

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate :

Tushar Chauhan

NEXT IAS Roll No.:

MT23CERAD06

Date of Examination :

23/8/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☒

Bhopal ☐

Online ☐

Test Code :

49

Time Taken :

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023 (ANUBHAV GS-IV)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 64 pages. Immediately on receipt of the 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 read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER

GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	PgNo.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1. (a)	1			
1. (b)	3			
2. (a)	5			
2. (b)	7			
3. (a)	9			
3. (b)	11			
4. (a)	13			
4. (b)	15			
4. (c)	17			
5. (a)	19			
5. (b)	21			
6. (a)	23			
6. (b)	25			
7.	27			
8.	32			
9.	37			
10.	42			
11.	47			
12.	52			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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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 leaves 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.

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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.

खण्ड-A / Section-A

1. (a) अधिकांश सिविल सेवक न तो शुद्ध कर्तव्यवादी हैं और न ही शुद्ध उपयोगितावादी, बल्कि वे एक प्रकार के नैतिक बहुलवाद के अनुसार कार्य करते हैं। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ अपने मत पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Most civil servants are neither pure deontologists nor pure utilitarians, but they operate according to a kind of ethical pluralism." Do you agree? Discuss your position with suitable examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Civil Servants are "the Steel Frame of India". They are not pure:-



However, they operate according to Ethical Pluralism which means choosing the action which serves maximum value.

For eg → A civil servant going beyond his duty to help a old lady who does not have aadhaar documents but is eligible for food.

Here, Civil servant shows Compassion as max. value even if

<u>deontology</u>	&	<u>Utilitarianism</u>
↓		↓
Calls to follow <u>rules</u> always. (Right means)		Larger interest (Try to serve maximum people)

↓
cannot help in resolving dilemma
↓
Use Ethical Pluralism

1. (b) लोक सेवा में करियर बनाने और लोक सेवा का निष्पादन करने की प्रेरणा लोक सेवा के प्रति आकर्षण, लोक मूल्यों के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता, आत्म-परित्याग और करुणा के कारण हो सकती है। उपर्युक्त चारों में से आपके लिए प्राथमिक लोक सेवा प्रेरक क्या है? अपने प्रेरक कारक को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The motivation to seek a career in public service and perform public service can be due to attraction to public service, commitment to public values, self-sacrifice and compassion. Among the four, what is the primary public service motivator for you? Explain your motivating factor.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Public Service means working for people and ensuring Quick Service Delivery

Primary public service motivator for me is Compassion because it is:-

- ① Basis for other values like self-sacrifice, commitment to public values.

eg. Armstrong Pame's compassion for people ⇒ building 'People's Road'.

- ② It ensures going beyond duty (Supererogation)

- ③ Helps in serving the last man in last row (-Gandhiji).

eg. Keerthi Jalli, IAS going barefoot to help in Aravam floods

④ Builds's Public Trust in Governance

⑤ Ensures Efficient Utilisation of funds

⑥ Prevents Corruption, Nepotism etc.

eg. Compassionate Civil Servant will
think of alleviating needs of common
man

⑦ Promotes Inclusion

eg. Efforts for vulnerable, like Dalits,

Thus, Compassion is the
guiding light for me, the beacon
for public service.

2. (a) कोविड जैसी लोक स्वास्थ्य आपात स्थितियों के प्रबंधन के लिए नीतियाँ विकसित करना, शासन के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में से एक है। ऐसी स्वास्थ्य आपात स्थितियों से निपटने के दौरान सरकार ऐसे उपाय कर सकती है, जिसमें नागरिकों की ओर से स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार शामिल हो। आपके अनुसार सरकार की लोक स्वास्थ्य नीति कौन-से नैतिक सिद्धांतों द्वारा निर्देशित होनी चाहिए?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

One of the critical areas of governance is developing policies for managing public health emergencies such as COVID. While tackling such health emergencies, the government may take measures that involve the abdication of liberty on the part of the citizens. According to you, what ethical principles should guide the government's public health policymaking?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Public Health Emergencies like
COVID 19 affected millions of people
leading to loss of life, livelihood, future

Ethical principles guiding public health
policy making

- ① Compassion ⇒ government policy
should promote it through caring
for all including vulnerables.
- ② Integrity ⇒ Implementation of
policy in letter and spirit
↳ preventing misappropriation of funds
- ③ Balance between liberty and of
individual and society

→ Rawls's Justice theory says Individual liberty = Society liberty

→ Thus, freedom should be limited proportionately (Milieu's Harm principle)

④ Utilitarianism and Ethical Pluralism

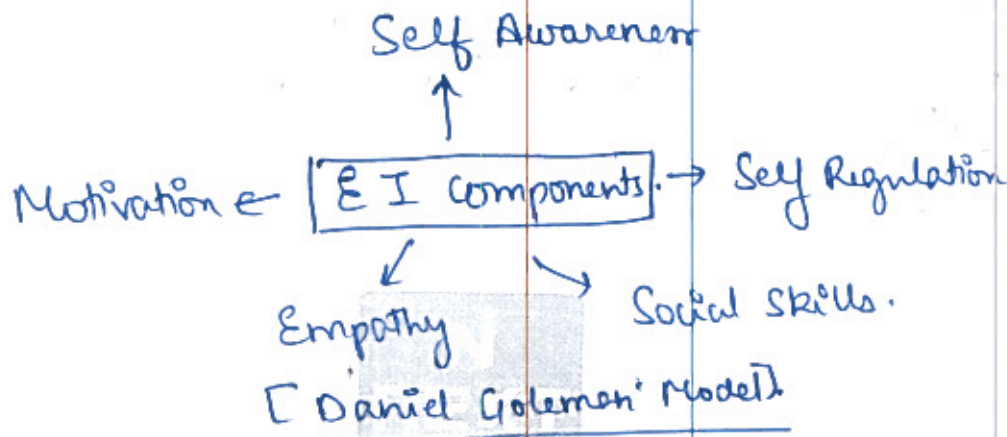
↳ Maximum good (safety, resilience) along with maximum value should be achieved.

Thus, public health policymaking should be guided by 'Gandhiji Talisman'

2.

- (b) लोक सेवाओं हेतु प्रासंगिक भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के किन्हीं चार घटकों की पहचान कीजिए। प्रशासनिक निर्णयन में उनकी भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- Identify any four components of emotional intelligence relevant to public services. Explain their role in administrative decision-making.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Emotional Intelligence means managing one's own emotions and reason with them.



E I in Public Services - 4 Components.

<u>Component</u>	<u>Role in Administration</u>
① <u>Self Awareness</u> → ability to be aware of <u>self emotions</u>. → eg. <u>Honest civil servant</u> aware of his motivation for <u>Public Service</u>	→ Helps in resolving <u>ethical dilemma</u> eg. <u>Personal Safety</u> vs <u>Public Duty</u>

② Self Regulation

- manage emotions during difficult situations
- eg. calmly handling flood control situation like Bengaluru floods.

- Promotes rational decision making
- Prevents personal biased to creep in
- Uphold objectivity
eg. Recruitment.

③ Empathy

- Concern and feeling pain for others.
- eg. DM sitting on floors to listen to grievances of handicapped

- Ensures Dedication to Public Service
- Last Mile Delivery
- Inclusive Growth & decision making

④ Social Skills

- Building relations.

Uphold public trust

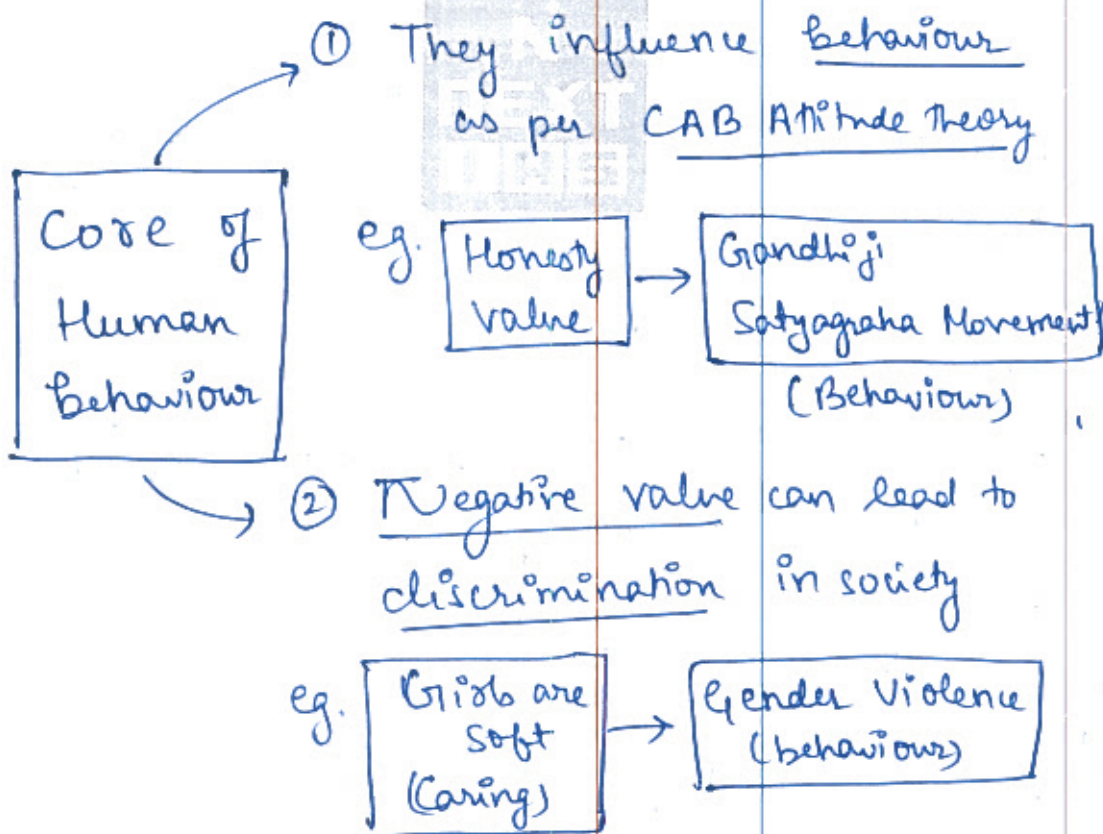
- eg. → Persuasion efforts to make district ODF require social skills

As said by Goleman, 80% of success comes from EI, same is true in public services

3. (a) मूल्य मानवीय व्यवहार की विस्तृत दुनिया के मूल में निहित होते हैं तथा व्यक्ति के प्रत्येक निर्णय और कार्य में व्यक्त होते हैं। उपर्युक्त कथन को ध्यान में रखते हुए उदाहरणों की सहायता से समझाइए कि मूल्य किसी व्यक्ति के व्यवहार को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Values lie at the core of the diverse world of human behaviour and are expressed in every human decision and action. In keeping with the above statement, explain with the help of illustrations, how values impact an individual's behaviour. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

According to Milton Rockeach, the Values are long enduring belief held by person that are socially preferable
 Good ← → Bad
 eg. Innovation of Einstein.



