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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : ATIF

Roll No. : MT 23 RCA PA 069

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 31 Aug 23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 8

Code : TC710

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 64 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

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

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

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	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

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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

DONT'S

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

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

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खण्ड–A / Section–A

1. (a) "राज्य लोगों से केवल उनकी समृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'कर' लेता है, जैसे सूर्य पृथ्वी से नमी लेता है और उसे हजार गुना मात्रा में वापस कर देता है।" कालिदास

"वापस लौटाने" की भारतीय अवधारणा और सिविल सेवकों के लिए मार्गदर्शक मूल्य के रूप में इसकी प्रासंगिकता की व्याख्या कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The State took taxes from the people only to ensure their prosperity in return like the sun takes moisture from the earth only to give it back in thousandfold measure." *Kalidasa.*

Explain the Indian concept of "giving it back" and its relevance as a guiding value for civil servants. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Taxation is form of Redistributive justice to ensure welfare state as said in DPSP Article 38.

Indian Concept of Giving back

(1) Vivekanand: Service to man is service to God. It is means to attain salvation.

(2) Gandhi: Rich are just trustee of resource whose trust are even poor.

(3) Welfare State: as enshrined in Constitution DPSP.

(4) Laws: such as Land reform, Bhoodan by Vinoba bhave.
Redistributive Justice

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(5) Affirmative Action: to redress historic injustice (6) Reservation.

Relevance for Civil Servant

(1) Selflessness: as integral value of civil service
↳ Nolan Committee

(2) Dedication to Public service: is integral to ensure you get continuous motivation. → 2nd ARC value.

(3) Making welfare of ~~the~~ people as ends and your service as ~~ends~~ means.

(4) Compassion: as core to people service.

Hence, these values needs to be incorporated by civil servants for effective service delivery.

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(b) लोक सेवा, एक नौकरशाही संरचना में निहित होती है जिसमें प्राधिकार की स्पष्ट सीमा, मूल्य मानकीकरण और जवाबदेही तंत्र होते हैं। ऐसी संरचना के भीतर काम करते हुए, आपके अनुसार वे कौन से प्रभाव हैं जो लोक सेवक के नैतिक निर्णय लेने को प्रभावित करते हैं?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Public service takes place in a bureaucratic structure with clear lines of authority, value standardization, and accountability mechanisms. Working within such a structure, what do you think are the influences that impact the public servant's ethical decision-making?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

"Honey in tongue is impossible not to taste it" – Kautilya

Influences that impact Public service

1. **Political pressure**: for favouritism for particular task.
2. **Corruption temptation**: since you have large funds at disposal.
3. **Pressure from senior**: to perform certain task which may be within law but unethical.
   - Eg Quick clearance by passing other pending work.
4. **Pressure from family & friends**: for favour in particular deal or tender.

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How bureaucratic ~~str~~ helps in adhering their Influences

(1) Clear line of authority: helps in deciding whose orders to follow

(2) Value standardisation: avoids favouritism and political influence in form of impartiality and non-partisanship as standard value.

(3) Accountability: toward public and ~~so~~ responsibility not to misuse official position for family/friend favouritism.

(4) Following rule of law.

(5) Ensuring integrity to work.

Hence, we see that there is already mechanism in place to avoid influences. All you need is to work on ~~these~~ these guidelines

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2. (a) 'नैतिकता' और 'सत्यनिष्ठा' शब्दों से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि वे एक दूसरे से संबंधित हैं? लोक प्रशासन के संदर्भ में नैतिकता और सत्यनिष्ठा के बीच संबंध को उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What do you understand by the terms' ethics' and 'integrity'? Do you think they are interrelated? Explain with examples the relationship between ethics and integrity in the context of public administration.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ethics without integrity can lead to direction less development of human resource.

Ethics means collective values of society which is a universally accepted norms (Eg) Compassion. Justice.

There are catogorical imperitive (Kant)

Integrity is part of Ethics which says you need to be upright even in situation of adversity

Integrity in wrong direction leads to blunder (Eg) Integrity in cut-system of Corruption.

In public services both needs to be aligned. A person with integrity without Ethics can lead to collapse of System.

(Eg) It is said corruption oils the wheels of administration

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This shows integrity of officials in wrong direction.

Hence, we need proper alignment of Ethics with integrity. Then integrity turns into greater civil servant virtue.

(B9) Integrity of truth telling and no tolerance to discrimination leads to efficiency.

Hence, other values also required!

1. Accountability
2. Responsibility
3. Dedication to public service.
4. Non-partisanship.

Collectively it helps in development of efficient public service as envisaged in "Nolan Committee."

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(b) 'नैतिक व्यवहार' और 'भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण व्यवहार' शब्दों से आप क्या समझते हैं? प्रासंगिक भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता घटकों की पहचान कीजिए जो नैतिक व्यवहार के लिए एक विश्वसनीय मार्गदर्शक के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What do you understand by the terms ethical behavior' and 'emotionally intelligent behavior'? Identify the relevant emotional intelligence components that act as a reliable guide to ethical behavior.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ethical behaviour means the actions which are aligned to ethical code of values. like being truthful, following laws.

Emotionally intelliged behavior is a trait which demands effective and productive mix of emotions to pursue Ethical ends.

Eg Emotional intelligence Using emotions for positive behavioural change.

↳ Eg Parmeshwar Iyer went to manhole to clean it.

Relevant EI Component

① Understanding your strong & weakness of emotion & use them productively.

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(2) Understand emotions of other and to try to address their concern.

(3) Understanding unsaid words of people.

(4) Stepping in shoes of person to understand his problem.

(5) Use emotions to create positive impact.

Hence, this act as boon to effective public service delivery.

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3. (a) "अच्छा जीवन प्राप्त करने के लिए, कर्तव्य पर्याप्त नहीं हैय किसी को दूसरों के प्रति सहानुभूतिपूर्ण भावनाओं को विकसित करने की आवश्यकता होती है, और नैतिक होने के लिए न तो अकेले कर्तव्य और न ही इच्छाशक्ति पर्याप्त है। क्या आप उपरोक्त कथन से सहमत हैं? अपनी स्थिति का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"To achieve a good life, duty is not sufficient; one needs to develop one's sympathetic feelings for others, and neither duty alone nor good will alone are sufficient to be moral." Do you agree with the above statement? Justify your position. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Compassion means to understand feelings of others and try to resolve its issue after understanding the issue.

We need Mix of both trait:

① Duty: guides us toward our pledge to serve others. It is moral guide for every action. It creates broad path.

② Sympathy: is having feeling to address others issues.

However, Civil servant needs Something beyond sympathy ie Compassion

Compassion = Sympath + will to act for betterment

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Here, Compassion act as motivation to reach our aim of duty.

Compassion gives motivation
Duty is aim

Here, we need both to reach the desired level of service.

other traits required

1. Resources to fulfill duty.
2. Emotional intelligence.
3. Will to complete task.
4. Responsibility towards citizen.

Here, this will help in realising true potential of civil servant.

