of social security for the vulnerable and the spirit of empathy colliding with duty.



(a) Ethical Issues Involved in The Case

→ Violation of the public trust/authority
Ex: Sanctioning Funds from
govt. scheme for ^{non} public ends

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- Right to human dignity of the ailing father of colleague.
- Failure of the welfare state (Art. 46)
 - ↳ No Govt. support to aid her father's treatment.
- Economic Precarity leading to the choices of unethical pathways.

(b) Ethical Examination of DDPO Behaviour

His behaviour can be said to be ethical as:

- Upheld the Kantian categorical imperative of Human Dignity.
- Promoted the sense of Rawlsian Justice and Gandhi's Talisman
 - ↳ By helping most vulnerable
- Did his duty as a good colleague and leader to the team.
 - ↳ Helping in distress

However, it is also unethical from several angles:

- Violation of the trust placed in public authority for personal ends
- Non-following of procedure in granting the funds
↳ violation of code of conduct.
- Technically, it is corruption as funds are being used for private ends.

(c) Reacting to Situation

- Talk to the DDPO about the matter and highlight unethical practices.
- Request him to replenish the fund immediately and institute strict rules against withdrawal.
- Empathise with the colleague but also

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point out the immorality of her actions .

→ Request DDPO to write to the Government for health insurance covering family of the employees .

Thus, through a mix of empathy, honesty, and conviction, the situation could have been handled better for public good.



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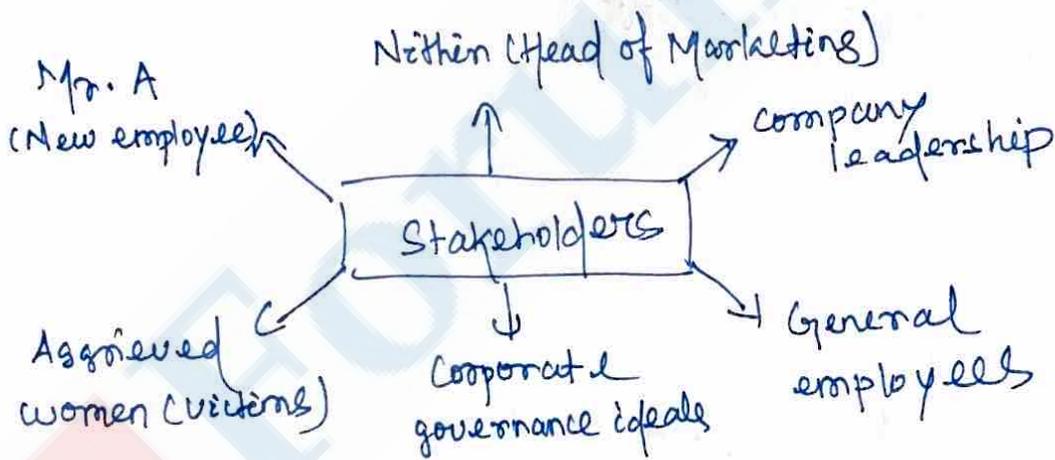
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11

The above case highlights the issues of dissonance between personal and professional behaviours, sexual assault at the workplace and the violation of human dignity for women.



(9) Ethical Issues Involved in the Case

→ Violation of Gender Justice as a core value - Mr. A's ^{sexual} assaults

→ Violation of Human Dignity
↳ unsafe at the workplace

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→ Fiduciary Duty to shareholders
↳ To maximise profit.

→ Larger social responsibility of company
↳ To uphold law and justice.

(b), (c)

Critical Examination of Nathan's Options

(i) Fire Mr. A from the company

Pros

- (1) Uphold the value of gender justice for women.
- (2) Due punishment for a crime
- (3) Inspire loyalty in the workplace - no resignations
- (4) Team Morale goes up

Cons

- (1) Profits of company may go down.
- (2) No proof of assault - Lawsuit over termination
- (3) Long term business plans will be altered and hampered.