Expressed in every Human Decision and action as.

① To resolve Ethical Dilemma, the strongest value helps.

eg. Arshok Ichemka showed integrity to despite several transfers.

② Helps in defensive attitude (Ego-Defensive)

eg. Personal safety as a value motivates a person to fight injustice.

③ Negative impact

Objectification
of women

Corruption

eg. recent
irregularities in
PM Arogya Yojna

failed to
deliver service

(Complacent
value in
civil servants).
(Babu Culture)

Thus, need for reforming
values through Character building
Education as said by Swami Vivekananda

3. (b) नैतिक संहिता, आचार संहिता और नियम-विनियम संहिता के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि संहिता और विनियमों की संख्या में वृद्धि लोक विश्वास और सत्यनिष्ठा में गिरावट का एक सर्वोत्तम प्रतिक्रिया है? क्यों/क्यों नहीं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Explain the difference between codes of ethics, codes of conduct and codes of rules and regulations. Do you think an increase in the number of codes and regulations is an efficient response to the decline of public trust and integrity issues? Why/why not? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Code of Ethics, Codes of Conduct
and Codes of rules and regulations are
tool to promote ethical behaviour and
build Ethical Governance

Code of Ethics	Code of Conduct	Code of rules & regulations
→ guidelines specifying what is right or wrong in public service	→ guidelines to be complied during professional duty,	→ rules to be strictly enforced during duty
→ failure will not attract any penalty or punishment	→ attracts penalty/disciplinary proceeding	→ may lead to severe punishment even jail.

eg. adhering to Nolan principles

eg. All India Services Rules

Prevention of Corruption Act (PoCA)

Increase in Codes/Regulations an efficient response to trust & integrity issues

Yes

→ May lead to deterrence

→ guiding light

→ no excuse to say we do not know.

eg. Strict adherence to Integrity and to PoCA will prevent corruption

No

→ Self regulation is needed

→ Despite laws, crimes are on rise

eg. Sexual harassment

→ instead, Promote Ethical Value system

eg. Value Based Education in curriculum

Thus, Codes are tools of deterrence but really ethics will be build on sound foundation of values. Regulation through 'Servotam Model' (ARI-2) including citizens can help in solving integrity and trust issue.

4. निम्नलिखित उद्धरणों के अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Explain the meaning of the following quotations and discuss their contemporary relevance.

(a) प्रसन्नता का मूल धर्म (धार्मिकता) है, धर्म का मूल अर्थ (अर्थव्यवस्था) है, अर्थ का मूल सुशासन है।"

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The root of happiness is Dharma (righteousness), the root of Dharma is Artha (economy), the root of Artha is right governance."

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

According to the quote, the Happiness is built on sound foundation of Dharma for which Artha is utmost required and which can be achieved through Right governance.

This means:-

① Good Governance including characteristics like Participation, Rule of law, Accountability is key to achieve Inclusive growth

↓
Happiness to people ← promote social cohesion

② Poverty which makes people unhappy can be achieved through right governance only

[16.4% of people are Multidimensional poor in India]

③ Happiness which means contentment

requires a well developed economy (including
eg. \$5 Trillion Inclusive economy goal of India.

- ④ a society which is prosperous will
promote Ethical Values like
Selfness and Dharma

Thus, Happiness is ~~needed~~ ^{achieved}
from virtuous cycle of Dharma, Economy
and Good Governance

4. (b) "सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मानवीय उद्यम है-अपने कृत्यों में नैतिकता के लिए प्रयासरत रहना। हमारा आंतरिक संतुलन और यहाँ तक कि हमारा अस्तित्व भी इसी पर निर्भर करता है। हमारे कृत्यों में नैतिकता ही जीवन को सौंदर्य और गरिमा प्रदान कर सकती है।"

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The most important human endeavour is the striving for morality in our actions. Our inner balance and even our existence depend on it. Only morality in our actions can give beauty and dignity to life."

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The quote means Morality is basis of all things. as said by Gandhiji.

Morality is the guiding values that tells us what is right or wrong

According to me, this in present context means.

- ① Only Morality can ensure Good Character and Peace (beauty) (Dignity)

eg → APJ Kalam earned respect through his dedication to public service and integrity towards nation building

- ② Inner Balance depends on it

↓

It improves Mental Health & physical Health

eg. Moral person will feel contentment while corrupt person is always fearing of getting caught

③ Existence depends on it

↓

Makes us remembered for good
even after death

eg. → Gandhiji for his non-violent
movement is famous ~~for~~ in world
while Hitler for his violent means
is considered evil

④ Most important endeavour to strive for morality

↓

To guide decision making

eg. India's morality of 'Dandhara
Kutumbakam' served even her critic

Turkey during ~~of~~ eg. earthquake crisis.

thus, as Einstein advised
to become man of values rather
than success. Morality is the Sunlight

4.

(c) "विनम्रता सभी सदगुणों में से सबसे कठिन मूल्य है; 'स्वयं' के बारे में अच्छा सोचने की इच्छा को मारना' से अधिक कठिन कुछ भी नहीं है।"

"Humility is the most difficult of all virtues to achieve; nothing dies harder than the desire to think well of oneself."

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Humility means to care for others showing mutual respect.

eg. Mother Teresa humility towards poor

It is difficult of all values to achieve as:-

Hard to leave our self interest

eg. Public servant indulging in corruption for self gains

Self egoism is deeply engrained in society.
eg. Upper caste hegemony

requires
It is strength and utmost will

eg. Swami Vivekananda preaching it throughout life

Human by nature is selfish and corrupt (Kautilya)

Way forward
difficult but
can be achieved
through

① Value based Education
should be inculcated in
institutions.

② learning from lives
of leaders like
Nelson Mandela

→ ③ Stewardship,
Communitarianism

eg. Maryam Murthy
'Compassionate
Capitalism' will
bring humility in
Corporate sector

④ Value driven approach in
civil services.

Thus, Humility requires being
selfless and in this context, Bhagwat
Gita part of 'Nish-kam Karma' is the
future.

5. (a) लोक प्रशासन के भीतर और लोक नीति तैयार करते समय नैतिक चिंताओं को प्राथमिकता देने से प्रशिक्षण और अन्य खर्चों के रूप में मौद्रिक लागत आती है। क्या आपको लगता है कि सरकार द्वारा नैतिक मानकों को सक्रिय रूप से अपनाने की वित्तीय लागत उचित है? विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Prioritising ethical concerns within public administration and policy has monetary costs in terms of training and other expenses. Do you think the financial cost of actively pursuing ethical standards by the government is justified? Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Building Ethical Administration
through the schemes like "Mission Karmayogi" requires budget outlay and financial cost to exchequer.

The financial cost of pursuing Ethical Standards is justified as

① Multiple Advantages (Benefits)

→ Saves cost due to corruption

→ eg. DBT saved ₹2 lakh crore. Imagine how much can be saved by Ethical humans.

② Quality Service Delivery → serves the last mile person like PVTGs.

③ Build Society Trust, cohesion, Unity and Integrity (Preamble)

eg. Ethical Administration will prevent
social conflicts. like riots.

④ 'Walk the talk' $\Rightarrow$ Civil servants
are leaders in society

'As gita said, Good men steps are
followed by common people'

⑤ Prevents biases and ensures equality,
justice

Thus, shifting from 'rule
based Governance' to 'Ethical Role
based Governance' have far benefits
than its cost

5. (b) प्रशासनिक, विधिक और पेशेवर जवाबदेही के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। अनेक संस्थागत जवाबदेही तंत्र होने के बावजूद सरकार व्यवस्थित भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगाने में विफल रही है। आपके अनुसार जवाबदेही तंत्र के खराब निष्पादन के क्या कारण हैं?