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(b) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, नवोन्मेशी मानसिकता और प्रबुद्ध नागरिकों का विकास करना उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है। क्या उच्च शिक्षण संस्थान सत्यनिष्ठा की लोक संस्कृति और भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त राजनीतिक संस्कृति स्थापित करने के लिए युवाओं के मध्य सत्यनिष्ठा की शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने में सहायक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं? यदि हाँ, तो कैसे?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Developing a Scientific temper, innovative mindset, and civic-conscious citizens are major objectives of higher educational institutions. Can higher educational institutions be instrumental in promoting integrity education among youth to establish a public culture of integrity and a corruption-free political culture? If yes, how?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

NEXT IAS

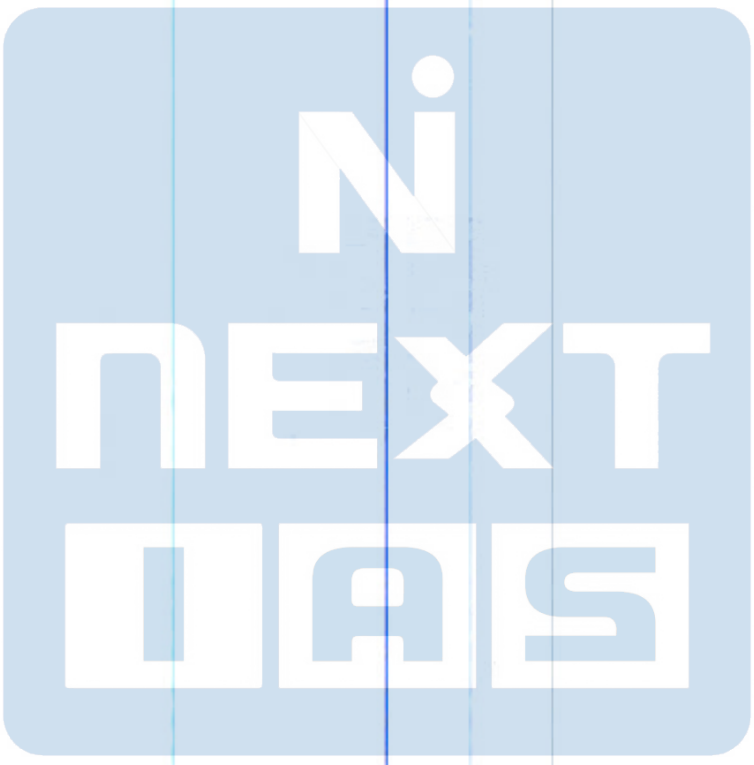
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4. निम्नलिखित उद्धरणों का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए और उनकी समसामयिक प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।
Explain the meaning of the following quotations and discuss their contemporary relevance.

(a) इंद्रियाँ समय–समय पर धोखा देती हैं, और जिन लोगों ने हमें एक बार भी धोखा दिया है, उन पर कभी भी पूरा भरोसा न करना बुद्धिमानी है। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The senses deceive from time to time, and it is prudent never to trust wholly those who have deceived us even once. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



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(b) "सार्वजनिक मामलों के प्रति उदासीनता के लिए अच्छे लोगों को जो कीमत चुकानी पड़ती है, वह है बुरे लोगों द्वारा शासित होना।"
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The price good men pay for indifference to public affairs is to be ruled by evil men."
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Vivekanand called highest form of Good is public Service, a means to attain Salvation.

Indifference to public Service leads to

(1) Corrupt people coming in position of power.

(2) Rule of ignorant as said by Plato, is worst form of Governance.

(3) Live in the rules made by ~~them~~ incompetent people.

(4) Bad Laws.

(5) Poor Implementation of law.

(6) Tyranny of mighty people.

(7) Democracy turning into will of mighty people not will of people

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What should be done

(1) Legislature should contain people from diverse background
   (Eg) Rajya Sabha 12 member from different walks of life.

(2) Rational debate

(3) Democracy not turning into might of majority - J.S. Mill.

(4) Proper safeguard for minority opinion

(5) Ethical Law making upholding human dignity
   (Eg) Maternity Benefit act.

Here, Law making is supreme statecraft, should not be left with evil men.

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(c) "मनुष्यों ने स्वभाव को थोड़ा भ्रष्ट किया होगा, क्योंकि वे जन्मजात भेड़िये नहीं थे, और वे भेड़िये बन गये हैं।"
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Men must have corrupted nature a little, for they were not born wolves, and they have become wolves."
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

"Evolution of human has been history of distruction of nature"

Earlier human integrated human life with nature

① Harappa civilisation: people treated nature as god.

② Stone age: life lived along with nature, not at cost of nature.

③ Tribals: They treate nature as God Eg Sarna religion Therefore

Here, earlier people not born as wolves.

They became wolves because;

① Discovery: like fire, wheel when they started taiming nature

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② Selfishness : to exploit for their own resources not thinking about other.

(Eg) Mining at cost of deforestation.

③ Supreme species : as they ~~started~~ started seeing other as secondary species.

This resulted with corrupted mind and people turned woken manifestation!

- ~~the~~ climate change.
- Deforestation
- Animal extinction.

We need One health one World initiative to look nature as integrated whole.

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5. (a) पेशेवर रूप में, सिविल सेवक कैरियर केंद्रित और स्वार्थ–निष्ठ भी होते हैं। साथ ही, उनका सेवा लोकाचार उन पर निस्वार्थ भाव से सार्वजनिक हित की सेवा करने का दायित्व भी थोपता है। क्या एक सिविल सेवक के लिए करियर और सेवा दायित्व में सामंजस्य बिठाना संभव है? अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

As professionals, civil servants are career focused and are also self-interested. At the same time, their service ethos imposes an obligation to serve the public interest selflessly. Is it possible for a civil servant to reconcile career and service obligation? Explain your position.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

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(b) "जिस तरह करुणा के बिना सक्षमता निष्ठुर और अमानवीय हो सकती हैय उसी तरह, सक्षमता के बिना करुणा मदद माँगने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए अर्थहीन हो सकती है।" उपयुक्त दृष्टांत की सहायता से सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में उपरोक्त की व्याख्या कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"While competence without compassion can be brutal and inhumane; similarly, compassion without competence can be meaningless for persons seeking help." Explain the above with the help of a suitable illustration in the context of public services. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

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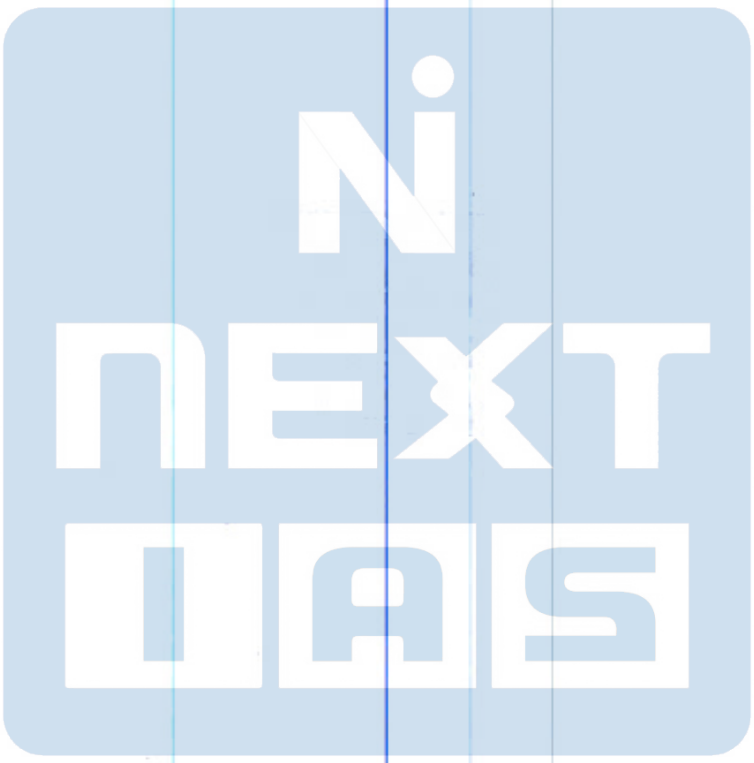
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6. (a) क्या दुनिया के एक हिस्से में व्यक्तियों का कष्ट उन विदेशियों पर सहायता की नैतिक माँग उत्पन्न करती है जो उनसे दूर रहते हैं? क्या सहायता की ये नैतिक माँगें न्यायसंगत हैं? क्या अभाव के समय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय की मदद करने में विफल रहने के लिए सरकारों को नैतिक रूप से जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Does the suffering of individuals in one part of the world generate moral demands of assistance on those foreigners who live far away from them? Are these moral demands of assistance justified? Can governments be held morally responsible for failing to help the international community in times of deprivation? Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

