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प्रश्न संख्या

U.P.S.C.

for practice
use only
सिर्फ अभ्यास
के लिए

Roll no = 1910115524

Name - Jagant Singh

Test = MGP-FLT ~~GS-2~~ GS-4

Time = 10am - 1pm

FORUM IAS

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)

1a) Abdul Kalam Quote " To make country corruption free and to overcome hate there are three societal members who can contribute i.e. Mother, father and teachers. Highlighting the impact of parents and teachers on children.

Unconscious biases in parenting continue to shape gendered experiences

1) Behaviour of parents towards son and daughter built their character.

△ Eg → Son given full freedom and allowed spending time with friends whereas daughter constantly asked questions.

2) Toys given to wards and ~~the~~ career options

△ Eg → Daughter gifted kitchen sets whereas sons given tanks
→ shape personality and restrict choice

3) Expectation differences :- Daughter expected to be obedient and caring whereas son expected to earn

→ Restrict women agency and later low labour force participation rate.

2) Ignore education and health of girl child

→ son given preference

→ Leads to literacy gap and poor health outcomes for girls.

Measures to overcome unconscious biases

1) Parental engagement to overcome biases and deep entrenched patriarchy.

2) Role of role models and leaders eg

Phogat sisters westerns inspired other girls.

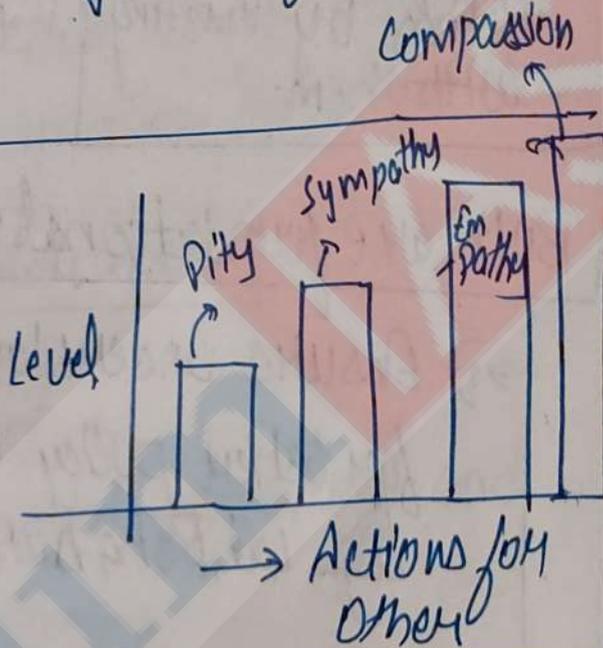
3) Right Mindfulness and introspection by Parents.

Thus unconscious biases entrench the gender based discrimination. Need is to enlighten the Parents to overcome bias and ensure equality

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b) Both empathy and compassion ensure people oriented actions. As Gandhi ji quoted "To find yourself lose yourself in service of others"

Difference between
Empathy and
Compassion



Empathy

- 1) Means feeling for others by putting ourselves in their shoes
- 2) Feeling for others
- 3) Build connections with others

Compassion

- 1) Action oriented approach to ameliorate suffering of others.
- 2) Action to help others.
- 3) Donation and active steps.

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↳ Precedes the
Compassion

↳ Example :- Feeling
pain of H10th
Victim by visiting
with them

↳ Precedes the Empathy

↳ Helping with material
aid and legal support
to victims

Both are foundational values in public service

→ 1) Ensure understanding the needs of others
for better policy making

↳ Eq Lal Bahadur Shastri during famine

→ 2) Ensure selflessness ↳ Eq Compassionate
Khozikode initiative.

→ 3) citizen centric policy making ↳ Eq
Atom Nimbhan Shakti and free ration
during COVID.

→ 4) Better trust from public for policy
implementation.

Thus there is need to imbibe these values through
more people engagement, ethical code and training
in civil servants.

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20)

Rising incidence of Mob lynching and riots, fake news through social media highlights the rising level of intolerance.

Eg → Minority targetted during COVID 19, and operation Sindoor on social Media

Consequences of intolerance on Personal well being

1) Hatred promote mental instability and impact mental wellbeing.

2) Violence and instability in society :- Impact on job opportunities and economic growth

Eg → Shops targetted during Jatt protest in Haryana, Morzafarpur riots

3) Impact on safety and security Eg → Anti

Sikh riots in Delhi

on Societal well being

1) Social cohesion and social capital

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exacerbates ~~the~~ Mrital and Ruki violence in Manipur hamper connection and visit in each other's areas.

2) Culture / Atmosphere of fear :- Intolerance create culture of fear among minority and reduce their participation in society

To overcome intolerance following need to

done

→ 1) Uphold fundamental duties and respect others

→ 2) Build digital intelligence in identifying and reporting fake news and content.

→ 3) Uphold law :- In case of any grievances ~~you~~ use legal methods.

