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NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : ARUSHI BABBAR

NEXT IAS Roll No.: MT23AVEN011 **Date of Examination :** 30/08/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test Code : TC119 **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.

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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. : .....

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[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

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(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

MACRO COMMENTS

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खण्ड–A / Section–A

1. (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

Deontology is a branch of ethics which deals with a 'rule based order' and duty based approach.

In contrast, utilitarianism advocates for the greatest good of greatest numbers.

In civil services, deontology would be applicable in following the All India Civil Service Conduct Rules whereas utilitarianism would advocate basing judgements entirely on the outcome that benefit the greatest number.

Most civil servants, however operate on the "madhyam marg of ethical pluralism.

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Examples

1. IPS Arif Sheikh's Ameho Bastar, Ameho Police campaign →
   confined within his duty of providing protection, while also ensuring safety of his district

2. IAS Anjali Kumar worked actively towards rescuing senior citizens in the Kerala floods
   ↳ not purely utilitarian
   ↳ deontological approach viewed from the lens of compassion.

3. Laxmi Narayan (IAS) launched Project Sampoorn to tackle malnutrition in Assam
   ↳ ethical pluralism of greatest good of most vulnerable while also following conduct rules.

Civil servants are the steel frame of India and must be able to operate as per the demands of the situation

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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

My motivating factor to seek a career in public services is compassion among several other factors.

Compassion to me means being able to wear someone's else's shoes and look through their eyes, along with the ability to work towards making a positive difference in their life.

Inspired by the work of Dr. Reena Raj (IAS) who has rescued more than 13,000 child brides, I want to be a part of the public service to harness the ability

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to bring about reforms in key areas like gender parity and education.

My compassion stems from my experiences and my understanding of the patriarchal nature of our society. The World Economic Forum has said that it will take 132 years for India to be able to bridge the gender gap. I want to be able to bridge the gap and provide many other Indian girls the opportunity to dream big and the resources to achieve those dreams.

This compassion, coupled with inspiration from civil servants as well as corporate leaders (eg → Falguni Nayyar, founder of Nykaa) is why I want to be a part of the Public servi

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2. (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

COVID-19 induced lockdowns were ~~an~~ examples of how at times, in the interest of the majority, government may take decisions that curb liberty (A-19 – freedom of movement)

Ethical principles to guide health policymaking

1. Utilitarianism – greatest good for greatest number
   ↳ though lockdowns led to the migrant crisis, it was inevitable to manage the pandemic without lockdowns.

2. Gandhiji's Talisman → ensuring

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that the impact on the most vulnerable is positive

↳ measures like the National Food Security Act — which provides food to 66% of our population.

3. While government can to a certain extent restrict fundamental rights, human dignity must be a categorical Imperative (Immanuel Kant)

↳ ensuring that Article 21 is not violated

↳ eg ⇒ even during the Pandemic, SWAYAM MOOC Portal ensured students had the right to education

The above ethical principles should serve as a lighthouse for governments.

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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 is the ability to make your emotions work for you, instead of against you.

Components of emotional Intelligence:

1. **Empathy** ⇒ the ability to be in someone else's shoes.
2. **Accountability** to one's self and to the public
3. **Objectivity** ⇒ basing decisions on facts and not on prejudices.
4. **Dedication to public service**
   ⇒ Showing complete commitment to public welfare (A38 → state as a welfare state)

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Role in administrative decision making:

1. Empathy ensures decisions are aligned with Gandhiji's concept of Talisman
   - ↳ eg → IAS Sevannand got the AC installed in his room to be placed in a children's rehabilitation centre.
2. Accountability ensures that the quality of service is not compromised.
   - ↳ Beirut blasts was followed by the entire government resigning.
3. Objectivity is essential in knowing when not to let your emotions interfere in outcomes
   - ↳ eg → recusal of judge.
4. Dedication comes from emotions of commitment.
   - ↳ eg → (IRS) Raghu Kiran developed app GST Verify