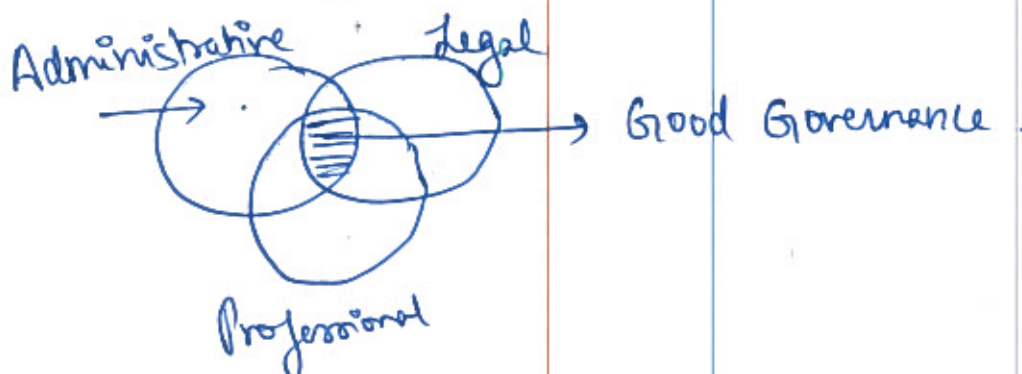
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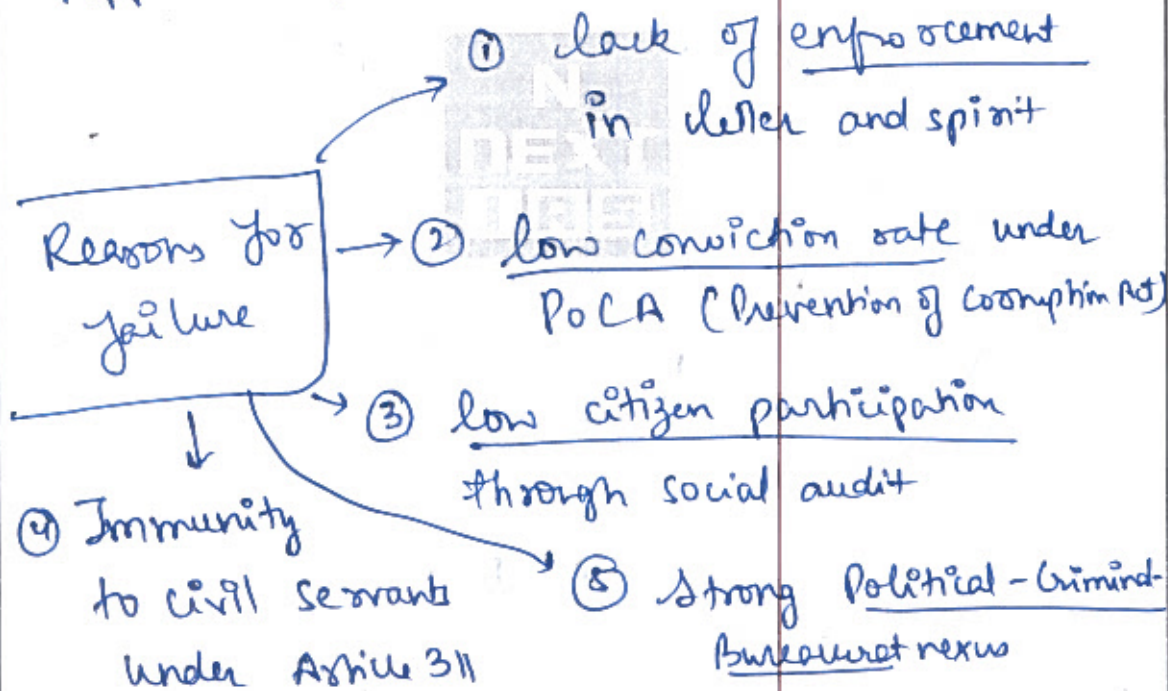
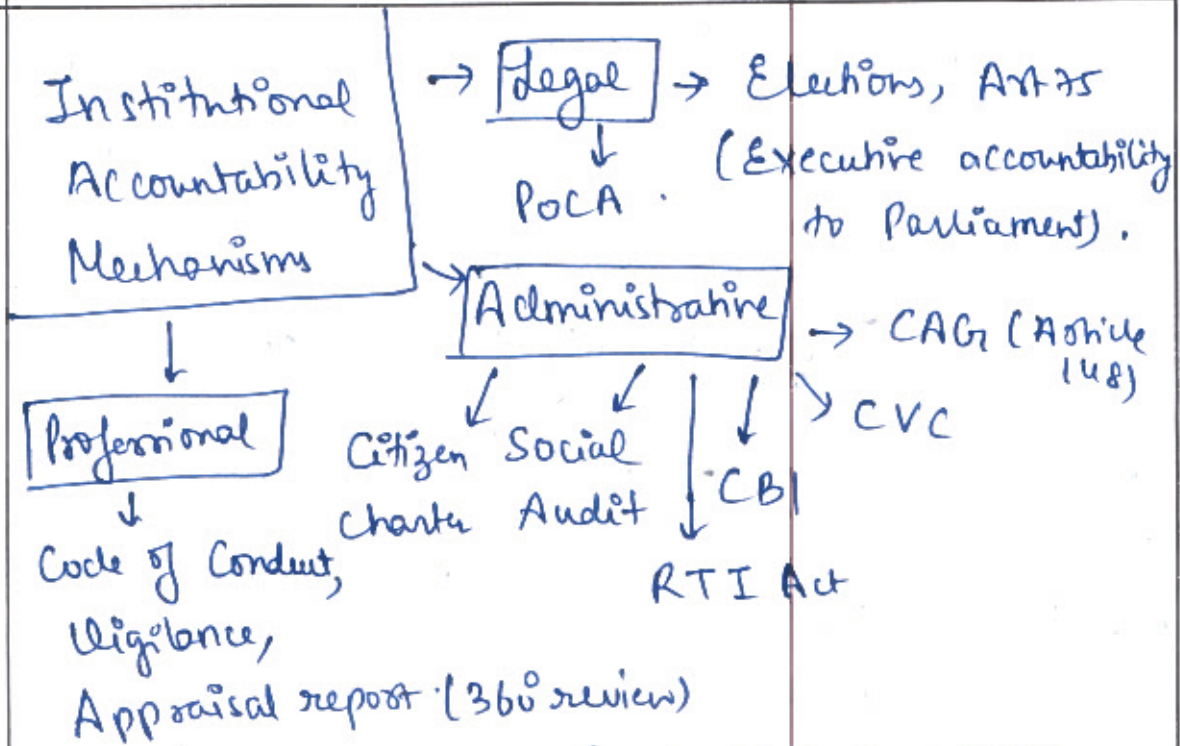
Distinguish between administrative, legal and professional accountability. Despite multiple institutional accountability mechanisms, the government has failed to make a dent in systemic corruption. What do you think are the reasons for the poor performance of accountability mechanisms?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Accountability refers to taking responsibility for one's decisions in public service i.e. being answerable to the decision.

Administrative	Legal	Professional
Answerability in executive decisions, policy implementation etc eg. <u>Citizen Charter</u>, <u>Social Audit</u> enforces Administrative accountability.	Accountability of legislature to common people eg. <u>Article 326</u>, <u>Right to vote</u> under elections. Empowers Indian citizens for legal accountability	Being responsible for corporate/work related decisions. eg. Employee accountability to its manager





The recommendations of 2nd ARC including Ethics Commissioner, Sevottam Model needs to be implemented.

6. (a) अर्थशास्त्री पारदर्शिता को खुले बाजारों के लिए एक शर्त के रूप में देखते हैं, जबकि राजनीतिक वैज्ञानिक इसे प्रशासन में लोक भागीदारी बढ़ाने हेतु एक शर्त के रूप में देखते हैं। लोक प्रशासनिक नैतिकता में पारदर्शिता का क्या अभिप्राय है? क्या यह केवल सूचना का प्रवाह है या उससे भी अधिक? स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Economists view transparency as a condition for open markets, and political scientists view it as a condition for public participation. What does transparency imply in public administration ethics? Is it only a flow of information or more than that? Explain.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Transparency means ensuring open access to information regarding decisions.

eg. RTI upholds right to information to citizens.

Economists ⇒ Transparency for open markets.

(market information key for trade)

Political → Public Participation
(active informed citizens can take vote)

Implications
in
Public
Administration

① More than flow of information
↓
it is about decision making disclosure

- ② Self disclosure of assets like done
by T AS v Sugayam.
- ③ It is the Sunlight as said by
SC judgement in Sunphil company
case.

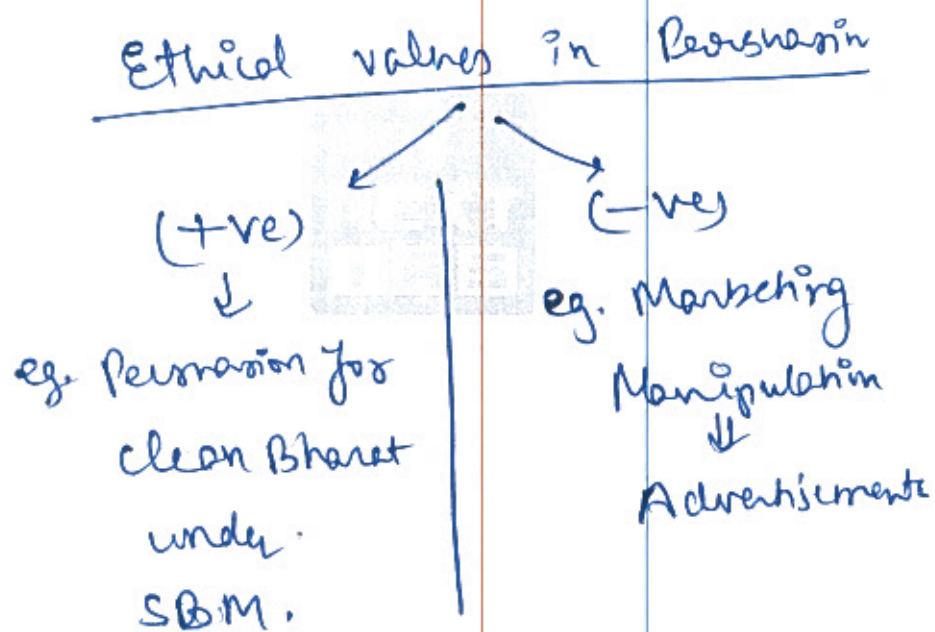
Transparency is key for good
governance.

6. (b) अनुनयन अनेक सकारात्मक और समाजानुकूल कार्य निष्पादित करता है। हालाँकि लोग प्रायः अनुनयन को छल-योजना से जोड़ते हैं और इसे अनैतिक मानते हैं। एक अनुनयकर्ता को किन नैतिक मूल्यों का सम्मान करना चाहिए ताकि अनुनयन की नैतिकता सुनिश्चित हो सके? स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Persuasion performs a number of positive, prosocial functions. However, people often equate persuasion with manipulation and consider it unethical. What are the ethical values a persuader must respect to ensure the ethicality of the act of persuasion? Explain.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Persuasion means the ability to persuade some or change its behaviour through information.



Persuasion should be
guided by Aristotle cardinal values.



