

# NEXT IAS

## ETHICS ENHANCER 2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : EEF2505

Test No. : 05

Name of Candidate: SRAJIT KUMAR Mobile No. ....Roll No. : AIM25CGL1001 Start Time ..... End Time.....Date of Examination: 4/8/25 Medium : English  Hindi 

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.(a)	10	
1.(b)	10	
2.(a)	10	
2.(b)	10	
3.(a)	10	
3.(b)	10	
4.(a)	10	
4.(b)	10	
5.(a)	10	
5.(b)	10	
<b>TOTAL MARKS - 100</b>		

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
6.(a)	10	
6.(b)	10	
6.(c)	10	
7.	20	
8.	20	
9.	20	
10.	20	
11.	20	
12.	20	
<b>TOTAL MARKS - 150</b>		

**GRAND TOTAL** - ...../ 250

EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DATE: .....

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
- Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
- Candidate is expected to attempt all 12 questions within the given timeline.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
- Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
- Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
- Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

### सामान्य निर्देश

- QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
- अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
- अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 12 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
- प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
- कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
- QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

**Student Concerns / Query**

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

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**Evaluator's Feedback / Response**

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

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**MARKING SCHEME \***

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

**IMPORTANT QR CODES**



Topper's Copy



Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB



Copy Scanner App



Next IAS Test Centre Location

**MACRO COMMENTS**

*The Purpose of MTS 2.0 Score Improvement Program (SIP) is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.*

Q1.(a).

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q1.(b).

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.(a).

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.(b).

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.(a).

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.(b).

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.(a).

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.(b).

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.(a).

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.(b).

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.(a).

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.(b).

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.(c).

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

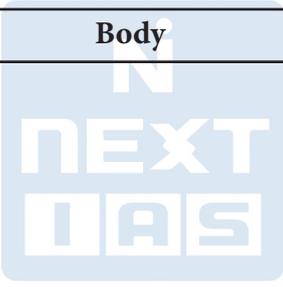
Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion



1(a)

Care ethics was introduced by Gilligan & Noddings, and is based on compassion & empathy, when making decisions.

### Challenge to other ethics

1. Kantian ethics: focuses on uniformity in action, based on duty, rules & laws. It focuses on impersonality & impartiality.

↳ Care ethics: focuses on humanness, and use of discretion to uplift all.

2. Utilitarian ethics: focuses on numbers when decisions.

↳ Care ethics: holds that numbers are not more important than humans, especially when majority's

happiness is prioritised ~~over the~~ at the cost of suffering of minority.

Care ethics offer content-specific approach

Care ethics focuses on uniqueness of needs of marginalised sections:

1: Elderly care: is equally important than welfare of masses.

↳ focus should be on dignity of elderly, non-isolation, more accessible buildings, even if it costs more.

2. Education: needs to be inclusive, and not just focus on "Smart" kids. Even the most weak students should be ~~are~~ welcomed in education system.

Care ethics thus adheres to Indian values of Sarvodaya & Antyodaya.

1 (b)

Attitudes are predisposition of an individual towards ideas, events, objects, persons etc.

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Factors contributing to attitude formation

1. Direct experience: is the first factor, where unfavourable experiences create negative attitude.
2. Role of family & society: children often form their biases (ex. ~~age~~ towards caste) by observing others.
3. Social media: shapes public perception especially when certain celebrities & influencers share their opinions.
4. Books, movies, media: shapes perceptions based on representation

of events. Often biases of a creator propagate to viewers, readers.

Transform regressive social attitudes

1. Patriarchy, caste system is often learnt from society, and administrators can work to social reforms.
2. Misogyny is propagated through movies, like Animal. Such movies need to be suppressed/censored.
3. Racial discrimination, obscene language is learnt from social media. Restrictions on influencers is necessary to stop propagation.

Attitude change in India is necessary for upliftment of women, depressed castes. Both govt & social leaders need to take proactive steps to reform media of propagation.

2(a)

Public servants have a role to formulate and implement policies, which often lead to ground-level dilemmas.