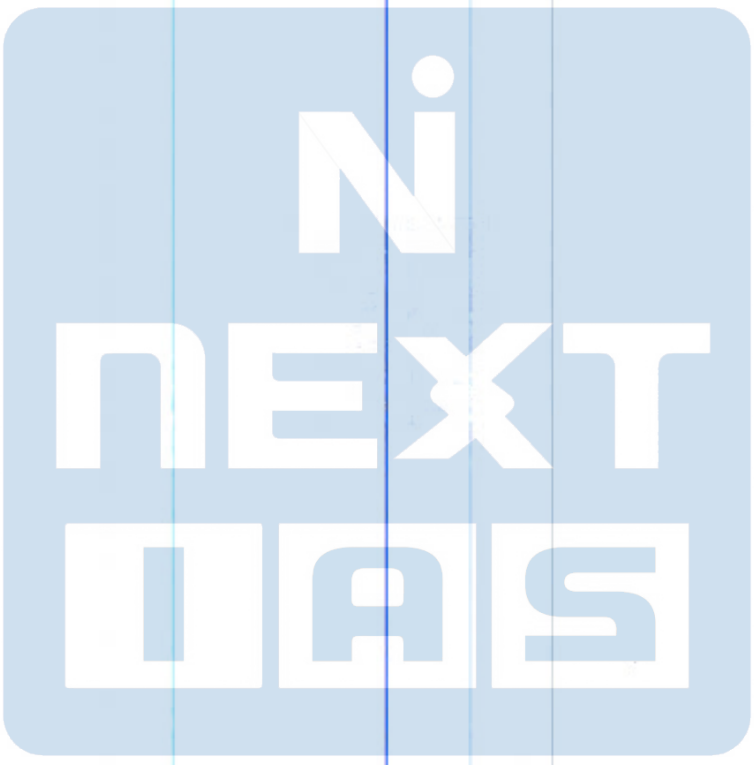


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(b) सिविल सेवा नैतिकता का संबंध प्रबंधन से है। यह जितना विभागीय मामला है उतना ही व्यक्तिगत मामला भी है। जो नेता नैतिक आचरण को सुविधाजनक बनाने वाली प्रणालियाँ बनाने में विफल रहते हैं, वे भी उतने ही दोषी हैं जितने वे जो नैतिक कदाचार में लिप्त हैं। क्या आपको लगता है कि विभागीय संस्कृति नैतिक कदाचार को बढ़ावा देती है या कमजोर इच्छाशक्ति वाला व्यक्ति दोषी है? चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Civil Services ethics has everything to do with management. It is as much a Departmental as a personal issue. Leaders who fail to create systems that facilitate ethical conduct are equally to blame as much as those who indulge in ethical misconduct. Do you think the Departmental culture leads to ethical misconduct or is the individual with weak willpower culpable? Discuss.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



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खण्ड–B / Section–B

7. आप कम साक्षरता दर और खराब स्वास्थ्य संकेतक वाले जिले में जिला विकास अधिकारी के रूप में तैनात हैं। जैसे ही आपने कार्यभार संभाला, आपके स्वास्थ्य सचिव ने स्पष्ट निर्देश दिए कि आपकी प्राथमिकता स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की आपूर्ति में वृद्धि करके स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में सुधार करना है।

कार्यभार संभालने के बाद, आपने स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में सुधार के तरीकों का अध्ययन करने और उनकी पहचान करने के लिए जिले का दौरा किया। अपनी क्षेत्रीय यात्रा के दौरान, आपको पता चला कि मुद्दा सेवाओं की पहुँच का नहीं हैय यह कुछ और ही है। आपने पाया कि समस्या मिथकों, भ्रांतियों और कुप्रथाओं का है जो स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सेवाओं को अपनाने में बाधा बन रही हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, लोगों का मानना है कि टीके नपुंसकता का कारण बनते हैं, टीकाकरण जन्म नियंत्रण के लिए किया जाता है, प्रसवपूर्व देखभाल का उपयोग माँ और बच्चे के स्वास्थ्य के लिए प्रतिकूल है, इत्यादि।

आपने महसूस किया कि ये मान्यताएँ व्यवहार संबंधी बाधाएँ हैं जो स्वास्थ्य और पोषण सेवाओं के रास्ते में बाधक हैं। और इन व्यवहार संबंधी बाधाओं के कारण अग्रिम पंक्ति के कार्यकर्ताओं का पहुँचना मुश्किल हो गया है।

आपने स्वास्थ्य सचिव के साथ अपने अवलोकन पर चर्चा की, और उन्होंने आपको पड़ोसी जिले के डीडीओ से सीख लेने की सलाह दी, जो कुछ अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। जब आप पड़ोसी डीडीओ से मिले, तो आपको पता चला कि वह लोगों को मनाने के लिए आस्थावान नेता के प्रभाव और पहुँच का उपयोग कर रहा है। आप व्यवहार संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद के लिए आस्थावान नेताओं को शामिल करने के बारे में आशंकित हैं। एक सिविल सेवक के रूप में, आपको लगा कि स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजनाओं में आस्थावान नेताओं को शामिल करना एक गलती होगी। जब आपने सचिव के साथ अपनी आशंकाएँ साझा कीं, तो उन्होंने दृढ़तापूर्वक आपको प्रयास करने और कुछ नया करने का निर्देश दिया।

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

(b) आस्थावान नेताओं को प्रभावषाली और प्रेरक के रूप में उपयोग करने के क्या फायदे और नुकसान हैं?

(c) यदि आस्थावान नेता नहीं हैं, तो व्यवहार संबंधी बाधाओं को तोड़ने के लिए आपके पास अन्य विकल्प क्या हैं?

(d) क्या आपको लगता है कि एक सिविल सेवक के लिए सरकारी योजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने में आस्थावान नेताओं को शामिल करना नैतिक रूप से सही है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

You are posted as a District Development officer in a district with a low literacy rate and poor health indicators. As you took charge, your Health Secretary had given express instructions that your priority is to improve health indicators by enhancing the delivery of healthcare services.

After taking over, you traveled around the district to study and identify ways of improving healthcare services. During your field trip, you discovered that the issue was not the accessibility of services; it was something else. You found the problem was the myths, misconceptions, and malpractices that hindered the uptake of health care services. For instance, people believed that vaccines caused impotence, immunization was equivalent to birth control, using antenatal care was counterproductive to the health of the mother and baby, and so on.

You realize that these beliefs were the behavioral barriers that stood in the way of health and nutrition services. And these behavioral barriers made it difficult for front-line workers to reach out.

You discussed your observations with the Health Secretary, and he advised you to seek inputs from the neighboring district DDO who was doing some good work. When you met with the neighboring DDO, you learned he was experimenting with using the Faith leader's influence and reach to persuade people. You were unsure about roping in faith leaders to help you overcome the behavioral barriers. As a civil servant, you felt it would be a mistake to involve faith leaders in health service schemes. When you shared your apprehensions with the Secretary, he firmly instructed you to try and innovate.

(a) What are the issues involved in the above case?

(b) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using Faith leaders as influencers and persuaders?

Candidates must not write on this margin

(c) If not faith leaders, what are your other options for breaking the behavioral barriers?

(d) Do you think it is ethically right for a civil servant to involve faith leaders in promoting government schemes? (Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

["Science without faith is lame, faith without science is Obscurantism"]

According to recent NFHS-5 Report more than one third people suffer from Malnutrition.

(a) **Issues involved in above case:**

1. low literacy rate of district. (Article 21A violation)
2. Poor health indicators
3. Myth, Misconception and Malpractices related to healthcare. (Fundamental duty) scientific temper
4. lack of trust in Scientific Medicine.
   - (Eg) vaccine causing impotency. Immunisation leading to birth control
5. Dominance of faith leaders over scientific interventions.
   - (Eg) Antenatal care counterproductive to mother health.

SDG-3 issue.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) **Advantages of faith leader**

(1) Effective expression and connect of people with community leadership.
   (Eg) Amitabh Bhachan in COVID ringtone.

(2) People trust their faith leader.
   (Eg) Gandhi role in women empowerment

(3) No issue of linguistic or vernacular tranfer of information.

(4) faith leader know the nitti gritties of people and he has skill how to effictively persuade them.
   (Eg) Dayanand Saraswati for Arya Samaj.

(5) Provide legitimacy to social drive.

