Next IAS ID: AIM24GCRA071, TC058, 22-2-2024 13:22:20 mains appearing

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Anushka Kanwal

NEXT IAS Roll No.: GSPM23B13007 Date of Examination : 2/09/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test Code : 058.

Time Taken : 3 hours.

Program : FLT ☐ FLT+ ☑ SLT ☐ SLT+ ☑

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(TEST-12)

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. : .....

Next IAS ID: AIM24GCRA071, TC058, 02-09-2023 07:24 PM

[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

Next IAS ID: AIM24GCRA071, TC058, 02-09-2023 07:24 PM

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	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

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MACRO COMMENTS

Next IAS ID: AIM24GCRA071, TC058, 02-09-2023 07:24 PM

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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
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Next IAS ID: AIM24GCRAD1_SC058, 02-09-2023 07:24 PM

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खण्ड–A / Section–A

(a) अधिकांश सिविल सेवक न तो शुद्ध कर्त्तव्यवादी 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

'Ethical pluralism' as a civil servant value was highlighted by leaders like Gandhi which ensures → upholding 'means' i.e. values

→ achieving 'end's i.e. happiness

→ doing your 'duty' i.e. upheld by Aristotle

Ethical pluralism ensures that

(1) Multiple 'ethical values' are upheld and thus multiple needs met

Eg: Sreedharan while making pre-fabricated metro cabins

→ cost effectiveness + time saved

(2) Ensures that both 'poor' and 'vulnerable' as well as 'rich' needs are met.

Next IAS ID: AIM24GCRA0219_EC058, 02-09-2023 07:24 PM

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eg citizens charters

(3) Ensures that both personal as well as professional duties are maintained
eg maintaining integrity at work → place at home

(4) Ensure that 'resource efficiency' is taken care of
eg guardian ethical economics

while

Pure duty
can bring rigidity and undermine special needs.
- It makes the work culture very duty driven with no room for flexibility

Pure utilitarianism
only focuses on 'end' and can justify wrong means.
This is in contrast to the 'categorical' imperative of Kant

Ethical pluralism is the right way forward for an efficient equitable inclusive society.

Next IAS ID: AM24GTRA0724_55058, 02-09-2023 07:24 PM

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(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 is the 'bedrock' behind the working of any administration. It ensures

- policy execution
- public response
- innovation
- management of crises

Motivation can arise due to

- attraction to public service
  - duty to fame and authority
  - respect and job security
  - power and resources at disposal
- commitment to public values
  - values of 'seva' and 'jaiv kalyan'
  - dharma and good conduct
  - duty towards the nation & being Indian (B.R. Ambedkar)

Next IAS ID: AIM24SGRA0715, 02-09-2023 07:24 PM

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self sacrifice → loosing yourself in the service of others
→ Atmanam principle (yourself)

compassion → sensitive to other's needs of sorrow pain.
→ willing to help others.

Primary public service motivator for me is ↓

commitment to public values.

this is because, public values allows one to rise above 'self interest' i.e. egoism and become 'others focused'. It fulfils life's persistent question of 'what are we doing for others' (as said by Martin Luther King).

Duty towards nation and fellow nationals comes at top and everything else later. Thus, public service is one of the ways through which life of millions can be improved.

Next IAS ID: AIM24GCRA071, TG058, 02-09-2023 07:24 PM

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(a) कोविड जैसी लोक स्वास्थ्य आपात स्थितियों के प्रबंधन के लिए नीतियाँ विकसित करना, शासन के महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 अधित्याग 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

World Bank defined 'governance' as the management of social and economic resources to pursue the goals of development.

governance

↓

public health emergencies

- managing life risks
- delivering essential services and beds
- stopping spread
- treat and reach all

↓

Measures needed can be

- limitation on movement
- mandatory isolation

These might go against the fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 21 (Right to life)

Next IAS ID: AIM24GCRA071, TG058, 02-09-2023 07:24 PM
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Ethical principles to guide government

① Principle of 'minimal disruption' to life of citizens
- If lockdown → then door to door delivery

② Principle of 'Priority based treatment'
- children and elders first.

③ Principle of 'effective and efficient' collaboration among all levels of government and institutions

④ Principle of 'compassionate' public service to support people during loss of loved ones.

⑤ Principle of 'equitable' provision of resources
- 60% hospitals in urban areas.

Health is a universal right, that is
- undeniable
- unavoidable
- indivisible

and must be provisioned in view of Gandhi's Talisman

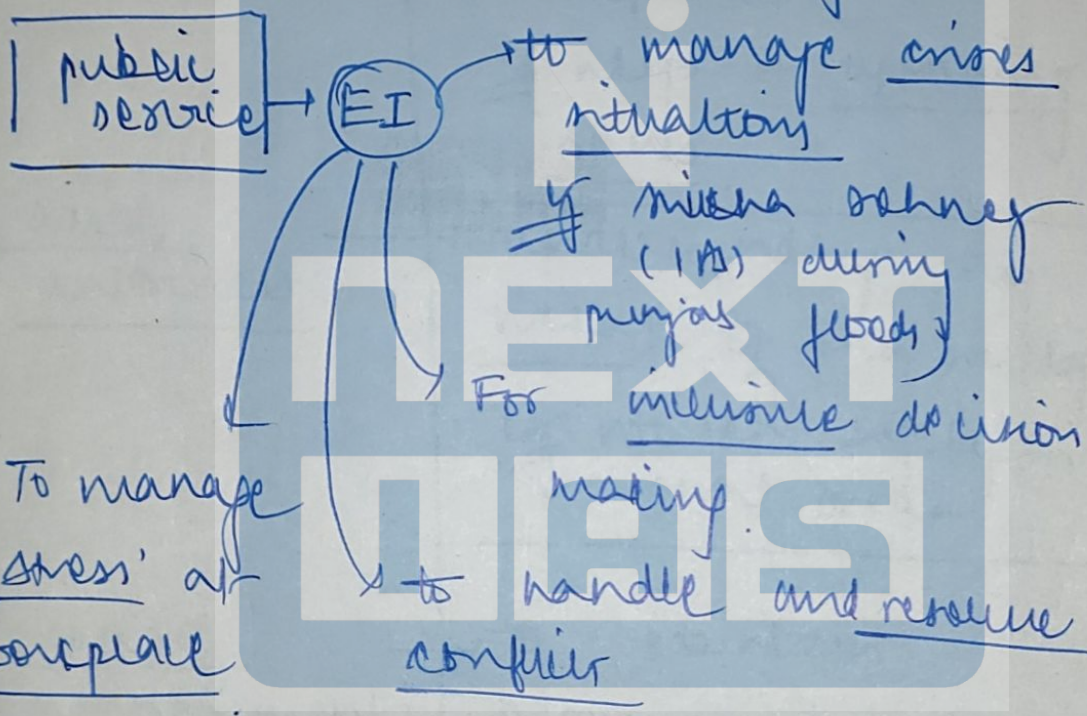
Next IAS ID: AIM24SCRAC0758, 02-09-2023 07:24 PM