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Ethical dilemmas due to conflicting values

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1. Absence of Rules is not an issue, because laws, rules and regulations in India are pretty elaborate.
  2. Conflicting values in places where discretion is allowed causes dilemmas.
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This is observed in:

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1. Equity v/s efficiency: schemes like Public Distribution of grains requires

efficient distribution.

↳ But if most marginalised sections don't have relevant documents, efficiency could be breached.

## 2. Duty towards Political Executive

US Public: civil servants are often forced to make a choice between ~~above~~ <sup>such</sup> directions.

↳ Ex Political bosses may pressure to regularise an illegal colony, but would lead to encroachment of public land.

Civil servants need to follow constitutional morality, code of conduct, organisational precedents, taking advice from seniors when faced with such dilemmas.

2 (b)

Ethical accountability refers to the answerability for one's actions, with proper moral justifications.

↳ Yes, I agree that ethical accountability goes beyond formal compliance:

1. High Road by John Rohr: explains civil servants need to be ethical not due to fear of punishment, but for their conscience.

2. Limitations in formal compliance: where only the outcomes and means could be judged, but not the intentions [Virtue Ethics]

3. In places where audits are not done, civil servants should

still behave ethically.

Informal accountability shape ethical conduct

1. Promotes right intentions behind actions.

↳ Ex. A person would try to catch criminal not due to reward, but because that is the right thing to do.

2. Ensures ethical conduct when using discretion:

Ex. during disaster, the resources are allocated to most needy & not most power.

3. Informal accountability creates moral leadership for staff & colleagues.

Thus, institutional audits are not the ceiling, but the floor for ethical conduct.

3(a)

Codes of ethics & conduct are formal documents of an organisation, prescribing general conduct of its officials.

### Limitations of Ethics & Conduct Codes

1. Not every situation can be codified: where the official has to follow their conscience.
2. Low Road of Compliance: where officials fear punishment & ~~are~~ may not have best intentions.
3. No codes are perfect: with loopholes in each document, that can be exploited.
4. Top-down approach of conduct codes may bind officials to follow

rules, & even if they may not be ethical in a context.

### Ethical competence beyond codes

1. Moral leadership and role models should be promoted.
2. Sensitisation and situational training: to ensure officials make right choice under pressure.
3. Room for discretion should be allowed to avoid cold proceduralism.
4. Ethical training to develop moral aptitude: to utilise various approaches of ethics when making decisions.

An excellent civil servant is not the one who is just competent & abides by the law, but also has integrity.

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3C6)

Public officials are constitutionally mandated to work under the people's representatives or political executive.

### Impact of Political Pressures

Positive

forces civil servant to be mindful of citizens' rights during policy formulation

Maintains democracy, with people as source of power.

Ensures policies unjust to people are not formulated.

Protects citizens from ~~the~~ tyranny of bureaucracy.

Negative

Politicians may pressure for policies, that are favourable to majority, at the cost of minorities

- Freebies, and other short-term policies could be promoted.
- Politicians may force to bypass procedure for illegal demands.

Civil servants can maintain integrity by.

1. Follow constitutional mandate: by not taking steps unjust to few.
2. Organisational values & precedents should be followed.
3. Satyagrah: non-confrontational & calm defiance could be practiced in case of intense pressure.
4. Use internal legal mechanisms: including appeal, whistle blowing laws.

Civil servants in India have highest duty towards the Constitution, and it is not politically negotiable.

4(a)

Ethical traditions are the old precedents to make decisions, shape behaviour and overall process of public administration.

### Role of Ethical Traditions

1. Duty-based approach: would ensure laws & rules are upheld at all times.  
↳ This brings predictability & impartiality in public administration.
2. Virtue-based approach: ~~ensures~~ focuses on character of officials. An official with integrity would ensure just decisions, even if the rules are unjust.
3. Compassion/Empathy-based traditions

↳ Emphasised by Nel Noddings brings  
humanness in administration,  
as opposed to cold proceduralism.

Conflict among traditions affecting  
coherence & consistency

1. Duty v/s Virtue ethical traditions:

duty emphasises on strict adherence  
to rules, but virtue may make  
the decision dependent on official.