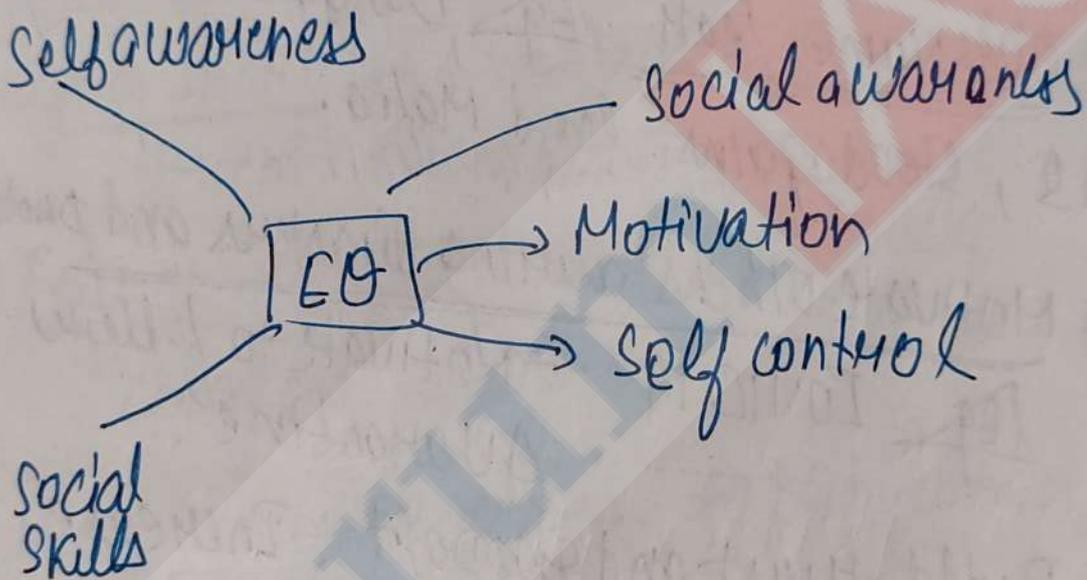
→ 4) Increase interaction and accept secular values and diversity.

Nelson Mandela "No one is born hating others they have to learn it and if they can learn to hate they can be taught to love", love and social harmony should be promoted at every level.

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6) Emotional intelligence refers the ability to control own emotions and of others to build social skills and empathic ability with others

Components of Emotional Intelligence



Social Awareness : Awareness about society and its elements.

Self Awareness : Awareness of own feeling

Self control : control emotions and gratification

Empathy : Ability to view things from others perspective

Motivate : stimulate others for action.

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Emotional intelligence helps in ethical decision

1) Control Gratification :- Helps to resist pressure and temptations

Eg Ashok Khemka, IAS transferred 50 times, exposed land scams,

2) Overcome fear Eg Durga Shakti Nagpal IAS, stood against land Mafia.

3) Motivate others during disasters and problems

Eg COVID 19 :- Motivate to follow quarantine.

4) Build trust and support :- Increase civil society participation.

Eg Prasanth Nair, IAS cleaned lake in Kerala with help of volunteers

Thus there is need to build emotional intelligence through mindfulness, journaling and public engagement for ethical decision making.

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- 3 a) The above quote by Swami Vivekananda promote compassion and empathy towards others. It calls for taking action to ameliorate pains and suffering of others.

Deconstructing the quote

Life is short and vanities of the world are
transient transient

1) Few opportunities and continuously
changing world.

2) Need immediate actions to help others
instead of procrastination.

They live who live for others

1) Selflessness :- calls for action for welfare
of others

eg Mother Teresa for leprosy patients

2) Compassion :- Active efforts to help others
in need

EG → Ratan Tata donation during COVID also concern hospital for patients.

3) To find own happiness in happiness of others

EG → Kautilya's Arthashastra calls for in subjects welfare lies the kings happiness

4) Nishkama Karma :- WORK without expecting anything from others

EG → India's vaccine Matri initiative.

Rest more dead than alive

→ lack moral courage and conscientiousness

→ lack of empathy

→ short sightness and short-term happiness

Thus for live life to the fullest ~~there~~ there is need to work for welfare and ensure wiping of tears from eyes of others

- b) This quote by Robinudonath Tagore calls for optimism and overcome bad feeling and pains to look for both better future and hope.

Tears prevent from seeing the stars

- 1) Overwhelm our thoughts :- Pain ~~for~~ overwhelm the mind and hinders concentrating on more important things
- 2) Lack of hope :- Failure lead to lack of hope for success in future.

- 3) Not valuing what is remaining

Example → Ignoring family or suicidal thoughts after one failed relation

Contemporary relevance

Quote " We must accept failure but never lose endless hope "

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Overcome failures to achieve in life

eg Nelson Mandela spent 27 years in jail later become South Africa's President.

2) Need to be positive :- Optimism during challenging times

eg Elon Musk even after initial failures of space rockets.

3) Buddhist philosophy :- overcoming "Dhukka" :- Reduce expectations and needs.

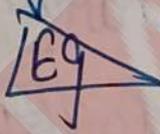
4) Consider failures as pillar of success
eg Help prevent suicide by students in universities.

Thus there is need to not let our feeling overwhelm our thoughts and remain positive during period of failures to reach higher level

Abdul Kalam "Fail means First attempt in learning"

- c) This quoted by Sardar Patel teaches the lessons of courage and fortitude to ~~build~~ build the character.

Cultivate strength to challenge oppression

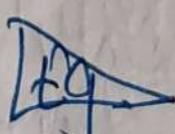
- 1) courage to question  Vinod Rai
former CAG exposed 2G and coal scams.

- 2) Resist erosion of democratic values and stand for own rights

 Wixter's protest against sexual harassment of Juniors.

