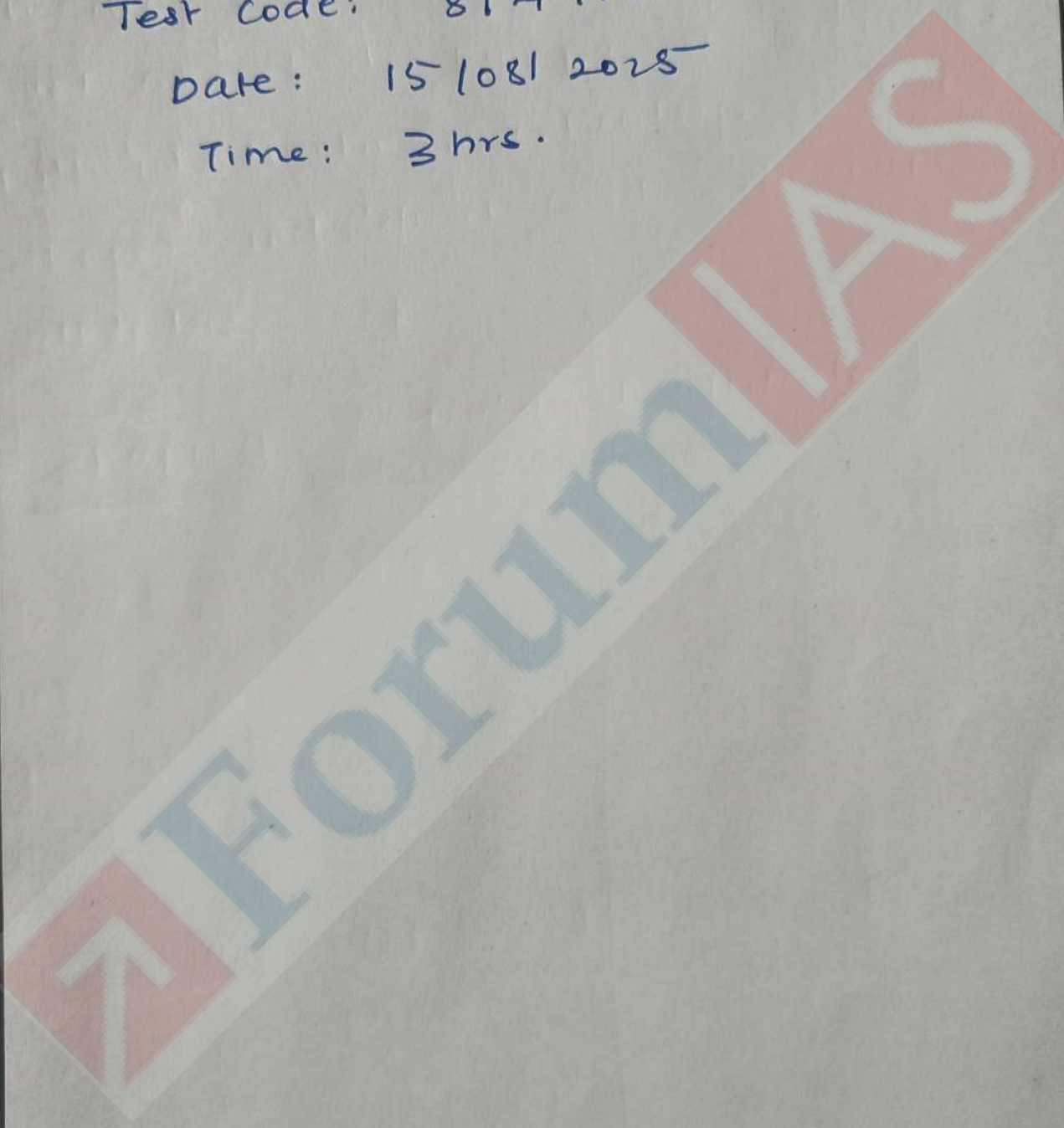


Name: Ahire Dhanashri Jibhau

Test code: 814412

Date: 15/08/2025

Time: 3 hrs.



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) Rising influence of money power in Indian elections poses a serious challenge to transparency, fairness, and democratic accountability. How can ethical electoral funding be ensured to maintain the integrity of democracy? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय चुनावों में धनबल का बढ़ता प्रभाव पारदर्शिता, निष्पक्षता और लोकतांत्रिक जवाबदेहिता के लिए गंभीर चुनौती है। लोकतांत्रिक सत्यनिष्ठा को बनाए रखने के लिए नैतिक चुनावी निधियन/फंडिंग कैसे सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

b) Explain the key dimensions of ethics that influence human behaviour. How do these dimensions shape ethical decision-making in private life? (10 marks, 150 words)

नैतिकता के उन प्रमुख आयामों का वर्णन करें जो मानव व्यवहार को प्रभावित करते हैं। ये आयाम निजी जीवन में नैतिक निर्णय लेने को कैसे आकार देते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.2) a) "Academic freedom is the bedrock of scholarly inquiry and intellectual progress." Examine the ethical issues that arise when educational institutions yield to political, social, or economic pressures and compromises academic freedom. (10 marks, 150 words)

"शैक्षणिक स्वतंत्रता विद्वतापूर्ण अनुसंधान और बौद्धिक प्रगति की आधारशिला है।" इस बात की जांच करें कि जब शैक्षणिक संस्थान राजनीतिक, सामाजिक या आर्थिक दबावों के आगे झुक जाते हैं और शैक्षणिक स्वतंत्रता से समझौता करते हैं, तो कौन-से नैतिक मुद्दे उत्पन्न होते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

b) Fortitude enables a civil servant to make difficult yet morally right decisions. Explain with reference to real-life examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

दृढ़ता (Fortitude) एक सिविल सेवक को कठिन परंतु नैतिक रूप से सही निर्णय लेने में सक्षम बनाता है। वास्तविक जीवन के उदाहरणों के सन्दर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए। (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 महान विचारकों के तीन उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। वर्तमान संदर्भ में इनमें से प्रत्येक उद्धरण आपको क्या संदेश देता है?

a) "When learning is purposeful, creativity blossoms. When creativity blossoms, thinking emanates. When thinking emanates, knowledge is fully lit. When knowledge is lit, the economy flourishes."- Abdul Kalam. (10 marks, 150 words)

"जब सीखना उद्देश्यपूर्ण होता है, तो रचनात्मकता खिलती है। जब रचनात्मकता खिलती है, तो चिंतन प्रक्रिया विकसित होती है। जब चिंतन प्रक्रिया विकसित होती है, तो ज्ञान पूरी तरह से प्रकाशित होता है। जब ज्ञान प्रकाशित होता है, तो अर्थव्यवस्था समृद्ध होती है।" - अब्दुल कलाम (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

b) "The difference between what we do and what we are capable of doing would suffice to solve most of the world's problems."-Mahatma Gandhi (10 marks, 150 words)

"हम जो करते हैं और जो करने में सक्षम हैं, उसके बीच का अंतर विश्व की अधिकांश समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए पर्याप्त होगा।" - महात्मा गाँधी (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

c) "Love and compassion are necessities, not luxuries. Without them, humanity cannot survive."-Dalai Lama (10 marks, 150 words)

"प्रेम और करुणा आवश्यकताएँ हैं, विलासिता नहीं। उनके बिना मानवता जीवित नहीं रह सकती।" - दलाई लामा (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.4) a) What do you understand by the term 'probity in governance'? Explain how probity acts as the foundation of ethical public administration. (10 marks, 150 words)

'शासन में ईमानदारी' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? बताइए कि ईमानदारी किस प्रकार नैतिक लोक प्रशासन की नींव का कार्य करती है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

b) "Starvation must not be used as a weapon of war." Yet, parties involved in conflicts often resort to the blockade of food and medical aid to civilians in conflict zones, deepening the humanitarian crisis. Powerful nations, despite their capacity to intervene, tend to prioritise strategic interests over humanitarian concerns. What ethical considerations should guide powerful nations in preventing such actions and ensuring unimpeded humanitarian access? (10 marks, 150 words)

"भुखमरी को युद्ध के हथियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।" फिर भी, संघर्षों में शामिल पक्ष अक्सर संघर्ष क्षेत्रों में नागरिकों को भोजन और चिकित्सा सहायता को रोकने का सहारा लेते हैं, जिससे मानवीय संकट गहराता है। शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र, हस्तक्षेप करने की अपनी क्षमता के बावजूद, मानवीय चिंताओं पर रणनीतिक हितों को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। शक्तिशाली राष्ट्रों को ऐसी कार्रवाइयों को रोकने और निर्बाध मानवीय पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने में कौनसे नैतिक विचार सहायक हो सकते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.5) a) What teachings of Mahavira are most relevant today and why? Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

