

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 परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Disha Dhankhar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910111667	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	16 August

*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।														
5			<p style="text-align: center;">For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :</td> <td>Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :</td> <td>End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Marks/कुल अंक :</td> <td>Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :</td> <td>Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :</td> <td>EG/ईजी :</td> <td>Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>① ② ③ ④ ⑤</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			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 <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :		① ② ③ ④ ⑤	
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*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।																	

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 आख्यानो (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 हज़ारों हेक्टेयर भूमि वापस प्राप्त हुई है। हालाँकि, कुछ क्षेत्रों में, ऐसे अभियानों का कार्यान्वयन सामाजिक और राजनीतिक जटिलताओं से भरा है। कई ज़िलों में, बस्तियाँ दशकों से

अस्तित्व में हैं और 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 पहुंच गए और घटना की रिपोर्टिंग शुरू कर दी। सिमंता दुविधा में हैं कि क्या करें।

a. स्थिति से निपटने के लिए सिमंता के पास उपलब्ध विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करें।

b. सिमंता के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त होगा और क्यों?

c. सिमंता को किन नैतिक दुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?

d. 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.

a. Suggest a course of action Megha can take to sensitize her village community without appearing disrespectful or confrontational.

b. What ethical principles and methods should guide her actions while engaging with the community?

c. 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।

a. 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।

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)

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 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 जिला 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।

- इस मामले में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों को स्पष्ट करें।
- नितिन के पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं ?
- नितिन द्वारा पहचाने गए प्रत्येक विकल्प का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें ।
- नितिन के लिए कौन सा विकल्प अपना 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.

- Under the given conditions, what are the options available to you?
- Critically evaluate each of the options listed by you.
- 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 बदतर 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 दुविधाएं हैं?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

103859_814416_1910111667_(2025-08-16_23:46:31) , home is the centre of affection & the first school of child. However, certain values passed down via socialisation might contain unconscious biases.

Unconscious Biases Shape gendered experience

- o) 'Affective' role tied to women & female members contributes to higher representation of women in unpaid care work because its normalised at home. (Parsons)
- o) 'Instrumental' role - boys encouraged to be goal-oriented, assertive but this restricts emotional expression.
- o) Gendered gifting - cars & doctor kits for boys & kitchen sets, make up for girls. This forms early associations between gender & jobs. eg. pink collar jobs, glass cliff & ceilings.
- o) Play acting - role playing games reinforce gendered roles played out as adults. This may lead to cognitive dissonance, lower female labour force participation, motherhood penalty.

-) Surveillance on adult daughters, restriction on mobility in name of 'protection of honour' violates ideals of equality and justice.
-) faulty allocation of resources - resources first allocated to male members & leftover for women leads to poorer health outcomes, economic opportunities.
-) A study by Save the Children highlights internalisation of gendered roles - girls identified as 'nurturing', boys as 'strong'.

Family is a microcosm of nation & society, fostering equality, freedom at home would have ripple effects outwards.

Both empathy & compassion are emotional intelligence linked concepts rooted in expanding scope of one's thoughts beyond oneself.

Distinguishing between empathy & compassion

Empathy

-) Refers to the ability to feel someone else's emotions & state of mind
-) It is more theoretical & philosophical
-) walking in someone else's shoes.
-) eg. feeling bad on seeing a pregnant woman stand in metro

Compassion

-) Goes beyond empathy, it is desire to alleviate suffering of another person.
-) Compassion is more action-oriented.
-) offering new pair of shoes.
-) eg. giving up your seat to a pregnant woman.

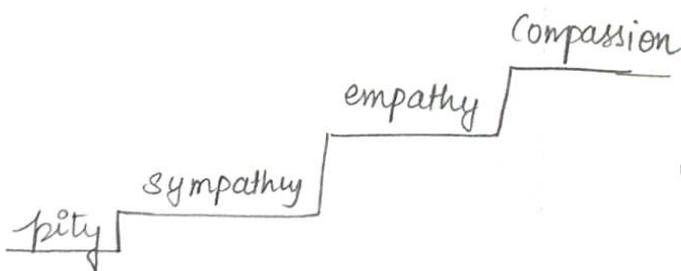


fig. ladder of emotionally intelligent response

Foundational values for civil servants :

-) Ethical fulfilment of Constitutional mandate
(Article 38, 39) - empathy & compassion
Enable them to understand lived realities & promote justice.
-) promote public trust in governance mechanisms
-) Enhances dedication to service & nishkam karma, discourage corruption notions.
-) Advocacy for marginalised - ensure satisfaction of welfare schemes (Antyodaya)
-) fosters innovative, context specific solutions -
eg. Armstrong Pame's 100 km road construction via crowdsourcing.
-) helps solve crisis of conscience & conflict of interest.