- 3) Ability to raise question ensure boldness and leadership

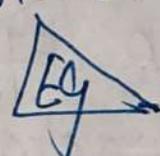
 Malala Yousafzai for girls education

- 4) lead by Example  Anna Hazare
during India against Corruption Movement

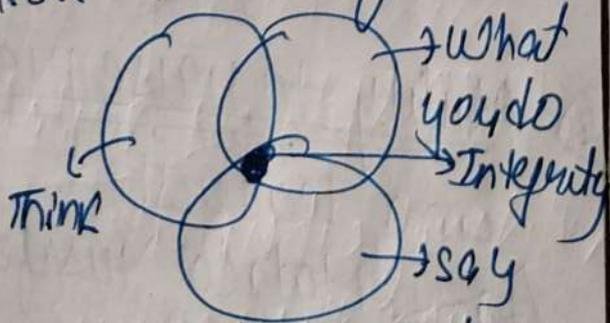
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These shape the character of an individual

To tolerate the resultant hardships

- 1) Fortitude :-  Ashok Khemka, IAS
upheld values despite multiple transfers
- 2) Build character which is solid instead
of timid  Kiran Bedi, IPS →
stood for reforms in Tihar jails.
- 3) Uphold the duty  U sagayam, IAS
known for integrity and ethical dealings.
→ Transferred multiple times.

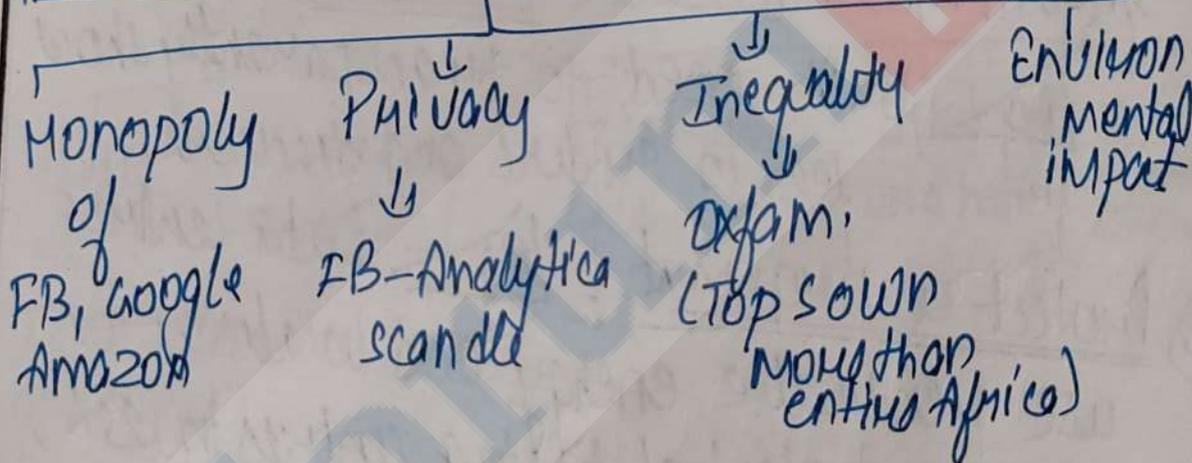
4) Virtue ethics :- Exhibit virtues of character
such as Integrity



Thus for building ethical character there's
need to uphold values of courage and
fortitude to fulfill one's duties and persist
against pressures.

40) As per various reports, India has 900 Mn social media users and on an average individual spends 2.5 hours a day on social media reflecting the influence of bigtechs on life and calling for upholding virtues.

Issues with big tech companies



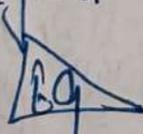
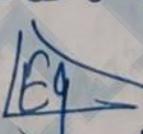
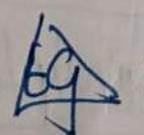
Ethical principles for such Corporation

1) Protect individual privacy :- Kantian

Principle. Human never treated as mean to an end.

→ Not sharing data for profiling and manipulation

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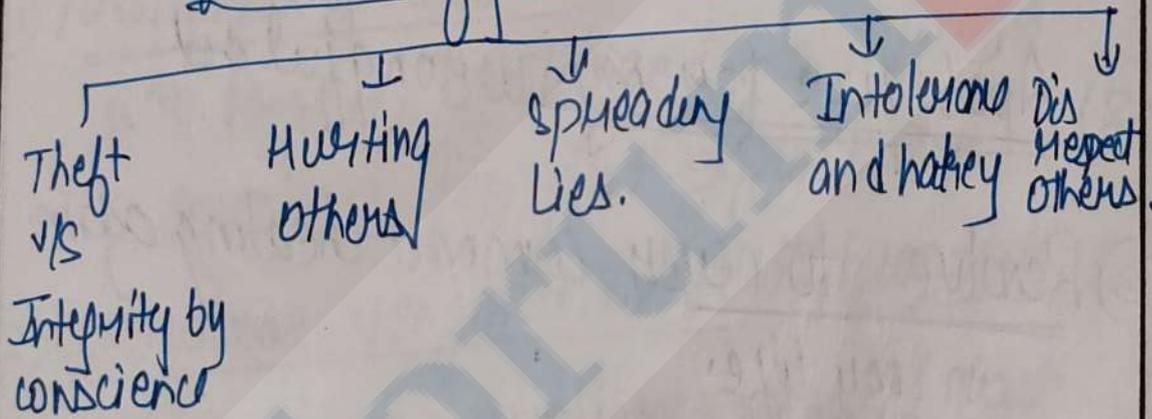
- 2) Equity :- Employment generation and Tech development in developing countries.
- 3) Check over fake news :- Protect vulnerable communities  Boy's Locker room case and Bully bai App case.
- 4) Uphold transparency :- Transparent Algorithms to solve Black box problem
 Users need to transparently show fee to riders and drivers.
- 5) Protect environment :-  Data centres use renewable energy and localisation of data instead of basing centres in USA.
- 6) Support Global regulation  EU GDPR and Australia ban on social media for children
→ Promote sharing revenue with news publishers

Thus social media and other big tech need to recognize their responsibility and uphold their ethical duties for welfare of whole society.

b) Crisis of conscience arise when a moral agent take actions which violate their inner voice and moral compass.