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(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

Daniel goleman defined Emotional Intelligence as the ability to identify one's and others emotions and manage them for effective and ethical decision making



4 components, their relevance and role in decision making

Component	Role
(1) Identifying emotions	→ to ensure that the management can be effective. Helps to manage the

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Candidates must no write on this margi

trigger source, thus helpful

∵ angry → because of stress ↓ do yoga

(2) Managing emotion → to ensure efficiency and objectivity at workplace

∵ helps in upholding laws

(3) social awareness → understanding the needs of the society eg women safety in rural areas

(4) social management → to maintain harmony and reduce resistance to change

∵ resistance to vaccines

∵ ensures 80% efficiency at workplace and thus is needed in military and altruistic decision making.

Next IAS ID: AM24GCRA074, 50058, 02-09-2023 07:24 PM

Candidates must no write on this margi

(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

Kant defined 'values' as something which are held dear and are universal.

values and

human behaviour → through affecting the thought process

eg animal love → do not harm them

through 'inner conscience'

eg gandhi and satyagraha

in decision and action → to give an internal check

→ determines attitude and emotional attachment

eg Raja Ram Mohan roy and dignity of women → voted against sati.

Next IAS ID: AIM2AGCRADP1, 5C058, 02-09-2023 07:24 PM
Candidates must no write on this margi

Value and individual behaviour

Behaviour is a product of thought process and understanding of a subject. value play a role by

(1) Allowing individual to take a stand ~~of~~ Ashoka and 'dhamma policy.

(2) value → habit → character
after sum up to

thus doing action which uphold character

~~#~~ Bhagat singh and brave character

(3) values help in making a personal attachment with the subject and thus strengthen the value ↔ action bond

values guide every human action and therefore right acquisition of values goes a long way in ensuring a ethical life. This is in line with the value based NEP, 2020

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Candidates must no write on this margi

(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

'codes' determine the principles which must be upheld before taking any decision.

code of ethics → ✓ principle of equity and impartiality

Difference between

code of ethics	code of conduct	code of rules and regulations
- was talked by Kota committee	→ do's and don't's	→ conducting daily affairs
→ gives the what to do and what not to based on values	→ more based on 'ends' rather than means	→ help in management of policy execution
→ upholds 'human' wellbeing and welfare approach of administration	→ regulate outer conduct	of rule of documents during Aadhar
	→ Rule of law found	

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Codes and regulations as an efficient response to the decline of public trust and integrity issues

↓

codes allow that objectivity (used by Nolan committee) is upheld. It gives public a chance to question the decision of public servants

≠ through citizen charters

- ensures that civil servants do not indulge in favouritism and remain impartial in conduct

more needed

- rules can allow hiding information ≠ official secrets act.

code of ethics will ensure

- that internal check is present
- vulnerable and special needs taken care of ≠ old and advance details - fingerprints

Code of ethics complements code of conduct and rules, overall raising public trust.

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Candidates must no
write on this margi

निम्नलिखित उद्धरणों के अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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

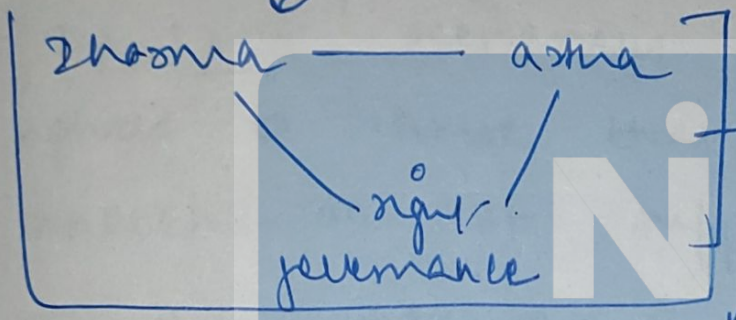
(a) प्रसन्नता का मूल धर्म (धार्मिकता) है, धर्म का मूल अर्थ (अर्थव्यवस्था) है, अर्थ का मूल सुशासन है।"

(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

Gandhi Ji expanded the inter-relationship between

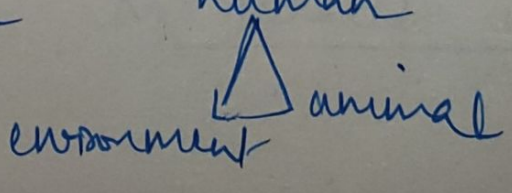


It said that economy which detaches itself from ethics is of no use and must be done away with.

All three values together ensure that

① Duty is adhered to and there is no lack of integrity

② Economy in decision making would ensure sustainable and efficient resource use, thus in line with one health approach



Candidates must no write on this margi

(3) Good governance will ensure that transparency and accountability are adhered to, thus maintaining public trust.