Empathy & compassion bridge the gap between Bureaucratic state apparatus & service mandate making them essential for good governance.

2a) Recent incidents such as Nuh violence, highlight rising levels of intolerance in society.

This intolerance is not just political or religious; it manifests in our homes, workplaces, & online spaces - with deep consequences for both personal & societal well being.

Consequences of Intolerance

- Ⓐ On Individual - 1. mental stress & anger
chronic frustration.
2. loss of empathy - 'us' v/s 'them' thinking
3. Moral fading - limits trust & cooperation among social relationships (family, friends)

- Ⓑ On Societal well being - 1. erosion of social trust.
2. hate crimes, mob violence & communal riots
3. democratic backsliding - freedoms of speech, religion, cultural rights of minorities under threat.
4. fragmented social communities - distrust, skepticism leads to lack of social capital

What can one do to be more tolerant

-) Educate oneself - about your own community & others, engage in dialogue (peaceful)
-) Create awareness - spiritual ends of all religious & philosophical teachings are the same - respect, love, care, loyalty.
-) Empathy - cultivate empathy by trying to imagine oneself in others' shoes (Rawls' veil of ignorance concept)
-) Mindful consumption of media - politically neutral, independent news papers, fact checking, stay away from social media filter bubbles.

Tolerance is a value that must be integrated in curriculum & be learnt from home to school (Naavu Manujam initiative in Karnataka schools) to ensure India remains a flourishing plural state

According to Harvard Harari, the most important skill in 21st century is not coding but emotional intelligence (EI) & mental resilience.

main components of EI are :

- 1) Self awareness - that is ability to recognise one's emotions, feelings & values. (eg. Savitribai Phule's awareness of her beliefs in equality in education)
- 2) Self regulation - ability to use & control one's emotions (eg. control over anger)
- 3) Empathy - walking a mile in another's shoes.
- 4) Motivation - to help others achieve their potential (eg. positive work cultures enhance productivity while maintaining employee satisfaction)
- 5) Social skills - to manage & shape emotions & direct relationships & social networks. (eg. collegiality)

Role of EI in taking ethical decisions

- Empathetic decision making, ensures welfare (Compassionate ethics)
- Ensures consultative feedback when taking decision (discourse ethics)
- helps solve conflict of interest situation, or crisis of conscience
- Civil servants with EI advocate for interests of all (Sarvodaya) & facilitates positive work culture.
- encourages self-reflection, accountability and dedication to duty.

EI ensures rational decisions are rooted in care ethics and are humane and inclusive.

"service of Jiva is service of Shiva"
is encapsulated in the present quotation.

He has eloquently highlighted the purpose of a virtuous life. In our short time on earth, those who live for others (empathetic & care ethics) do more for society than those who like an ethical egoistic life (self-focused)

Relevance of this quotation in present context :

-) Corruption rampant in society ~~can be~~ is rooted in self interest, without care for good of others.
eg. Recent Odisha IAS officer found with cash highlights moral deficit.
-) Criminalisation of politics - power is increasingly seen as tool for self

advancements

-) freebies while on surface may be seen as welfare are tool of manipulation of vote banks.
-) Lack of corporate ethics - eg. L&T Chairman advocating for 90 hour work weeks prioritising commerce over good ^{life} of workers.
-) Mindless consumption is directly in opposition to environmental ethics & inter- & intra-generational equity, as it fills up land & oceans with waste worsening quality of life of others.

The main message here is that self interest is false consciousness, the good of man lies in good of society as a whole.

At a time of grave emotional turmoil, our eyes may fail to see what we still possess as they focus only on what's lost.

But as noted by many, the true test of an individual is how he fares adversity. And, so it is how we find the light at the end of the tunnel that defines our lives.

We must, then, focus on 'apada me avear' (opportunity in adversity) and inculcate positive attitude to see glass half full.