Conscience :- Inner voice which act as a guide for human action.

Crisis of conscience



Incidence from life

1) During school exam i had not prepared well, so i asked my friend to help me and i cheated from his copy,

2) I violated my conscience which asked me to not cheat and be true to

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myself, parents and teachers

3) I led to discomfort for me and even though I passed my exam, I was not happy.

How I resolve

1) By admitting my mistake before my parents and teachers.

2) Apologize for my wrongful act

3) Resolve to never commit cheating again in my life.

4) And I prepared well in every exam and gave them based on my knowledge only.

Thus crisis of conscience can be tackled by admitting mistakes, transparency and rectifying deeds with resolve to never commit them again.

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5a) Politics refers to art of gaining power and leading nation. Political confession means politicians accepting their mistakes and resolve to never commit them again!

Politics of confession a cathartic experience

- 1) Acceptance of Mistakes \rightarrow Germany and France apologized to African countries for past exploitation.
- 2) Overcome Vengeance and build connection
 - \rightarrow societies can overcome pains of past and build renewed connections.
 - \rightarrow ~~Eq~~ UK Prime Minister apologize for Jallianwala Bagh ensured better connection between India-UK.
- 3) Highlights shortcomings for future improvements. \rightarrow 44th CAA after Emergency!

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4) Purity of politics :- Acceptance of mistakes by politicians ensure political ethics and purity.

5) Promote others :- Politicians act as a mirror for society, Public confessions promote others also realise their mistakes.

Issue with political confession

1) Guided by political gains instead of genuine concerns.

2) No change of heart :- Manipulate the society.

3) Continuation of criminals in politics despite promise of purity. 44% MP's have heinous crimes cases pending.

Thus acceptance of mistakes by politicians should be guided by genuine realisation of mistakes and resolve to mend ways in future to bring purity.

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b) RTI Act 2005 is a landmark legislation to bring transparency and public participation in the country.

Key objectives of RTI Act 2005

1) Transparency :- Sharing of public information within time bound manner.

2) Public participation :- Participation of public in governance [eg] social audits in Rajasthan MNREGA rolls.

3) Prevent corruption and wasteful expenditure
[eg] Ghost beneficiaries exposed.

4) Voluntary disclosure by Public authorities under Sec 4 of RTI Act.

5) Empower citizens and uphold fundamental right to information [Raj Narain case]

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Ethical concern with Digital Personal Data Protection Act amending RTI Act

Amendment :- Removing provision of sharing personal information if serves the large public interest.

concerns

- 1) Protect the corrupt officials through not sharing data.
- 2) Utilitarian principle violate :- large public interest served by increasing transparency.
- 3) Equity principles :- Remove parity between MP's and citizens in data access.
- 4) Weaken the efforts of civil society to check corruption and propriety in governance.

Thus there is need to revisit the provision and engage civil society and NAO before amending RTI Act to protect transparency and citizen engagement.

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60) Women constitute just 13.8% of MPs and 9% of MLAs, labour force participation of women is just 42% and as per NCRB more than 5 lac crimes against women reflect restricted participation of women in public spaces and public discussions.

Factors that restrict women's access to public spaces

- 1) Patriarchy :- Barriers to growth and family restriction
- 2) Crimes :- Rape, acid attacks etc
- 3) social stereotyping :- Women judged for participating in rallies, or moving alone in public spaces.
- 4) lack of confidence :- Due to limited role models and lack of education.

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3) Limited participation in jobs and economic activities

Eg glass ceiling effect.

Ethical governance to address issue

1) Sensitivity training and gendered discussion
→ To overcome societal prejudices and stereotypes.

2) strict action against criminals Eg
stalking and violation women modesty

3) Role of leaders Eg President of India and Finance Minister inspire other girls to participate in political activities.

4) Engage civil society groups Eg sewa and kudumbashree to ensure confidence of women. conduct parade, rallies and lobbying.

Thus to make public spaces more democratic women participation need to be promoted through multi-pronged efforts.

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b) i) Ethical fading :- Erosion of ethical values and shallow value system
Example :- lack of courage to stand against injustice

→ Bystanders not helping accident victim,

ii) Conflict of interest :- conflict between private interest and official duty

→ create moral tension and dilemma,

→ overcome → disclosure and transparency

eg Judge in case crime committed by his son.

3) Persuasion :- Motivating and inducing others to change their behaviour through communication, messaging instead of coercion
eg During Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign selfie with Daughter.