Disadvantages of faith leader

(1) Religious rigidity: They would not go against any religious text.

(2) Part of social obscurantism.

(3) They are the chief leader, mostly who promote religious based misconcept
   (Eg) Vaccine not good, causes impotency

(4) may reject scientific interventions

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Difficult to convince them to go against prevailing social ~~xx~~ evils.
(Eg) Opposition of Raja Ram Mohan Roy by orthodox section.

(c) **Other Options for behavioural change**

(1) Use of other social leaders ~~xxx~~ who believe in scientific temper.
(Eg) Akshay Kumar for Sanitary Pads for Girls.

(2) Use of ANM and Anganwadi worker for persuasion as they are also part of same society ↓
(Eg) National Health Policy, 2017 strategy for behavioural change.

(3) Carrot and Stick policy:
- Strictness with those who promote social evil
- Rewarding and promoting positive behaviour people.

(4) Use of Gram Sabha to promote awareness drive.

(5) leadership from administration who come forward against evil.
(Eg) PM Modi took Vaccine in open Media

Candidates must not write on this margin

(d) **Ethical question in involving faith leader**

I think there is no ethical values violated to involve faith leaders. It is part of Government policy to use leaders for pursuation (Eg) Vidya Balan for Sanitation drive.

Moreover, if the message given is right, we should not judge the profession of person delivering it.

It is a great skill of persuation to connect with people ~~and~~ which gives legitimacy to action. This is rightly done by faith leader and lacking in bureaucray.

However prerequisit are :

1. Proper training of faith leader.
2. Support staff and facility like Sound, Mic to delivery of message.
3. Multiprolonged approach to involve health & educational intervention simultaneously
4. Education as long term measure to eradicate social evils.

This will help us realise SDG 3 of health for all.

Candidates must not write on this margin

8. आप एक एजेंसी 'विशेष प्रयोजन साधन' के प्रमुख हैं, जो आवश्यक सेवाओं की अंतिम–मील वितरण की निगरानी करने और आपके अधिकार क्षेत्र के भीतर नागरिकों की बाधाओं और शिकायतों को सुलझाने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। आवश्यक सेवाओं में मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, बीपीएल परिवारों को पोषण संबंधी सहायता, पेयजल उपलब्धता आदि शामिल है।

आपकी एजेंसी ने नियमित आधिकारिक संचालन और शिकायतों को संभालने के लिए 15 कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया है। चूँकि एजेंसी शिकायतों का निपटान करती है, इसलिए प्रतिदिन भारी मात्रा में सार्वजनिक व्यवहार होता है। कभी–कभी एजेंसी के अधिकारियों को नियमित कार्यालय का काम पूरा करने के लिए कार्यालय समय से परे काम करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि सार्वजनिक व्यवहार में कार्यालय के अधिकांश घंटे लग जाते हैं। कर्मचारी अतिरिक्त काम करने से नाखुश थे क्योंकि उन्हें कोई ओवरटाइम भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है। उनमें से कुछ ने अनौपचारिक रूप से आपके साथ इस मुद्दे को उठाया, लेकिन आप असहाय है क्योंकि एजेंसी के नियम किसी भी यात्रा या ओवरटाइम भत्ते की अनुमति नहीं देते हैं। आपने इस मामले को मुख्यालय के समक्ष उठाने का प्रयास किया लेकिन कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ।

काम का तनाव धीरे–धीरे कर्मचारियों के बीच दिखने लगा, वे शिकायतकर्ताओं से चिड़चिड़े हो गए और कभी–कभी उन पर चिल्लाने लगते हैं। अशिष्टता के अलावा, कर्मचारियों की भाषा दुर्व्यवहारपूर्ण, अपमानजनक और कभी–कभी जातिवादी होती जा रही है। आपने पाया कि उनमें से विशेष रूप से 4 ऐसे हैं जो शिकायतों से निपटने के दौरान बहुत अपमानजनक और भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। मुखिया के रूप में आपने उन्हें चेतावनी दी, परंतु उनके कार्यकारी दृष्टिकोण में कोई उल्लेखनीय परिवर्तन नहीं आया। आपकी समस्या को और बढ़ाने के लिए, कुछ ग्रामीणों ने, अपने सरपंच के माध्यम से, आपके मुख्यालय में अशिष्ट, अपमानजनक और भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार का मुद्दा उठाया। मुख्यालय ने तुरंत आपको कार्रवाई करने और एक सम्मानजनक और गरिमापूर्ण कार्यस्थल बनाने का निर्देश दिया।

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

(b) आपके लिए कार्रवाई के कौन से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

(c) प्रत्येक विकल्प की जाँच कीजिए और अपनी चुनी हुई कार्यवाही की पुष्टि कीजिए।

(d) मर्यादा से आप क्या समझते हैं? मानवीय और सामाजिक मर्यादा के बीच अंतर बताइए? सरकारी विभागों में देखे जाने वाले सामान्य मर्यादा उल्लंघनों की पहचान कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

You are the Head of an Agency, a special purpose vehicle, responsible for overseeing the last-mile delivery of essential services and sorting out bottlenecks and grievances of the citizens within your jurisdiction. The essential services included Maternal and infant health care, nutritional support to BPL families, drinking water availability, etc.

Your agency employed a staff of 15 to carry out regular official operations and handle grievances. Since the agency dealt with complaints, there was an enormous amount of public dealing daily. Sometimes the agency officials had to work beyond office hours to finish the regular office work as public dealings took away most of the office hours. The employees were unhappy doing the extra bit as they were not paid any overtime. A few of them informally raised the issue with you, but you were helpless as the agency rules didn't allow any travel or overtime allowances. You tried taking up the matter with HQ but to no avail.

The work stress gradually started showing up among the staff, they became irritable with the complainants, and at times they shouted at them. Besides rudeness, the staff's language became abusive, derogatory, and sometimes casteist. You could notice that there were 4 of them in particular who were getting very abusive and discriminatory while handling grievances. As the Head, you warned them, but there was no marked change in their work attitude. To compound your problem, some of the villagers, through their Sarpanch, raised the issue of rude, disrespectful, and discriminatory behavior with your HQ. The HQ immediately instructed you to take action and create a respectful and dignified workspace.

(a) What are the issues involved in the above case?

(b) What are the action options available to you?

Candidates must not write on this margin

(c) Examine each of the options and identify your chosen course of action

(d) What do you understand by dignity? Distinguish between human and social dignity? Identify the common dignity violations that one notices in government departments.

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

["Dignity is integral part of Right to life" - Supreme Court of India]

Overburden of work and apathy of of bureaucracy are two important hurdles of Good Governance identified by 2nd ARC.

(a) **Issues involved**

1. Over work beyond working hours violate ILO convention.
2. Insufficient number of staff to deliver service.
3. lack of recreation time for staff.
4. Apathy of Headquarter towards serious issue.
5. No travel or extra allowance are part of Bonded labour.
6. Discrimination of by staff violate fundamental right Article 15.
7. Abusive and Casteist remard are derogatory to human dignity (Article 21)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) **Options available to me**

(1) let the issue as it is because HQ did not promply respond to issue.

(2) Use of ICT to club issue together and use section 4 of RTI to publicly issue few details. It will reduce the grievances.

(3) Raise Complaint to relevant ministry about issue & shortage of staff. & Media attention

(4) Resign from job.

(c) **Evaluation of Steps**

(1) let the issue as it is because HQ did not respond positively

Benifit	Demerit
(1) Its not your responsibity to augment manpower.	(1) leave people vulnerable
(2) Issue beyond your reach.	(2) Casteist remark will continue.
	(3) leading to poor Governance.

(2) USE ICT & RTI

Merit	Demerit
(1) Reduce Grievances.	- ICT may not be useful if no digital literacy.
(2) Empowerment of people.	- Manpower issue yet not resolved.
(3) Reduce workload of people	

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Raise complaint to relevant ministry:
- Step I will take

Merit	Demerit
① Good Governance primary responsibility of Govt. ② They have resources to augment manpower ③ They can instruct for more fund for travel allowance & extra pay.	- Going against your SPV. - Bypassing your HR.