महावीर की कौन सी शिक्षाएँ आज सर्वाधिक प्रासंगिक हैं और क्यों? चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

b) “In contemporary times, social media platforms have emerged as powerful agents in shaping individual and societal attitudes.” Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

“समकालीन समय में, सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म व्यक्तिगत और सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण को आकार देने में शक्तिशाली अभिकारक के रूप में उभरे हैं।” क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.6) a) What do you understand by the ‘voice of conscience’? In what ways can you prepare yourself to listen to the voice of conscience? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप 'अंतरात्मा की आवाज़' से क्या समझते हैं? अंतरात्मा की आवाज़ सुनने के लिए आप खुद को किन तरीकों से तैयार कर सकते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

b) Effective utilisation of public funds is not merely an administrative requirement but a moral responsibility of those entrusted with public office. However, instances of funds allocated to government schemes lying idle or being diverted towards extraneous purposes continue to be reported across the country. Examine the reasons for under-utilization and mis-utilization of public funds and their implications. (10 marks, 150 words)

सार्वजनिक निधियों का प्रभावी उपयोग केवल प्रशासनिक आवश्यकता नहीं है, बल्कि सार्वजनिक पद पर आसीन व्यक्तियों का नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व भी है। हालांकि, सरकारी योजनाओं के लिए आवंटित धन के व्यर्थ पड़े रहने या उद्देश्यों के इतर उपयोग किए जाने के मामले पूरे देश में सामने आते रहते हैं। सार्वजनिक निधियों के अल्प उपयोग और दुरुपयोग के कारणों और उनके निहितार्थों का परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Section - B

Q.7) A rail overbridge (ROB) is being planned in the capital city of a central Indian state. The project aims to reduce traffic congestion and ease delays at railway crossings, which affect thousands of daily commuters. It had been a long-standing demand of local residents, and the government approved it to address persistent traffic bottlenecks in the area. The project is to be executed by the State Public Works Department (PWD), with a strict completion deadline of one year i.e. 31st July 2026. The PWD Minister, who is also the local MLA, is scheduled to inaugurate the project in the third week of August 2026. This is planned to take place shortly before the expected announcement of state elections. Ramesh has been selected as the project manager of this prestigious assignment on the basis of his professional competence and experience.

While reviewing the approved design plans in preparation for execution, Ramesh identifies a serious flaw. The proposed alignment includes a sharp 90-degree turn, incorporated due to spatial constraints between an electrified railway line on one side and ongoing metro construction on the other. From a technical standpoint, Ramesh believes the design is unsafe. It increases the risk of vehicular accidents, especially for heavy vehicles, and may lead to long-term inconvenience for road users.

Ramesh promptly raises the issue with the Chief Engineer. However, the Chief Engineer overrules the concern. He states that the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) has already been approved by the Bridge Engineering Department, in coordination with Indian Railways. He points out that revisiting the design at this stage shall result in project delays, increased expenditure, and unwanted political attention.

Subsequently, Ramesh comes to know that the contractor awarded the tender to execute the project is a close relative of the PWD Minister. He also receives unofficial communication suggesting that his promotion to Additional Chief Engineer is under active consideration, but could be jeopardised if he creates “unnecessary hurdles” in the project’s timely completion.

The incumbent state government is eager to complete the overbridge before the elections and present it as a major developmental achievement. This adds to the pressure on Ramesh to expedite project execution without raising further objections. Nonetheless, he remains convinced that the current design is flawed and could have grave implications for public safety if left unaddressed.

Meanwhile, the bridge design has also attracted widespread public attention after being published in a leading local newspaper. Images of the sharp 90-degree turn went viral on social media, drawing criticism and ridicule. Several engineering experts have publicly flagged the alignment as a potential safety hazard, reinforcing Ramesh’s concerns.

- Under the given conditions, what are the options available to Ramesh as a project manager?
 - What are the ethical dilemmas being faced by Ramesh?
 - What are the professional challenges likely to be faced by Ramesh and his response to overcome such challenges?
- (20 marks, 250 words)

मध्य भारत के एक राज्य की राजधानी में एक रेल ओवरब्रिज (ROB) की योजना बनाई जा रही है। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य यातायात के संकुलन को कम करना और रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर देरी को कम करना है, जो हजारों यात्रियों को दैनिक रूप से प्रभावित करता है। यह स्थानीय निवासियों की लंबे समय से चली आ रही मांग थी, और सरकार ने क्षेत्र में लगातार यातायात की बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए इसे मंजूरी दे दी। इस परियोजना को राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग (PWD) द्वारा निष्पादित किया जाना है, जिसकी सख्त समय सीमा एक वर्ष यानी 31 जुलाई 2026 है। PWD मंत्री, जो स्थानीय विधायक भी हैं, अगस्त 2026 के तीसरे

सप्ताह में इस परियोजना का उद्घाटन करने वाले हैं। यह राज्य चुनावों की अपेक्षित घोषणा से कुछ समय पहले होने की योजना है। रमेश को उनकी पेशेवर क्षमता और अनुभव के आधार पर इस कार्य के प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर के रूप में चुना गया है।

निष्पादन की तैयारी में स्वीकृत डिज़ाइन योजनाओं की समीक्षा करते समय, रमेश एक गंभीर दोष की पहचान करते हैं। प्रस्तावित संरेखण में एक तीव्र 90-डिग्री मोड़ शामिल है, जो एक तरफ विद्युत्कृत रेलवे लाइन और दूसरी तरफ चल रहे मेट्रो निर्माण के बीच स्थानिक बाधाओं के कारण शामिल किया गया है। तकनीकी दृष्टिकोण से, रमेश का मानना है कि डिज़ाइन असुरक्षित है। इससे वाहन दुर्घटनाओं का जोखिम बढ़ जाता है, खासकर भारी वाहनों के लिए, और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए दीर्घकालिक असुविधा हो सकती है।

रमेश ने तुरंत मुख्य अभियंता के समक्ष इस मुद्दे को उठाया। हालांकि, मुख्य अभियंता ने चिंता को खारिज कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि भारतीय रेलवे के समन्वय में ब्रिज इंजीनियरिंग विभाग द्वारा जनरल अरेंजमेंट ड्राइंग (GAD) को पहले ही मंजूरी दे दी गई है। उन्होंने बताया कि इस स्तर पर डिज़ाइन पर दोबारा विचार करने से परियोजना में देरी होगी, खर्च बढ़ेगा और अवांछित राजनीतिक ध्यान आकर्षित होगा।

इसके बाद, रमेश को पता चलता है कि जिस ठेकेदार को परियोजना को पूरा करने का टेंडर दिया गया है, वह पीडब्ल्यूडी मंत्री का करीबी रिश्तेदार है। उसे अनौपचारिक संदेश भी मिलता है जिसमें कहा गया है कि अतिरिक्त मुख्य अभियंता के पद पर उसकी पदोन्नति पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है, लेकिन अगर वह परियोजना के समय पर पूरा होने में "अनावश्यक बाधाएं" पैदा करता है तो उसकी पदोन्नति खतरे में पड़ सकती है।

मौजूदा राज्य सरकार चुनावों से पहले ओवरब्रिज का निर्माण पूरा करने और इसे एक बड़ी विकासत्मक उपलब्धि के रूप में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए उत्सुक है। इससे रमेश पर बिना किसी और आपत्ति के परियोजना के निष्पादन में तेजी लाने का दबाव बढ़ जाता है। फिर भी, उनका मानना है कि मौजूदा डिज़ाइन में खामियाँ हैं और अगर इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो इससे सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा पर गंभीर असर पड़ सकता है।

इस बीच, एक प्रमुख स्थानीय समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित होने के बाद पुल के डिज़ाइन ने भी व्यापक रूप से लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। 90 डिग्री के तीव्र मोड़ की तस्वीरें सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल हो गईं, जिससे आलोचना और उपहास का सामना करना पड़ा। कई इंजीनियरिंग विशेषज्ञों ने सार्वजनिक रूप से संरेखण को संभावित सुरक्षा खतरे के रूप में चिह्नित किया है, जिससे रमेश की चिंताएँ और भी पुष्ट होती हैं।

a) दी गई परिस्थितियों में, एक परियोजना प्रबंधक के रूप में रमेश के पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

b) रमेश को किन नैतिक दुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?

c) रमेश को किन व्यावसायिक चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है तथा ऐसी चुनौतियों पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया होनी चाहिये?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.8) Srushti is a young and dynamic IPS officer, posted as Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP) in a communally sensitive district. Her husband, Arjun, is an IAS officer and posted as Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) in the same district. Both are honest, sincere and deeply committed to their work. They have a daughter who is just four months old, and is looked after by a domestic helper. Srushti resumed duty just two weeks ago after six months of maternity leave.