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i) work culture :- Refers to assumptions, norms, values and artifacts etc related to work culture which influence behaviour of employees

↳ Eg Tata code of conduct, Infosys whistle blower policy promote ethical work culture

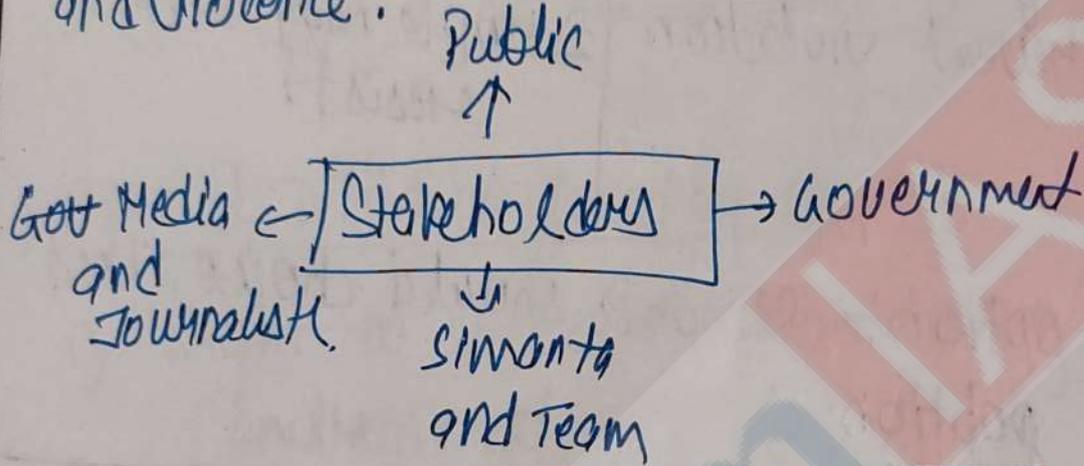
ii) Corporate Governance :- Refers to ethical decision making by the management
→ Ensure sustainable profits and long term growth

↳ Eg CSR activities → Bharati Foundation

⇒ Resist scams and frauds eg Satyam scam, DHFL, IFandFS scam.

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7 The above case deals with dilemma faced by civil servant while clearing illegal encroachment and threat of escalation and violence.



a) Options available with Simonta

i) Call off the operation

Merit	Demerit
1) Protect team safety 2) Prevent violence	1) Violation of court order 2) Dereliction of duty

ii) Use of force against people

1) Threat Fulfill the duty of clearing the area	1) Threat of escalation 2) Misuse of excessive power
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(ii) Promote dialogue with people and appeal to community leaders

Merit	Demerit
1) Fulfill duty 2) Prevent violation	1) Time consuming 2) People may still resist!

b) option:- Samanta should choose third option.

	Justification
1) Engage in dialogue and explain the reason for anti encroachment drive	1) Transparency and Engagement
2) Ensure no one with valid documents will be harmed	uphold rule of law
3) Arrangement of <u>alternative</u> place to resettle	Right to shelter fundamental right → Supreme Court.

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4) Engage leaders and defuse tensions

5) Communicate with seniors and demand for reinforcement of team. protection of team.

c) Ethical Dilemma faced by simanta

1) Right to shelter v/s Protection of environment

2) Uphold Rule of Law v/s Empathy for poor

3) Fulfilling duty v/s Protection of citizens and resist violence.

4) Uphold court orders v/s Duty towards public services

5) Compassion for third world v/s Protection of animals rights.

6) long term v/s short term :- short-term displacement v/s long term environment

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7) Means v/s End :- Means involving destroying houses v/s End to protect ecology and government property,

1) Public servant qualities to manage

1) Emotional Intelligence :- To motivate team during operation

2) Social skills :- Dialogue with affected.

3) Dutyfulness :- Fulfill duty with utmost courage (Kantian)

4) Empathy :- Promote fairness and resettlement efforts for displaced individuals

5) Fairness :- Treat all equally not guided by political pressures

Thus these attributes enable civilservants navigate these circumstances balancing duty with citizen protection and public welfare

- 8) This case deals with issue of menstrual taboo and reflects a larger issue of superstitions and archaic rituals which negatively affect women dignity and inclusivity.

Guiding principles → Empathy for girls
→ social skill and dialogue
→ creativity for engaging with community.

i) course of action of Megha

- 1) Megha should engage with women society and women panchayat members.
- 2) Understand the roots of problems and reason for such taboo.
- 3) Explain the biological process of menstruation to women society and panchayat members.

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4) Short term Measures

- 1) Redevelop Kurma Ghat and ensure all facilities
- 2) Consider it as a women community centre for women members to engage.

5) Long term Measures

- 1) spread awareness about menstruation cycle and biological principles
- 2) Highlight the impact of such exclusion on women health and education
- 3) Engage community leaders and teachers to inculcate values of equality and debug the taboo.
- 4) Appeal to fathers for safety and well being of their lovely daughters to change this practice
- 5) sustain this movement through

dances, Drama, Gram panchayat meeting etc.

b) Ethical Principles and Methods

1) Empathy and concern for women

2) Inclusivity and fundamental rights such as 14, 15, 16 etc and fundamental duties.

3) Enlightened citizen :- Responsibility to uplift others.

4) Utilitarian :- welfare of all women and society at large.

Method

1) Social dialogue with leaders and villagers

2) Persuasion :- Through communication and engaging women Gram panchayat members.

3) Social influence :- First change in Uncle's home and promote it for others.

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4) Drama, music, movies Eg Padman

movies

→ Paintings on walls.