खण्ड-B / Section-B

7. आप एक ऐसी कंपनी के उपाध्यक्ष (परिचालन) हैं जो सरकारी अंतरिक्ष एजेंसियों के लिए स्पेस प्रोब और उपग्रह उपकरण बनाकर आपूर्ति करती हैं। कंपनी चार दशकों से अधिक समय से व्यवसाय में है और इसने उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले उत्पादों के उत्पादन और वितरण में काफी विशेषज्ञता हासिल की है। कंपनी का कारोबार अच्छा चल रहा है।

परिचालन उपाध्यक्ष के रूप में परियोजनाओं और प्रदेय को समय पर पूरा करना आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। एक विशिष्ट बच्चे माल की अनुपलब्धता के कारण एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रदेय समय से पीछे चल रहा है। विचाराधीन सामग्री पर्यावरण के लिए खतरनाक रसायन है जिसे पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने प्रतिबंधित कर दिया है। लेकिन अंतरिक्ष उद्योग के लिए रासायनिक यौगिक के महत्व को देखते हुए पर्यावरण मंत्रालय आगामी तीन सप्ताह में इसके नियंत्रित उपयोग की अनुमति देने की योजना बना रहा है। आपके और कंपनी प्रबंधन के पास तीन सप्ताह तक प्रतीक्षा करने का समय नहीं है।

इसके अलावा प्रदेय को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए अंतरिक्ष विभाग की ओर से अत्यधिक दबाव है, क्योंकि परियोजना राजनीतिक दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। आंतरिक चर्चाओं के बाद आपने अंतरिक्ष विभाग के अधिकारियों से मुलाकात कर स्थिति को समझाया और समय सीमा बढ़ाने का अनुरोध किया। जब बैठक हुई तो विभाग के अधिकारियों के रवैये से आप हैरान रह गये। उन्होंने किसी भी देशी को स्वीकार करने से इनकार कर दिया और पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के निषेध को दरकिनार करते हुए रसायन की खरीद और उपयोग का सुझाव दिया। उन्होंने इसे उचित ठहराते हुए कहा कि मंत्रालय कुछ हफ्तों में नियंत्रित उपयोग की अनुमति देगा ही, तो इंतजार क्यों किया जाए? इसके अलावा उन्होंने बताया कि पर्यावरण मंत्रालय अंतरिक्ष प्राथमिकताओं और उनकी जटिलताओं को नहीं समझता है। उनका यह भी कहना था कि राष्ट्रीय हित के नाम पर सब कुछ जायज़ है।

- उपरोक्त मामले में कौन-कौन से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?
- आपके पास कौन से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?
- प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुण-दोष का विवेचन कीजिए और आपके द्वारा चयनित विकल्प को पुष्ट कीजिए।
- राष्ट्रहित से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि किसी राष्ट्र के लिए सामाजिक न्याय और सामाजिक विकास की प्राथमिकताओं से ऊपर सुरक्षा और अर्थव्यवस्था को प्राथमिकता देना नैतिक रूप से उचित है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

You are the VP (Operations) of a company that manufactures and supplies space probes and satellite equipment to Government space agencies. The company has been in the business for over four decades and has built considerable expertise in producing and delivering high-quality products. The business was good.

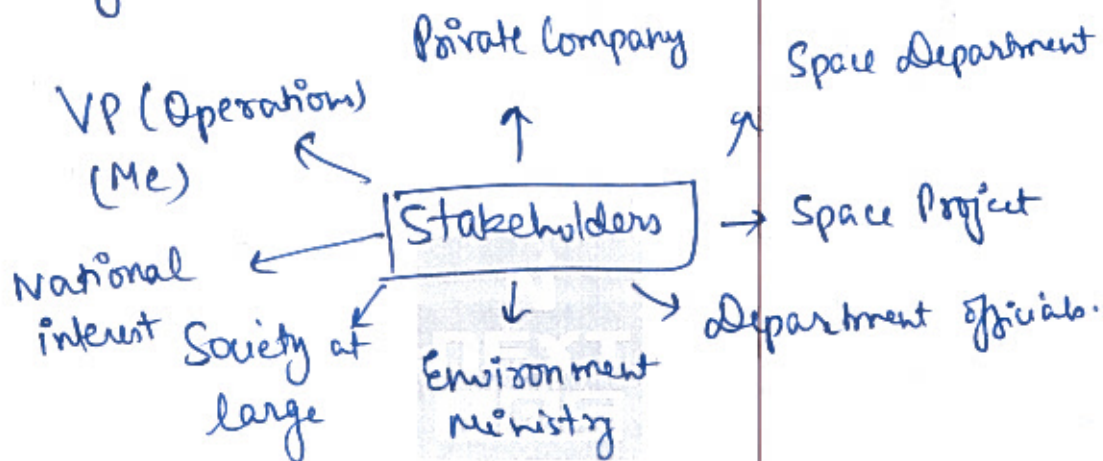
As VP of Operations, it was your responsibility to ensure the completion of projects and deliverables on time. A critical deliverable was running behind schedule due to the non-availability of a specific raw material. The material in question was an environmentally hazardous chemical that the Environmental Ministry banned. But considering the importance of the chemical compound for the space industry, the Environment Ministry was planning to allow controlled use in about three weeks. You and the company management didn't have three week waiting time.

Further, there was severe pressure from the Department of Space to complete the deliverable on time as a lot was riding politically on the project. After internal discussions, you met the Space Department officials to explain the predicament and request a deadline extension. When the meeting happened, you were shocked by the attitude of the Department officials. They refused to accept any delay and suggested circumventing the environmental ministry's prohibition and procuring and using the chemical. They justified it by saying the ministry would allow controlled use in a few weeks. So, why wait? Besides, they noted that the environment ministry doesn't understand space priorities and their intricacies. They pointed out that everything is justified in the name of national interest. (250 words, 20 marks)

- What are the issues involved in the above case?
- What are the options available to you?
- Discuss the merits and demerits of each option and select your chosen course of action.
- What do you understand by National Interest? Do you think it is ethically justified for a nation to prioritise security and economics over and above social justice and social development priorities?

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The Case highlights the Environment vs Development, Growth, National Interest debate. Here, a private company is asked to circumvent Environment regulation to procure critical compound for space project.



(a) Ethical Issues involved

① Using National Interest as justification for Environmental damage.

② Rules vs flexibility in Rules.
Rigidity (Circumstance)

eg → whether the control can be break as Environment Ministry is releasing control after 3 weeks?

③ Safety of People vs Misuse of Hazardous Chemical.

eg → Whithout any proper control, the chemical may be leaked.

④ Project time & cost overruns vs Environment protection and Regulations

eg → Can VP break rules for speeding the project.

⑤ Impact on Company business & reputation if caught by Environment Ministry

b) Options Available

① Ignore the regulation and circumvent as said by Department officials.

② Convey concerns to Environment Ministry and request to release the control urgently.

③ Persuade the ^{space} officials to delay the project.

④ Talk to Company Management and seek guidance

(c) Evaluation

Option 1 → Merit → Project is not delayed, company relation maintained, national interest served.

Demerit → Rules broken, wrong means against for ends (Kantian ethics).

Option 2 → (+) in line with professional ethics
(-) Project may be delayed.

Option 3 → (+) → Space officials may understand, uphold duty/rules.
(-) → Space officials may get anxious. Project delayed.

Option 4 → (+) → Professional Ethics, may talk to senior space members
(-) → lack of responsibility to take decision.

Course of Action

① Convey the concerns to Environmental Ministry seeking their appearance for meeting with space officials and the company

② Try to build consensus to release the chemical urgency in line with National interest

(d) National Interest means the goals, objectives and principles/actions which are beneficial to Nation.

is it Ethically justified

Yes

No

→ Machiavelli → good states built on strong arms and security.

→ security important welfare.

→ Peace only possible when security is there (APJ Kalam)

→ against Kantian ethics of using ~~wrong~~ wrong means to achieve ends (National interest if manifested in form of social damage than it is not good)

→ Welfare state (Ashoka) is the ultimate goal

thus, Nation should prioritise security and balance with social justice to achieve justice and governance.

8. आप देश के सबसे बड़े निजी बैंकों में से एक में निवेश बैंकर के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। आप स्वतंत्र रूप से 15 जूनियर बैंकरों की एक टीम को लीड कर रहे हैं और सीधे निवेश बैंकिंग प्रभाग के प्रमुख को रिपोर्ट करते हैं। आपने नौकरी में रहते हुए कुल परिसंपत्ति और आय में उच्च निवल मूल्य वाले व्यक्तियों के साथ भी नेटवर्क बनाया। नेटवर्किंग का उद्देश्य उन्हें इस बात के लिए राजी करना था कि उनकी आय और परिसंपत्ति का प्रबंधन आपके बैंक द्वारा किया जाए। इन वर्षों में आप बैंक के लिए बहुत सारे ग्राहक ले आये और आपने कुछ बड़े ग्राहकों की परिसंपत्तियों और खातों का प्रबंधन किया।

आपने एक बहुत बड़े व्यावसायिक ग्राहक के खाते का प्रबंधन किया, जिसे अपनी कंपनी के विदेशी खातों से अक्सर धन प्राप्त होता है। पिछले छह महीनों में, आपने देखा कि उसके खाते में काफी संख्या में विदेशी मुद्रा लेनदेन हुए हैं। और यह पैसा आगे चलकर देश के भीतर छोटे-छोटे स्थानों पर ले जाया गया। जब आपने धन की आवजाही पर नज़र रखी, तो आपने देखा कि धन उन क्षेत्रों में स्थानांतरित किया गया था, जहाँ ग्राहक का कोई व्यावसायिक लेनदेन नहीं था। सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार बैंक को विदेशी मुद्रा निधि के बड़े प्रवाह और ग्राहक विवरण पर रिपोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता होती है। आपने यह विवरण अपने प्रमुख को भेज दिया, जिन्होंने इसे संबंधित अधिकारियों को भेज दिया।

जब लेन-देन लगातार जारी रहा तो आपको संदेह हुआ। जाँच करने पर आपको पता चला कि ग्राहक का राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविवधियों को वित्त पोषित करने हेतु प्रतिबंधित संगठनों के साथ लेनदेन था। आपने वही जानकारी अपने प्रमुख के साथ साझा की और उनसे अधिकारियों को रिपोर्ट करने का अनुरोध किया। उन्होंने कहा कि वह इस पर गौर करेंगे, परंतु उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। कुछ हफ्तों के बाद आपने मामला फिर से उठाया और इस बार उन्होंने आपसे रुखेपन से कहा कि नियम यह निर्धारित करते हैं कि खाते की जानकारी प्रदान की जानी चाहिए जो बैंक ने कर दिया है। इसकी जाँच करना और कार्रवाई करना अधिकारियों पर निर्भर है। इसमें बैंक की कोई गलती नहीं है, क्योंकि वह कानून का पालन कर रहा है। इसके अलावा, प्रमुख ने आपको बताया कि ग्राहक से बैंक को अच्छा व्यवसाय मिल रहा है। आप चिंतित थे कि आगे क्या करना है, क्योंकि आप जानते थे कि यह ग्राहक बैंक के व्यवसाय अच्छा है, लेकिन वह वास्तव में अच्छा नहीं है।

- इस मामले से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दे कौन-कौन से हैं?
- आपके पास कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?
- सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और अपने द्वारा चुने हुए विकल्प को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- क्या आपको लगता है कि उपरोक्त मामले में ग्राहक की गोपनीयता और विश्वास के उल्लंघन को उचित ठहराया जा सकता है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

You work as an investment banker with one of the country's biggest private banks. You independently handled a team of 15 junior bankers and reported directly to the Head Investment Banking Division. You also networked with individuals with a high net worth in assets and income as part of your job. The purpose of networking was to persuade them to have their income and assets managed by your bank. Over the years, you had brought in a lot of clients for the bank, and you managed assets and accounts for a few big clients.