Simultaneous efforts:

① Strict warning to officials against casteist remark. If still not followed start legal action and remove them from work.

② Advocacy for better remuneration. As issue of frustation is result of workload not inherent nature.

③ Involve Gram Sabha & NGO for helping hand & streamline proces.

④ If issue not resolved by Govt, raise it in media.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(d) Dignity is basic foundation to realisation of true potential of human. It is Catagorical Imperitive (Kant) ie inalienable part/value of human being.

Societal dignity	human dignity
① Relating to collective societal value (Eg) Dalits ghettoisation	Relating to individual life. (Eg) Caste based communt.
② Faced by group togeth (Eg) Indians are ~~the~~ poor in scienc → British rule	Particular person. (Eg) XYZ is poor in aptitude.
③ Needs national effort to eradicate. (Eg) Reservation	Need individual introspection & behavioural change. (Eg) Yogg

Common dignity violations in Govt departmt

① Delay in work.
② lethargy and non acceptance of personal wrong.
③ Poor Grievance redressal.
④ Treating citizens are burden not stakeholder (violate Article 21)
⑤ Apathy towards poor people.
⑥ Lack of Compassion, violates ~~beste~~ human treating others as human.

Here, needs to overcome this to ~~ea~~ reap Good Governance

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. मुंबई में मुख्यालय वाली एक प्रमुख फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनी का परिचालन दुनिया भर में है। यह जेनेरिक दवाओं का एक बड़ा उत्पादक और निर्यातक है। इसकी उत्पादन सुविधाएँ देश भर में फैली हुई हैं। महामारी के बाद, कंपनी ने अपनी जेनेरिक दवाओं की माँग में तेजी से वृद्धि देखी और माँग को पूरा करने के लिए, कंपनी ने छोटे निर्माताओं को उत्पादन का अनुबंध दिया। सौदा यह है कि अनुबंधित आपूर्तिकर्ता पूर्व निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के भीतर एक निर्दिष्ट मात्रा में दवाओं की आपूर्ति करेगा, और डिलीवरी पर भुगतान जारी किया जाएगा। कंपनी ने आपूर्तिकर्ता की सुविधाओं, नीतियों या सुरक्षा मानकों की परवाह नहीं की। यह देनदारियों के बिना आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को चालू रखने का एक सरल व्यापारिक सौदा है।

कुछ आपूर्तिकर्ताओं ने इसे शीघ्र पैसा कमाने के अवसर के रूप में देखा। उन्होंने अपनी उत्पादन सुविधा की सीमाएँ बढ़ानी शुरू कर दीं और सुरक्षा और श्रम कानूनों की कोई परवाह नहीं की। दुर्भाग्य से, एक आपूर्तिकर्ता की भंडारण सुविधा में आग लग गई और इस त्रासदी में 22 श्रमिकों की मृत्यु हो गई। उत्पादन सुविधा बंद कर दी गई, और मृत श्रमिकों के परिवारों ने आपूर्तिकर्ता और दवा कंपनी पर क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए मुकदमा दायर किया। आपूर्तिकर्ता नुकसान का भुगतान करने के लिए सहमत हो गया, लेकिन कंपनी ने किसी भी देनदारी से इनकार कर दिया क्योंकि वे सीधे तौर पर शामिल नहीं थी। इस बीच, परिवार का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले वकीलों ने दावा किया कि कंपनी इस त्रासदी के लिए नैतिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है क्योंकि उन्होंने सुरक्षा के लिए उत्पादन सुविधा का निरीक्षण नहीं किया और हर चीज के प्रति उदासीन थे। परिवारों का मानना है कि कंपनी पूरी तरह से परिणामवादी है, जो अपनी आपूर्ति लाइनों को चालू रखने के बारे में चिंतित है, चाहे लागत कुछ भी हो।

(a) उपरोक्त मामले में कौन से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं? (50 शब्दों में) 5 अंक

(b) नुकसान का भुगतान करने पर कंपनी की स्थिति का नैतिक रूप से विश्लेषण कीजिए और बताइए कि क्यों–क्यों नहीं कंपनी को नुकसान के लिए उत्तरदायी होना चाहिए। (120 शब्द) 10 अंक

(c) नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? आप कब सोचते हैं कि कोई व्यक्ति या इकाई किए गए कार्यों के लिए नैतिक रूप से जिम्मेदार होता है? (80 शब्दों में) 5 अंक

A major pharmaceutical company headquartered in Mumbai had worldwide operations. It was a big producer and exporter of generic drugs. It has production facilities spread around the country. After the pandemic, the company saw an exponential growth in demand for its generic drugs, and to meet the demand, the company contracted out production to small manufacturers. The deal was that the contracted supplier would supply a specified quantity of drugs within the prearranged schedule, and on delivery, the payments were released. The company didn't bother about the supplier's facilities, policies, or safety standards. It was a simple business deal of keeping the supply chain running without liabilities.

Some suppliers saw this as an opportunity to make some quick money. They started stretching the limits of their production facility and didn't mind compromising with safety and labor laws. Unfortunately, a supplier's storage facility caught fire, and 22 workers died in the tragedy. The production facility was closed, and the dead workers' families sued the supplier and pharmaceutical company for damages. The supplier agreed to pay the damages, but the company denied any liabilities as they were not directly involved. Meanwhile, the lawyers representing the family claimed that the company was morally responsible for the tragedy because they didn't inspect the production facility for safety and were indifferent to everything. The families considered the company to be outright consequentialists worried about keeping their supply lines running, whatever the cost.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case? (50 words) 5 marks

(b) Ethically analyze the company's position on paying damages and justify why/ why not the company should be liable for damages. (120 words) 10 marks.

(c) What do you understand by the term moral responsibility? When do you think a person or an entity becomes morally responsible for actions committed or omitted? (80 words) 5 marks

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"Commerce without Ethics is a Sin"
– Mahatma Gandhi

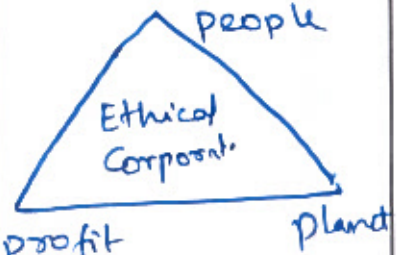
Ethical Commerce involves its own profit and also stakeholders concern. – (UDAY KOTAK Committee)

(a) **Ethical Issues involved**

1. Profit vs human life.
2. Effective functioning Vs Customer Quality delivery
3. Deligience Vs Accountability
4. Moral responsibility Vs loop holes in law exploitation
5. Compassion Vs Profit centric.

(b) **Ethical Analysis of Company's Stand**

Narayan Murthy Committee on corporate governance highlighted that Company should promote highest ethical standards and with concern of its stakeholders.



Ethical wrong of Company

1. It is their moral and legal responsibility

Candidates must not write on this margin

to look into its suppliers production line.

(2) Ultimately, its company's product and people buying on company tag. So, they are responsible.

(3) Expansion should not be at cost of human life.

(4) Violation of principles of outsourcing.

(5) Breach of trust of people.

(6) Even violate Export country norms
(Eg) Europes ab'solute liability clause.

Ethical wrong of Suppliers:

(1) For quick money, they started stretching the limits without concern of labour safety
- Violation of labour Code 2020.

(2) They did not bother about safety & quality of product.

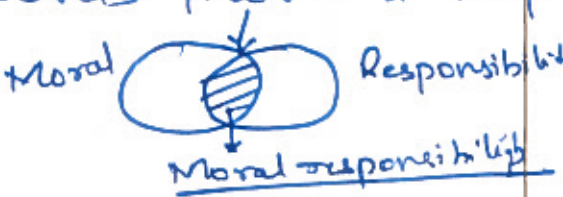
(3) They did not bother about their ultimate customers health.

Here, we see deligence on part of both Suppliers and company and they both violated legal as well as Moral Conduct in form of Labour laws and ~~for~~ Ethical Governance

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(c) Moral responsibility

Moral responsibility is derived from words Moral & Responsibility.