Contemporary relevance

* In 'war' scenarios, it must be upheld to ensure that the innocent do not suffer.
* To not indulge in practices like 'greenwashing' and thus uphold the 'polluter pays principle'
* To ensure that the growth process is bottoms up and empowers the whole of community.

growth which does not accrue to all sections is not sustainable and ultimately destroys the social fabric, as evident in Nigerian.

Next IAS ID: AIM24GCRA074_EC058, 02-09-2023 07:24 PM

Candidates must no write on this margi

(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

Morality is the self-chosen principle and code of conduct that guides human actions.

≠ Morality in exam ⟶ action: do not cheat

According to me, morality by all human beings would mean that no human being is treated as a means. This gives all humans a right of self-management and growth. (upheld by Amartya Sen's capability approach)

Morality in action will ensure that inner values are not in conflict. It helps in solving ethical dilemmas and prioritise our actions.

Candidates must no write on this margi

Ethical dilemma → duty towards parents / duty towards the nation → of a soldier

Morality also ensures that the rights of even the smallest creature are taken care of (Vasudhaiva kuttumbakam)

Today, morality in actions would help in

- bringing minimalist consumer behaviour
- reduce the problems of terrorism and radicalisation
- love and respect beyond all class, caste and nationality

This will truly make 'one world, one Earth - one family' and a (joyous / inclusive / respectful) one future for all.

Candidates must no write on this margi

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

humility is the virtue of being humble and stay grounded to values.

eg lord Ram - eating half eaten fruit by shabari.

humility becomes difficult because → It goes against the 'egoistic' principle (keeping ego aside)

It talks about taking responsibility and accepting mistakes

eg E Sreedharan ↓ Laxmi nagar Metro collapse.

It asks for being 'tolerant' to diverse opinions

It says 'not to boast' about achievements and being ready to learn from others.

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Candidates must no write on this margi

sacrificing inner ego is needed to cultivate humility. It allows

- society remains cohesive
- ensures all people feel part of the organisation
- new innovations and ideas are welcomed.

Today, humility is needed to

(1) ensure that poor and vulnerable are not alienated from the developmental process

(2) In sharing technologies with poor nations

~~If~~ moving from vaccine maitriship to vaccine internationalisation

(3) Diversify the opportunity set and uphold the 'no work is small' principle.

humility inculcates values like acceptance and tolerance and thus needed.

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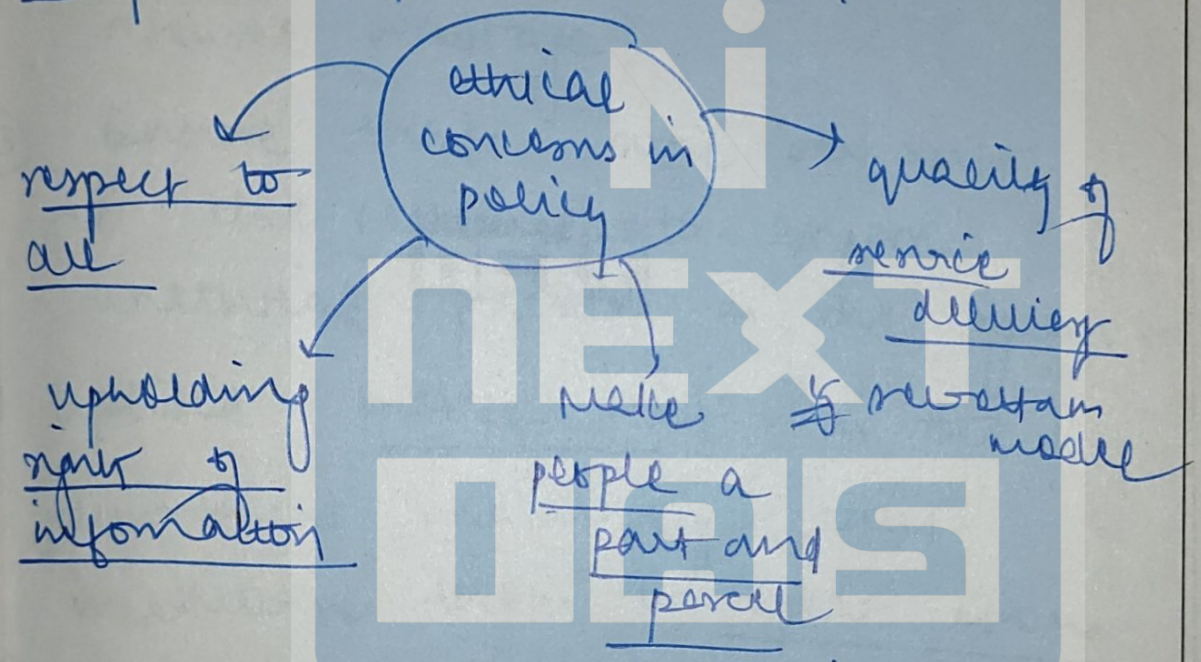
(a) लोक प्रशासन के भीतर और लोक नीति तैयार करते समय नैतिक चिंताओं को प्राथमिकता देने से प्रशिक्षण और अन्य खर्चों के रूप में मौद्रिक लागत आती है। क्या आपको लगता है कि सरकार द्वारा नैतिक मानकों को सक्रिय रूप से अपनाने की वित्तीय लागत उचित है? विवेचना कीजिए।