At 9 PM on Saturday night, Srushti is in her office reviewing the security arrangements with her team for an upcoming local festival. The situation in the area has been tense throughout the week due to a flare-up between two communities over a petty issue. Around 9:30 PM, she gets a call from the Superintendent of Police. He asks her to prepare a detailed law and order brief for a high-level meeting the next morning. Srushti reaches home at 10 PM, feeling exhausted. She has not been getting proper sleep during the week due to frequent night patrolling. Arjun also returns around the same time after a long day in the field. Their daughter has been unwell and cried through most of the previous night. Arjun expresses concern about Srushti's heavy workload and the baby's condition. He tells her that she can not keep pushing herself like this and that the child needs more of her attention. Srushti replies that she cannot afford to step back.

She adds that people are already judging her and questioning her commitment to work for availing maternity leave. The conversation gradually turns into an argument. Arjun feels Srushti is ignoring her health and family, while Srushti feels judged and unsupported.

Later that night, as Srushti sits at her desk preparing the report, she pauses and reflects on the purpose of her work. She had joined the IPS to serve the people and protect the vulnerable. But now, she wonders if she is being fair to her own child and family. Even as recently as last week, she had to cancel the family dinner as she had to attend an urgent meeting at the SP office. She also feels the weight of expectations. Male officers with children are rarely questioned. But as a new mother, she is constantly under scrutiny. Many in the department believe that women, especially new mothers, are not suitable for field duty. Srushti starts thinking about her options. She knows that whatever decision she makes will not only impact her own future but also influence the expectations placed on other working mothers in uniform.

- What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?
- Evaluate the options available to Srushti in the above situation.
- What suggestions would you make to help officers like Srushti maintain a healthy work-life balance.

(20 marks, 250 words)

सृष्टि एक युवा और ऊर्जावान आईपीएस अधिकारी हैं, जो सांप्रदायिक रूप से संवेदनशील जिले में सहायक पुलिस अधीक्षक (ASP) के पद पर तैनात हैं। उनके पति अर्जुन एक आईएएस अधिकारी हैं और उसी जिले में उप-विभागीय मजिस्ट्रेट (SDM) के पद पर तैनात हैं। दोनों ही ईमानदार, निष्ठावान और अपने कार्य के प्रति पूरी तरह समर्पित हैं। उनकी एक बेटी है जो अभी चार महीने की है और उसकी देखभाल एक घरेलू सहायिका करती है। सृष्टि ने छह महीने की मातृत्व अवकाश के बाद दो सप्ताह पहले ही ड्यूटी फिर से शुरू की है।

शनिवार रात 9 बजे सृष्टि अपने कार्यालय में अपनी टीम के साथ आगामी स्थानीय त्यौहार के लिए सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की समीक्षा कर रही थी। एक छोटी सी बात पर दो समुदायों के बीच झगड़े के कारण पूरे सप्ताह क्षेत्र में स्थिति तनावपूर्ण रही। रात करीब 9:30 बजे उसे पुलिस अधीक्षक का फोन आता है। वह उसे अगली सुबह एक उच्च स्तरीय बैठक के लिए विस्तृत कानून व्यवस्था तैयार करने के लिए कहते हैं।

सृष्टि रात 10 बजे घर पहुँचती है, उसे बहुत थकान महसूस होती है। रात में लगातार गश्त करने के कारण वह पूरे सप्ताह ठीक से सो नहीं पाती है। अर्जुन भी क्षेत्र में एक लंबा दिन बिताने के बाद लगभग उसी समय लौटता है। उनकी बेटी की तबीयत खराब थी और वह पिछली रात ज्यादातर समय रोती रही। अर्जुन सृष्टि के भारी कार्यभार और बच्चे की स्थिति के बारे में चिंता व्यक्त करता है। वह उससे कहता है कि वह खुद को इस तरह से नहीं रख सकती और बच्चे को उसके अधिक ध्यान की आवश्यकता है। सृष्टि जवाब देती है कि वह पीछे हटने का जोखिम नहीं उठा सकती। वह कहती है कि लोग पहले से ही उसका आकलन रहे हैं और मातृत्व अवकाश लेने के लिए काम करने की उसकी प्रतिबद्धता पर सवाल उठा रहे हैं। बातचीत धीरे-धीरे बहस में बदल जाती है। अर्जुन को लगता है कि सृष्टि उसके स्वास्थ्य और परिवार को नजरअंदाज कर रही है, जबकि सृष्टि खुद को आकलित और असमर्थित महसूस करती है।

उस रात बाद में, जब सृष्टि अपनी डेस्क पर रिपोर्ट तैयार करने बैठी थी, तो वह रुकी और अपने काम के उद्देश्य पर विचार किया। वह लोगों की सेवा करने और कमज़ोर लोगों की रक्षा करने के लिए IPS में शामिल हुई थी। लेकिन अब, उसे आश्चर्य हो रहा है कि क्या वह अपने बच्चे और परिवार के साथ न्याय कर रही है। पिछले हफ़्ते भी उसे पारिवारिक भोजन रद्द करना पड़ा क्योंकि उसे SP कार्यालय में एक ज़रूरी मीटिंग में शामिल होना था। वह अपेक्षाओं का बोझ भी महसूस करती है। बच्चों वाले पुरुष अधिकारियों से शायद ही कभी पूछताछ की जाती है। लेकिन एक नई माँ के रूप में, वह लगातार जांच के दायरे में रहती है। विभाग में कई लोग मानते हैं कि महिलाएँ, खासकर नई माँएँ, फ़्रील्ड ड्यूटी के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

सृष्टि अपने विकल्पों के बारे में सोचना शुरू कर देती है। वह जानती है कि वह जो भी निर्णय लेगी, उसका न केवल उसके भविष्य पर असर पड़ेगा, बल्कि वर्दी में काम करने वाली अन्य माताओं की अपेक्षाओं पर भी असर पड़ेगा।

- उपर्युक्त मामले में नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

b) उपरोक्त स्थिति में सृष्टि के लिए उपलब्ध विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करें।

c) सृष्टि जैसे अधिकारियों को स्वस्थ कार्य-जीवन संतुलन बनाए रखने में मदद करने के लिए आप क्या सुझाव देंगे?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.9) A reputed Indian beauty & personal care company developed a herbal skin cream for the international market, claiming anti-ageing and skin-repair properties based on traditional Ayurvedic formulations. After obtaining the necessary approvals and export certifications, the company began exporting the product. The product received widespread positive feedback for its quality and natural formulation, and soon became a huge hit in international markets. Riding on this success, the company announced that the product would soon be made available to domestic consumers, with almost the same quality and health benefits.

Subsequently, it secured approval from the domestic regulatory authority and launched the product in the Indian market. Over time, the brand gained a significant share of the domestic market and earned substantial revenues both nationally and internationally.

However, during a random sample check, officials discovered that the cream sold in India differed from the version approved by the competent authority. The product failed to meet the claimed herbal composition and purity standards. Further investigation revealed that the company had often been distributing batches that had failed export quality checks.

The incident triggered widespread public criticism and regulatory scrutiny, leading to a sharp decline in the company's reputation and financial performance.

a) Discuss the ethical issues involved in the case.

b) What actions should the competent regulatory authority take against the personal care company for violating domestic quality standards and distributing rejected export batches in the Indian market?

c) What course of action is available to the company to manage the crisis and restore public trust and brand credibility?