5) Ethical = convert Kuchma Gharas as women community centres

6) Menstruation related to human rights

1) Menstrual inequality :- Lack of sanitary pads

2) Health inequality :- Risk of infection and disease spread

3) Exclusion :- Menstrual women excluded

from houses, temples

Eg. Sabhimala Temple case.

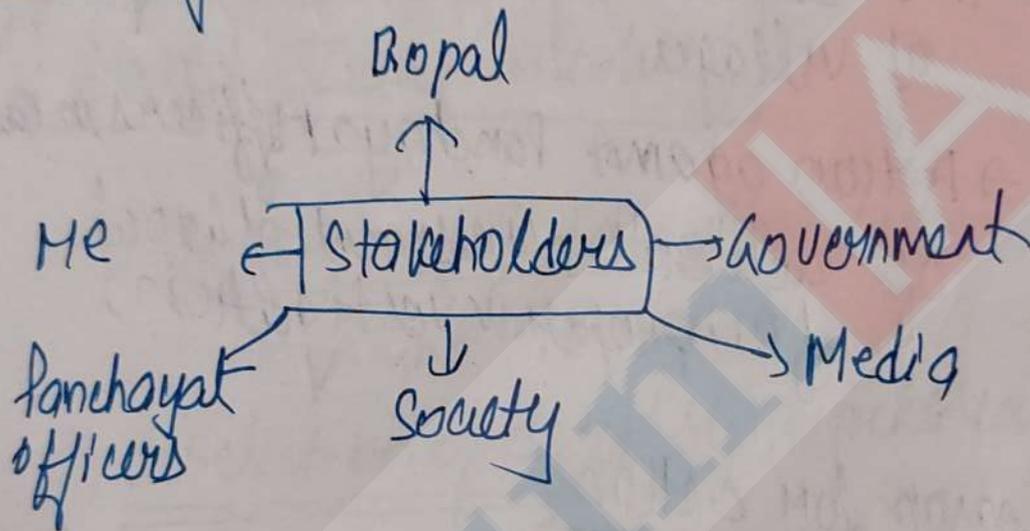
4) women discriminated :- considered impure

Thus there is need to promote scientific temper among citizens to remove menstrual

taboos and increase women participation in society

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- 4) The case deals with ethical dilemma faced by officer while implementing government scheme due to lack of documentation of elderly



a) Rational way to resolve dilemma,

i) Help Gopal arrange for documentation
 → Ensure he could meet eligibility criteria for scheme.

2) Help Gopal through NAO and civil society to rebuild his mud house in case he not able to arrange documents.

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3) Highlight the case to seniors to request
for changes in guidelines or necessary
flexibility in implementation

4) Training of Panchayat officers about
the scheme and prevent misguiding
of villages.

→ Action against Panchayat officers in case
of deliberate harassment of kopal,
after proper investigation.

6) Reason for action

1) Fulfill duty toward citizen's welfare
by helping

2) Uphold rule of law and government
procedure to ensure no wrong
precedent

3) Request for flexibility to help those
lacking some documents but in genuine
need of house. Fulfill right to shelter

- 4) Training of officers to prevent future misdirection to villagers
- 5) Action against officers in case of deliberate harassment of Gopal to set right-example.

(C) Ethical Issue involved

- 1) Violation of Fundamental Right
→ Right to shelter.
- 2) Dereliction of duty by panchayat officers for not responding and wrongful advice.
- 3) Lack of empathy and concern for citizen wellbeing.
- 4) Lack of social support :- Gopal living under tree for many months.
- 5) Lack of sense of duty and human dignity among panchayat officials by wrongful advice.

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b) Rigidity in policy implementation
→ Implementing agency lack flexibility

Thus there is need to revisit the guidelines of scheme as well training and promotion of scheme eligibility criteria to ensure clarity and protect citizen wellbeing

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b) The above case highlights the issue of violation of ethical duty by misusing public funds for private benefit. It highlights larger issue of violation of duty ethics, over empathy and violation of integrity.

a) Ethical issues involved

1) Lack of future planning :- No health insurance

2) Lack of empathy and crime → Digital arrest scammer

3) Limited social support :- Not able to help for genuine needs

4) Violation of public duty :- Misuse of funds

5) Conflict of interest :- Public fund for private use.

6) Violation of public welfare :- Fund meant for sanitation

7) Utilitarianism :- Larger public interest

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and social welfare by sanitation
8) Trust :- DPPO violated public trust
doctrines for private relationship

b) Ethical behaviour DPDO

POSITIVE

- 1) concern for genuine needs of others
- 2) compassion and empathy by helping
- 3) Fulfill duty of colleague.

Negative

- 1) Misuse of public funds
- 2) Violation of public trust
- 3) Dereliction of duty
- 4) Myopic view as this fund misuse would be caught easily by auditors
- 5) Utilitarianism :- Public welfare concerns lacking!