Moral means any ~~Ethical terms~~ Value which person/Entity holds as supreme which should not be compromised.

(Eg) Telling truth is my moral value.

Responsibility is taking cognizance of your own action (Eg) It is my responsibility to feed ~~the~~ poor people.

Here, ~~Both~~ Moral responsibility is something which comes from inside, the values which you cherish and taking responsibility if you violate those responsibility.

(Eg) Article 37 says it is duty of State to promote DPSP in lawmaking (Welfare)

You cannot punish person/entity for non compliance, but you can only give moral criticism and not take him to Judiciary.

Hence, Society should promote ~~the~~ moral teachings as in most cases laws are not sufficient and in some

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question of Ethics it is more of Compassion which works rather legal action.

When entity become morally responsible for for actions

(1) When it is ~~~~ socially acceptable norms and entity has to comply to societal pressure.
   (Eg) Proper living wage to worker. beyond legal minimum threshold.

(2) When company itself understands its social responsibility
   (Eg) Tesla making its IPR public for use. for already climate change.

(3) When company employee ~~~~ creates pressure internally to act.
   (Eg) Bollywood star in Metoo Movement

However, these actions are only moral pressure, though most of them are also covered in law but some are present in moral conscience of humans and they cannot be enforced.

"There is a court beyond court of law & that is conscience" - Gandhiji.

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10. आप और अजय एक साथ कॉलेज में थे, सिविल सेवा परीक्षा के लिए उत्तीर्ण हुए, प्रशिक्षित हुए और एक ही राज्य में काम किया। इन वर्षों में, आप और अजय अच्छे दोस्त और सहकर्मी बन गये। यहाँ तक कि पारिवारिक रूप से भी आप दोनों काफी करीब आ गए और छुट्टियाँ और त्योहारों को एक साथ मनाने लगे।

व्यावसायिक तौर पर पिछले 15 सालों में दोनों आगे बढ़े, लेकिन आपके और अजय के रास्ते अलग–अलग थे। आपने राजनीतिक आकाओं से दूरी बनाए रखा, तटस्थ रहना पसंद किया और किसी भी समूह, लॉबी या विचारधारा से जुड़े रहने से परहेज किया। लेकिन अजय अपने झुकाव को लेकर विवेकशील नहीं थे और वह अच्छे नेटवर्क और पहुँच वालों से जुड़े हुए थे। अपनी नेटवर्किंग के कारण, अजय की पोस्टिंग को हमेशा 'प्लम पोस्टिंग' माना जाता था। अजय को 'शहरी अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं' के सीएमडी के रूप में तैनात किया गया, जो एक भारी लागत वाली हाई–प्रोफाइल परियोजना है। साथ ही आप तीन वर्षों से राज्य योजना आयोग में कार्यरत हैं और अपनी पदोन्नति एवं नवीन पदस्थापना की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं।

जब नई पोस्टिंग की घोषणा हुई तो आप सतर्कता विभाग में अपना स्थानांतरण देखकर आश्चर्यचकित रह गये। कार्यभार संभालने के एक महीने के भीतर ही आपके विभागीय सचिव ने आपको एक मंत्री और उनके परिवार से जुड़े भूमि सौदों की विवेकपूर्ण जाँच करने का आदेश दिया। आपको सख्ती से कहा गया कि इसे गुप्त रखें और जाँच के बारे में सचिव के अलावा किसी और के साथ कोई भी जानकारी साझा न करें।

जैसे ही आपने पूछताछ शुरू की, आपको एहसास हुआ कि अजय, मंत्री और उनके सौदों के साथ घनिष्ठ रूप से जुड़ा हुआ है। जैसे–जैसे सबूत इकट्ठा होने लगे, आप मंत्री और दोस्तों के पक्ष में अजय के संदिग्ध फैसलों को देखकर चकित रह गए। इसके अलावा, आपको अजय के पास उसकी घोषित आय के स्रोतों से कहीं अधिक संपत्ति होने के सबूत भी मिले। जब आपने सचिव के साथ विवरण साझा किया, तो उन्होंने तुरंत आपको अजय के कार्यालय और घर की तलाशी लेने का आदेश दिया क्योंकि उनका मानना है कि अजय ही वह माध्यम है जिसके माध्यम से वे मंत्री को संदिग्ध भूमि सौदों के लिए पकड़ सकते हैं।

आप असमंजस में हैं क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि तलाशी अभियान से अजय की प्रतिष्ठा धूमिल होगी और परिवार के लिए यह दुखद

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

(b) आपके पास कौन से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

(c) विकल्पों का विश्लेषण करने के बाद अपनी चुनी हुई कार्रवाई का चयन करें।

(d) उपरोक्त मामले में आपकी नैतिक प्रेरणा क्या होनी चाहिए? क्या यह कर्तव्य, दायित्व या परिणाम होना चाहिए?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

You and Ajay were in college together, qualified for the civil services examination, trained, and worked in the same State. Over the years, you and Ajay became good friends and colleagues. Even the families became close to the extent of taking vacations and celebrating festivals together.

Professionally, in the last 15 years, both grew, but the paths you and Ajay took differed. You kept your distance from political masters, preferred to be neutral, and refrained from being identified with any group, lobby, or ideology. But Ajay was not discreet about his leanings, and he was well-networked and connected. Because of his networking, Ajay always had postings considered "plum postings." Ajay was posted as CMD of Urban Infrastructure Projects, a high-profile Project with a huge outlay. At the same time, you were working in State Planning Commission for three years and were awaiting your promotion and new posting.

When new postings were announced, you were surprised to see your transfer to Vigilance Department. Within a month of taking charge, you were ordered by your Departmental Secretary to conduct an inquiry discreetly into land dealings involving a Minister and his family. You were strictly told to keep it discreet and not to share any information about the investigation with anybody besides the Secretary.

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As you started the inquiry, you realized Ajay was closely involved with the Minister and his deals. As evidence started piling up, you were shocked to notice Ajay's questionable decisions favoring the Minister and friends. Further, you found evidence of Ajay having assets disproportionately much higher than his declared sources of income. When you shared the details with the Secretary, he immediately ordered you to search Ajay's office and home as he believed Ajay was the medium through which they could catch the Minister for shady land deals.

You were in a bind as you knew a search operation would tarnish Ajay's reputation and be traumatic for the family.

(a) What are the ethical issues and dilemmas involved in the above case?

(b) What are the options available to you?

(c) Select your chosen course of action after analyzing the options.

(d) What must be your moral motivation in the above case? Should it be duty, care, or consequences?

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

["~~Restricting pros~~ Honey in the tongue is difficult to not taste it" - Kautilya.]

Seperation of pessonal and professional relation is important trait of civil servant.

(a) Ethical issues & dilemmas involved

(1)	Personal relation	Vs	Professional relation
(2)	Friend & family	Vs	Official Duty
(3)	Integrity	Vs	Compassion.
(4)	Corruption	Vs	Protecting friend in bad times.
(5)	Breach of law	Vs	Breach of trust.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) **Options available to me!**

(1) ~~Resign~~ Ask Secretary to depute other officials due to clash of interest – against principle of natural Justice

(2) Tell Ajay about the issue, and he himself serve his wrong to vigilance department.

(3) Search Ajays office & home for evidences.

(5) Burst this Whistle blower in media

(c) **My choosen Cource of Action**

It will by third option to go ahead with Ajays search.

Steps taken by me

(A) SHORT term step!

(1) Go ahead with search option Collect evidences.

(2) Submit proper report to Secretary.

(3) Search for evidence trail in Ministers dealing.

(4) Look for other nexus.

(B) Long term step!

(1) Moral support to Ajays family and children → helping them with educa

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Helping and motivating Ajay to voluntarily tell the wrong acts and disproportionate assets. and apply for relief in punishment in court.

(3) Digitalise proces to avoid future corruption

Reason for my Action

(1) Wrong should not to ~~be~~ ~~taste~~ tolerated at any cost and by anyone, even yourself.

(2) It does not violate principle of natural justice ~~as~~ be connection with Ajay because you are not Judge here, you are just collecting evidences.