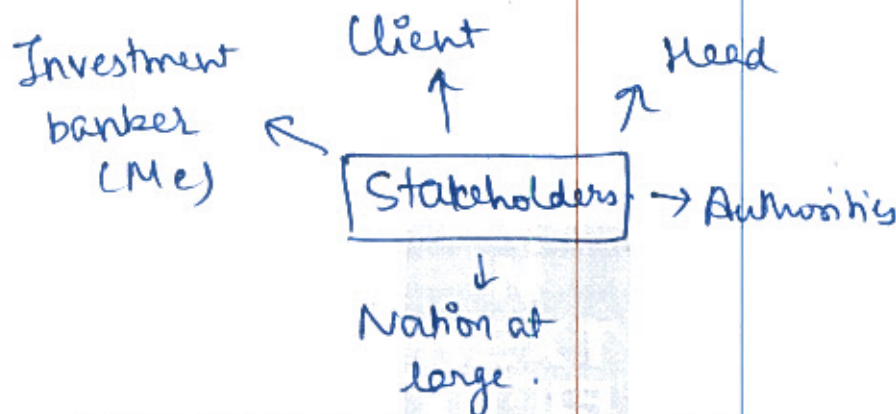
You managed a client with a very sizeable business account, and he frequently received remittances from offshore accounts of his company. In the last six months, you could notice a considerable number of forex transactions had happened in his account. And the money was further moved around to smaller locations within the country. When you tracked the money movement, you noticed that funds were transferred to areas where the client had no business dealings. Government regulations required the bank to report a large inflow of forex funds and client details. You forwarded the details to your Head, who forwarded it to the relevant authorities.

When the transactions continued unabated, you got suspicious. On scrutiny, you discovered that the client had dealings with organisations banned by the government for funding anti-national activities. You shared the same information with your Head and requested him to report to the authorities. He said he would look into it. But he didn't. After a few weeks, you raised the matter again, and this time, he curtly told you that the regulations stipulate that account information had to be furnished, which the bank did. It was up to the authorities to scrutinise and take action. The bank was not at fault as it was complying with the law. Further, the Head told you the client was good business for the bank. You were concerned about what to do next as you knew the client was good business, but he was up to no good.

1. What are the issues involved in the case?
2. What are the options available to you?
3. Select your course of action after analysing all the options
4. Do you think breaching client confidentiality and trust can be justified in the above case?

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The case highlights the menace of Money Laundering and Anti-National funding through a bank.



(a) Ethical Issues involved

- ① Confidentiality vs National Security/Rules
- ② Commerce without Morality → Gandhi's sin committed by head.
- ③ National Security vs Profit
 - ↳ Client is funding anti-national funding → Terrorism.
- ④ Ethical Dilemma to me
 - [whether speak to authorities or not as client is good for business]

- ⑤ Reputation of Bank if the authorities found the bank is still dealing with client.

(2) Options available

- ① Ignore and continue business as usual
- ② Confirm whether Head reported or not and talk to authorities regarding matter.
- ③ Take action and stop dealing with client
- ④ Resign and change the company.

(3) Course of Action $\Rightarrow$ Evaluation

Option ①

(+) $\Rightarrow$ Client confidentiality maintained, Profit to Bank

(-) $\Rightarrow$ Bank reputation may damage, threat to National Security,
(Knowel - Doe split)

Option 2

(+)	(-)
→ Decision based on analysis → National Security ensured → Conviction of culprits	→ Client Confidentiality Compromised → Business may be affected → ~~Personal relations with~~ Need damaged

Option 3

(+)	(-)
→ Ensures duty and rule of law. → National security ~~is~~ ensured	→ Business affected → action may not be taken by authorities.

Option 4

(+)	(-)
Prevents Crisis of Conscience	Lack of responsibility

I will choose option (2) And convey to authorities personally that Money laundering is committed by client under PoML. and finally, stop taking business from client.

Further, I will talk to head that this decision right as it protects the bank from future damage to reputation and upholds our duty to Nation.

- (4) Yes, Breaching client Confidentiality and trust is justified as
- ① Client Confidentiality cannot be protected as it do more harm to society (Charon principle)
 - ② National interest and duty
 - ③ Corrupt practices need to be punished.

Thus, Privacy is limited as per Doctrine of Proportionality of SC judgement in K S Puttaswamy Case

9. रश्मी एक गैर-सरकारी संगठन के साथ काम करती है जो पूरे राज्य में गैर-आवासीय कौशल विकास केंद्र संचालित करता है। संगठन मुख्य रूप से नशाखोरी से निकाल कर बचाए गए लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करने का कार्य करता है जो समाज के कमजोर वर्गों से आते हैं। इसका उद्देश्य रोजगार के अवसर ढूँढकर उनका कौशल बढ़ाना, उनका पुनर्वास करना और अंततः उन्हें समुदाय में फिर से शामिल करना है।

रश्मी की जिम्मेदारियों में पीड़ितों को परामर्श देना और उन्हें नए जीवन के लिए मानसिक और भावनात्मक रूप से तैयार करना शामिल है। इस काम में नशे की लत वाले लोगों के साथ व्यक्तिगत बातचीत करना शामिल है। कभी-कभी उसे इस स्तर की व्यक्तिगत जानकारी प्राप्त हो जाती है जो दूसरों के पास नहीं होती है।

पिछले महीने अधिकारियों द्वारा एक 23 वर्षीय विधवा को केंद्र पर लाया गया। रश्मी ने उससे बातचीत की तो पता चला कि उस विधवा को नशीली दवाओं का लत उसके पति द्वारा लगाया गया था, जो नशे का आदी था और आपराधिक इतिहास वाला था। कुछ पैसों के विवाद के कारण ड्रग डीलरों ने उसकी हत्या कर दी थी।

विधवा ने रश्मी के सामने स्वीकार किया कि अपने पति की मृत्यु के बाद उसने अपना और अपने 4 साल के बच्चे का भरण-पोषण करने के लिए ड्रग्स बेचना शुरू कर दिया था। यह एक ऐसी बात थी जिसके बारे में पुलिस को जानकारी नहीं थी। इसके अलावा उसने खुलासा किया कि उसे और उसके बच्चे की जान को उन ड्रग डीलरों से खतरा है, जिनका उसके पति पर पैसा बकाया है। पिछले महीने में रश्मी को एहसास हुआ कि विधवा सीखने में लगनशील थी और एक नई शुरुआत करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध थी। एक दिन रश्मी ने देखा कि वह लगभग एक सप्ताह से अनुपस्थित है। इधर-उधर पूछने के बाद रश्मी को पता चला कि उसे ड्रग्स बेचने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है। रश्मी उससे मिलने गई, विधवा रश्मी को देखकर भावुक हो गई और घटनाक्रम के बारे में बताया। विधवा ने कहा कि उसे उन डीलरों द्वारा ड्रग्स बेचने के लिए मजबूर किया गया, जिनका उसके पति पर पैसा बकाया था और जब उसने पुलिस अधिकारियों को यह बताने की कोशिश की, तो उन्होंने उस पर विश्वास करने से इनकार कर दिया तथा उसे एक आरोपी के रूप में माना। उसे मदद की जरूरत है। उसकी दुर्दशा से आहत होकर रश्मी कुछ वरिष्ठ एनजीओ कार्यकर्ताओं के साथ विधवा के मामले की पैरवी करने के लिए वरिष्ठ प्रभारी अधिकारी से मिलने गई। रश्मी ने उन्हें समझाने की कोशिश की कि विधवा स्वयं एक पीड़िता है, आरोपी नहीं।

- उपरोक्त मामले में कौन से मुद्दे और नैतिक दुविधाएँ शामिल हैं?
- यदि आप प्रभारी अधिकारी होते तो आप मामले को कैसे आगे बढ़ाते?
- प्रासंगिक विकल्पों का पता लगाएँ और सलाह दें कि रश्मी को क्या कदम उठाना चाहिए।
- आप विधवा को कैसे देखेंगे— उसके पति के अपराध की शिकार या आरोपी के रूप में? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

Rashmi worked with an NGO that operated non-residential State wide skill development centres. The organisation's work primarily involved upskilling rescued drug addicts who belong to vulnerable sections of society. The objective was to upskill and rehabilitate them by finding employment opportunities and finally reintegrating them within the community.

Rashmi's responsibilities included counselling the victims and preparing them mentally and emotionally for a new life. The job involved a lot of one-on-one interaction with the addicts, and sometimes she was privy to personal information that others didn't have.

Last month the authorities brought a 23-year-old widow to the centre. As Rashmi interacted with her, she discovered that the widow was introduced to drugs by her husband, who was an addict and had a history of crime. He apparently was killed by drug dealers because of some monetary dispute.

The widow confessed to Rashmi that after the death of her husband, she had started selling drugs to support herself and her 4-year-old. This was a detail the police were unaware of. Further, she revealed that she and her child's life were in danger from the drug dealers her husband owed money to.

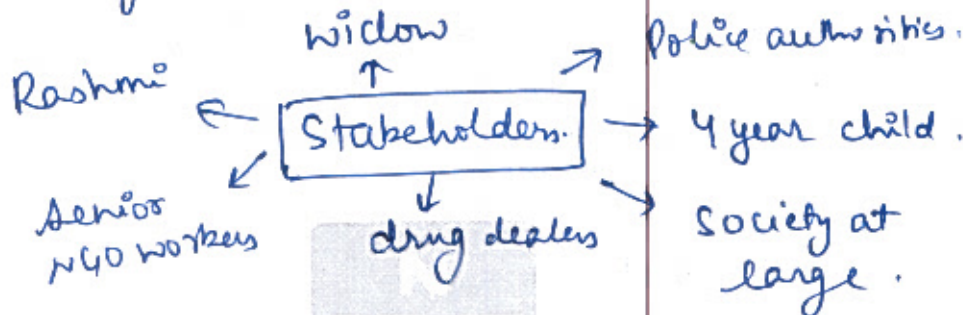
In the last month, Rashmi noticed she was diligent in learning and committed to making a fresh start. One day Rashmi saw that she had been absent for almost a week. After asking around, Rashmi discovered that she had been arrested for peddling drugs. Rashmi went to meet her, and the widow became emotional seeing Rashmi and narrated the sequence of events. The widow said she was forced to sell drugs by the dealers to whom her husband owed money, and when she tried telling this to the police authorities, they

refused to believe her and treated her as an accused. She needed help. Rashmi, moved by her plight, went with some of the Senior NGO workers to meet the Senior Officer in Charge to plead the widow's case. Rashmi tried to persuade them that the widow was a victim, not the accused.