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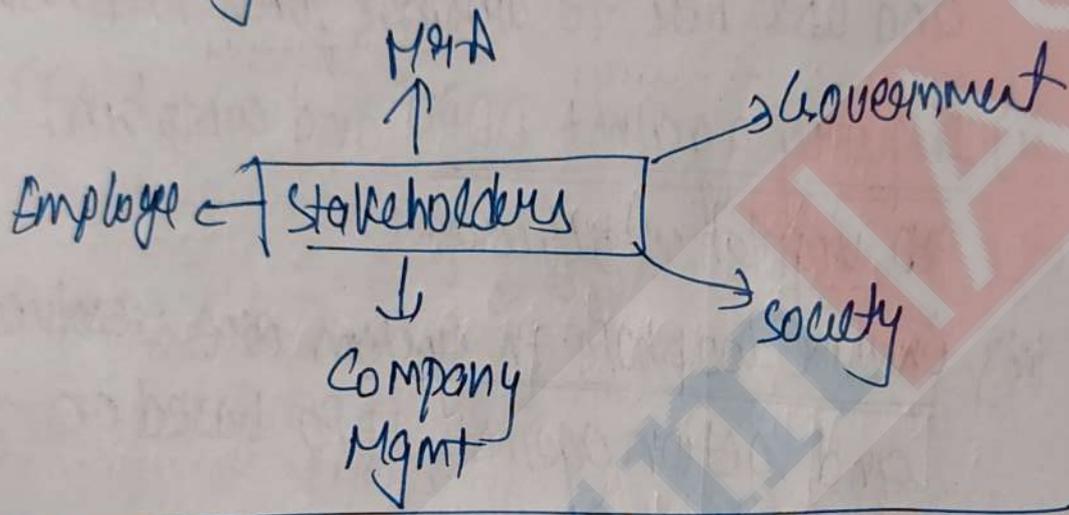
#) lack of sense of duty :- Uphold oath of office

c) Reaction to the situation

- i) Explain the gravity of issue to her and ask her to avowance funds to return
- ii) Inquiry against DDPO and complaint to vigilance officers.
- iii) ensure loophole in system are resolved and action against DDPO based on inquiry
- iv) Helping her through crowd funding.
PM Ayushman scheme for elderly; and civil society support.

Thus DDPO actions violate duty ethics and virtues ethics reflect need of ethical training and stringent enforcement of rules to control misappropriation of funds.

11) The above case highlight the larger issue of sexual harassment of women at work place and violation of duty and trust by senior MHA and management



ii) Ethical Issue involve

- i) violation of professionalism by MHA
- ii) Harassment of women: Poor character and Trust breach toward Senior Management
- iii) No Internal complaint committee ⇒ violation of law
- iv) Focus on profit :- violate principle of good corporate governance and trust bottom

Employee

- i) lack of courage to complaint
- ii) lack of social support for victim and courage.
- iii) consider women as object of pleasure
→ violate dignity and rights.

b) options and critical examination

option	Positive	Negative
i) Ignore complaint	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Company perform once 2) MHA continue 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Impact Morale 2) violation of Duty
ii) Ask MHA to change behaviour and compromise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Settle the issue ii) MHA might change 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Not uphold duty bw of POST ii) Mild reprimand → MHA not change
iii) Action against MHA and setup KC	i) uphold women dignity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Impact company → need of new employee hiring.

d) Nitin should choice option 3.

~~Balance~~ "It take 20 years for a company to build reputation and second to lose"

Action of Nitin

1) Uphold ~~my~~ Duty and take action against MHA
→ based on investigation

Duty ethics and protect women dignity.

2) Set up ICC and complaint investigation

Uphold rule of law.

3) Investigation report if MHA guilty → Termination + Police Complaint (choice of women)

No one is above law and not replaceable.

4) Training of employee to report and set up

long term prevention

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Permanent internal complaint
committee

of harassment

c) culture of courage to report
any unethical behaviour and
ensure privacy.