(20 marks, 250 words)

एक प्रतिष्ठित भारतीय सौंदर्य और व्यक्तिगत देखभाल कंपनी ने अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार के लिए एक हर्बल त्वचा क्रीम विकसित की, जिसमें पारंपरिक आयुर्वेदिक फॉर्मूलेशन के आधार पर एंटी-एजिंग और त्वचा की मरम्मत के गुणों का दावा किया गया। आवश्यक अनुमोदन और निर्यात प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त करने के बाद, कंपनी ने उत्पाद का निर्यात करना शुरू कर दिया। उत्पाद को इसकी गुणवत्ता और प्राकृतिक फॉर्मूलेशन के लिए व्यापक सकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया मिली, और जल्द ही अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों में एक बड़ी हिट बन गई। इस सफलता पर सवार होकर, कंपनी ने घोषणा की कि उत्पाद जल्द ही घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं के लिए उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा, जिसमें लगभग समान गुणवत्ता और स्वास्थ्य लाभ होंगे।

इसके बाद, इसने घरेलू विनियामक प्राधिकरण से मंजूरी हासिल की और उत्पाद को भारतीय बाजार में लॉन्च किया। समय के साथ, ब्रांड ने घरेलू बाजार में महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सेदारी हासिल कर ली और राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पर्याप्त राजस्व अर्जित किया।

हालांकि, एक यादृच्छिक प्रतिदर्श परीक्षण के दौरान, अधिकारियों ने पाया कि भारत में बेची जाने वाली क्रीम सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित संस्करण से भिन्न थी। उत्पाद दावा किए गए हर्बल संरचना और शुद्धता मानकों को पूरा करने में विफल रहा। आगे की जांच से पता चला कि कंपनी अक्सर ऐसे बैच वितरित कर रही थी जो निर्यात गुणवत्ता जांच में विफल रहे थे।

इस घटना के कारण व्यापक सार्वजनिक आलोचना और विनियामक जांच शुरू हो गई, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कंपनी की प्रतिष्ठा और वित्तीय प्रदर्शन में भारी गिरावट आई।

a) मामले में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें।

b) घरेलू गुणवत्ता मानकों का उल्लंघन करने और अस्वीकृत निर्यात बैचों को भारतीय बाजार में वितरित करने के लिए सक्षम नियामक प्राधिकरण को व्यक्तिगत देखभाल कंपनी के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए?

c) संकट का प्रबंधन करने तथा जनता का विश्वास और ब्रांड विश्वसनीयता बहाल करने के लिए कंपनी के पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध है? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.10) A forest fire has broken out in a hilly district and is rapidly spreading toward an eco-sensitive area that includes four villages (ESA villages). These villages lie along the forest fringe and are surrounded by difficult terrain. The region is known for its biodiversity and traditional forest-based livelihoods. The inhabitants of these villages are mostly poor tribal communities, dependent on forest resources for their sustenance.

You, as the District Magistrate of the area, have rushed to the spot with a medical team, police personnel, NGOs, media, and support staff to oversee the rescue and containment operations. Your disaster response team on the ground is small and poorly equipped. Reinforcements from the district headquarter have been requested, but they may take several hours to arrive due to the remoteness and challenging terrain.

In the meantime, a group of trained ex-forest guards and local youth from the villages offer to help. They are experienced and familiar with the area. However, existing government rules do not permit the engagement of unofficial personnel in fire control operations without formal clearance and insurance coverage.

Your team members are divided on this issue. Some members argue that volunteers should be engaged immediately to prevent the fire from spreading. Others caution that involving them without proper approval and safety cover could be risky and against protocol.

As the District Magistrate, you are also the Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). The fire is spreading at a very rapid rate, and immediate action is required to protect lives, property, and the environment. You are now in a dilemma.

a) What are the options available to you?

b) Critically evaluate each of the options identified by you.

c) What option would you adopt and why?

d) What are the ethical dilemmas being faced by you?

(20 marks, 250 words)

एक पहाड़ी जिले के जंगल में आग लग गई और यह तेजी से एक पर्यावरण-संवेदनशील क्षेत्र की ओर फैल रही है जिसमें चार गांव (ESA गांव) शामिल हैं। ये गांव जंगल के किनारे बसे हैं और दुर्गम इलाकों से घिरे हैं। यह क्षेत्र अपनी जैव विविधता और पारंपरिक वन-आधारित आजीविका के लिए जाना जाता है। इन गांवों के निवासी ज्यादातर गरीब आदिवासी समुदाय हैं, जो अपने जीवनयापन के लिए वन संसाधनों पर निर्भर हैं।

क्षेत्र के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में, आप बचाव और नियंत्रण कार्यों की देखरेख के लिए एक मेडिकल टीम, पुलिस कर्मियों, गैर सरकारी संगठनों, मीडिया और सहायक कर्मचारियों के साथ घटनास्थल पर पहुंचे हैं। जमीन पर आपकी आपदा प्रतिक्रिया टीम छोटी और खराब रूप से सुसज्जित है। जिला मुख्यालय से सुदृढीकरण का अनुरोध किया गया है, लेकिन दूरदराज और चुनौतीपूर्ण इलाके के कारण उन्हें पहुंचने में कई घंटे लग सकते हैं।

इस बीच, प्रशिक्षित पूर्व वन रक्षकों और गांवों के स्थानीय युवाओं का एक समूह मदद करने की पेशकश करता है। वे अनुभवी हैं और क्षेत्र से परिचित हैं। हालाँकि, मौजूदा सरकारी नियम औपचारिक मंजूरी और बीमा कवरेज के बिना अग्नि नियंत्रण कार्यों में अनौपचारिक कर्मियों को शामिल करने की अनुमति नहीं देते हैं।

इस मुद्दे पर आपकी टीम के सदस्य विभाजित हैं। कुछ सदस्यों का तर्क है कि आग को फैलने से रोकने के लिए स्वयंसेवकों को तुरंत काम पर लगाया जाना चाहिए। अन्य लोग चेतावनी देते हैं कि उचित स्वीकृति और सुरक्षा कवर के बिना उन्हें शामिल करना जोखिम भरा और प्रोटोकॉल के विरुद्ध हो सकता है।

जिला मजिस्ट्रेट होने के नाते आप जिला आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (DDMA) के अध्यक्ष भी हैं। आग बहुत तेजी से फैल रही है और जान-माल तथा पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई की आवश्यकता है। अब आप दुविधा में हैं।

- आपके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?
- आपके द्वारा पहचाने गए प्रत्येक विकल्प का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।
- आप कौन सा विकल्प अपनाएंगे और क्यों?
- आपके सामने कौन सी नैतिक दुविधाएं हैं?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.11) In one of the government primary schools located in a rural block of a district, the newly appointed headmistress observed an unusual practice. The school had been preparing and serving mid-day meals separately to students belonging to different communities. Although the meals were cooked using a common gas connection, separate utensils, cooking areas, and serving arrangements had been in place for more than two decades. Students from the two communities had their food cooked and served by different cooks and ate in separate classrooms, despite attending classes together.

After taking charge, the headmistress decided to discontinue this practice. She directed that food be prepared and served together for all students, using a common kitchen and utensils. However, the decision triggered backlash. A considerable number of parents across communities vehemently opposed the move and stopped sending their children to school. Consequently, attendance fell by almost 60 percent. This also raised concerns regarding the possible discontinuation of the mid-day meal scheme, withdrawal of teaching staff, and even closure of the school due to falling enrolment. The issue has attracted attention from various political and social groups attempting to further polarise the situation and serve their vested interests.

Marpi Apang, the District Education Officer (DEO), has been tasked by the Deputy Commissioner's office to amicably resolve the matter at the earliest. She has also been directed to submit a detailed report along with the Action Taken Report within a fortnight.

- Identify the ethical issues involved in this case.
- What course of action should Marpi adopt and why?
- What should be the responsibilities of different social segments and agencies to create positive social ambiance for accepting such changes?

(20 marks, 250 words)

जिले के ग्रामीण ब्लॉक में स्थित एक सरकारी प्राथमिक विद्यालय में, नवनियुक्त प्रधानाध्यापिका ने एक असामान्य प्रथा देखी। विद्यालय में अलग-अलग समुदायों के छात्रों के लिए अलग-अलग मध्याह्न भोजन तैयार किया जाता था और परोसा जाता था। हालाँकि भोजन एक ही गैस कनेक्शन का उपयोग करके पकाया जाता था, लेकिन अलग-अलग बर्तन, खाना पकाने के क्षेत्र और परोसने की व्यवस्था दो दशकों से अधिक समय से चली आ रही थी। दोनों समुदायों के छात्रों का भोजन अलग-अलग रसोइयों द्वारा पकाया और परोसा जाता था और वे एक साथ कक्षाओं में उपस्थित होने के बावजूद अलग-अलग कक्षाओं में खाते थे।

कार्यभार संभालने के बाद, प्रधानाध्यापिका ने इस प्रथा को बंद करने का फैसला किया। उन्होंने निर्देश दिया कि सभी छात्रों के लिए एक ही रसोई और बर्तनों का उपयोग करके भोजन तैयार किया जाए और परोसा जाए। हालाँकि, इस निर्णय का विरोध शुरू हो गया। विभिन्न समुदायों के काफी संख्या में अभिभावकों ने इस कदम का कड़ा विरोध किया और अपने बच्चों को स्कूल भेजना बंद कर दिया। नतीजतन, उपस्थिति में लगभग 60 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई। इससे मिड-डे मील योजना के बंद होने, शिक्षण कर्मचारियों को वापस बुलाने और यहां तक कि नामांकन में गिरावट के कारण स्कूल बंद होने की आशंका भी जताई गई। इस