(3) Bureaucrats should be impartisan and non-political -> 2nd ARC report.

(d) **Moral Motivation in Case**

(1) Corruption is against national interest ~~and~~

(2) Corruption leads to loss of exchequer money

(3) Bureaucrats are to serve people not make money out of it.

(4) My official duty as Vigilant officer

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(5) Political-Bureaucrat nexus is leading to ~~Corrupt~~ criminalisation of Politics
— Punchi Commission report

My Moral motivation is hence, Combination of duty, care and national interest, ~~Consequences~~ When actions are right we should not think about Consequence (Kanth).

Duty → toward nation and department to ~~be~~ fight corruption

Compassion → to help friend family when he is not there.

Consequence → (Deontology) will follow in place if actions are right.

Hence, It should be our duty at our own level to end the menace of Corruption

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11. आप एक युवा पुलिस अधिकारी हैं जो अपने कुछ बैचमेट्स के साथ फील्ड ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हैं। आप और विकास एक पुलिस स्टेशन में दो सप्ताह बिता रहे हैं और फील्ड–स्तरीय पुलिसिंग की बारीकियों को सीख रहे हैं। हर दिन कुछ नया सीखने को मिलता है।

एक दोपहर स्टेशन को थोक बाजार बीट में काम करने वाले एक बीट कांस्टेबल से एक संकटपूर्ण कॉल प्राप्त हुई। व्यापारियों के दो समूहों के बीच झगड़ा शुरू हो गया और जो जल्द ही हिंसक हो गया। उन्होंने अपने सहकर्मी के साथ हस्तक्षेप करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन वे चीजों को नियंत्रण में रखने में असफल रहे। कुछ व्यापारी सिपाहियों के खिलाफ हो गये और उन्हें लोहे की छड़ों से पीटना शुरू कर दिया। कॉल तब आई जब एक कांस्टेबल के सिर पर गंभीर चोटें आईं और उसे आपातकालीन देखभाल की आवश्यकता थी।

मदद के लिए एक टीम मौके पर पहुँची और स्थिति को संभाला। जब तक टीम पहुँची, बदमाश मौके से भाग चुके थे। घायल कांस्टेबल को बेहद नाजुक हालत में अस्पताल ले जाया गया। अपने सहकर्मी को गंभीर रूप से घायल और जीवन के लिए संघर्ष करते देख, थाना क्रोधित हो गया और अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्पित हो गया।

देर शाम तक थाने की टीम ने कुछ बदमाशों को हिरासत में ले लिया, लेकिन कुछ अभी भी लापता थे। पकड़े गए बदमाशों को रात भर हिरासत में रखा गया और अगले दिन अदालत में पेश किया जाना था। उस रात आपने और विकास ने देखा कि कुछ वरिष्ठ पुलिसकर्मी अधिक जानकारी के लिए और पुलिसकर्मियों से दूर रहने का सबक सिखाने के लिए बदमाशों की जमकर पिटाई कर रहे थे। यह सब कुछ घंटों तक जारी रहा, और जब तक यह रुका, बदमाशों में से एक बुरी तरह से कांप रहा था जो कि उसे हृदय रोग के पूर्व इतिहास के कारण मामूली स्ट्रोक आया था। उसे अस्पताल ले जाया गयाय सौभाग्य से, वह बच गया। रात का घटनाक्रम मुख्यालय तक पहुँचा तो जाँच बैठाई गई।

पूछताछ के दौरान थाने में मौजूद सभी लोगों को पूछताछ के लिए बुलाया गया। उपस्थित सभी लोगों ने पिटाई को कुछ थप्पड़ों के अलावा और कुछ नहीं कहकर कम महत्त्व दिया। आपसे और विकास से भी अनौपचारिक रूप से इस घटना को कमतर करने का अनुरोध किया गया था। विकास आराम से इसे कमतर आँक रहा था, लेकिन आप असहज थे और आपको लगा कि सच्चाई से हटकर कुछ भी बोलना आपकी ईमानदारी के खिलाफ है। आप सोच रहे हैं कि क्या पुलिस सुरक्षा के लिए है, हिरासत सुरक्षा के लिए है, और जो हुआ वह दुर्व्यवहार है, सेवा मूल्यों के विरुद्ध है। आप तनाव में हैं और विकल्पों पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

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

(b) आपके अनुसार उपरोक्त मामले में सिद्धांत–उन्मुख और नियम–पालन करने वाले पुलिस कर्मियों को क्या करना चाहिए और क्यों? तर्क दीजिए।

(c) आपके अनुसार सिविल सेवा में किसे प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए, विभाग के प्रति निष्ठा, या अपने निर्णयों और सेवा मूल्यों में निष्पक्ष और गैर–पक्षपातपूर्ण होना? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

You are a young police officer undergoing field training along with some of your batchmates. You and Vikas are spending two weeks in a police station learning the nitty gritty and nuances of field-level policing. Every day there was something new to learn.

One afternoon the Station received a distress call from a beat constable working the wholesale market beat. A quarrel had broken out between two groups of traders and which soon turned violent. He tried intervening with his colleague, but they failed to keep things in control. Some traders turned against the constables and started beating them with iron rods. The call came in when one of the constables had taken severe blows to the head, and he needed emergency attention.

A team rushed to the spot to help and take charge of the situation. By the time the team reached, the miscreants had fled the scene. The injured constable was rushed to the hospital in a very precarious

Candidates must not write on this margin

condition. Seeing their colleague severely hurt and struggling for life, the station was enraged and determined to apprehend the culprits.

By late evening the station team had rounded up a few miscreants, but some were still missing. The rounded-up miscreants were kept in custody for the night and were to be presented in court the following day. That night you and Vikas noticed that a few senior policemen were seriously beating up the miscreants for more information and to teach them a lesson to keep off from policemen. The "treatment" continued for a few hours, and by the time it stopped, one of the miscreants was severely shaken that he had a minor stroke because of a prior history of a heart condition. He was rushed to the hospital; fortunately, he survived. When the events of the night reached HQ, an inquiry was instituted.

During the inquiry, everyone in the Station was called in for questioning. All of them present played down the beatings as few slaps and nothing more. You and Vikas were also informally requested to play down the incident. Vikas was comfortably underplaying it, but you were uncomfortable and felt it was against your integrity to speak something far from the truth. You were wondering if police are for safety, custody is for protection, and what happened was abuse which was against the service values. You were tensed and weighed the options.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?

(b) What do you think principle-oriented and rule-abiding police personnel must do in the above case? Why? Justify

(c) What do you think must assume priority in civil service, loyalty to the department, or being impartial and non-partisan in your decisions and service values?

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

["An eye for an eye will make the world blind" - Gandhi.]

Public servants are to serve society and their prior function should be their welfare.

(a) Ethical issues involved

(1) Violence Vs Basic Human dignity

(2) Truth Vs Untruth.

(3) Save department Vs Save Humanity.

(4) Culprit should be follow of due process of law.

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(5) Uprightness and integrity chief trait of officer.

(6) Faith in justice & Judicial syst.

(7) Violence against Principle of Human right. - United Nath.

(b) Action taken by principle oriented & rule abiding official

(1) Ask for Police custody for interrogation from Judge.

(2) Speedly deploy police to catch the evaders.

(3) Ask from local trader about their hideout trails.

(4) Use of intellegence from rival trader to catch them.

(5) Record priliminary statement ~~and~~ with no violence & with bounds of law.

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Reason

① ~~Agai~~ Violence in custody is against morals, Ethics ~~and~~, law and humanity
   (Eg) Rising cases of custodial death NCRB.

② Against dignity of human.

③ Violates basic human right (Article 21) and Fundamental right.

④ Against law to use violence. (CRPC)

⑤ ~~Erod~~ Erodes trust in police.

⑥ Makes entire department defame

(c) **Priority for civil servant**

loyalty to department: is essential trait of better work culture and efficient cadre. But loyalty should not be beyond Law. law is supreme.