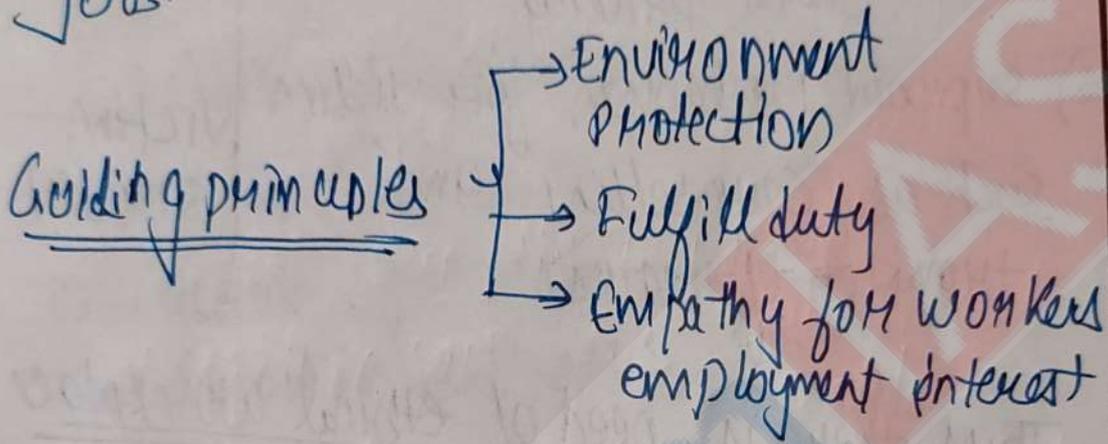
work
culture

b) support mechanism for victim
such as counselling and
transfer if request

victim
support

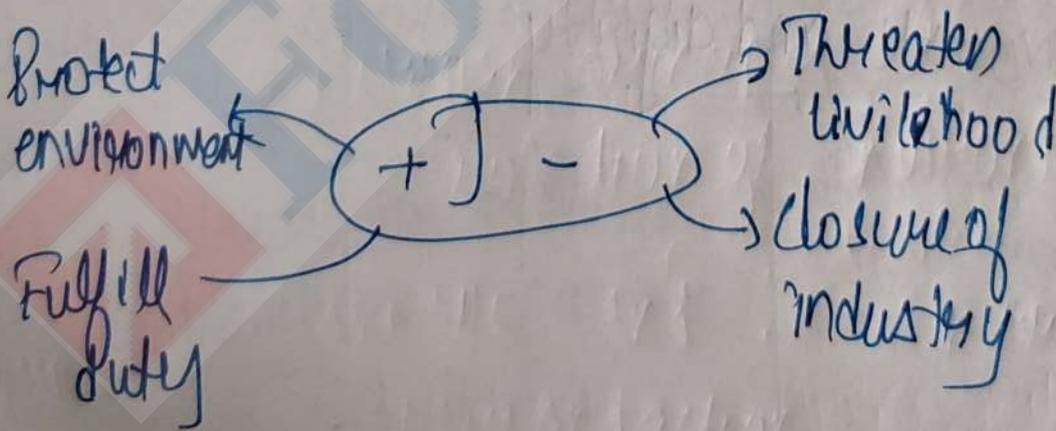
Thus there is need of ethical workplace
by imbining values of dignity and
respect especially against vulnerable
sections. To uphold companies performance
it is important to protect employees
morale and dignity.

12) The above case highlight the ethical dilemma between protection and preventing pollution versus economic interest and jobs.

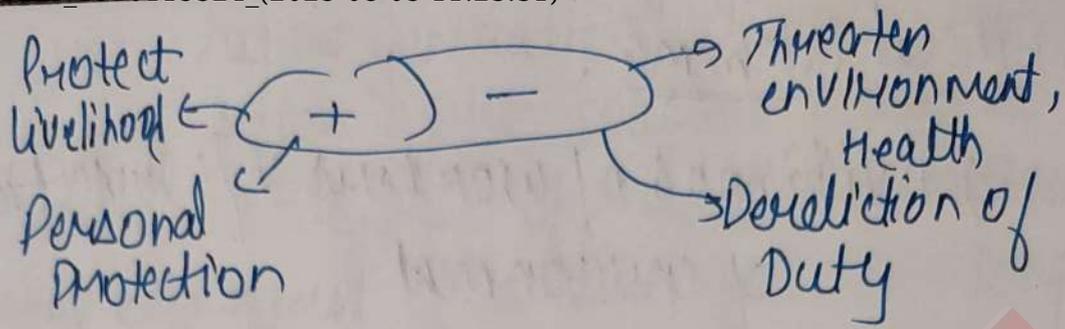


a) course of action

i) Not take back notice and reject any representation for re-consideration



2) Ignore concern for environment and take back notice.



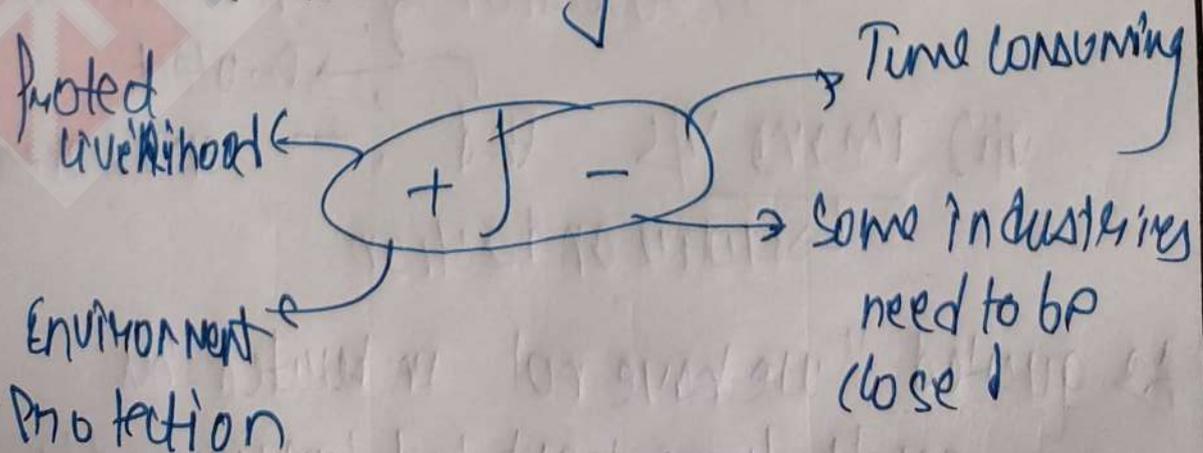
B) Engage with MSME and promote adoption of renewable energy and mitigation measure

→ Handholding through government schemes

→ Alternative livelihood for workers

→ Coverage of conviction against threats

→ Reexamine environment clearance and give fixed time to industries to take mitigation measure



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c) Ethical Dilemma

i) Livelihood of workers v/s Protection of environment

ii) Concern for weaker section v/s Duty to prevent pollution

iii) short term v/s long term
Mitigation cost v/s Environment benefit

iv) Personal interest v/s duty uphold

v) Fulfill duty towards workers livelihood v/s Prevention of pollution

vi) utilitarian principles

→ Protection of environment

vii) Means v/s End : — ^{→ Protected} environment

↳ Notice and action

As quoted "we have not inherited this earth from past but borrowed it"

from future generation" There is need to take action against polluting industries along with efforts of reskilling and alternative employment of workers for their long term benefit,

FORUM IAS