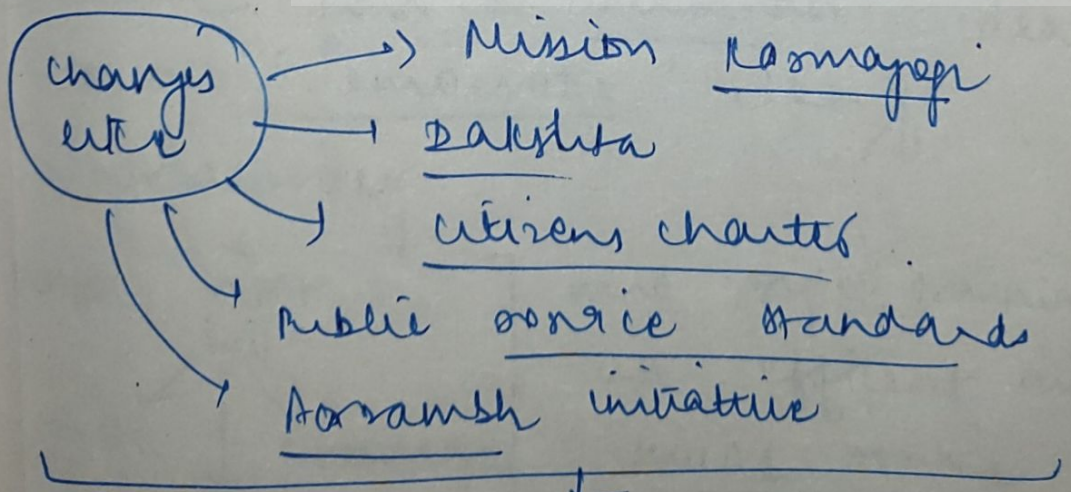
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Ethical public administration has been focused to make a citizen friendly, ethical and competent public service.





All aiming to inculcate ethics in decision making.

Next IAS ID: AIM24GCRA0V_TC058, 02-09-2023 07:24 PM

Candidates must no write on this margi

Monetary costs justified because

① ensures that probity in administration is upheld — thus future loss due to corruption reduced ∴ seema para case.

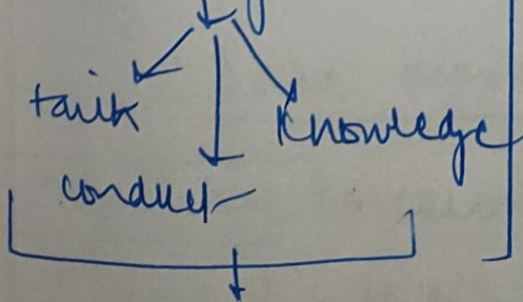
② Ensure that the resource use is efficient and right quality is delivered at once — thus reduce resource wastage.

③ Ensure that civil servants get the courage to expose unethical practices in the system.

④ uphold public trust in the government machinery, thus maintains them to repeat orders

⑤ Move from a 'weberian' idea to a 'democratic' idea of bureaucracy.

with right



and right training, an efficient and ethical service upholds the Nolan principles of public service.

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(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 ख़राब निष्पादन के क्या कारण हैं?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 is the value of being answerable and extends to responsibility and transparency.

Accountability → ↑ in (public trust) ↓ in (corruption)

Administrative accountability is being answerable to the department
↳ to ensure that 'orders' are upheld
↳ to reduce subjectivity in decision making

Legal accountability is to uphold the 'laws of the land'
↳ to uphold 'traffic rules' and 'data sharing' rules

Professional accountability is to uphold the professional values.

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↳ ✗ doctor – values of 'life' and 'honesty' in doing operations

despite multiple mechanism, India ranked 85th in the corruption perception Index (Transparency international)

reasons for poor peformance →
- lack of awareness with the masses
  - ✗ RTI – only 2% population has used it.
- historical – colonial legacy of administration
- 'collusive' corruption and thus none willing to expose (bribe giver, bribe taker).
- Dilution of laws
  - ✗ RTI by official secrets act.
- new technology ✗ dark web and thus cannot be traced.

Accountability is the pre-requisite to good governance and therefore must be upheld to gather public trust in Administration

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(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 is the disclosure of decision making process and what 'considerations' guided the particular decision

↳ PIB disclosures about parliament work.

Transparency and public participation

- ensures that people's Right to know is upheld
- empowers the citizens
  - ↳ can question any unethical use.
- currency of democracy (Jefferson)
  - ↳ who to vote and what use ↳ public money.

Transparency in **public administration** is :—

- Revealing the 'factors' which guided decision of tender bid

Candidates must no write on this margi

- Reveal the standards and parameters of decision making.
- Ensure that decisions made are objective.

Transparency → flow of information about organisational work

more than that

(1) Taking responsibility of any unintended consequence of covid oxygen management

(2) Making 'redressal of grievance' for affected population.

(3) Taking continuous feedback and making improvement

(4) Transparency is also about being consistent in information sharing & no arbitrary use of hiding provision

Transparency is the root to efficient and quality public service delivery and thus to improve the quality of life (upheld by Atal Bihari Vajpayee)

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(b) अनुनयन अनेक सकारात्मक और समाजानुकूल कार्य निष्पादित करता है। हालाँकि लोग प्रायः अनुनयन को छलयोजना 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 refers to the intentional attempts made to bring attitudinal changes of an individual or society