Impartial & Non Partisan: are also essential traits identified by 2nd ARC for civil servant. This distinguishes it from other Public service (NGO)

Non-Partiality should not breach discrimination of individual & violation of Fundamental right (Article 15)

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Service Values should be taken care of, but no values should go beyond law.

Human dignity is fundamental to Right to Life (Article 21) and constitution is Supreme, no values should be at cost of constitution

Here, trainee should speak up the issue because:

(1) Justice to victim against excess violence

(2) Uphold your integrity

(3) Course-correction of department

(4) let Justice take its course you should do your act.

Here, integrity is the utmost value. & should be promoted.

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12. आप विदेश सेवा के एक अधिकारी हैं जो विदेश में किसी दूतावास में कार्यरत हैं। आपका एक कर्तव्य स्थानीय भारतीय समुदाय, जो देश के सबसे बड़े अप्रवासी समूहों में से एक है, के साथ संपर्क स्थापित करना है।

धनी भारतीय अप्रवासियों का एक समूह अपनी भाषा और संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक पूजा स्थल और एक स्कूल बनाना चाहता है। स्कूल का उद्देश्य आप्रवासियों के बीच भारतीय संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने और संरक्षित करने के लिए एक केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करना है। भारतीय समुदाय के नेताओं ने भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए सभी कानूनी प्रक्रियाओं को पूरा किया, भवन योजनाओं को नगर परिषद से मंजूरी दिलाई और सभी स्वीकृतियों के साथ, निर्माण कार्य शुरू हुआ।

निर्माण के कुछ महीनों बाद, स्थानीय लोगों ने शोर के बारे में शिकायत करना शुरू कर दिया और धीरे–धीरे एक धार्मिक संरचना के निर्माण के खिलाफ एक अभियान शुरू हो गया। स्थानीय नगर पार्षदों ने इसमें भाग लिया और यह मुद्दा उठाया कि कैसे भारतीय प्रवासियों के पास अपना सांस्कृतिक स्थान होने से अन्य आप्रवासी समुदायों की ओर से भी इसी तरह की माँग की जाएगी। और इससे विभिन्न जातीय समूहों के बीच असहिष्णुता बढ़ सकती है। स्थानीय राजनेताओं ने निर्माण को रोकने और जो कुछ भी बनाया गया था उसे ध्वस्त करने के लिए एक सार्वजनिक मुकदमा दायर किया। भारतीय समुदाय ने उनके मुकदमे का जवाब दिया और मदद के लिए दूतावास से संपर्क किया। वे चाहते थे कि राजदूत इस मुद्दे को सरकार के सामने उठाएँ।

इस बीच, राजदूत ने आपको इस मुद्दे को समझने और एक रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए भारतीय समुदाय के नेताओं से मिलने के लिए नियुक्त किया। आपने समुदाय के नेताओं से मुलाकात की और पाया कि भारतीय समुदाय के प्रति स्थानीय नापसंदगी का कारण केवल अव्यक्त नस्लवाद और असहिष्णुता की अभिव्यक्ति थी। आपने राजदूत के समक्ष अपना अवलोकन प्रस्तुत किया और उनसे कुछ करने का अनुरोध किया क्योंकि भारतीय सही थे और नस्लवादी व्यवहार के शिकार हो रहे थे। बदले में, राजदूत ने उत्तर दिया कि वह स्थानीय राजनीति में नहीं पड़ना चाहते। भारतीय उस देश के नागरिक हैंय जातीयता के अलावा उनका भारत से कोई लेना–देना नहीं हैं। इसके अलावा, आने वाले हफ्तों में दोनों देशों के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर होने वाले हैं, और वह कुछ स्थानीय राजनीति को लेकर दोनों देशों के बीच बढ़ते संबंधों को खतरे में नहीं डालना चाहते हैं। आप यह देखकर आश्चर्यचकित रह गए कि अर्थनीति को प्रवासी भारतीयों पर प्राथमिकता मिल रही है।

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

(b) क्या आप प्रवासी भारतीयों की मदद के बजाय अर्थनीति को प्राथमिकता देने के राजदूत के रुख से सहमत हैं? अगर हाँ तो क्यों, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

(c) दायित्व, परिणामवाद और कर्तव्य के बीच, आपके अनुसार भारतीय विदेश नीति का मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए उपयुक्त परिप्रेक्ष्य क्या है? तर्क दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

You are a Foreign Service official working in an embassy overseas. One of your duties was to liaise with the local Indian community, one of the country's largest immigrant groups.

A group of wealthy Indian immigrants wanted to build a place of worship and a school to promote their language and culture. The school was intended to act as a center for promoting and preserving Indian culture among the immigrants. The Indian community leaders went through all the legal procedures to acquire the land, got the building plans approved by the city council, and with all the approvals in place, the construction work began.

A few months into the construction, the locals started complaining about noise, and slowly a campaign began against the construction of a religious structure. The local city councilors joined in and raised the issue of how Indian immigrants having their own cultural space will lead to a similar demand from other immigrant communities. And this may escalate intolerance among different ethnic groups. The local politicians filed a public lawsuit to halt the construction and demolish whatever was built. Indian community responded with their lawsuit and approached the embassy for help. They wanted the Ambassador to take up the issue with the government.

Meanwhile, the Ambassador deputed you to meet the Indian community leaders to understand the issue and prepare a report. You met with the community leaders and found that the reason for local antipathy towards the Indian community was just an expression of latent racism and intolerance. You presented

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your observations to the Ambassador and requested him to do something as the Indians were on the right and were being victims of racist behavior. The Ambassador, in turn, replied that he would not like to get involved in local politics. The Indians were citizens of that country; they had nothing to do with India besides ethnicity. Further, a crucial Economic agreement was about to be signed between the two countries in the coming weeks, and he did not want to jeopardize the growing relations between the two countries over some local politics. You were shocked to see economics getting priority over the diaspora.

(a) What are the issues involved in the above case?

(b) Do you agree with the Ambassador's position of prioritizing economics over helping the diaspora? Why/why not?

(c) Among Care, Consequentialism, and Duty, what do you think is the appropriate perspective to guide Indian Foreign policy? Justify. (Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

["Ethics is the weakest link of International Politics"]

Recently, India became top remittance receiving nation reach $115 billion/yr. due to its vibrant diaspora.

Issues involved

1. Racism : as against united nation principle.
2. Freedom of Religion: part of United nation charter.
3. Intolerance towards others culture.
4. Law & Order situation.
5. Pollution issue of noise
6. Fair Justice to diaspora.

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(b) Priority of Economics over diaspora

Stand of diaspora justified:

(1) They had legal clearance
(2) They are citizen of that country & law of land has given them permission
(3) They have all right to promote their mother culture.

Stand of local politician / Administrative merit

(1) Law and Order potential of violation
(2) Sound pollution an issue
(3) Demolish is unjustified demand as it was legal permitted construct.

Ambassador took the issue in black and white and did not saw scope of middle path, he should pursue both.

(1) Raise issue with local Administration as it was their prior clearance
(2) Strict warning against notoleration to Racism by local leader.
(3) Pursue economic issue simultaneously as your stand was justified.

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(4) Racism against small section on basis of country origin is racism against entire nation. Should be strictly objected.

(c) **Appropriate perspective**

["Politics without morality is a sin" - Gandhi]

Guidance of foreign Policy should be strictly on basis of national interest. However, national interest should not be narrowly perceived. Even racism against your origin people is against national interest.

Moreover, National interest should be in lines of **Care** and **Duty** otherwise it leads to inhumanism as seen in Genocide during Hitler Germany.

Hence, Foreign policy should be on foundation of:

(1) Care: CBDR-HR in Climate deal.

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② Mix of Deontology and consequentialism.
↳ Deontology in terms of human dignity
↳ Consequentialism for National interest as ends.

③ Duty as responsible Human through values like "Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam" or Compolitant group of radical Humans by M.N. Roy.

④ Other values:
- Human Rights
- Non discriminatory
- No tolerance to Racism.

How, Foreign Policy Should be on Ethical lines as pursued by India in "Panchsheel."

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Space for Rough Work

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