1. What are the issues and ethical dilemmas involved in the above case?
2. How would you proceed with the case if you were the officer in charge?
3. Explore relevant options and advise what course of action Rashmi should take.
4. How would you see the widow as a victim of her husband's crime or an accused? Justify.

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The case highlights the case of a widow who is victim to drug peddling and is arrested by police.



(a) Issues involved & Ethical Dilemmas

① A women made to do crime through threat to personal and child safety by drug dealers.

② Whether the widow is victim or accused? ⇒ Justice and fairness values in question.

③ Women Past vs Women & Child future
 [Made to do crime by dealers] despite [diligent in learning new skill]

- ④ Lack of adequate action from police authorities
- ⑤ Crime of drugs $\Rightarrow$ larger negative impact on society
by dealers^{drug.}
- ⑥ Actual accused not in jail

(2) If I am the officer in charge.

- ① I will talk to the widow and ask her about situation.
- ② To collect the evidence, I will look for CCTVs where she was given packet by drug dealers.
- ③ As her ^{safety is in dealers.} danger might attack her $\Rightarrow$ additional security in jail
- ④ Use intelligence network to catch drug dealers

- ⑤ If she is not guilty as per evidence then will adequate follow court procedures.

(3) Options for Rashmi

- ① Help the police authorities in getting any ^{relevant} evidence against drug dealers.

Reason → Helps in gaining police trust on victim.

- ② Convey to Higher officers in case police authorities shd do not take action.

Reason → approach Exeivance redressal first

- ③ file a case in court under Article 32 (Habeas corpus petition) for release of widow.

↓
Reason (Merit) → ensure justice, due process of law, police had to give reasons now.

↓
(Demerit) → may affect women safety.

I will suggest Rashmi to gather any relevant contact information from N40 and talk to officer. In case, they do not take action, then file the case.

Q) Widow as victim of her husband crime or an accused?

Yes
(Victim)

(No)
Accused

→ Because her husband link with drug dealers threatened her personal & child safety.

→ Despite knowing, she should have talked to authorities before taking the drugs and get involved in selling.

Thus, She is a victim of her husband accused and there is violation of women rights, justice by drug dealers in this case.

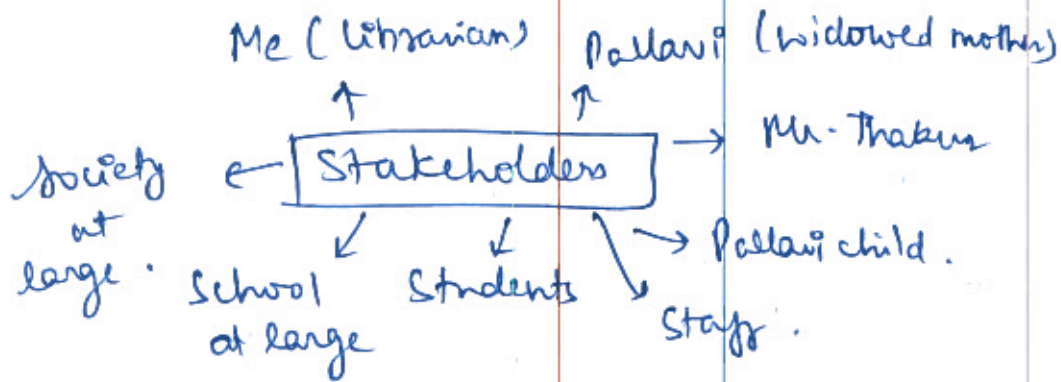
10. आप दस वर्षों से एक राज्य विश्वविद्यालय में सहायक पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष के पद पर कार्यरत हैं। पिछले दस वर्षों में आपने सभी शैक्षणिक और अनुसंधान क्षेत्रों में विश्वविद्यालय का विकास देखा है। जैसे-जैसे विश्वविद्यालय का विस्तार हुआ, इसने नए विभाग और अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाएँ शुरू कीं, नए पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए और नए कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया। नए शैक्षणिक पाठ्यक्रमों के आने के साथ, पुस्तकालय में पुस्तकों, पत्रिकाओं और ऑनलाइन शोध सुविधाओं के मामले में भी वृद्धि हुई है। पुस्तकालय को एक नई टीम की आवश्यकता है, और इसके लिए संविदा कर्मचारियों को लेकर आया गया। ऐसी ही एक अनुबंधित पुस्तकालय काउंटर कर्मचारी पल्लवी है, जो चार साल से पुस्तकालय में है। वह एक मेहनती कर्मचारी है, रिकॉर्ड रखने में सावधानी बरतने वाली और सार्वजनिक व्यवहार में विनम्र है, लेकिन किसी तरह पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष श्री ठाकुर को उससे व्यक्तिगत नापसंदगी हो गई थी। वह सार्वजनिक रूप से छात्रों की उपस्थिति में भी पल्लवी का अपमान करने का कोई अवसर नहीं चूकता है। पल्लवी ने कभी भी इस उत्पीड़न के बारे में शिकायत नहीं की, क्योंकि एक विधवा एवं एकल माँ होने के कारण उसे नौकरी की ज़रूरत थी, और वह श्री ठाकुर को उसे नौकरी से निकालने का कोई कारण नहीं देना चाहती थी। एक दिन मामला कुछ हद तक बिगड़ गया जब श्री ठाकुर ने पूरे स्टाफ के सामने पल्लवी को अपशब्द कहे। आप इसे बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सके। आप हस्तक्षेप करना चाहते थे, लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं किया। अगले दिन जब आप अपनी अपराधबोध से ग्रसित और परेशान अंतरात्मा के साथ पुस्तकालय पहुँचे तो आपने पल्लवी से बात की और उसकी मदद करने का फैसला किया।

- (a) उपरोक्त मामले में कौन-कौन से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?
 (b) पल्लवी के पास कौन-कौन से विकल्प हैं? उन्हें श्री ठाकुर के साथ मुद्दों का समाधान कैसे करना चाहिए?
 (c) आपके अनुसार श्री ठाकुर के साथ समस्या क्या है, यह भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता की कमी है या कुछ और?
 (d) आपके अनुसार आप पल्लवी की मदद कैसे कर पाएँगे? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

You are working as an Assistant Librarian in a State University for ten years. In the last ten years, you had witnessed the growth of the university in all academic and research areas. As the university expanded, it commissioned new departments and research labs, launched new courses and hired new staff. With new academic courses coming in, the library also grew in terms of books, periodicals and online research facilities. The library needed a new team, and it brought in contractual staff. One such contractual library counter staff was Pallavi, who was with the library for four years. She was a diligent staff, meticulous in record-keeping and courteous in public dealings. But somehow the Librarian Mr Thakur had taken a personal dislike to her. He never lost an occasion to insult Pallavi, even in the presence of students publicly. Pallavi never complained about this harassment as being a widowed single mother she needed the job, and she didn't want to give any reason to Mr Thakur to dismiss her. One day things went a little out of line with Mr Thakur verbally abusing Pallavi in front of the entire staff. You couldn't bear it, and you wanted to intervene, but you didn't. But the next day when reached the library with your guilty and troubled conscience, you talk to Pallavi and decide to help her.

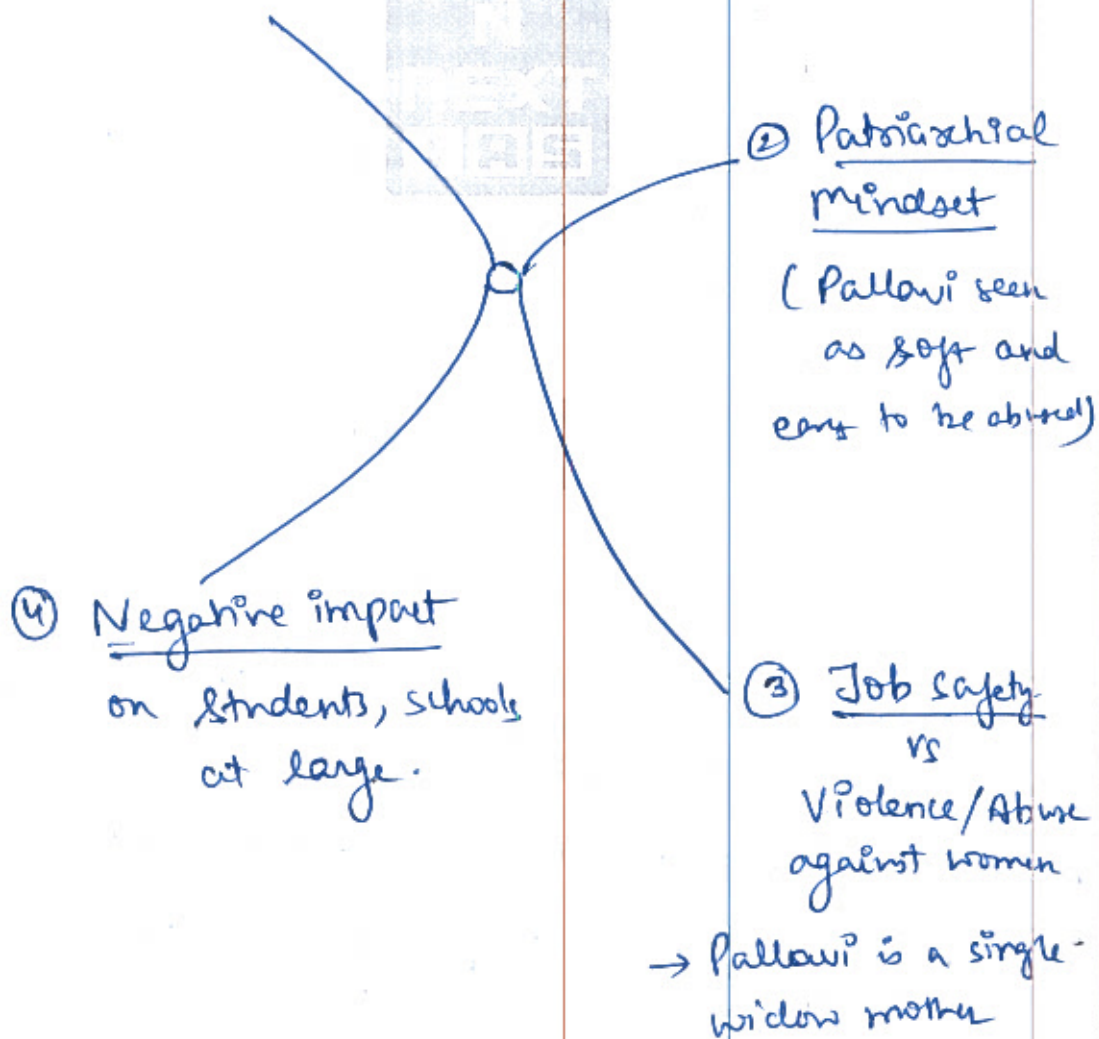
1. What are the issues involved in the above case?
2. What are the options Pallavi has? How should she navigate the issues with Mr Thakur?
3. What do you think is the problem with Mr Thakur, is it a lack of emotional intelligence or something else?
4. How do you think you will be able to help Pallavi? (Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The case highlights the issue of Emotional Intelligence and Work Culture in a library where a person Mr. Thakur insults and verbally accuses a woman - Pallavi.