↳ Beti Bachao Beti Padhao → to bring gender equality

persuasion and positive, prosocial function

(1) By weeding out stereotypes from the society

↳ women in workforce

(2) To bring ground-level changes

↳ Nuh district → ↓ female infanticide

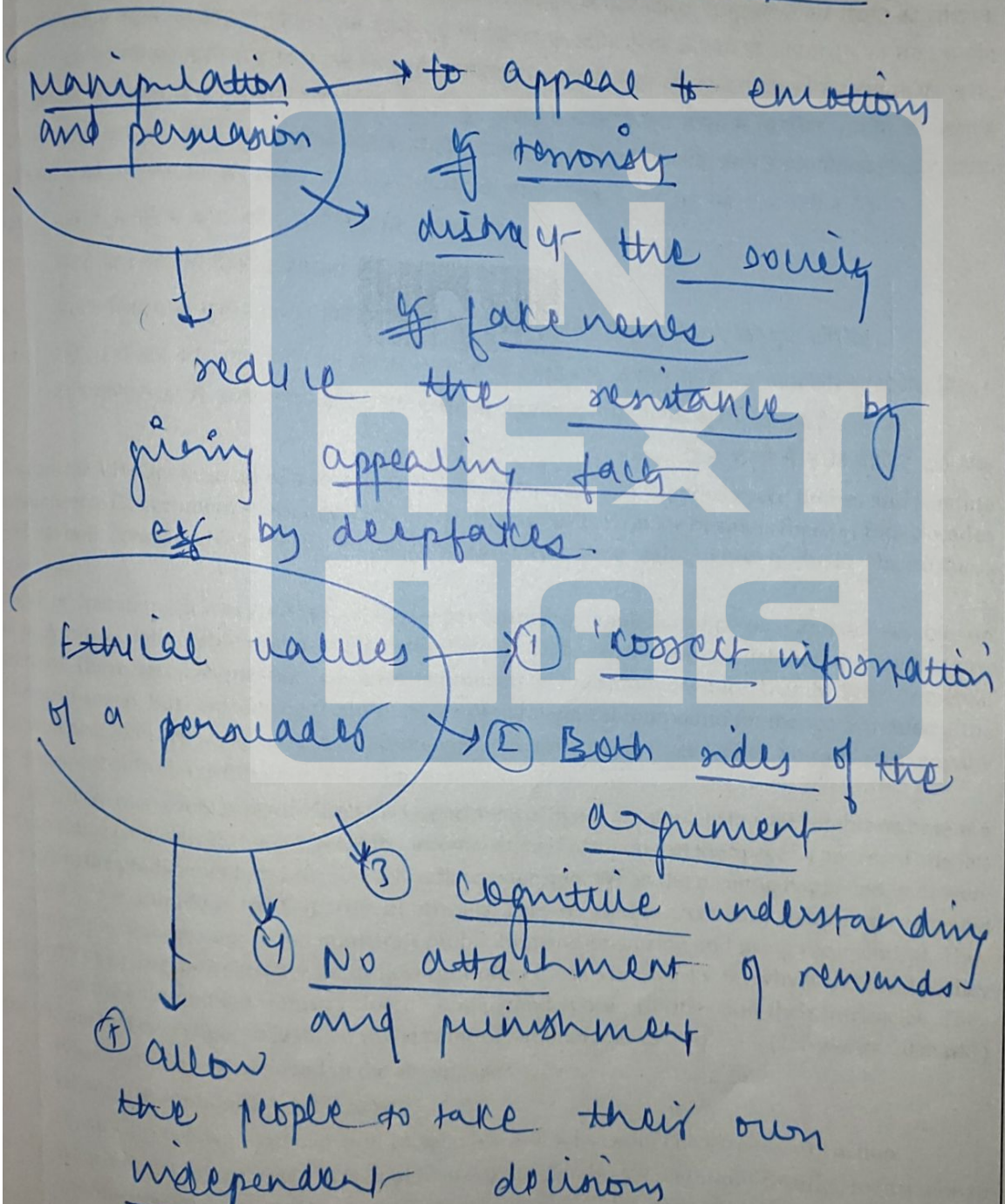
(3) To reduce resistance to policy changes and make people take part in the process

↳ persuading 'vaccination' during covid.

Candidates must no write on this margi

④ Persuasion allows to manage communal tensions
- Gandhi - during Bengal violence

⑤ To manage crises situations
- during floods → 'do not panic'



Persuasion can be moulded to address social evils of untouchability etc.

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खण्ड–B / Section–B

आप एक ऐसी कंपनी के उपाध्यक्ष (परिचालन) हैं जो सरकारी अंतरिक्ष एजेंसियों के लिए स्पेस प्रोब और उपग्रह उपकरण बनाकर आपूर्ति करती है। 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 कच्चे माल की अनुपलब्धता के कारण एक महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 महत्त्व 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 महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 देरी 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 जायज है।

(a) उपरोक्त मामले में कौन–कौन से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(b) आपके पास कौन से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

(c) प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुण–दोष का विवेचन कीजिए और आपके द्वारा चयनित विकल्प को पुष्ट कीजिए।

(d) 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)

1. What are the issues involved in the above case?
2. What are the options available to you?
3. Discuss the merits and demerits of each option and select your chosen course of action.
4. 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

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National interest V/s Environment

The case above explains a situation of using a harmful chemical in national interest pending for the ministry's approval.

(a) Issues involved in the case are

(1) Maintaining 'business ethics' and upholding 'ESG' norms.

(2) Duty towards the 'nation' V/s duty towards the society.

(3) Jeopardising of 'ministry's decision' by another ministry.

(4) Maintaining 'business deal' or maintaining 'ministry order'

(5). Threat to environment and thus biodiversity.

(6) Subjugating everything in the name of 'national interest'.

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(b) and (c)

options available to me are as under

+ve → fulfil duty towards nation
+ve → business dead intact

option 1 → follow the nation first approach

-ve → against business ethics
-ve → showcases 'selfish' attitude of government (space ministry)
-ve → Threat to environment and possible backlash from the environment ministry