↳ this reduces consistency.

2. Duty v/s compassion: impartiality  
of duty directs similar action,  
with no focus on context. So,

coherence of ethical decision making  
is based on Emotional intelligence  
of official.

Ethical traditions are not universally  
applicable, and decisions should  
be analysed by many traditions.

5(a)

4(b)

Conflict of Interest is a major ethical ~~which~~ dilemma, which arises when a public servant may be biased towards a side during decision making.

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Undermine ethical integrity

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1. Actual conflict of interest: makes a person biased towards decision which favours him.

↳ However, this decision might not always be the wrong one.

Ex. When passing a plan for road, official could benefit due to his old land in the area. But this path could be - the most utilitarianism for all.

2. Perceived conflict of interest: could reduce - trust of public, if

The official takes certain decisions.  
↳ However, recusing oneself from such situation could enhance trust in the system.

### Institutional mechanisms

1. Voluntary disclosure of conflict of interest, with stringent actions in case of failure to do so.
  2. Alternate fact checking and audits to ensure best decisions are taken.
  3. Encourage one to recieve of a decision, if conflict of interest arise
  4. Clear codes & ~~proct~~ procedures in case of conflict
- Conflict of interest creates a preception of biased decisions, which needs to be prevented to reduce erosion of public trust.

5(a)

Public service is part of Weberian bureaucracy, which is impersonal & anonymous.

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Yes, it is possible to cultivate culture of ethical restraint

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1. Indian values of Dharma (righteous conduct) and Tyaga (sacrifice) needs to be fostered right from childhood.

2. Clear laws & rules against display of status on social media should be formulated.

↳ Ex. Recently UBSNAA banned posts of academy in ~~in~~ social media.

3. Kantian ethics: based on duty,

and net consequences should be promoted.

4. Role modelling of officers who went the extra-mile for public service delivery.

5. Institutional mechanisms to reward dedication, selfless service, while punishing self-promotion by officials.

6. Transparency and accountability to both internal & external audits should be increased.

Case: Parmeshwaran Iyer, IAS for Swachh Bharat Mission implemented various above methods to ensure results on ground, and not just on social media.

5(b)

Assurance of quality & fairness in public service delivery are the most core parameters to judge the effectiveness and ethicality of public service.

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### "Quality" of Public Service Delivery

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1. Equitable distribution of resources is ensured.
  2. Efficiency and competence of officials, which doesn't delay service delivery.
  3. Last mile delivery: through the concept of Antyodaya & Sarvodaya
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### Key components of ethical service delivery

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1. Service should be just for all.

2. Transparency & accountability should be followed.

3. Responsive service delivery towards the unique need of marginalised.

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They can be institutionalised by -

1. Social audits based on outcomes to ensure "no one left behind"

2. Ethical training of officials to ensure they are mindful when delivering service.

3. Dedication & competence as per John Rohr are necessary for ethical bureaucracy.

Just cold proceduralism is not sufficient for ethical service delivery, but empathy & compassion are also necessary as per David Flume.

6(a)

Plato in this quote emphasises the importance of character of a person.

1. In today's world, people are more focussed on following rules, rather than being moral without such external mechanisms.

2. If a person is immoral, they would always find loopholes in law, and then behave unethically.

3. People with integrity would be ethical in their conduct regardless of the law.

4. This becomes even more important

in case of unjust law. "Bad" people would follow unjust law, whereas "good" people would resist it.

~~by~~ POSH Act came in 2013, but good people needn't be told that sexual harassment is immoral.

Today, good people could be made by combined efforts of family, school & society. Family & school don't need to focus on rules, but the conduct and nature of children. Similarly, society needs to just not punish those who break laws, but also reward moral behavior.

6(b)

Mahatma Gandhi here emphasises on the value of "Prerna" (love) towards other human beings.

[In present context:]

1. Most people today are seeking power — economic, political & even social.
2. Power by itself suppresses others, by imposing one's will on them.
3. Subjugation of others reduces peace, and promotes unhealthy competition.