(a) Issues involved

① Lack of emotional intelligence
in Mr. Thakur $\Rightarrow$ frustration.



(b) Options
Available

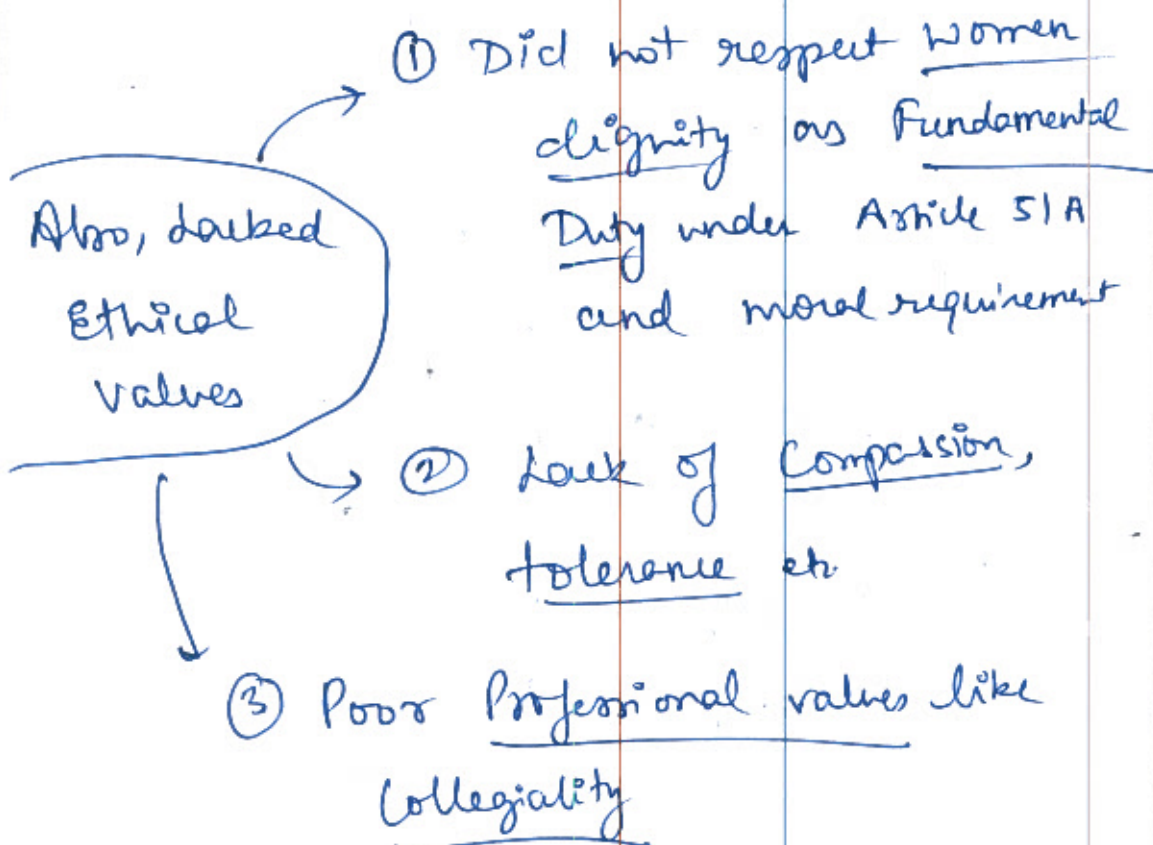
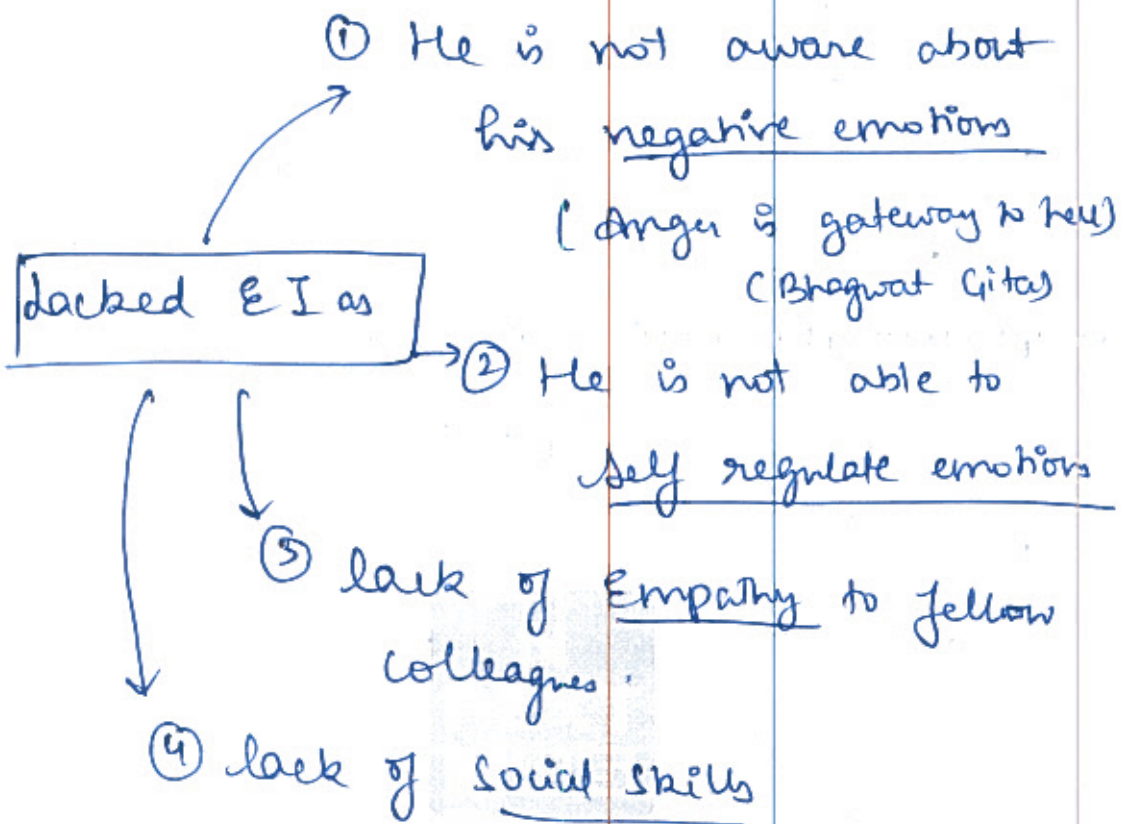
- ① Do not take any action and ignore
- ② Take action against Thakur and report to Internal Complaints Committee as per PoSH.
- ③ Team up with Assistant Librarian (Mr.) as I am there for 10 years in school
↳ Together we can convey to higher management and file complaint
- ④ Resign from school and look for other job.

↳ ① file complaint to ICC under PoSH Act

How to
navigate
issues.

- ② Talk to higher management
- ③ Do not loose her control and manage her emotions.
- ④ Talk to Mr. Thakur and give a warning

13) Whether Mr. Thakur lack EI or something



① Console her first showing
Empathy towards her.

② tell her about Institute
Internal Complaints Committee
under POSH and relevant
procedures.

How I can
help Pallavi?

→ ③ Talk to Mr. Thakur
and persuade him to
respect women and
recommend Anga Management
techniques like Vipassana.

④ Conduct a Gender Sensitisation
workshop for staff members.

⑤ Recommend higher management
to conduct Yoga, Meditation
for all. → Calm Pallavi and Thakur both.
a Healthy Work Culture can
only be created through Sound Emotional
Intelligence

11. एक प्रभावशाली राजनेता तथा तीसरी बार के सांसद अपने राज्य में बुनियादी ढाँचे के विकास कार्यों विशेष रूप से सड़कों और सिंचाई-नहरों के लिए जाने जाते हैं। उनके विकासात्मक कार्यों और उनकी साख को ध्यान में रखते हुए पार्टी ने उन्हें पार्टी का प्रदेश अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किया। चूंकि उनकी पार्टी राज्य में सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी भी है, इसलिए सांसद ने मुख्यमंत्री के साथ मिलकर काम करना शुरू कर दिया। पार्टी अध्यक्ष बनने के छह महीने बाद, सांसद को पता चला कि विकास निधि की एक बड़ी राशि पार्टी की प्रचार गतिविधियों में लगा दी गई। इसके अलावा कुछ बड़ी विकास परियोजनाएँ मुख्यमंत्री और उनके कुछ करीबी मंत्रियों के रिश्तेदारों को आवंटित की गईं। राज्य सरकार ने जिस प्रकार विकास निधि का प्रबंधन किया, उससे सांसद न तो प्रभावित थे और न ही खुश थे, क्योंकि पार्टी ने विकास और स्वच्छ प्रशासन का वादा करके पिछला चुनाव जीता था। राज्य के मंत्रालयों में बहुत अधिक वित्तीय भ्रष्टाचार था। कुछ मंत्रियों ने निजी उद्देश्यों के लिए राज्य मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल किया। वह जानते थे कि यदि पार्टी वैसे ही काम करती रही जैसे अभी कर रही है, तो अगले चुनावों में यह एक चुनावी आपदा साबित होगी। सांसद एक अंतरात्मा वाले राजनेता थे। उनकी दुविधा थी कि एक पार्टी अध्यक्ष के रूप में यह सुनिश्चित करना था कि उनकी पार्टी अगले चुनाव में जीत हासिल करें। ऐसा करने के लिए उन्हें राज्य प्रशासन को साफ-सुथरा करना था, जिसका मतलब था पार्टी के वरिष्ठ सदस्यों द्वारा समर्थित एक बेहद शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति (मुख्यमंत्री) के साथ टकराव। और महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि सांसद अपने राजनीतिक करियर को जोखिम में डालने को तैयार नहीं थे, जिसे उन्होंने वर्षों की कड़ी मेहनत के बाद बनाया था।