मुद्दे ने विभिन्न राजनीतिक और सामाजिक समूहों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है जो स्थिति को और अधिक ध्रुवीकृत करने और अपने निहित स्वार्थों को पूरा करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी (DEO) मार्पी अपांग को डिप्टी कमिश्नर कार्यालय द्वारा मामले को जल्द से जल्द सौहार्दपूर्ण ढंग से सुलझाने का काम सौंपा गया है। उन्हें एक पखवाड़े के भीतर कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट के साथ एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने का भी निर्देश दिया गया है।

a) इस मामले में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान करें।

b) मार्पी को क्या कार्यवाही अपनानी चाहिए और क्यों?

c) ऐसे परिवर्तनों को स्वीकार करने के लिए सकारात्मक सामाजिक माहौल बनाने हेतु विभिन्न सामाजिक वर्गों और एजेंसियों का क्या उत्तरदायित्व होना चाहिए? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.12) You are a Municipal Commissioner of a tier-2 city experiencing rapid urban expansion. Several high-rise residential and commercial buildings are under construction in the city to meet the growing demand for housing. One such luxury residential complex is being built, employing hundreds of daily-wage labourers, many of whom live in temporary settlements at the construction site. Late one night during the monsoon season, a large section of scaffolding and concrete slabs collapses from the upper floors of one of the under-construction buildings. Seven labourers, including two minors, die on the spot. Several others are critically injured and rushed to the hospital. The tragic incident results in public outrage, intense media scrutiny, and protests by a local NGO. The state government orders a formal inquiry and directs you to submit a report within a week. Your preliminary investigation reveals a series of irregularities. The construction material used is substandard and not in accordance with the National Building Code. Although the approved plan permits construction of fifteen floors, the builder has illegally added two extra floors. Moreover, the structure has encroached on land demarcated for a community park and a fire service lane under the city's Zonal Development Plan. These violations are not reported during site inspections conducted by the building inspector of the municipal corporation. The building clearance was granted during the tenure of your predecessor, who is not only your batchmate but also a close friend. Both of you were roommates during your training at LBSNAA. Prima facie, the case appears to involve a widespread nexus between officials of the Municipal Corporation and the builder. Your colleagues are putting pressure on you to go slow in the inquiry. Some of them suggest that holding the builder accountable could damage the city's image among investors and slow down urban development. Meanwhile, you come to know that the builder is the younger brother of a powerful minister in the state cabinet. One evening, his personal aide visits you privately. He suggests that the matter could be “mutually settled” and offers you a premium apartment worth ₹2 crore in the same residential complex. In the same breath, he hints that if the matter is not resolved swiftly in the builder's favour, someone in his office is prepared to file a complaint against you under the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

a) Discuss the ethical issues involved in the case.

b) What are the options available to you in this situation?

c) Explain your selected course of action.

(20 marks, 250 words)

आप एक टियर-2 शहर के नगर आयुक्त हैं, जो तेजी से शहरी विस्तार का अनुभव कर रहा है। आवास की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने के लिए शहर में कई ऊँची आवासीय और व्यावसायिक इमारतों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। ऐसा ही एक आलीशान आवासीय परिसर बनाया जा रहा है, जिसमें सैकड़ों दिहाड़ी मजदूर काम करते हैं, जिनमें से कई निर्माण स्थल पर अस्थायी बस्तियों में रहते हैं। मानसून के मौसम में देर रात, निर्माणाधीन इमारतों में से एक की ऊपरी मंजिलों से मचान और कंक्रीट स्लैब का एक बड़ा हिस्सा गिर गया। दो नाबालिगों सहित सात मजदूरों की मौके पर ही मौत हो गई। कई अन्य गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गए और

उन्हें अस्पताल ले जाया गया। इस दुखद घटना के परिणामस्वरूप सार्वजनिक आक्रोश, मीडिया की गहन जांच और एक स्थानीय गैर सरकारी संगठन द्वारा विरोध प्रदर्शन हुआ। राज्य सरकार एक औपचारिक जांच का आदेश देती है और आपको एक सप्ताह के भीतर एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने का निर्देश देती है। आपकी प्रारंभिक जांच में कई अनियमितताओं का पता चलता है। उपयोग की गई निर्माण सामग्री घटिया है और राष्ट्रीय भवन संहिता के अनुसार नहीं है। हालाँकि स्वीकृत योजना पंद्रह मंजिलों के निर्माण की अनुमति देती है, लेकिन बिल्डर ने अवैध रूप से दो अतिरिक्त मंजिलें जोड़ दी हैं। इसके अलावा, संरचना ने शहर की क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना के तहत एक सामुदायिक पार्क और एक अग्निशमन सेवा लेन के लिए निर्धारित भूमि पर अतिक्रमण किया है। नगर निगम के भवन निरीक्षक द्वारा किए गए साइट निरीक्षणों के दौरान इन उल्लंघनों की रिपोर्ट नहीं की जाती है। भवन की मंजूरी आपके पूर्ववर्ती के कार्यकाल के दौरान दी गई थी, जो न केवल आपके बैचमेट हैं, बल्कि एक करीबी दोस्त भी हैं। आप दोनों LBSNAA में अपने प्रशिक्षण के दौरान रूममेट थे। प्रथम दृष्टया, मामला नगर निगम के अधिकारियों और बिल्डर के बीच व्यापक सांठगांठ से जुड़ा हुआ प्रतीत होता है। आपके सहकर्मी आप पर जांच में धीमी गति से आगे बढ़ने का दबाव बना रहे हैं। उनमें से कुछ का सुझाव है कि बिल्डर को जवाबदेह ठहराने से निवेशकों के बीच शहर की छवि खराब हो सकती है और शहरी विकास धीमा हो सकता है। इस बीच, आपको पता चलता है कि बिल्डर राज्य कैबिनेट में एक शक्तिशाली मंत्री का छोटा भाई है। एक शाम, उसका निजी सहायक आपसे निजी तौर पर मिलने आता है। वह सुझाव देता है कि इस मामले को "पारस्परिक रूप से सुलझाया जा सकता है" और आपको उसी आवासीय परिसर में ₹2 करोड़ का प्रीमियम अपार्टमेंट देने की पेशकश करता है। इसी बीच उन्होंने यह भी संकेत दिया कि यदि मामला बिल्डर के पक्ष में शीघ्र हल नहीं हुआ तो उनके कार्यालय से कोई व्यक्ति आपके खिलाफ अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम के तहत शिकायत दर्ज कराने के लिए तैयार है।

- मामले में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें।
- इस स्थिति में आपके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?
- अपनी चुनी हुई कार्यवाही का विवरण दीजिए।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

1(a)

When wealth becomes primary determinant of success in elections, it hampers electoral integrity, ethical governance and erodes public trust.

Ethical Implications of money power in elections

- 1) Lack of transparency (Ex Electoral Bonds) hampers right to make informed choices by voters (supreme court)
- 2) crony capitalism: parties favor big donors.
- 3) Arm twisting by donors may cause harm to large public interest.

Measures for ethical election funding

- 1) Bringing transparency in funding + parties should reveal donors, amounts etc

(Ex) SC directed SBI to disclose debts on Electoral Bonds.

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- 2) state funding of elections as suggested by Judhrajji Gupta committee → based on performance
- 3) partial state funding combined with private donations (2nd ARC)
- (Ex) UK follows combined private and public funding
- 4) strict implementation of spending limits (RPA, 1951)
- 5) Powers to Election Commission to audit accounts of party and to de-register in case of violations
- 6) promote ethical political culture
- inner-party democracy
 - suo-moto initiatives for transparency
 - ethical leadership.

" politics without principles is Gandhian sin, hence regulating election funding becomes moral imperative to ensure free & fair elections

Ethics is a branch of philosophy that systematically studies human actions from perspective of rightness or wrongness

Key dimensions of ethics

1) Normative Ethics:

→ It is prescriptive ethics that tells what person ought to do.

(Ex) Teleological ethics focuses on 'maximum happiness'

2) Descriptive ethics:

→ It describes what is considered as right or wrong in society

(Ex) Different opinions about death penalty

3) Meta Ethics:

→ It understands abstract things like what is ethics? what is its source? etc

(Ex) Ayn Rand focuses on reason as source of ethics and Gandhiji focuses on 'conscience'

4) Applied Ethics:

→ It studies rules of different fields like medical ethics, media ethics etc.

key dimensions shape ethical decision making in private life:

1) follow societal rules : Descriptive ethics help individual to understand responsibilities (ex) respecting elders

2) Consequentialism: It helps person take decision based on consequences

(ex) person thinking about emotional stress before ending relationship

3) Meta Ethics helps person challenge social evils (ex) social reformers use reason

4) Applied ethics: Person planting trees, using public transportation (environmental ethics)

"A man without ethics is a wild beast loosed upon this world"

- Albert Camus.