After being hit by 2001 Bhuj earthquake & 2004 tsunami, India implemented Disaster Management Act to prepare for future hazards & disasters.

In the midst of Balance of Payment crisis, political leadership scrambled

together & made changes in economic system to stabilise financial security, successfully avoiding financial emergency scenario. (LPG reforms ushered)

Even in the face of continuous terror attacks (2024 - 61 incidents in Jammu & Kashmir), our security forces remain vigilant, protect national borders & maintain forces' integrity. Our reaction post Pahalgam attack (Operation Sindur) is one among many credible defence stories.

Societally also, reform movements & progressive laws have helped overcome rigid caste hierarchies & disadvantages & exclusion attached therewith.

Rabindranath Tagore in his words, reminds us & to forge ahead, in spite of unfavourable circumstances, something our nation proudly represents in its civilisational & cultural history.

3 c) Building character is a herculean task,

for developing moral fortitude it is essential both resilience & tolerance are inculcated in an individual.

speaking truth to power (Socrates) is a trait that must be nurtured by inculcating qualities of prudence, justice and fortitude.

[eg] whistleblowing against illegal acts of administrators.

[eg] Ashok Khemka's steadfast resolve, even in the face of continuous transfers.

Dalit, feminist and Anti Brahmanical movements including temple entry that challenge their oppressors head on are a representation of this quotation.

Further, environmental movements (eg. recent Jaipur forest public movement)

Tolerating hardships or the test of adversity is the mark of a good character
eg. upholding 'purna swaraj' as the ultimate goal in face of harsh British colonial crackdown.

eg. Dandi march & resultant filling of jails seen as tolerating hardship valiantly for future gains.

Emotional resilience & awareness of one's own faults is essential for tolerance to survive.

However, resilience & tolerance are not innate qualities, ethical & compassionate leadership can help cultivate the same in masses to ensure good moral character building.

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4a) 'with great power comes great

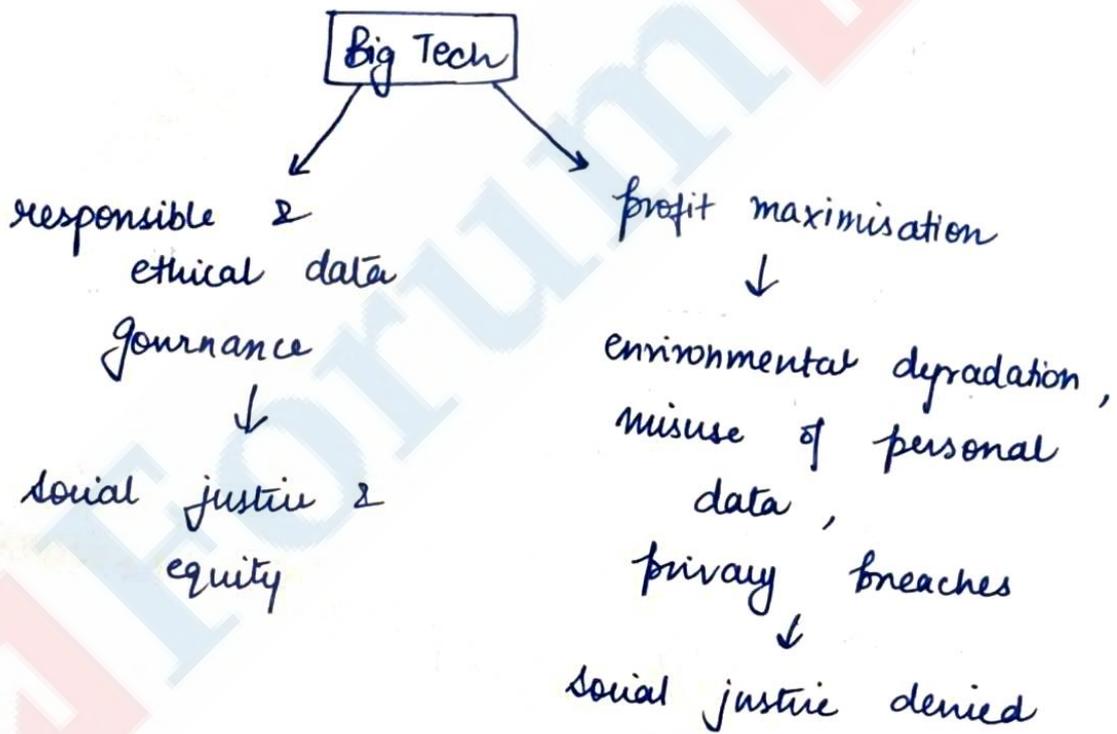
responsibility' underscores tenets of
compassionate ethics and morality
over commerce.