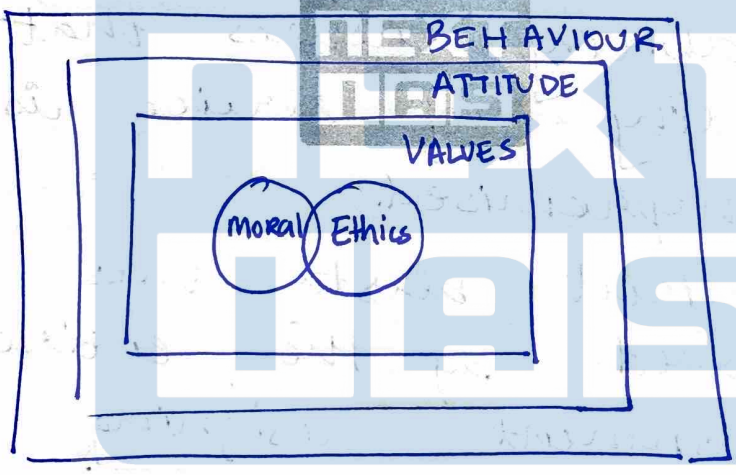
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3. (a) मूल्य मानवीय व्यवहार की विस्तृत दुनिया के मूल में निहित होते हैं तथा व्यक्ति के प्रत्येक निर्णय और कार्य में व्यक्त होते हैं। उपर्युक्त कथन को ध्यान में रखते हुए उदाहरणों की सहायता से समझाइए कि मूल्य किसी व्यक्ति के व्यवहार को कैसे प्रभावित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

Values are the set of beliefs that guide an individual's actions and decision making. They are expressed in every human decision and actions.



Impact of values on individual's behaviour

1. A person living in a joint family maintains the values of respecting elders

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2. Values allow an individual the capacity to distinguish between right and wrong

↳ APJ Abdul Kalam has said "to make India corruption free, the role of 3 people is of most importance — the mother, the father and the teacher"

↳ the above is in the context of imparting values

3. Values can shape an individual's priorities.

↳ Gandhiji's values of "non-violence" and "satyagraha" are evident even today in our foreign policy

4. Values act as a moral pivot for one's actions

5. Values shapes the way in which an individual uses his aptitude

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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 is the set of ethical rules that is shaped by an individual's own moral values and beliefs. Gandhiji said that "there is no higher court of justice than the court of conscience".

Code of conduct is a legal codified document which guides individuals on how to behave in a workplace. Example includes → the Civil Services Conduct Rules. Rule 9 of these rules specify a 1 year cooling period to

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maintain impartiality.

Codes of rules and regulations are additional rules that must be followed by employees at the workplace. They are coercive in nature.

No → Increasing rules is not an adequate response to declining trust:

1. Integrity cannot be forced upon
   ↳ It is when what we think aligns with what we do.
2. Public trust cannot be earned by framing rules
   ↳ Ivory tower approach
3. Increasing rules will only create overlaps and the implementation will be poor

Way forward is to solidify code of ethics and sensitize public servants to earn trust

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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

The above quotation is essentially highlighting that true happiness stems from good or right governance.

Right governance enables societies to built strong economies which leads to righteousness.

The contemporary relevance can be highlighted through the following pillars of right governance:

1. Governance based on consensus
   - ↳ India being the largest democracy
   - ↳ democratic decentralization (A 73rd and 74th amendments)

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2. Efficient governance — leading to quality of service delivery along the sevottam model
   ↳ promotes growth

3. Transparency in governance — ensures righteousness
   ↳ enacted through Right to Information (RTI) and bodies like CIC

4. Inclusive growth oriented governance
   ↳ welfare schemes
   - MGNREGA
   - Jal Jeevan Mission
   - PM Awas Yojana
   - 100% toilet coverage

The above examples show the relevance of happiness lying in doing the right thing, facilitating economic growth and overall in right governance.

As Kautilya said "happiness of king lies in the happiness of his subjects"

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4. (b) "सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 in actions refers to the ability to work in accordance with our values and beliefs.

Human beings strive for achieving morality in their actions i.e. the ability to do the right thing at the right time.