Without academic freedom, educational institutions may convert into echo chambers, promoting dominant views and silencing the truth.

Ethical Issues

1) Political Pressure

i) educational institutions can become ideological state apparatus (Louis Althusser) promoting states ideology. (Ex) curriculum in Nazi Germany.

ii) discourage dissent and promote intellectual conformity:

→ universities under political pressure can prohibit opposition to political views.

iii) silencing truth against democratic ethos.

2) Social Pressure

i) educational institutions may reinforce social order

ii) dominant sections in society may oppose minority viewpoints in curriculum

iii) it can stifle critical thinking to challenge status quo.

3) Economic pressure:

i) Employment driven programmers can divert attention from holistic development (ex) value based education

ii) corporate research funding may

result into biased result

(ex) Tobacco ^{industry} funded research

showing second not smoking not harmful

"Education is not filling a pail, but the lighting of a fire" and academic freedom is the basic necessity to fulfill this purpose

2(b)

Fortitude is virtue of having emotional strength to withstand pain, danger and temptations courageously.

It has been identified as one of the 4 cardinal virtues (Aristotle)

Fortitude enables civil servants to make morally right decisions

↳ enables civil servant to resist corruption and political pressure

(ex) IAS Raju Narayanaswamy faced multiple transfers for showing integrity

2) to tackle challenges like conflicts and law and order challenges

(ex) Sanjukta Parashar (IPS) fought Bodo insurgency in Assam.

3) to expose wrongdoings by whistleblowing

(Ex) Ips D Roopa exposed VIP treatment in prisons with courage

4) enables civil servant to derive reforms within system

(Ex) Dr. Kiran Bedi's Tihar Jail Reforms

5) fortitude helps civil servant to stand up against powerful interest

(Ex) Durga Shakti Nagpal (IAS), took action against illegal sand mafia

6) fortitude empowers person to avoid temptation and uphold public interest.

Civil servants with fortitude stand up for what is morally right despite facing challenges.

3(a)

The quote by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam suggest how purposeful learning initiates virtuous cycle which ultimately leads to economic prosperity of nation.

1) learning should be purposeful :
→ students should be taught to focus on purpose of learning and not just rote learning

(or) NEP 2020 focuses on vocational training, critical thinking.

2) purposeful learning → creativity

It enables person to think out of box and create something

which transforms lives

(or) Edison's discovery of electric bulb.

3) creativity → systematic thinking.

→ creativity enables person to think systematically to solve problems.

(or) Atal Tinkering Labs infusing minds of student with critical thinking.

4) thinking → knowledge

• Systematic thinking can lead to interconnect ideas into body of knowledge

(or) ISRO's missions expanding knowledge about universe.

5) knowledge - blowship economy

• knowledge can be used to make policies, devices which strengthens economy

(or) Digital India, UPI, JAM trinity

Hence, we should focus on purposeful learning to build strong, inclusive, sustainable economies

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3(5)

Mahatma Gandhi emphasizes bridging the gap between our potential and our actions can solve world's problems.

1) Many times due to fear of failure, procrastination, a person can not achieve his/her potential.

2) But once the fear is overcome, person not only transforms himself but also becomes catalyst for social change.

(Ex) Malala Yousafzai fearlessly stood for education.

3) At society level, inaction of people perpetuate challenges like corruption, social evils.

However bridging the gap transforms society.

(Ex) Judicial Against Corruption, MKSS demand for RTI.

4) For civil servants, realising their potential is necessary to go beyond routine work and impact lives meaningfully

(Ex) Armstrong Panu (IAS) built peoples road without government funds.

5) When Nation realises its potential, it can achieve impossible

(Ex) India's production PPE kits during COVID.

6) Global level measures can solve problems like climate change, terrorism etc.

(Ex) Success of Montreal Protocol to reverse thinning of ozone.

Nelson Mandela said, "it always seems impossible unless it is done" hence we need to act to achieve our best potential despite setbacks.

The quote of Dalai Lama suggest love and compassion are optional but forms foundation of human survival.

Love → deep sense of care and affection toward others.

Compassion Taking empathetic action to relieve suffering of other.

Love and compassion necessity of Human survival

1) foundation of personal relations:
→ being loved and to love give meaning to the human life

(Ar) Emotional support by family during stressful moments.

2) Social Integration: love and compassion bind people together in diverse society like India

(Ar) Sufism based on love & compassion attracted multi-religious followers.

3) measures to uplift marginalised

→ It is, love and compassion that guides administration to take welfare measures.

(ex) PM Garb Kalyan Yojana (free food), SMILE project (against begging)

4) Global Solidarity:

Nations support each other during crisis

(ex) India's 'Operation Brahma'

supported Myanmar during earthquake

5) without love and compassion
knowledge can be utilised for
self interest. (ex) Doctor can also

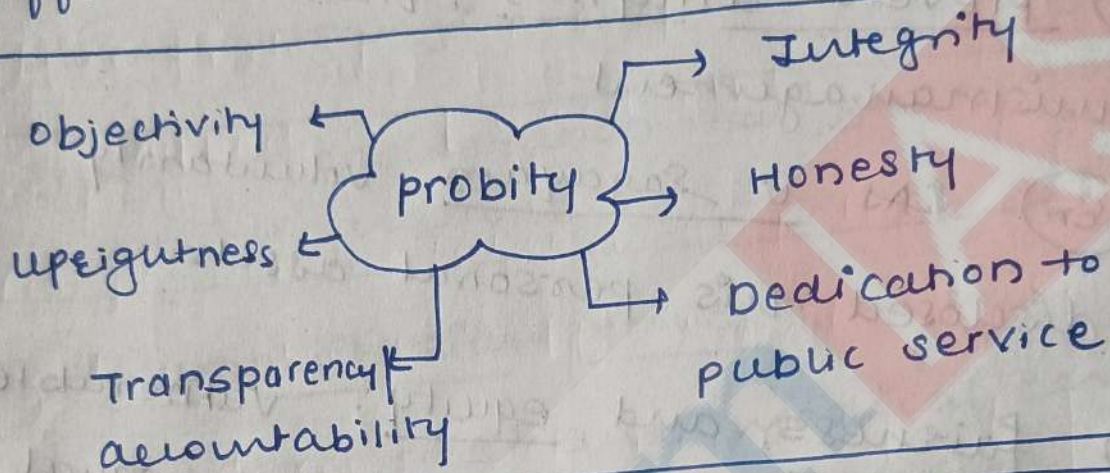
save lives and engage in organ trade

"knowledge without compassion is tyranny of intellect".

It is not wealth or power that sustain humanity but the capacity to care for each other.

4(a)

Probity refers to adherence to highest ethical and moral standards in conduct of public affairs.



Probity acts as foundation of ethical public administration

- 1) Preserves public Trust: When administrators follow highest ethical standards, it maintains public confidence in the system
- 2) Transparency: openness in decision making (e.g.) Section 4 of RTI mandates disclosure of information pro-actively.

3) Accountability : Probity, allows civil servants to hold themselves answerable to public.

4) Prevent corruption, fraud and mismanagement

(Er) IAS v Sagayam voluntarily disclosed his personal assets.

5) Fairness and equity : vulnerable sections are provided with equal opportunities

(Er) Daliya Jalao initiative to liberate manual scavengers (IAS Anit Gupta)

6) Responsiveness to public : public servants respond to needs of people (Er) Jan Sunwai's.

Probity is not just absence of dishonest behavior but added element of ethical trust which provides foundation for ethical governance.

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4(b)

Using starvation as a weapon war is against Categorical Imperative of Kant as it treats humans not as ends but means to further strategic interest of nations.

Ethical consideration that guide powerful nations

1) Humanitarian ethics :

Blocking food and medical care is violative of right to life with dignity.

(Ex) Restrictions on aid in Gaza leading children's death.

2) Doctrine of Responsibility To Protect :

When nations fail to provide their ~~their~~ citizens with basic needs during war, it becomes responsibility of international community to provide aid

(Ex) USA provided humanitarian aid during Syrian civil war.

3) Justice as fairness [John Rawls]

To uphold justice, needs of people should be placed above strategic national interest

(ex) India provided humanitarian aid to Afghanistan while opposing Taliban.

ensuring humanitarian access

1) laws like Geneva convention, declaration of human rights to be upheld.

2) using sanctions on country using starvation as weapon.

3) use of force if necessary

(ex) UN peacekeeping force

4) raising concerns at international forums

'Great power comes with Great Responsibility, hence powerful nations should lead humanitarian efforts during war.