Ethical principles that must guide fair,
inclusive & just data governance

- 1) seeing people as 'ends' in themselves
& not merely a vessel of data
(means purity)
- 2) upholding data fiduciary principles -
data held in trust & not in
ownership (resonates with principle of
not taking what's not yours to take -
right thing to do)
- 3) Net neutrality principle must be
ensured - that is equality in access
to digital infrastructure. (utilitarian
principle)
- 4) Corporate ethics - welfare of stakeholders
over welfare of shareholders.

[eg] allegations of data sets being sold for directed targeted advertising are in opposition to just & equitable digital space.

[eg] algorithmic bubbles that perpetuate cycles of hate & misinformation erode social cohesion & trust.



Data is the new oil & the big tech companies must ensure energy security (data access & equity) serves ethical principles of deontology (purity of means & ends)

Crisis of conscience refers to a situation where one's inner morals are in conflict with external motivations.

It is a dilemma between personal beliefs & ethics versus societal or public beliefs & ethics.

As a part of student body committee at law college, part of my responsibilities included nominating new members for intra-college moot court competition panel.

This included a group of teachers & students.

I found a situation of crisis of conscience when my friend desired to join the panel. While I was loyal to him in personal capacity my job was to ^{nominat} choose based on merit.

How I dealt with the situation:

- 1) formulated an objective criterion of selection (subject proficiency &

-) grading all potential nominees according to criteria set.
-) selection of best person for task based on objectivity, impartiality.
-) Clear communication with friend based on his non-selection. I transparently noted down reasons and submitted them to committee.
-) Upholding my integrity was sine qua non.

5a) Politics of confession, while not a panacea of
for ill deeds (corruption etc.) can ensure
public trust the sine qua non for a
functioning democracy.

Ethical analysis of statement :

-) Confessions ensure accountability be upheld,
allows for fair investigation of acts
that may otherwise go unpunished.
-) Promotes integrity & embodies virtue ethics
(Aristotle)
eg. German Chancellor kneeling at Warsaw
memorial - moral act of state apology
-) Sets precedent for moral courage in
public service, demonstrates ethical
leadership.
-) Enforces emotional intelligence - allows
social responsibility emanating from self
regulation.
-) ensures crisis of conscience is ethically
solved, also prevents knower - doer

split .

-) Maintains public & institutional trust .
-) Reinforces principles of justice , especially lays ground for rehabilitative justice .

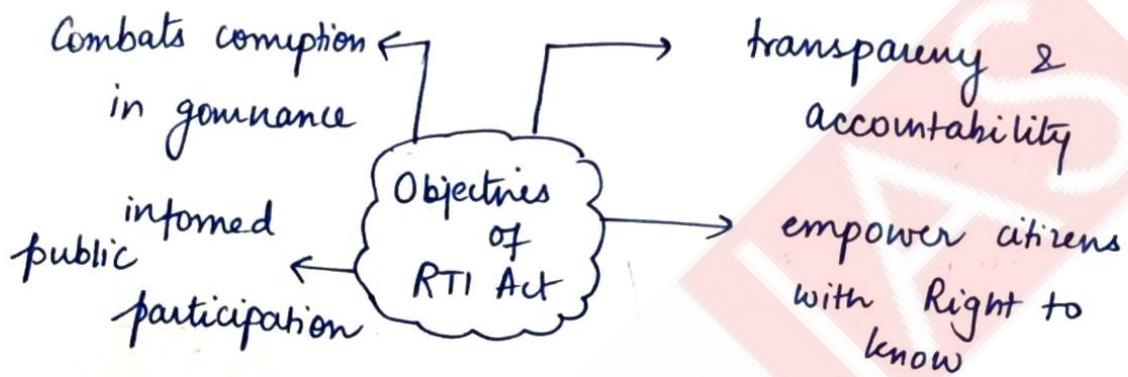
Challenges

-) Performative regret to maintain vote bank
-) media sensationalisation - may exploit sincere apology .
-) Erodes public trust in system , people may lose faith in democratic institutions .
-) It may foster negative attitude towards politics leading to political apathy , recusing from elections etc .