The quote places morality at the topmost virtue that humans seek. It is morality which ensures our inner balance is maintained and there is no divergence in our thoughts and actions.

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Morality can give beauty to human life implies that. It is a unique virtue that has the potential of distinguishing one human from another.

The contemporary relevance of this quote is evident through the following examples:

1. Honesty shop in Kerala → no cameras and no salesman or shopkeepers - you take the goods and leave the money on the counter.
2. One world Cafe → you pay as much as you want for the food.

"Humans doing the right thing even when nobody is watching" - Gandhiji — highlights the dignity to life given by morality.

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4. (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

The above quote highlights that humility is the most difficult virtue to achieve because it is very tough to disassociate oneself from any situation.

Contemporary relevance:

1. Political parties and leaders working for the welfare of people — element of humility
   ↳ difficult to achieve because of the associated benefits and advertising of work.
2. Governments giving foreign aid as a form of humility
   ↳ associated with the desire of expanding

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soft power

3. Investments and equity are acts of humility
   ↳ the returns and interests reinforce "thinking well of oneself"

4. Individuals working on the <u>quid pro quo</u> basis

Instances of <u>quid</u> <u>pro</u> <u>quo</u> and VIP culture further show how even in administration, humility is very difficult to achieve.

However, acts of compassion and integrity demonstrated by some civil servants show that though humility may be difficult, it isn't impossible to achieve. <u>Example → A Kappan was former Home Minister of Tamil Nadu, yet always travelled in public buses.</u>

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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

Recent Delhi floods led to huge destruction.

Delhi government's directive that students may attend schools without uniform and would be provided uniforms. Is an example of ethical concern having monetary costs.

Financial costs are justified

1. Training of public servants (through portals like Karmyogi) is an investment with high returns of service output.

2. Prioritizing ethical concerns will ensure that government has the public trust.

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↳ Honb'le CJI, DY Chandrachud said "public governance is more important than private governance because it holds the trust of the public"

3. Ethical standards will strengthen ethics in governance which will transcend to other sections of society.

4. Other initiatives such as
↳ mid career training
↳ ethics paper in the civil services
↳ annual confidential assessment reports
all have associated positive externalities.

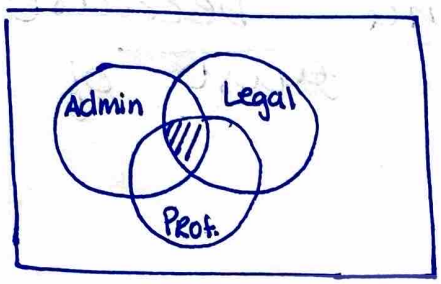
"Wealth without conscience" is one of the 7 deadly sins given by Gandhiji in Young India.

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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? (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 means taking ownership of one's actions.

→ Administrative accountability refers to the accountability of public servants to the public

eg → Lal Bahadur Shastri resigning as Railway Minister after train accident in Tamil Nadu.

→ Legal accountability → taking responsibility under the law.

eg → It is an individual's duty not to spread hate

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speech under Art ~~135~~ 153 and he is accountable by law and can be punished if he does so.

→ Professional accountability - refers to being accountable to one's professional commitments

Institutional accountability mechanisms

1. Office of CAG to audit funds
2. social audits in schemes like MGNREGA
3. digitization of records
   ↳ eg → GST, Digital India
4. RTI to promote passive accountability

Reasons for poor Performance
- lack of funds
- insufficient teeth
- structural flaws
- loopholes in policy
- sanskritization of corruption

Way Forward
- Instill code of ethics

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6. (a) अर्थशास्त्री पारदर्शिता को खुले बाज़ारों 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 in public administration implies:

① transparency in utilization of ~~forests~~ funds

② Transparent decision making
↳ involving stakeholders in deciding priorities
↳ eg → participation of FICCI in parliamentary committees.

③ Feedback loop for government
↳ pressure groups like NGOs must do the function of interest articulation

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Evidence based policy-making
↳ eg - NITI Aayog's SDG tracker

⑤ Inputs from the public on essential policies like — NEP 2020

⑥ Offices like the Chief Information Officer

⑦ Services like RTI

The above examples show how transparency is more than a flow of information. It is involvement, participation, criticism and openness by the public.