5(a)

The teachings of Mahavira, 24th Jain Tirthankara, are most relevant today as world is facing challenges like war, environmental degradation and inequality

Teachings of Mahavira	Relevance
Five vows (<u>Mahavratas</u>) 1) <u>Ahimsa</u> (non-violence) Not harming anyone through <u>thought</u> , <u>words</u> and deeds.	→ wars (Ex) Israel-Hamas Russia-Ukraine → hate speeches
2) <u>Satya</u> (truthfulness) speaking truth always	→ Misinformation on social media → Greenwashing misleading customers
3) <u>Asteya</u> (non-stealing) Not taking something which does not belong to you	→ corporate scams → mis-utilization of public funds → stealing of data (Ex) cyber fraud

4) Brahmacharya Celibacy

→ practising self
restraint

→ increasing violence
against women
(Cr) 87 crms per hour
against women
(NCRB, 2022)

5) Aparigraha

→ It refers to
ethical minimalist
living

→ increasing
consumersm

(Cr) India contributes
20% of Global plastic
pollution (Nature)

6) Syadvada and

Anekantvada

→ multi-licity of
truth

→ no one gives
complete reality

→ increasing polarisation,
radicalization
and religious
fundamentalism

(Cr) communal riots
Delhi 2020

Even though teachings are
2500 years old, they provide moral
guidance in conflict ridden, fast
pace and materialistic world.

5(b)

Hypodermic Needle Theory

argues message injected by media gets absorbed by consumers without thinking critically and it shapes individual and societal attitude

Shaping Individual attitude

1) Eco-chamber effect:

Algorithm of social media ensures that person gets exposed to content which confirms his pre-conceived opinions

(ex) prejudices about some community

2) Behavioral changes:

Exposure to different content like fitness shapes human behavior

(ex) Seeing adverse impact of plastic on marine animals, person can develop negative attitude towards plastic.

3) Political attitude

Microtargeting of voters by political parties during elections can shape their political attitude.

Shaping societal attitude

1) Mobilising voices:

→ social media brings marginalised voices into mainstream

(ex) # Blacklives Matter

2) attitude toward social issues:

→ exposure to content showing successful women can challenge patriarchal beliefs.

3) social media can shape attitude on issues like climate change

AI, etc.

Media literacy is necessary

to ensure social media content is critically analysed by users.

6(a)

Voice of conscience in inner moral compass which guides person to distinguish what is right from wrong

Manatma Gandhi said, "There is a court higher than the court of Justice and that is the court of conscience". Conscience helps us take ethical decision where law is silent.

Preparing to listen voice of conscience

1) Self-awareness

→ first step is to be aware of your own moral values through self introspection

(a) Journaling on daily issues

2) Talking with trusted people

→ they can provide honest feedback on our ethical standing

(Ex) Talking with teachers or peers

3) Meditation:

→ It can reduce external noise and make our inner voice more clear.

4) Strict adherence to moral values even when no one is watching

→ It can reinforce our principles and strengthen them

5) Learning from great leaders,

philosophers

→ Learning ethical values from

great personalities like Kant,

Gandhi, Ambedkar can ensure

our thinking is free from biases.

Character is doing right thing when no one is watching, and voice of conscience tells us what is that right thing

6(b)

Public officials act as moral custodians of public wealth, and they are bound to use it only for public welfare.

Reasons for under-utilization of fund

1) Bureaucratic Hurdles:

→ Red tapism and complex procedures delay projects (Ex) construction of Highways

2) Capacity constraints:

(Ex) lack of technical expertise and functionaries at Panchays often lead to underutilization.

3) Delays in devolution of funds.

Reasons for misutilization of funds

1) Corruption

→ embezzlement of public funds for personal reasons.

(Ex) IAS officer is ODISHA caught red-handed in corruption

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2) lack of transparency:

→ opaque processes hide misutilization

(ex) CAG highlighted discrepancies in Ayushman Bharat Yojana.

3) lack of accountability lead to culture of impunity

→ corruption goes unpunished

Implications

1) Social Inequalities → funds for welfare of vulnerable goes misused

(ex) Valmiki Corporation scam in Karnatak misused tribal fund.

2) Delay in infrastructure and developmental projects

3) erodes public trust (ex) Coal Allocation scam, Jal Jeevan scam

Measures like social audit (MUNREGA), RTI, PRAGATI scheme are taken to ensure proper utilization of funds.

The given case study highlights an ethical dilemma faced by Ramesh (project manager of politically sensitive project) to balance concerns of public safety with timely completion of a rail overbridge (ROB).

a) options available to Ramesh

i) Proceed with existing design without opposing.

Merit

i) career advancement
(promotion as Additional chief engineers)

ii) avoid political backlash

iii) timely completion of project (efficiency)

Demerit

i) concerns of public safety (can even lead to loss of life)

ii) against Intellectual Integrity (technical viewpoint)

iii) exposing corruption later by media can have legal consequences

2) Not allowing project execution due to safety concerns.

Merit

- 1) upholding public trust by prioritising safety
- 2) avoid crisis of conscience

Demerit

- 1) delay execution of project can cause unease (traffic)
- 2) political retaliation and may impact careers progression.

- 3) Whistleblowing and using the concerns raised by experts in media

Merit

- 1) commitment to public interest
- 2) showing moral courage

Demerit

- 1) against code of conduct
- 2) personal impact like suspension

- 4) conveying concerns to higher authorities and using formal channels

Merit

- 1) following chain of command
- 2) authorities may take steps to change the design (responsiveness)

Demerit

- 1) internal mechanism may not respond due to political pressure
- 2) impact relation with chief engineers

Ramesh should follow option (4) as it balances professional integrity with following procedures.

b) Ethical dilemmas faced by Ramesh

1) Public welfare vs personal advancement

→ Highlighting faulty design may cost progress in career

2) Public safety vs political expediency

→ hasty completion before election may cost safety of public

3) Individual integrity vs systematic corruption

→ succumbing to political pressure (contractor is minister's relative) can cause cognitive dissonance

4) Going with approval by Bridge Engineering department or responding to concerns raised by experts.

c) Professional Challenges

- 1) tackling political pressure
→ because contractor is minister's relative [Nepotism]
- 2) may be seen as creating windrance in public project
- 3) fear of getting isolated as sole opposer to project.
- 4) may face career setbacks

Response to overcome challenges

- 1) engage with higher officials and highlight concerns → failure of project may lead to wastage of public resources more than changing design
- 2) recommend independent external audit and may suggest minor design change of sharp turn
- 3) whistleblow if internal mechanism fails.

Ensuring public safety is the duty of public servant even at the cost of personal career progress.

8.

"Most women work one shift at the office or factory and a 'second shift' at home."

— Arlie Hochschild

The case study highlights the struggle of an IPS officer (Srushti) to balance professional duty with personal responsibilities (child care)

a) Ethical issues involved in the case

- 1) Patriarchal mindset : child rearing is seen as primary work of work women
- 2) Cognitive dissonance : as both professional efficiency and caring of child + important for Srushti
- 3) Insensibilities shown by peers: Judging person on the basis of gender and not merit (against principle of equality : Article 14, 15, 16)

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4) Issues in work-culture:

→ overloading public servant with official work at the cost of work life balance

→ can hamper their efficiency and have larger impact on public welfare (ex) Srushti posted in

communally sensitive district.

5) Srushti's husband (Ajun) though

showing concerns for her health, but not recognising his duty of father.

b) Options available to Srushti

1) focusing on her work as IPS over family responsibilities.

- Merit**
- 1) commitment to public service
 - 2) Role model for other working women

- Demerits**
- 1) neglecting daughter can hamper socialization
 - 2) can escalate family conflicts (ex. with husband)

U.P.S.C.

② asking for flexible work arrangement for short period or deputation to some less demanding job post.

Merit

- 1) work-life balance
- 2) can focus on family and child (ethics of care)
- 3) better mental and physical health

Demerit

- 1) reinforce prejudices (as work secondary to family for women)
- 2) hamper career progression (motherhood penalty)

③ Demanding institutional reforms

Merit

- 1) uphold equality of opportunity
- 2) making workplace women friendly
- 3) showing ethical leadership

Demerit

- 1) no relief in short term
- 2) reforms depend on leadership

In short term 2nd option is more feasible but to address systematic challenges long-term focus on institutional reforms is necessary (3rd option)

3 c) suggestions for work-life balance1) Institutional measures

→ flexible working hours especially for new parents

→ child care facilities at work

(Ex) creche

2) Gender neutral parenting:

→ men should also be given

paternal leave (Ex) Ireland's 2 week paternal leave

3) Counselling arrangements to help officers cope with work pressure4) Promoting symmetric families where both mother and father share responsibilities5) attitudinal change among peers by sensitizing them

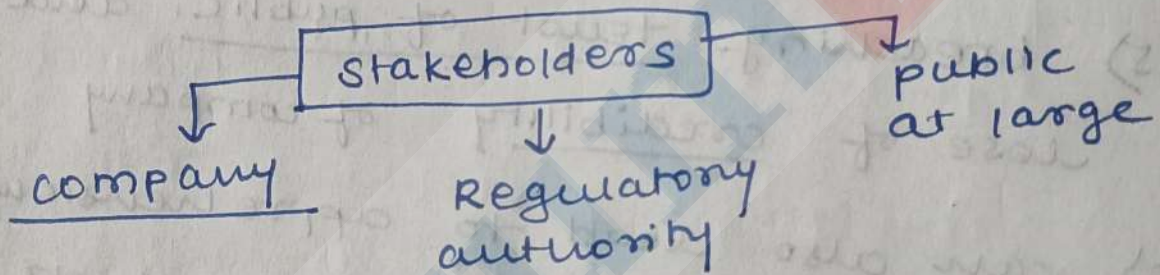
Work-life balance is must to ensure that dedicated officers like srushti work efficient in public interest without compromising family life.

