

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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NEXT IAS Roll No.: MT23FLTPA004. Date of Examination : 07.09.'23.

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☒ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test Code : TC-046

Program :

FLT ☐

FLT+ ☒

Time Taken : 3:05 hr.

SLT ☐

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MAIN TEST SERIES 2023 (TEST-12)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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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. :

[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



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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
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5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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खण्ड-A / Section-A

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Deontologists are the proponents of duty ethics
i.e. for them duty is paramount while
consequences are parametral.

While utilitarians are proponents
of maximum benefits to maximum number
of population.

Indian civil servants are neither pure duty
bound nor pure utilitarian as

Neither pure deontologist

(i) Actions are based mostly on ends benefits
e.g. social sector scheme — for maximum
benefit

(ii) Multipurpose policies — formulated for
maximum benefit to maximum population

- (iii) Occasional cases of ~~delat~~ corruption
even among higher authorities — looking
and than means dog. Neera Yadav
(UP- Chief Secretary)

Not pure utilitarian

- (i) They need to follow their organisational
conduct and superior order.
- (ii) Their actions sometimes are benefit
narrow section e.g. policies regarding
corporate taxes.
- (iii) Case of Anthon just because the President
happened outside their jurisdiction.

To be effective civil servant, the officers need
to have right balance of both
principles.

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

The motivation to become a career civil servant can be upward among people. However a common thread that runs among them is idea of public service - as best form of service.

Among the given four options, I believe my motivating factor is attraction to public service.

Reasons

- ① The diversity offered to do the job is unparalleled eg. I can serve education sector as well as logistics sector
- ② Common touch - seeing smile on the face of weaker section is worth thousands dollars private package.

- ③ Chance to work with different Stakeholder
e.g. police, media, CSO, NGB, pressure groups
- ④ Policy Implementation as well as formulation
by understanding the issues first hand, I may
be able to formulate more realistic policies
- ⑤ Providing basic resources to the most needy
such as homeless people, victims of climate
or civil war etc.

The list can be exhaustive. However, the idea
of being there constantly for the needs and
grievances of common people - attracts me
the most towards public service.

2. (a) कोविड जैसी लोक स्वास्थ्य आपात स्थितियों के प्रबंधन के लिए नीतियाँ विकसित करना, शासन के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में से एक है। ऐसी स्वास्थ्य आपात स्थितियों से निपटने के दौरान सरकार ऐसे उपाय कर सकती है, जिसमें नागरिकों की ओर से स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार शामिल हो। आपके अनुसार सरकार की लोक स्वास्थ्य नीति कौन-से नैतिक सिद्धांतों द्वारा निर्देशित होनी चाहिए? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

One of the critical areas of governance is developing policies for managing public health emergencies such as COVID. While tackling such health emergencies, the government may take measures that involve the sacrificing 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

Policy formulation is one of the cardinal

functions of governance. According to

Thomas Dye - policy by government is everything that government wants to do or wants not to do.

eg. Education Policy, Logistics policy etc

Health policies - are guidelines managing the

entire health sector of the economy that

includes - ① management of public health facilities / centres

② provision of medical facilities eg medicines, tests

③ Regulation of drugs price.

④ Management of pandemics eg. COVID etc

Ethical principles that should guide government health policy making.

- ① Bentham's principle - the policy should benefit maximum number of people.
- ② Right approach - the basic right such as right to health or clean environment should remain inviolable.
- ③ Kant's categorical imperative - the policy should treat human beings as end in themselves.
- ④ Altruistic policy - it should be a selfless and all encompassing policy.
- ⑤ Follows DPSP (Art 47) - that leads to improvement of general health of public.