A sincere apology is an act of moral courage which allows a nation to heal & ensures ethical captains at the helm of political ship .

50) Referred to as 'Sunshine Legislation'

Right to Information Act, 2005 is legal recognition of principles of transparency & accountability in public administration.



Recently enacted Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023 however is seen as dilution of above stated objectives.

-) expansion of scope of exemptions (including all private information, govt. entities) overrides public interest.
-) Violates right of information (Article 19(1)(a))
-) Contradicts good governance as it enables arbitrary denial of information.
-) Violates accountability & transparency principles.

- 1) Threat of ripple effects - may lead to culture of opacity.
- 2) State overreach - State consequentialism prioritised on citizen centrality in public administration.

Way forward

- 1) Codification of exemption grounds, rooted in necessity; &
- 2) Balancing rights to privacy & information.

A weyau state is bound to find a golden mean between objectives of the two Acts to ensure ethical governance.

(2) Lack of women representation in public spaces is rooted in socio-cultural exclusion due to patriarchy & structural inequality.

factors affecting women's access to public spaces

-) Patriarchal value system defines public spaces as masculine & private as the sphere for women.
-) Role definition - domestic chores, household management, rearing of children considered primary responsibility of women, while politics, employment are male roles.
-) Negative attitudes attached to urban spaces
eg. fear of eve teasing, sexual harassment at workplace.
-) Economic dependence - low female labour force participation makes women dependent
eg. even in the face of intimate partner violence, women stay in marriages.

Ethical governance can help promote inclusivity

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-) Care ethics, compassionate governance help create inclusive & safe spaces for all including women.
-) Responsiveness - quick addressal of complaints
-) participatory governance - via apps (My Gov), public feedback channels for laws & policies
eg. urban planning policies to include women voices.
-) Role of citizens - calling out bad behaviour
eg. speaking against incidents of eve teasing in metros.
-) Nudging public behaviour - ^{via} campaigns, cinema to usher structural change.

Without participation of women, democratic standing of State comes into question.

Inclusive democracy is one that ensures access to public spaces irrespective of gender identity.

86b)

Ethical fading - psychological process where moral aspects of decisions are overlooked, leading to unethical actions.

- It is a situation of moral poverty
- eg. Pakistan's state sponsorship of terrorism in a misguided attempt to destabilise India & gain territorial area in J&K.

Conflict of Interest - refers to a situation, where an individual is ~~forced~~ faced with a crisis - personal interests clash with public duties.

eg. former CEO of ICICI bank sanctioning improper loans

eg. a bureaucrat giving tender to company run by relative

the ethical thing course of action in such situation would be to recuse oneself.

Persuasion - refers to a form of social influence whereby one changes attitudes/beliefs

of another individual using logic, emotion
or credible facts.

eg. influencers persuade investments (retail)
to specific sectors & companies

Work culture refers to the values & practices
that shape workplace environment & ethics.

It may be positive (encouraging open
communication) or negative (coercive, strict
targets).

eg. ISRO - professional excellence

Corporate governance - umbrella term for
processes, practices & structures by which a
company is run, and controlled.

eg. independent board structure & appointment
of women director

While State is tasked with protection of environment under Article 48A of the Constitution, it must be balanced with Article 21 that guarantees citizens, including marginalised community's right to life.

(a) Options available to Simanta

1. Proceed with eviction

- | <u>merit</u> | <u>demerit</u> |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| - upholds rule of law | - possibly escalate <u>violence</u> |
| - environmental justice prioritised. | - media backlash leading to public distrust |
| - aligns with high court order | - threat to lives of municipal workers |

2. Withdraw operation completely

- | <u>merit</u> | <u>demerits</u> |
|--|---|
| - pacifies protestors | - Violation of rule of law & explicit court order |
| - negative perception in media countered | - sets wrong precedent, where state can be thwarted by unlawful protests. |
| - public law & order situation handled | - against professional ethics |
| - may establish public trust | |

3. temporarily halt eviction, initiate dialogue & reassess situation:

merit

- madhya marg between extreme options
- prevents escalation,
- in line with ideal of social contract & welfare state

demerits

- may be seen as administrative weakness
- may motivate protestors who refuse to engage in meaningful dialogue
- leads to stalemate without necessarily solving the problem.