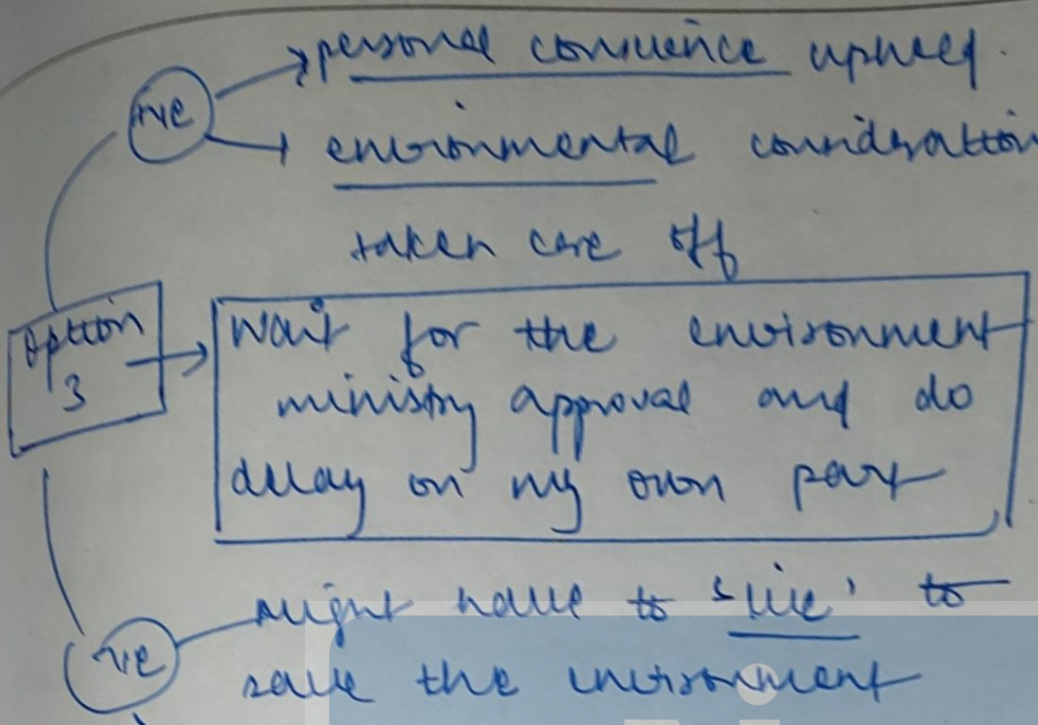
option 2 → persuade the space ministry for an extension

+ve → environmental justice upheld.
+ve → governance norms upheld
+ve → national interest partially upheld

-ve → loss of business.
-ve → possible threat to nation

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My course of action would be

- Firstly, I will try persuading the space ministry to wait for the approval by
  - an EIA report from the environment ministry
  - possible protests from the citizens and international repercussions that might follow if recent - water release of fukushima plant water by Japan

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→ secondly, will by substituting the chemical for ultimate possible.

→ If both the above option do not work then • take an order in written from the ~~office~~ space ministry and go ahead as per the direction.

This is because 'Nation comes first'.

(4) National interest is the actions done to further the fulfilment and achievement of national goals.

• Moving towards sovereignty and territorial integrity and upholding the 'Nation first approach'.

• Taking decisions that lie in line with national values of NAM

Nation's priority flows from the priorities of social justice and social development. As long as nation remains strong, there is peace and possible technologies (i(ET) to ensure social development.

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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 आवाजाही 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 गतिविधियों को वित 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 रूखेपन 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।

(a) इस मामले से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दे कौन–कौन से हैं?

(b) आपके पास कौन–से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

(c) सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और अपने द्वारा चुने हुए विकल्प को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(d) 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.

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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 issue of 'foreign funds' jeopardising national interest and security by fuelling anti national activity.

This is in contrast to the 'sovereignty' and 'integrity' of India.

① Issues involved in the case are

① lack of national integrity and national values on part of the client.

② subverting national interest to subversive element

③ lack of response on part of the authorities → 'duty' missing

④ Ethical competency missing on part of the head to say that client is good for the bank.

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① showcase of unethical business practices and thus detachment of economics from ethics.

② options available to me are

option I: wait for response from the authorities

option 2: continue dealing with the client

option 3: report the matter to higher authority.

③ analysis of options

option I

merit:
- personal morality upheld
- national interest upheld
- bank saved from future repercussions

demerit:
- delay in deal and loss to bank
- can lose job and thus economic security jeopardised

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Option II

Merits

- rule of law upheld
- profit for bank intact
- no job loss.

Demerits

- Future repercussions from society
- Personal moral subjectivity
- Threat to national security

Option III

Merits

- National security supreme
- duty towards nation and profession
- Track the malicious sources
- long term sustainability of bank

Demerits

- bypass the head and immediate authority
- short term implications on bank image
- might cause job

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course of action would be

- to write again to the head and higher authority
- follow the nation first approach and block the movements from the account for time being.
- If no timely response, then go to the higher authority

this ensures that both short and long term implication are made

(4) To ensure that nation remains safe and no international influence brings social unrest, banning client confidentiality is justified.

Afterall, long term sustainability and presence is what matters and thus breach of trust can be made after proper proof are in place.

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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।

(a) उपरोक्त मामले में कौन से मुद्दे और नैतिक दुविधाएँ शामिल हैं?

(b) यदि आप प्रभारी अधिकारी होते तो आप मामले को कैसे आगे बढ़ाते?

(c) प्रासंगिक विकल्पों का पता लगाएँ और सलाह दें कि रश्मी को क्या कदम उठाना चाहिए।

(d) 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

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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.

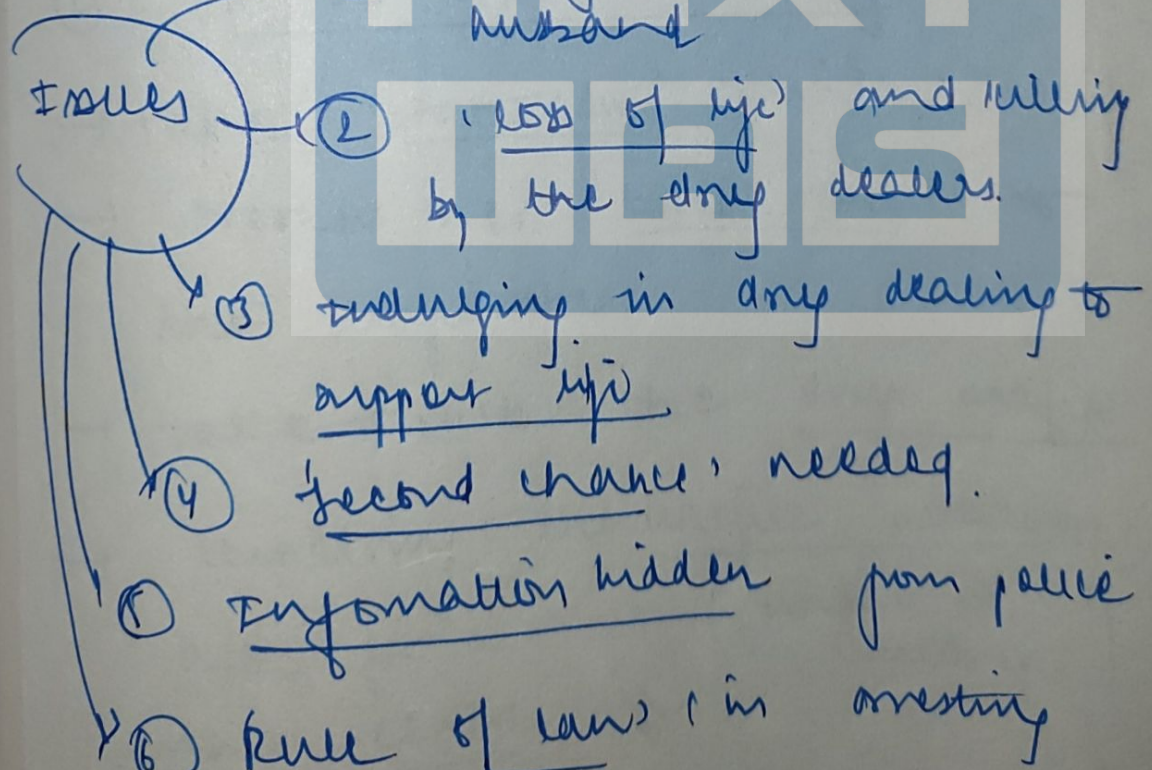
(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