(ii) Do not take action against Mr. A,
due to his professional record

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Prose

(1) Uphold fiduciary duty to Shareholders - maximum profit

(2) Build long term strategy - corporate profitability

(3) Adherence to Duty as Head of Marketing -

(iii) Conduct an impartial investigation, suspend Mr. A without pay and fire if found guilty

Prose

(1) Upholds the principles of natural justice

(2) Protects the company against a lawsuit -

(3) Allows time to find a replacement -

(4) Retains loyal employees

Conc

(1) Encourage culture of impunity for actions

(2) Lose credibility as a safe workplace -

(3) Lose loyal team members for violating sense of justice

Conc

(1) Mr. A could influence the inquiry -

(2) Lengthy and time consuming process

(3) Frustrating for the victims

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(d) Nithin should choose the last option as:

→ Upholds the principle of natural justice

↳ Through fair investigation

→ Upholds human dignity of women employees

↳ Through suspension right away

→ Balance between justice and harshness

↳ Madhyam Marog.

→ Ensures the safety and long-term credibility of work place.

This will guarantee a measured course of action for Nithin.



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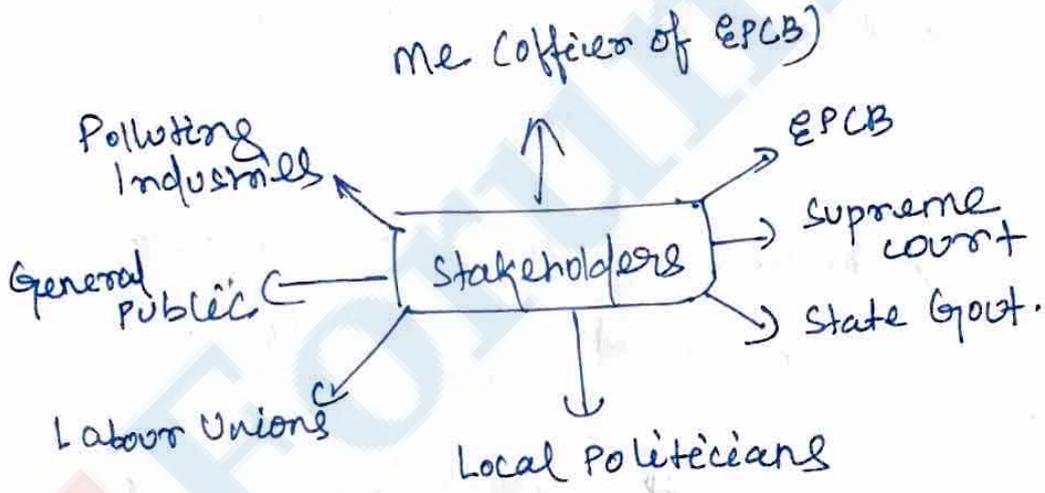
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12x

The above case highlights the issue of environmental welfare, livelihood security and dilemmas of utilitarianism v/s distributive justice.



(c) Ethical Dilemmas Faced By Me

- Environmental welfare v/s the ease of doing business.
- Right to livelihood v/s Right to clean air (Under Art. 21)

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→ Personal safety due to threats v/s the
duty of public welfare

→ Democratic rights to protest v/s the
role of law (SC directive)

(a)(b)

Critical Examination of Available Options

(i) Withdraw notices for fresh clearances

Pros

(1) Uphold law and order
due to no protests

(2) Continued employment
and business growth

(3) Personal safety assured
(Art. 21)

Cons

(1) Environment degraded
— No clean air.

(2) Violate Duty
Principle of Kant.

(3) Violate Rule of
Law (SC Directive)

(ii) Continue with directives / action

Pros

(1) Uphold public right to
clean air (Art. 21)

↳ Fundamental Right

Cons

(1) Affect business
and economic activities

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(2) Uphold the Role of Law - SC Directives

(3) Fulfill duty as EPCB officer - no cognitive dissonance.

(2) Threat to personal safety and life.

(3) Livelihood of workers threatened.

(4) Law order scenario due to vested powers

(iii) Phased clearance with Govt. Support.

Pros

(1) Middle Path that may appeal to all stakeholders.

(2) Phased clearance does not shut down factories.

(3) Govt. Support ensures no red-tapism.

(4) Environmental protection as a core value

Cons

(1) Give in to the extortionary tactics

(2) May invite protests in phases

(3) Time consuming - No immediate effect on air quality



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Thus, I will choose the 3rd option along with engaging in dialogue to build trust and advance maximum interests of maximum people - utilitarianism.