- आपके अनुसार उपरोक्त मामले में कौन-कौन से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?
- उपरोक्त मामले में सांसद के पास कौन-कौन से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?
- सभी विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और सांसद को कार्यवाई का तरीका सुझाइए।
- राजनीतिक और नौकरशाही भ्रष्टाचार के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। क्या नौकरशाही राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार पर रोक लगाने में भूमिका निभा सकती है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

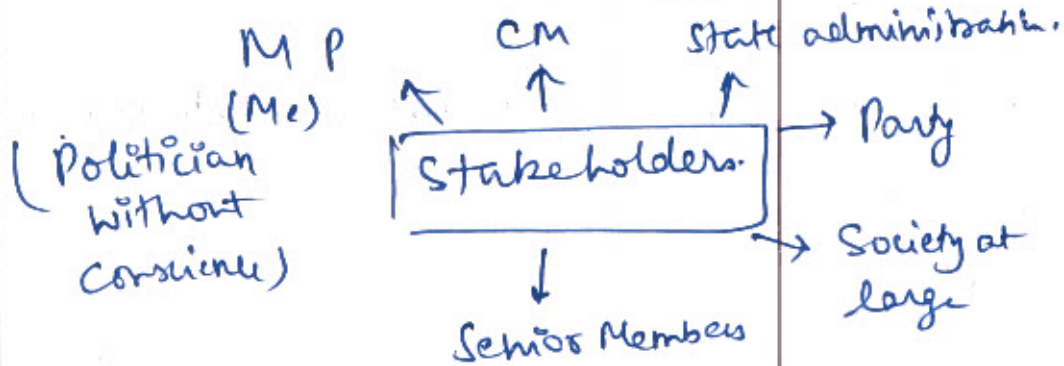
An influential politician, a third-time MP, was known in his State for his infrastructure development works, especially roads and irrigation canals. Acknowledging his developmental work and goodwill, the Party appointed him the State Party President. Since his Party is also the ruling Party in the State, the MP has started working closely with the Chief Minister. After six months of becoming the Party President, the MP learned that a sizable amount of development funds were diverted to party promotional activities. Further, a few mega-development projects were allocated to the relatives of the CM and a few of his close ministers. The MP was neither impressed nor happy with how the State government managed the development funds because the Party had won the last elections promising development and clean administration. There was a lot of financial corruption in the State ministries; some of the ministers used the State machinery for personal purposes. He knew if the Party continued to function the way it is now, it would be an electoral disaster in the next elections. The MP was a politician with a conscience. His dilemma was that, as a Party President, he had to ensure his Party won the next elections. To do that, he had to clean up the State administration, which meant locking horns with the CM, an extremely powerful figure well-supported by the Party's senior members. And importantly, the MP was unwilling to risk his political career, which he had built after years of hard work.

- What do you think are the issues involved in the above case?
- What options are available to the MP in the above case?
- Evaluate the options and suggest a course of action to the MP.
- Distinguish between political and bureaucratic corruption. Can bureaucracy play a role in checking political corruption?

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The case highlight the political corruption prevalent in state where Party is using

State machinery and funds for personal gains.



(a)

① Politics without conscience - Gandhiji
sin committed by CM

② Misappropriation of funds

Issues Involved

③ Party interest affected
due to personal interest
of corrupt politicians

④ Large scale corruption ⇒ issue
of public trust

(b) Options Available

- ① Convey concerns to higher members.
(senior)
- ② Ignore and do not take action.
- ③ Resign from party.
- ④ Take action and warn CM
regarding the corruption. and
ban all further usage of any
funds / state machinery for
party.

(c) Evaluation

→ (+) ⇒ Professional ethics, prevents
immediate risk to career.

Option 1

→ (-) ⇒ members may not take
action.

→ (+) ⇒ Political career of self is safe

Option 2

→ (-) ⇒ Party may loose next election.
(knows does split)

→ (+) ⇒ prevents liability, may better political career

Option 3

→ (-) ⇒ lack of responsibility

→ (+) ⇒ Responsibility, Professional ethics, Integrity, Election benefit to party

Option 4

→ (-) ⇒ Political career may be in danger.

① Action taken against party members using state machinery

Course of Action

→ ② Ban all usage of state machinery in party

Political Corruption	Bureaucratic Corruption
→ Large scale <u>Collusive</u> type → Have wider repercussions as political corruption propagates Bureaucratic corruption	→ can be <u>collusive</u> or <u>penny</u> like bribe taken by traffic officials. → can be limited by <u>political leadership</u>

Bureaucracy role in checking pol. corruption

⇒ Yes, it can play role through investigative agencies and accountability institutions like CAG, ED etc.

Corruption needs to be tackled.

Second ARC recommendations are way forward

12.

आप एक प्रमुख सरकारी ठेकेदारी कंपनी एस एंड पी कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए काम करने वाले वरिष्ठ इंजीनियर हैं। आप एक परमाणु रिएक्टर संयंत्र के निर्माण स्थल पर काम कर रहे हैं। कार्य स्थल पर अन्य जिम्मेदारियों के साथ-साथ आप सुरक्षा प्रभारी भी हैं। एक दिन जब आपने अपना साप्ताहिक सुरक्षा ऑडिट किया, तो आपने देखा कि वेल्डर ने प्रक्रियाओं का पालन नहीं किया था और कुछ अनुभागों में गलत सामग्री का उपयोग किया था। स्थिति खतरनाक थी क्योंकि रिएक्टर कोर तक शीतलक ले जाने वाले पानी के पाइपों पर कुछ दोषपूर्ण वेल्ड दिखाई देने लगे थे। यदि सुरक्षा बैकअप एक साथ विफल हो जाए तो पाइपों के टूटने से आपदा आ सकती है।

आपने वेल्डिंग पर्यवेक्षकों की बैठक बुलाकर उन्हें खराब वेल्डिंग को सुधारने के निर्देश दिए, लेकिन दो सप्ताह के बाद भी खराब वेल्ड ठीक नहीं हुए और जब पूछा गया तो पर्यवेक्षकों ने कहा कि उन्हें वरिष्ठों से निर्देश मिला है कि जिस तरह से काम किया जा रहा है, वैसा ही किया जाए। सुरक्षा के साथ समझौते पर आप हैरान रह गए। आप वरिष्ठ प्रबंधन के साथ इस पर चर्चा करने के लिए मुख्यालय गए। सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के बजाय वरिष्ठ प्रबंधन ने आपको एक अलग कार्य स्थल पर स्थानांतरित कर दिया और आपको परमाणु कार्य स्थल की सुरक्षा प्रथाओं पर चर्चा न करने की चेतावनी दी। आपको नौकरी की आवश्यकता थी, इसलिए आप चुपचाप अपने नए कार्यस्थल पर लौट आए।

पाँच वर्षों के बाद परमाणु रिएक्टर पाइप फटने के कारण खबरों में था, जिसमें दस इंजीनियरों की मौत हो गई थी और इसके परिणाम के कारण पड़ोसी गाँवों को खाली करना पड़ा था। आपको अपना डर सच होता हुआ नज़र आया। परमाणु संयंत्र बंद कर दिया गया और जाँच शुरू कर दी गई। निर्माण के दौरान सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी संभालने के कारण आपको पूछताछ के लिए भी बुलाया गया था। आप दुविधा में थे कि सुरक्षा समझौता का सच बताएँ या इसे छुपाकर नौकरी पर बने रहें। इसके अलावा आपकी अंतरात्मा आपको परेशान कर रही थी कि आप तुरंत स्थानांतरण लेने के बजाय पाँच साल पहले ही कुछ कर सकते थे।

- उपरोक्त मामले में कौन-कौन से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?
- उपरोक्त दुविधा की स्थिति में आपके पास क्या विकल्प मौजूद हैं?
- विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करने के बाद पहचान कीजिए कि आप कौन-सा विकल्प चुनेंगे?
- क्या आपको लगता है कि पाँच साल पहले आवाज़ उठाना एक अच्छा विकल्प हो सकता था?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

You are a senior engineer working for S & P Constructions, a prominent government contractor. You are working at a construction site building a nuclear reactor facility. Along with other responsibilities at the site, you were also the safety in charge. One day as you did your weekly safety audit, you noticed that the welders had not followed procedures and used the wrong materials in some sections. The situation was hazardous since some defective welds appeared on the water pipes carrying coolant to the reactor core. The rupture of the pipes could cause disaster if safety backups failed simultaneously.

You called a meeting of the welding supervisors to instruct them to rectify the faulty weldings. But even after two weeks, the welds were not fixed, and when asked, the supervisors said they had instructions from the superiors to go ahead with the way it is. You were shocked at this compromise of safety. You travelled to the HQ to discuss this with the senior management. Instead of taking corrective action, the senior management transferred you to a different site and warned you about discussing the safety practices of the nuclear site. You needed the job, so you returned to your new workplace quietly.

After five years, the nuclear reactor was in the news for pipe bursts, killing ten engineers and due to the fallout, the neighbouring villages had to be evacuated. You could see your fears coming true. The nuclear facility was shut down, and an inquiry was instituted. You were also summoned for questioning as you handled safety during the construction. You were in a dilemma; tell the truth of safety compromise or hide it and keep the job. Further, your conscience was troubling you that you could have done something five years back instead of quickly taking the transfer.

- What are the issues involved in the above case?
- What options do you have in the above dilemma?
- After evaluating the options, identify which option you would choose.
- Do you think whistle-blowing could have been a good option five years back?

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks









Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin



Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