(b) most appropriate course of action

- Simanta should follow the third option, i.e. temporarily halting eviction to engage in dialogue and assessing situation.
- In addition to above stated merits, this course of action ensures compassionate governance, blending law & ethics and is in line with utilitarian principle.
- Further, forceful eviction would be akusala kama (Buddhist ideal). Indulging in dialogue would be kusala kama.

(c) Ethical dilemmas faced by Samanta -

- i- Strict adherence to Rule of law vs. public safety.
- ii- Procedural justice vs. compassion.
- iii- State consequentialism vs. social contract.
- iv- short term peace vs. long term ecological sustainability.
- v- Care ethics vs. following Bureaucratic chain of command.
- vi- Bureaucratic vs. democratic attitude of civil servant.

(d) Necessary qualities of a civil servant to manage such situations -

- i- Emotional Intelligence is of paramount importance so a civil servant acts thoughtfully without being swayed by public emotions.
- ii- Responsive - situations like this can change by the second, a responsive civil servant would be proactive.

- iii - Empathy - civil servant must balance social justice with procedural justice
- iv - Moral courage - to act in accordance with ethical principles despite external pressures
- v - Integrity & impartiality - avoiding influence from pressure groups or biases.
- vi - effective communicator - to de-escalate situation via Syadvada i.e. dialogue.

A holistic response in such situations is one that ensures that following letter of legal mandate (law, court orders) should not take precedence over good governance & maintaining spirit of law.

8

The above case study refers to situation of cultural exclusion of menstruating girls & women violating constitutional & human rights guarantees;

(a) Course of action of Megha to sensitise village community :

- i- She should communicate with women & village members (by taking help from her uncle & aunt) about menstrual hygiene. (Employ pathos, ethos, logos)
- ii- Collaborate with local leaders, women panchayat members (for credibility) NGOs & ASHA workers (for educational information) to ^{use} ~~persuade~~ change
- iii- She can reach out to her Sociology department at University & attempt youth awareness campaigns for her village & others in the area.
- iv- It is important that she engage carefully, so as to not insult or cause offence to

Additional customs seem ignorant as that may end up being counterproductive to aim (importance of emotional intelligence)

(b) Ethical principles Megha should follow

-) Care ethics and empathy towards understanding Ratna & villagers perspective
-) Prudence & justice values over stereotypes, superstition & exclusion.
-) feminist ideals of equality & ^{anti} gender biasness
-) speaking truth to power (Socratic ideal man)

methods

-) Syadvada & ethical dialogue engagement
-) persuasion and not coercion
-) creating social acceptance & destigmatisation by involving village elders, using religious symbols (Shakti).

c) link between menstruation & human rights

-) dignity & autonomy of women & young girls - segregation violates dignity.
-) Exclusion goes against principles of equality (Article 14), freedom from discrimination (Articles 15, 16)
-) Right to universal access to health includes reproductive & menstrual rights.
-) Limiting public participation goes against democratic ethos.

Around 70% India still inhabits villages (Census 2011), therefore it is crucial to make them sites of equality, respect & ethics to ensure fulfillment of constitutional morality & ethical governance.

① The above case study refers to a situation of ethical dilemma where the officer must choose between strict adherence to procedural rules (PMAY-G₁ guidelines) & moral imperative (support vulnerable citizen).

(a) Rational way to resolve dilemma -

-i- As the officer-in-charge my first response to the situation would be to arrange shelter for Gopal & get a medical checkup (under Ayushman Bharat)

-ii- with reference ~~of~~ to documentation, I will try to verify identity by alternate measures. There must be provisions for

Panchayat or State department issuance of documents to elderly who have lost theirs. especially combined with the fact that his

house was wrongfully decreed to be demolished. State must be accountable for loss of possessions.

- iii- Conducting an enquiry into misleading conduct of panchayat officials, who has acted ultra vires his powers under office of Panchayat.
- iv- ensure grievance regarding the same is satisfactorily dealt with by. Take feedback from Gopal to ensure he's satisfied.
- v- Capacity training workshops - ethical behavior, sensitisation of Panchayat officers - the frontline workers
- vi- Prepare a case file with evidences, witness statements + photographs, in case later deposition need arises.