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9)

Companies often indulge in unethical practices to maximise profit by overlooking consumer welfare.

In the given case study, beauty and personal care company misleading consumers and violating business ethics.



a) ethical issues in case

1) unfair business practices

→ company is misleading consumers by claiming Ayurvedic formulations.

2) against consumer protection act

2019 (legal violations)

→ it strictly prohibits deceptive advertisements.

3) Double standards of company
→ discrimination between domestic and international buyers

4) credibility of regulatory procedures

→ company is circumventing legal route for quality management
→ can create concerns among public over certification by authority

5) breaching trust of public and loss of credibility of company

6) can also lead to apprehensions about other ayurvedic products
→ affecting demand

b) actions to be taken by regulatory authority

1) Regulatory authority should pro-actively take measures on suo-moto basis.

2) Recall the products and prevent further distribution to prevent damage.

3) Initiate legal action under consumer protection act 2019 for misleading advertisement

4) fine should be imposed on the company as law demands.

5) compensation to consumers for the damage done by defective product and cancel license.

6) Transparency should be maintained by publicly disclosing all findings and action taken

7) Long-Term measures

→ harmonizing standards for export and domestic sale

→ surprise visits by officials to ensure quality

→ third-party audit to ensure such events do not occur in future.

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c) course of action for company

1) apologizing publicly for ethical breaches.

2) Recall the product immediately and re-test them (Ex) Johnson baby powder

3) comply with action taken by regulatory authority (Rule of law)

4) take strict action against officials involved in circumventing quality control mechanism

5) publish all the test results publicly and also involve independent testing mechanism for credibility

6) to avoid future incidents ensure code of conduct and code of ethics are strictly enforced.

Public perception of brand is the most necessary thing for success. companies should adopt ethical path as 'commerce without morality' is sin (Grandhi ji)

10)

Disasters test not only administrative preparedness but also the ethical compass of leadership. This case exemplifies the situation where an administrator needs to balance between rules and pragmatic approach to respond in an emergency.

a) options available to me as DM

1) waiting for official reinforcements from district headquarter to arrive

2) take permission from higher authorities verbally via telephone or digitally

3) engage volunteers in low-risk tasks, under strict observation and simultaneously initiating process of formal approval.

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b) Evaluation of options① waiting for reinforcements

Merit	Demerit
<p>1) procedural integrity (following protocols)</p> <p>2) avoiding legal risks (Ex → injuries to volunteers)</p>	<p>1) escalation of fire can harm life and livelihood of tribals [Article 21]</p> <p>2) need to protect environment (Art 48A)</p>

② seeking verbal approval

Merit	Demerit
<p>1) Balancing <u>law</u> with <u>urgency</u></p> <p>2) fire can be controlled and livelihood and environment would be safe</p>	<p>1) <u>delayed approval</u> (remote area can't impact communication)</p> <p>2) risk of injuries to volunteers without any safety</p>

Deploying local youth and ex-forest guards in low-risk tasks and initiating formal approval

Merit	Demerit
1) indigenous knowledge about terrain efficiently used (resource management) 2) showing <u>decisive leadership</u> 3) abiding law through formal approval.	1) requires strong <u>coordination</u> and <u>supervision</u> 2) still carries <u>risk</u> to youths 3) held <u>accountable</u> for any unforeseen circumstances

c) option I would adopt

- I would adopt 3rd option
- It will efficiently use local knowledge and experience to save life and livelihood.
- later, measures can be taken for retroactive formal procedure to ensure law is upheld.

Justification

1) Duty as chairperson of DDMA to efficiently respond emergency using emergency powers

2) saving lives (compassionate leadership)

3) following rules (procedural integrity)

d) Ethical dilemmas

1) Rule of law vs Responsibility during emergency

→ proactive measures require going beyond law

2) Technical rationality vs saving lives → strict adherence to rules can cost precious lives

3) Environmental stewardship vs legality → area is ecologically sensitive

4) accountability for inaction vs accountability for risk to volunteers

The course of action chosen would ensure that inner voice of conscience is followed without compromising integrity and accountability

11)

The given case study is a classic example which shows how gap exists between legal requirements and social reality

a) Ethical Issues Involved in the case

1) practising untouchability violating constitutional values (Article 14, 15, 17) and laws like Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955.

2) faulty socialization : social segregation in school reinforces social divisions

3) parents are withdrawing children from school : violation of Right to education (Article 21A) and their fundamental duty (Article 51(A)(k))

4) Discontinuing MDM → can impact nutritional status of

children especially from marginalised sections.

5) polarisation in community can escalate into violent conflict.

→ polluting social environment

6) moral courage shown by Headmistress and public backlash threat

b) course of action to be adopted

1) Marpi, being district education officer (DEO) has responsibility to ensure that schools are not closed and social evils like caste discrimination are strictly prohibited.

2) Engage with stakeholders

→ Marpi can talk to parents, local leaders, teachers, PRI members to understand issue and

explain rationale behind action of headmistress.

3) she can take non-confrontational approach, as issue is sensitive at the same time can explain legal consequences

4) engage local influencers, community leaders to spread awareness and prevent polarisation.

5) gradually introduce common dining for all students while ensuring social harmony

6) submit detailed report to deputy commissioner's office

c) responsibilities of social segments

1) parents

→ promote inclusive values among children

→ send them to school and uphold fundamental duty

2) School :

- Does not let practices like social segregation practised in school
- teachers should act as role model by practising constitutional values themselves

3) NGOs and Civil Society:

- awareness about unity and ill impacts of untouchability
- legal rights awareness among marginalised sections

4) Government agencies:

- surprise visits to school
- legal measures and social awareness campaigns for attitude change

Education is a tool for social transformation. Students should be exposed to humanistic, rational values to convert them into ethical beings and not to social segregation

12) In public administration, many times officials have to handle situations which test their integrity and fortitude as in the given case study

a) ethical issues involved

1) Conflict of Interest : predecessor is friend of Municipal Commissioner
(1)

2) Politician - Bureaucrat - corporate Nexus (Vohara committee)

→ as Builder is younger brother of cabinet minister

3) Death of workers shows failure to uphold their fundamental right to life (Article 21)

4) Lack workers safety measures against law (legal violation)

5) Misconduct of Building Inspector (not reported shortcomings)

- 6) involvement of minors at construction work against Article 24
- 7) Temptations provided to commissioners in the form of bribe against prevention of corruption act 1988 and obstruction of duty.
- 8) misuse of law → SC and ST (prevention of atrocities) act.

b) options available to me

1) slowing investigation and mutually settling matter.

Merits

- 1) avoiding legal harassment (SC/ST act)
- 2) personal Benefit and personal relation maintained.

Demerits

- 1) violation of rules
- 2) denying Justice
- 3) misuse of public office

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2) Recusal from caseMent

- 1) not violating rules (mental peace)
- 2) ensuring impartial investigation
- 3) avoiding personal consequences

Dement

- 1) showing moral weakness
- 2) Investigation by someone who favors accused.

3) Conducting impartial investigation, collecting evidences and submitting report.Merits

- 1) showing moral courage
- 2) setting precedent that corruption won't be tolerated
- 3) Justice served

Dements

- 1) slowing urban growth → may discourage investors
- 2) facing harassment

c) Selected course of action

- 1) I would choose option (3)
- 2) Impartial investigation is necessary to ensure Justice to dead workers
- 3) Prioritising personal benefits over lives of people is not only grave violation of constitution but also against Humanitarian ethics.
- 4) I would show courage of conviction by standing firm against powerful interest
- 5) If I have not done anything illegal, no need to worry about legal charges under section 13(2) a.

Integrity is choosing your thoughts and actions on the basis of values and not personal interest.