On the other hand power of love promotes peace:

1. Universal compassion: makes us more sensitive for sufferings

of others.

2. Power of peace love works to reduce collective suffering through collective efforts.
3. Value of Ahimsa (non-violence) promotes principle of non-harm, which further leads to harmony.

Power of love can replace love of power by:

- ↳ Reducing competition between individuals & social groups
- ↳ Encourage benevolent & not malevolent behaviour.
- ↳ Gandhiji's Talisman about the poorest individual should be followed.

Gandhiji envisaged a peaceful world which is possible only through cooperation & not competition.

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Rousseau in this quote explains how our virtues are constantly challenged by events around us.

To remain steadfast to our virtues, one needs perseverance & courage.

This is observed in:

1. Integrity vs gains through cheating:

A war between them is seen during corruption. An honest officer would be tempted, even if very slightly to indulge in corruption. But he can win this "war" through perseverance.

2. Impartiality vs empathy: where an individual remains in dilemma.

This state of "war" is seen in case of not failing a student.

The teacher has to make the decision based on various ethical frameworks

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This combat can be strengthened by →

1. Having role models: which can guide us how to protect our virtues.
2. Knowledge of ethical frameworks: to be used when two values are in conflict.
3. Knowledge of laws: which can reduce temptation towards illegal acts

Aristotle considered "fortitude" to be the most important virtue, as it ensures all other virtues are @ practiced in real life.

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7.

### Ethical issues

1. Bureaucratic pressure to show favourable outcomes despite discrepancies.
2. Data fudging by other districts.
3. Public service delivery compromised due to technical error.
4. Career & postings are at stake.

### Ethical Dilemmas

Honesty v/s Career Safety.

Honest reporting of outcomes would lead to delays in implementation & would tarnish the image of district administration. This would also impact my career. However, dishonesty would

lead to exclusion of genuine beneficiaries, and cheating towards one's duty.

### (b) Options available

1. Comply with senior's direction: to give incorrect data.

↳ This would be feasible administratively as support of seniors is present

↳ However, this would violate Kantian & love ethics

2. Give all correct data with no heed to pressure.

↳ This would lead to resistance, & may even lead to transfers.

↳ However, it would be justified by Kantian ethics, and duty towards public.

3. Utilise internal mechanisms to report lower numbers, at the same time take steps to accelerate implementation of scheme.

↳ Administrative feasibility is difficult, as 90% completion in 45 days is unrealistic target.

↳ But, it would uphold ethics

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### Chosen course of Action

1. I would try to accelerate all the ~~steps~~ schemes immediately.

2. Utilise public bodies, NGOs, civil society organisations to improve service delivery.

3. In the end, I would report the correct numbers, despite pressure.

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This is justified because:

1. Kantian ethics is followed, along with Care ethics: focus on marginalised sections.
2. Transparency & accountability towards public & organisation
3. Moral courage is required to accept lower numbers, when others are manipulating data.
4. Sarvodaya & Antyodaya are followed, when technical error is reported.

As a civil servant, my first duty is towards constitution & public. Data manipulation would lead to better perception of results, but would violate my duty.

8.

### Ethical issues

1. Pressure to allocate resources to the more "important" district.
2. Officials are prioritising better "visuals", rather than human life consideration.
3. Human Dignity: of people of CBC is under threat.
4. No clear rules on allocation.

### Ethical dilemmas

1. Public safety v/s Political Pressure  
Where district AXY is being asked to prioritise due to its political advantage. Safety of district CBC is not concerned for.
2. Discretionary powers v/s pressure

for compliance

↳ Where discretionary powers are being influenced by politicians & other bureaucrats.

## b) Options Available

1. Give resources to AY4

↳ Ethical reason: utilitarian approach where my career, and political stability would be maintained

↳ Governance would be compromised as loss of life would happen in CBC.

2. Give majority resources to CBC

↳ Ethical: Kantian ethics to follow duty & Moral Sentimentism of Hume followed.

↳ Governance: would lead to resistance from govt., but may save lives in CBC.