(b) Ethical Reasoning behind Action

-) Virtue ethics - as Aristotle emphasized, the good life involves rule following by acting with phronesis (practical wisdom) & compassion. Helping Gopals embodies this principle & moral courage.
-) Supererogation: As a Civil servant, going beyond bare minimum is a moral imperative. This makes a Civil servant more empathetic & enhances dedication to duty.
-) Deontology - State must treat citizens as ends in themselves, not as means to bureaucratic order. Gopals must not be denied on account of no papers.
-) Advocacy of marginalised - Constitutional morality demands public officials uplift the weakest, echoing Ambedkar's idea of social justice in governance.

(C) Ethical Issues involved :

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-) Rule v/s Equity - blind application of rules overrides substantive justice.
-) democratic attitude v/s bureaucratic attitude - strict adherence to rules, as opposed to ensuing spirit of law is enforced.
-) Short term v/s long term - Short term 'rule' following, leaves Gopal without a house while if I (the officer) indulge in 'rule' based governance and get him designed benefits under (PMAY-G) - it would be the right thing in the long term.
-) Public trust - welfare schemes lose credibility when systems fail to support the deserving.

Gopal's case is a reminder that democracy it reaches true potential only ~~by~~ when its weakest citizens feel seen & supported.

⑩ The above case study presents a legal issue under POSH Act (2013), but also a test of moral fortitude.

(a) Ethical Issues Involved :

- i- violation of dignity & bodily autonomy -
Article 21 prohibits this
- ii- goes against Kantian imperative of treating people as ends in themselves.
- iii- Moral decay - Aristotle said souls without virtue is hollow. this finds relevance here.
- iv- Erosion of trust - violation of moral stewardship
- v- Institutional silence - lack of moral courage in speaking up
- vi- Negative work culture - violates principles of gender justice.

(b) Options available to Nitin

- i- Immediately report Mr A to ICC (Internal Complaints Committee).

Informally counsel Mr A, ask him to repeat & apologise

- iii- Ignore matter completely
- iv- Institute broader systemic reforms for positive work culture

(c) Analysis of each option

-i- Reporting to ICC

~~⊕ may avoid escalation & reputational loss~~

⊕

⊖

- complies with legal mandate of POSH Act
- virtue ethics of justice satisfied
- no moral compromise

- internal discomfort
- risk of factionalism if Mr. A falsely represents his side
- media sensationalisation likely.

-ii- Informally counsel

⊕ second chance, corrective measure

⊖ bypasses procedural justice, bad precedent, violates natural justice

-iii- Ignore matter completely

⊕ short term reputation gain

⊖ violates 'people as ends' principle, encourages silence, illegal - POSH mandates reporting, complicit by silence.

-iv- Initiate root cause reforms -

⊕

supererogatory ethics,
moral responsibility,
workplace ethics demand it

⊖

- long term process
- doesn't solve immediate issue
- leadership, HR dept
all may not be interested

(a) Most appropriate course of action & why

Nithin must immediately escalate complaint to the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) in line with POSH Act, while at the same time long term structural changes may be deliberate

This option is appropriate because:

-) professional successful doesn't dilute unethical conduct
-) Nithin upholds his duty as 'leader' - has to advocate for marginalised, must seek accountability & must follow letter of law.
-) reinforces moral courage in workplace does good to improve team morale, trust in grievance redressal mechanism.

Additionally, Nithin may also, offer Mrs X, counselling, leave, assurance of confidentiality

-) conduct gender sensitization workshops
-) Encourage anonymous feedback to HR

'Power corrupts, and absolute power tends to corrupt completely' - Lord Acton's words find relevance here. While Mr A abuses his power, Nithin must uphold integrity of his position & act in a ethical manner suited to a leader.

The present case study presents a situation of misallocation of public funds by the District Development and Panchayat Officer (DDPO)

(a) Ethical Issues involved

- i- misuse of public funds - violation of probity in governance (by redirecting funds from sanitation scheme).
- ii- personal moral values prioritised over professional ethics.
- iii- violation of dedication to duty, accountability & transparency principles (towards beneficiaries of sanitation scheme).
- iv- Against utilitarianism (welfare of one prioritised over welfare of many)
- v- Violation of Code of Conduct, Code of Ethics & Care principle.
- vi- Erosion of public trust & procedural justice.