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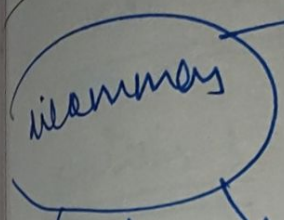
Drug menace and life of innocents jeopardised

the case presents a 'web' of drug peddling which leads to addiction and thus harm.

① Ethical Issues and dilemmas



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→ whether to tell the police about the past deeds of widow.

→ supporting widow is cause of fighting the drug menace

→ look into rules and regulations ordinance or look into the possible force by drug dealers.

→ same sentence for wrong dealings or make a fresh start.

---

(2) Is an officer in charge

→ TAKE 'statement' of widow.

→ Present her 'bail case' to the magistrate

→ ~~Protect~~ Track the 'drug mafia'

→ Considering the unique situation, ask for a [widow + children] relief centre for the woman

→ meanwhile provide permanent support to the children.

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(3) Relevant options with Rashmi

option 1	option 2	option 3
Read the widow's case and ensure her bail	Let police do it's work and focus on widow's children	Appealing to the government authority to consider the special care

Course of action for Rashmi

(1) present the police with overall details (of husband and the drug dealer).

(2) continue with the persuasion and arrange a bail for the widow.

(3) gathers money and support to fight the case and meanwhile arrange a shelter home for the children.

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④ widow as a victim of husands crime because, the any addiction of her husband was the source all the problems. The Hon'ble SC amount mandated that she needed money to sustain herself and her other children. She did what she did in the view of immediate needs and no other possible alternative.

However, post her husband's death, she could have contacted a local police station for help. Because, principle of no punishment to the innocent ensures that the victims are rehabilitated and taken care of.

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पिछले दस वर्षों से एक राज्य विश्वविद्यालय में सहायक पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष के पद पर कार्यरत हैं। पिछले दस वर्षों में आपने सभी शैक्षणिक और अनुसंधान क्षत्रों मे 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 सहायक 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 have 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

Individual dignity and respect must be upheld at all times in an organisation to make a good work culture.

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The case highlights the issue of abuse and insult met to Ms Pallavi by Mr Thakur, despite her being diligent at work.

I as assistant librarian

Ms Thakur ← Shareholders → Ms Pallavi

library staff — other employees

(1) I was involved in the above case and

---

a. Issue of 'exploitation of labor' due to his inability to complain.

b. Special needs of Ms Pallavi which makes her take the insult.

c. Lackadaisical attitude of other staff members - to not stop Ms. Thakur.

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(d) denial of diligency and commitment to work shown by Pallavi

(e) lack of impartial and non-partisan attitude shown by Mr Thakur.

(2) Options that Pallavi has

Option 1

Let the issue continue

Option 2

Take up an informal discussion with Mr Thakur

Option 3

Make a formal complaint to the university board

Navigating issues with Mr Thakur

(1) She can directly talk to Mr Thakur and ask him to follow the ethical work culture

(2) She can also ask if there is any issue on her part in work commitment which

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minded the issue.

③ If the abuse continues, she can take up the issue with other staff members and make a formal complaint to the university.

In no way, can the dignity of an individual be jeopardised. This is against the goals mentioned explicitly in the Preamble to the Indian constitution.

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③ Problem with the Author

Lack of EI → to not being able to understand the personal commitment of his work staff

→ not being able to navigate the source of dissidence

→ not being able to set a good leadership example by respecting all the employees

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It can also be something use

(1) social prejudice and stereotype against working of a women employee.

(2) Lack of personal morals and attitude skills to understand the ethics of workplace.

(3) Lack of humility and compassion.

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(4) I would be able to help pallavi in following way

---

a Being able to navigate the issues between the two

b To ask pallavi decides to complain, then be her witness

c gather employee support for her against the harass

And finally, provide the much needed emotional support that she would need throughout the entire process

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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। चूँकि 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 करे। 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 महत्त्वपूर्ण 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।

a) आपके अनुसार उपरोक्त मामले में कौन-कौन से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

b) उपरोक्त मामले में सांसद के पास कौन-कौन से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

c) सभी विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और सांसद को कार्रवाई का तरीका सुझाइए।

d) 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.