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6. (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

The book hype machine has highlighted how group exercises last 52% longer owing to persuasion of social peers.

However, people view persuasion as manipulation and unethical → eg- with the intent of merely selling products to make profit.

Ethical values to respect

1. Persuasion does not turn into coercion

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2. It should Influence thought through means like:
   - Rational decisions
   - Logical conclusions
   - No biases or prejudices.

Examples of ethical persuasion →

- Government persuading the consumption of millets
- Ethical because it is:

(i) voluntary
(ii) based on data
   ↳ millets being healthy and low glycemic index
(iii) leading by example
   ↳ Parliament hosting millets lunch.

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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 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 ज़िम्मेदारी 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 इंतज़ार 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।

(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 being used as a parameter to circumvent ethical actions is a classic example of Machiavellian ethics.

1) Issues involved in the above case:

↳ Ensuring that I fulfill my responsibility as the VP

↳ Refusal of department officials to accept delay

↳ Directions to circumvent environment ministry's prohibitions

↳ breaking the law in the name of national interest.

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2) There are primarily 3 options available to me:

A – Follow the directions of the Space department officials and get access to the raw material

B – Refuse to get the raw material before 3 weeks are completed and falter on the project while compromising national interest.

C – Seek a middle ground by convening meetings with the environment ministry and speaking to further seniors in the space ministry. Not going against the directives of any ministry.

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⇒ The merits of the options are:

A – timely completion of project
– ensure the reputation of my space firm is maintained
– space priorities are handled

B – deontological approach of strictly doing the right thing

C – try to ~~achieve~~ arrive at a middle path without wasting crucial time as also not discarding any directive of the ministries.

demerits include:

A – compromising my code of ethics and using a chemically hazardous chemical – banned – violating the law

B – national security is compromised disobeying the objective

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directives of space ministry with associated costs for my firm.

Keeping these in view, I will select the third option — c.

4) National interest means doing things in the interest of the nation — actions which lead to positive outcomes in the country's development indicators.

Security and economics must go hand in hand with social justice and development. It is incorrect to view them as mutually exclusive components. Security and economics are ways of achieving growth and the role of social justice is ensuring that growth translates into inclusive growth.

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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 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 ज़ारी रहा तो आपको संदेह हुआ। जाँच करने पर आपको पता चला कि ग्राहक का राष्ट्र–विरोधी गतिविधियों 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 हफ़्तों 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 above case presents a situation of money laundering.

1) Issues involved in the case:
   i) Illicit activities being carried out by the client
   ii) Inaction by the relevant authorities
   iii) Lack of commitment displayed by the head
   iv) conflict of interest between the bank's profits and my personal conscience.

2) The following options are available to me:

A → accept the direction of the head as I have fulfilled my duty

B → reach out to further seniors in the relevant

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authorities.

3) I would take the 2nd course of action — option B due to the following reasons:

- I am foremost a citizen and then an employee
- business without conscience is a sin
- Reporting to higher authorities will ensure that adequate action is taken even in future scenarios
- I have a good track record and I have influence over my juniors and so it is my responsibility to do the ethically right thing.

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4) Yes, I believe that in the name of national interest, breaching client confidentiality and trust is the right thing.

Reasons:

1. Utilitarian approach says the greatest good for the greatest number must be implemented.
   ↳ anti national activities threaten the entire nation.

2. As a citizen, it is my duty to prioritize national interest over the interest of the client.

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3. Not breaching confidentiality of client would mean breaking my own conscience, not acting with Integrity and setting a poor example for my juniors

Inspired by T.N. Seshan, whose name is synonymous with Integrity, I would do the correct thing by following up on the actions of authorities.

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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 ज़िम्मेदारियों 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 ख़तरा 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 मज़बूर 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 ज़रूरत 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

India, being located between the golden crescent and the golden triangle, faces issues of drug abuse and drug peddling.