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(b) DRDA's behaviour from ethical lens :

- ↳ Positive aspect --
- i- Superoogation - went beyond bureaucratic obligation.
 - ii- Empathy & compassion towards plight of colleague (Collegiality principle)
 - iii- Virtue ethics - saved life of colleague's father (substantive justice)
 - iv- People as ends in themselves (Kantian imperative)
- ↳ Negative aspect --
- i- violation of procedural justice (money held in trust for beneficiaries of sanitation scheme).
 - ii- Violation of Categorical Imperative III (Kant) - autonomy & kingdom of ends as action can't be made universal law.
 - iii- Against utilitarian principle.
 - iv- violates Directive Principles for State Policy (DPSP) - where state has to look after all, not benefit certain group/individual (Articles 38, 39).

- v- Violates probity in governance - misutilisation of public funds - DDPO is not legally authorised to re-direct funds, even for seemingly moral cause.
- vi- Violates professional ethics - against transparency & accountability.

(c) My response as ASO

I am bound by both compassion & legality principle, thus employing Emotional Intelligence I would act as following:

-) Advise DDPO to voluntarily report, ensure repayment to fund.
-) Recommend documenting the same & ensure auditing of the fund.
-) Suggest alternative schemes, ~~their~~ ensure district level awareness campaigns for the same to avoid similar situation.
-) 2nd ARC recommends creation of emergency funds, I would advocate their creation through proper channel for future scenarios.

like present case to ensure compassionate
work culture, that supports colleagues.

In a situation of ethical dilemma, the best thing to do is the right thing & the worst is to do nothing. Thus, while DDPO's intentions are recognised as emanating from a good place (Compassion, Care ethics), it must be tempered with professional ethics & legality principle.

(12) The case presents a dilemma between DPSPs - Article 47, 48A that obligate state to protect health of public & environment, while on the other hand is the right to livelihood (Article 21), right to work (Article 41).

(a) Options available to me :

- i- Proceed with issuing notice, strict enforcement.
- ii- withdraw notice due to socio political pressure
- iii- Engage with stakeholders & implement phased compliance.

(b) Critical evaluation of options :

-i- Strict enforcement of clearances :

- | <u>merit</u> | <u>demerit</u> |
|--|--|
| - constitutional mandate
Art. 47, 48A | - continued social agitation (labour union & industrialists) |
| - deontological ethics met-
(duty) | - threat to life |
| - legally valid, sets good precedent | - may lead to mass unemployment (violates Art. 41) |
| - Rule of law implemented | |

- ii - withdraw notice due to socio-political pressure

merits

- thwarts threat to life
- prevents immediate public disorder as it meets labour union demands
- ~~see~~ employment protected

demerits

- violation of environmental ethics & Rule of Law
- dangerous precedent - giving in attitude
- air pollution continues to wreck havoc on public health
- violates principle of political neutrality

- iii - phased implementation & engaging with stakeholders

merits

- compassionate governance as gives opportunity to be heard to all stakeholders
- long term solutions & prevents public disorder
- middle path - comprehensive solution.
- participatory
- public health concerns addressed

demerits

- delays implementation & worsens public health crisis.
- against communitarian ethics - poor & weakest members would be worst affected
- there should be no scope for negotiation over legal rules (environmental law)

- personal threat averted .

- compounds harms - loss of business , loss of income , environmental degradation continues .

(c) In the present case , I face the following ethical dilemma :

-i- economic growth & development vs . ecological sustainability - interests of business owners & labour unions anti-ecological health .

-ii- Rule of law vs responsive and participatory governance

-iii- Conflict of interest - personal safety vs . following letter of law (environmental clearances)

-iv- public health concerns vs . employment forced to choose between right to healthy environment & right to work

-v- short term law & order vs . long term sustainability - intergenerational .

-vi- courage to stand tall in face
of political pressure - adherence to
political neutrality (NOLAN principle)

In such a situation, while stuck between
a rock & a hard place, the most
appropriate action would be to find
golden mean between environmental
sustainability & economic development.

Thus, third option would be the course of
action I pick.