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

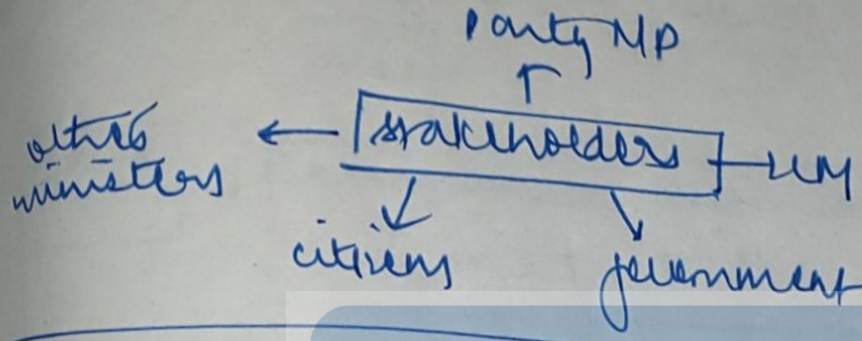
(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

Political corruption and diversion of Funds

The case highlights the lingering issue of corruption in politics.

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If India ranked 85th in the corruption perception index by Transparency International



① Issues involved in the case are :—

a. unethical politics mixed with collusive corruption

b. diversion of funds and thus lack of probity in governance

c. Injustice to the people for developmental works are jeopardised.

d. Ethical dilemma on the MP's part → to clean the system
→ secure party in power
→ secure personal political career.

e. lack of leadership skills on part of CM.

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(2) Options available to MP are and their analysi

- as a warning, thus deterrence
- party and personal interests
- not

Option 1 → Communicate the issue informally to the CM

- not binding
- not in long term interest
- might be expelled from the party
- against the ~~justice~~ to development beneficiaries,

- can provide a check and expose the unethical acts
- in long term interest
- check of personal convenience

Option 2 → Take action, disclose the corruption

- CM become victim of corruption
- loss of political career and thus loss of hard work

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- free from party duties
- as an effective opposition
- leadership matured

Option 3 | **Leave party and work from outside to check the corruption**

- can be charged of defection and thus disqualification might not be that useful.
- turned into political controversy.

Course of action to the MP would be

(1) communicate to the CM the repercussions of corruption
- loss of power and position
- public hatred
- arrest and jail term.

(2) Influence the other ministers to maintain ethical standards in long term sustainability of the party.

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③ If the issue not get checked, then make an official complaint to secure → personal integrity
→ duty towards nation
→ duty towards public

Political corruption	Bureaucratic corruption
→ political influence of the bureaucracy	→ on part of the implementing agency
→ top down	→ bottom up.
→ can be checked by revolting and refusing to do work	→ very risky and thus difficult to check

Bureaucracy can check corruption by → taking orders in written
→ disclosing information through RTIs
→ cooperating together
→ refusing to follow unethical orders of political masters

Corruption eats the system and destroys the very foundation of administration, hence must be checked.

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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 ज़िम्मेदारियों 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 फटने 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 विकिरण 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।

(i) उपरोक्त मामले में कौन कौन से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(ii) उपरोक्त दुविधा की स्थिति में आपके पास क्या विकल्प मौजूद हैं?

(iii) विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करने के बाद पहचान कीजिए कि आप कौन-सा विकल्प चुनेंगे?

(iv) 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.

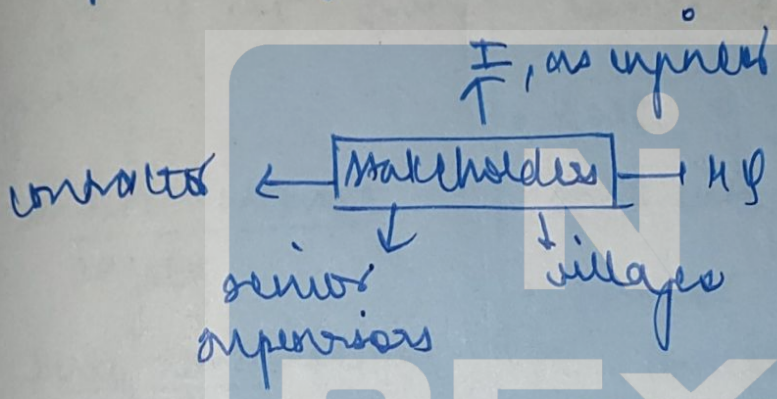
After five years, the nuclear reactor was in the news for pipe bursts, killing ten engineers and due to the fallout, the neighbouring villages had to be evacuated. You could see your fears coming true. The nuclear facility was shut down, and an inquiry was instituted. You were also summoned for questioning 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.

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

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The case highlights the unethical compromises made on quality and safety standards during construction work: This undermined the safety of the individuals and denies Right to life.



(Q) Issues involving in the case are

1. Issue of 'unethical business' by the contractor.
2. Lack of integrity on my part to stay quiet.
3. Lack of professional conduct on part of the supervisors
4. 'Risk to life' of villagers for profit [unethical capitalism]
5. collusive corruption.

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(2) options that I have are

option 1 → stay quiet and let the investigation continue

+ve
- will not lose job if not found guilty
- secure income safety
- duty towards seniors

-ve
- personal moral conscience at stake
- lack of responsibility and integrity
- further free such corruption

option 2 → reveal the truth about safety compromise

+ve
- punished the wrongdoer
- Justice to the villagers
- In line with personal morality

-ve
- might get arrested and penalised
- further expose the corruption and thus social unrest.

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option 3 → leave the job and then reveal the truth

+ve	-ve
• completely detach from the unethical workplace	• job security at stake
• justice and compensation to the villagers	• might get arrested for showing ethical incompetency.

option I would chose would be option 2 → because

(1) Both needs (ends) met by securing the job and revealing the truth

(2) I was following the orders and was ultimately removed - the issue was no longer in my hand.

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(3) will help the investigating team punish the offender and expose any nefarious further corruption

(4) whistle blowing

as a good option 5 years back
- → save the villagers life
- → save environment
- → reduce economic loss to the treasury
- → in line with personal conscience
- → Right to life of all upheld.

not a good option
- → instill corruption
- → might have lost jobs and threat to life.
- → not enough proofs in hand

Therefore, in line with the Kantian principle of 'No humans a means whistleblowing was indeed better'.