1) Issues and ethical dilemmas:

- Threats by money drug dealers to the widow and her son
- Illicit activities by the widow
- Understanding the circumstances of the widow that led her to do illegal activities and the intent
- Ethical dilemma of whether the widow is a victim or an accused.

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2) If I were the officer in charge, I would set up an Inquiry committee to understand the issue and its intricacies.

I would also direct the case to the relevant authorities so that action can be taken against the drug dealers.

Regarding the widow, I would use my compassion to know that her bad choices stemmed from her bad circumstances. However, I would not violate my code of conduct by merely treating her as only a victim.

I would move towards finding a middle ground

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and ensure that there is awareness among future drug addicts in rehabilitation on how to reach out for help in such situations.

3) The relevant options with Rashmi would be to Provide support to the widow, in her personal capacity and ensure her rehabilitation, while taking care of her son. The other option would be to strictly complete her duty and disassociate herself from the case.

I would advice Rashmi to help in her <u>personal capacity</u>, while also <u>not interfering</u> with the process

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of law.

4) I would view the widow as an accused but with the understanding that her actions have only stemmed from her being a victim to her husband's crime.

I would not bend the law for her situation but I would fully work towards ensuring that the widow gets an opportunity to continue her rehabilitation and is able to come out of the consequences of her husband's actions without herself resorting to illegal means

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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 above case presents a scenario of abuse of power and position.

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1) Issues involved:

- Mr. Thakkur's unjustified behaviour
- Pallavi's inaction due to her weak financial situation
- Lack of intervention on my part

2) Options available to Pallavi:

A – continue accepting the treatment of Mr. Thakkur

B – Approach Mr. Thakkur to understand his/her issues and if need be – report to higher authorities

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Pallavi should navigate issues by confronting Mr. Thakur and clearly asserting him to stop his behaviour. She needs to uphold her dignity and right to work in a peaceful manner.

3) Mr. Thakur perhaps lacks emotional intelligence and is taking out his anger and frustration on Pallavi, because he is aware of ~~this~~ her helpless situation.

Mr. Thakur seems to be deliberately deriving pleasure by insulting

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Pallavi.

It could also stem from his social conditioning of how seniors must behave with juniors or his ideas of "toxic masculinity"

4) I will be able to help Pallavi in the following ways:

i) supporting her when she confronts Mr. Thakur

ii) Witness — if Pallavi approaches higher authority.

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iii) standing up for Pallavi

iv) supporting her in my personal capacity either through financial or emotional support.

Article 19 gaurantees the right to profession and Article 14 gives the right to equality. Both need to adhered to.

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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। 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 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 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

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Corruption and misuse of political funds are key impedents in achieving inclusive growth.

1) Issues →

i. mismanagement of Public funds and diversion to party activities

ii. corruption

iii. violation of public trust

iv. conflict of interest between party interest and personal interest and national interest.

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2) Options available to MP:

A — Disclose the corruption scandal

B — Accept the way things are functioning.

3) Evaluating:

A → • risk political career
• not in party interest
• but will ensure that corruption stops
• maintains public trust
• aligned with the MP's Integrity and his values

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B → get a stable political career at the cost of morality

→ poor influence on juniors

promotes a culture of corruption.

course of action ⇒ (A)

4) Political corruption for politics — for gaining votes and party funding

Bureaucratic corruption in this case is not just diversion of funds, but also being aware of fund

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diversion and inaction.

Bureaucracy can play a role in checking corruption:

↳ reporting corrupt politicians

↳ influence over public

↳ eg → Kiran Bedi referred to as "crane bedi" for her impartial actions even against politicians

Need to move from red tape to red carpet.

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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 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 ख़तरनाक 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 ख़राब 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 ख़बरों 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।

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

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

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

(d) 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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1) issues

↳ wrong material

↳ potential for disaster

↳ lack of action on part of welders

↳ senior management involvement in unethical practices

↳ my weak financial situation.

2) options

— tell the truth

— hide the truth and save job since damage is done

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3) → Choose to tell the truth at least now.

→ Be accountable for my actions.

→ Lose my job but keep my conscience.

4) whistle blowing could have prevented the leak from happening and rectificatory measures could have been taken.