3. Divide resources, with reports on ground to analyse actual impact & necessity.

→ Ethical: this is pragmatic & requires Dharma

→ Governance: this might slightly delay allocation but would ensure equitable distribution.

### (C) Cause of Action

1. Seek ground report from public officials and also journalists, NGOs
2. Analyse report to understand impact of floods on both districts
3. Divest some funds to ensure relief works in both districts is not impacted.
4. Seek more funds from govt.,

and other alternate sources like PM-CARES

5. Once assessment is complete, disburse funds based on the actual requirements in each district

6. Document each step.

This is justified by value of Dharma

1. Ensure righteous conduct by making decisions based on data.

2. Moral Courage to withstand pressure.

3. Human Dignity of all affected is ~~not~~ protected.

This would also ensure that no false hoax is created, while saving lives of affected.

9.

## Key Ethical Issues

1. No responsibility taken by company for defective batch.
2. Dishonest conduct for profit to allow medicines consumption in low awareness areas.
3. Lack of transparency & accountability in conduct.
4. Corporate governance ethical principles are not followed.
5. Focus on profits & image, rather than care for life.
6. Suppression of dissent of ethics officer.
7. Reactive approach where company responded only when mid-level

## Quality Executive threatened.

### (b) Options available to company leadership

1. Suppress the reports and also the journalist
  - ↳ Accountability is breached
  - ↳ Stakeholder Impact: the IPO may profit shareholders, but the customers would suffer.
  
2. Accept responsibility in public before the journalist publishes
  - ↳ Accountability: towards citizens, govt. would be upheld.
  - ↳ Stakeholder impact: in short-term the valuation of company may fall, but it would lead to long-term trust of people.
  
3. Quietly recall defective batches and wait for investigative

reports for the lapse.

→ Accountability: towards customer is still not upheld.

→ Stakeholders like already dead customer's families won't gain anything, but lapses in system would be shown.

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(c) Chosen course of Action

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As CEO, I would choose second option:

1. Publicly accept the lapse in batch, providing compensation to impacted.

2. Thorough investigation of the incident to be done, and report should be made public.

3. Push the dates of IPO for later, to protect shareholders from sudden fall of prices.

4. Put audit & accountability

mechanism to avoid recurrence

Rationale for choosing:

1. Public trust and accountability is upheld.
2. Moral courage is practiced over pure profit making.
3. If this was not done, the journalist would have anyway published the report, tarnishing image of company.

Utilitarian approach is followed here;

- (1) Image of company is saved
- (2) Compensation to impacted is given.
- (3) Mechanisms to avoid repeat are put in place.
- (4) Role model for other corporates.

10.

### (a) Ethical Issues

1. Human Dignity of SHG coordinators is being violated.
2. Focus on efficiency & not compassion.
3. Low emotional intelligence of Rajeev
4. Toxic work culture

### Organisational culture concerns

1. loss of participation from coordinators.
2. Institutional mechanisms of complaints are not being used.
3. Dismissive attitude of senior.
4. Pressure to report 100% data, even though it is not present on ground.

## (b) Options available

1. Continue with Rajeev's attitude as numbers are being reported.

→ Emotional Intelligence (EI): is low, and would continue

→ Ethical Leadership (EL) is poor as numbers are being prioritised over humans.

2. Transfer Rajeev to alternate departments

→ E.I. is strong here, as emotions of co-ordinators are concerned.

→ E.L. is under question as compassion is present, but the outcomes may be compromised.

3. Post another person with high E.I. to do the public dealings

→ E.I. is strong, as emotions

of both coordinators & Rajeev could be managed.  
→ E.L. is also strong as efficiency with compassion is maintained.

### (C) Chosen course of action

1. Get reports from coordinators about rude & dismissive attitude of Rajeev.
2. Based on the reports, divide task of Rajeev in 2 parts → Backend  
→ Frontend.
3. Backend role to continue with Rajeev as he created various systems & reforms to improve outcomes.
4. Frontend role of public dealing to be given to a person with high Emotional Intelligence.

5. Resist pressure to report 100% progress.

Rationale for option

1. Pragmatic decision making based on reports is done
2. Outcomes are not compromised as Rajeev still is the head of numbers, dashboards
3. E.I. is high, as public dealing is done by other person, which would motivate coordinators to work harder
4. Pressure for data manipulation is not succumbed to.

Pragmatic decision making, balancing means & ends is necessary in this case

11.

(a) Ethical issues

1. Pressure to disburse funds without outcomes
2. Lack of transparency & accountability in fund utilisation
3. Threats of misuse/wastage of funds by SHGs

Administrative issues

1. Bureaucratic delays in delayed rollouts
2. Lack of funds next year if not utilised now
3. Delays in empowerment of SHGs
4. Risk of public trust erosion due to non-deliverance of promised funds.

## (b) Options available

1. Don't disburse funds to untrained SHGs

→ Ethical governance is upheld as Kantian ethics to follow rules is complied with

→ Prudent public fund management is also upheld, where wasteful expenditure is not done

2. Rollout of funds to SHGs to

prevent loss of funding next year.

→ Ethical governance here ~~is~~ doesn't uphold, as both Kantian & Virtue ethics are violated.

→ Prudent public fund management is also failing, as taxpayers money is being wasted, without outcomes.

3. Identify few SHGs, who can be given funds in advanced to reduce loss of funding & public trust.

→ Ethical governance: here uses some discretion for utilitarian goal of making SHGs happy.

→ Prudent public fund management however is compromised.

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(C) Cause of Action

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1. No funds should be divulged to SHGs without bank linkage.

2. Create report of all the reasons for low rollout, including problems with bank linkages.

3. Use internal mechanisms to raise the issue, and fasten

bank linkages.

4. Use NGOs, civil society organisations to pacify SHGs.

5. Request more fund from govt next year, on the basis of report created.

### Justification:

1. Public service values of integrity, moral courage, fairness are upheld.
2. Accountability & transparency in public expenditure is maintained.
3. Long-term program integrity is upheld as issues are documented & not pushed under the rug.

This course of action can be used to prevent "March Rest".

12.

## as Ethical issues

1. Prosecution of ~~illegal~~ migrants involved in crime is being suppressed.
2. Political pressure to not take major actions.
3. Human dignity of those living in settlement is violated due to poor facilities.

## Ethical Dilemmas

1. Safety of railway personnels vs fair treatment of migrants.
  - ↳ migrants don't have very high crime rate, but were detained without FIR.
  - ↳ However, without visible actions railway employees may feel unsafe.

2. Political interest to regularise its informal encroachment of land.

↳ Politician for political gains is trying to legitimise the encroachment.

↳ Political gains are against loss to govt. land.

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(b) Options as police officer

1. Don't allow any detention without FIRs, as it is against the law.

2. Work with NGOs to work for de-addiction, education of youth.

3. Meeting of local representatives of settlement to with railway officials to reduce conflicts.

4. Increase security.

## (b) Options available.

1. Detain informal migrants, taking strict action.

→ Strength: would pacify railway employees, reduce crimes

→ Weakness: against law, principles of fairness.

2. Allow migrants to continue

→ would pacify MLA, but

→ antagonise railway employees.

3. Work with local NGOs to find for solutions.

→ Strength: would reform the youth, bringing long term benefits

→ Weakness: may be time taking and the short term issues may show up again.

## (c) Chosen course of action

1. Don't allow unfair detention for visuals.
  - ↳ It is against law
2. Work with local NGOs for de-addiction, education.
  - ↳ Skill development & employment would reduce crimes.
3. Send proposal to urban authorities for relocalisation & rehabilitation
  - ↳ reduce encroachment of govt. land.
4. Increase security in the area to ensure railway employees feel safe.

This course would not just pacify railway officials, but would bring long term benefits to migrants changing them from casual to formal labours.

*Space for Rough Work*

*Space for Rough Work*

**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS**

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

**DONT'S**

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

**DO'S**

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

**SPECIAL REQUEST FOR CANDIDATE AVAILING ONLINE FACILITY**

1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.
2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.
4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.
6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

### महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

#### क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

#### क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

### ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छायवाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो ।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