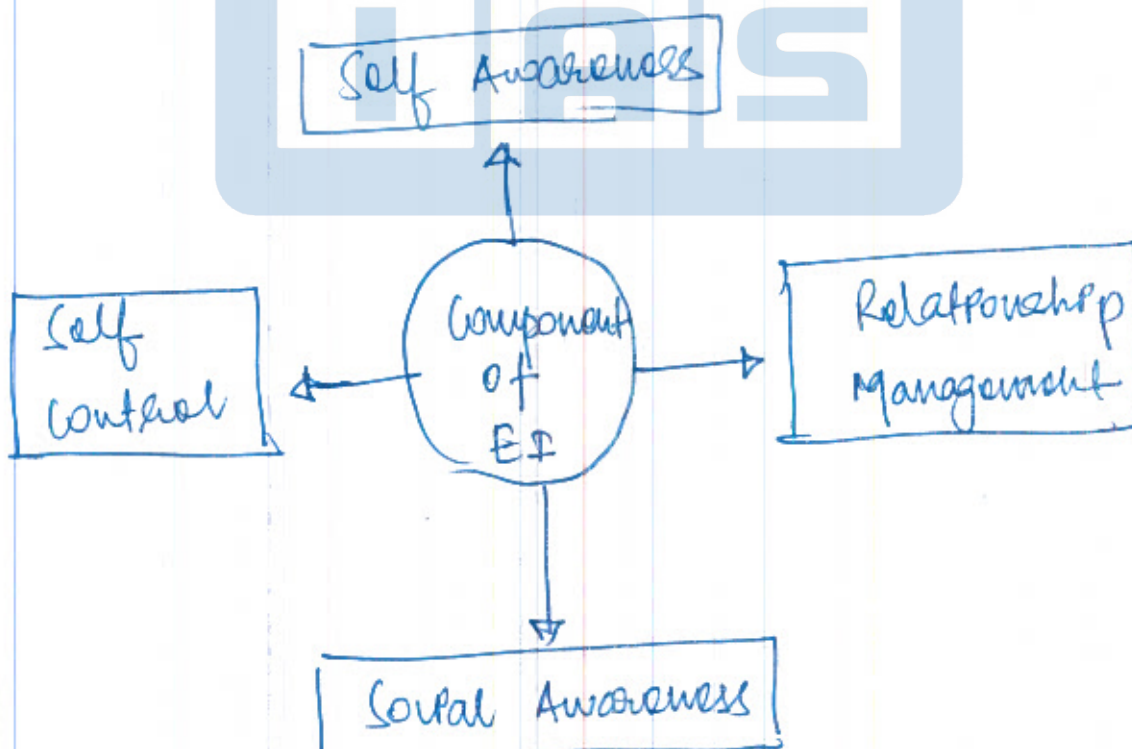
Health policies are social services and should have utilitarian touch.

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

Salovey and Mayer define Emotional Intelligence (EI) as ability to understand emotions of self as well as others and use such knowledge for taking any action.

Four Components of EI relevant to public services



Role of these components in decision making

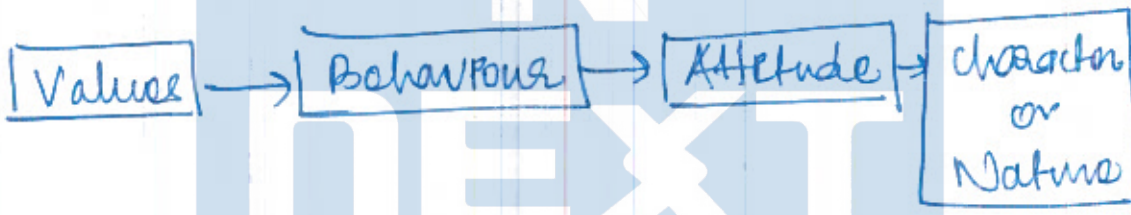
- ① Self Awareness - can help by understanding personal likes and dislikes and can help a civil servant remain neutral.
- ② Self control - can thwart any external pressure of private influence thereby help in maintaining integrity eg. Ashok Khemka
- ③ Relationship management - can help in accommodating various competitive demands in policy making eg. Banking policies, RBI policies
- ④ Social Awareness - can help a civil servant remain empathetic & compassionate to situations of tribals, weaker section.

As Daniel Goleman says - 90% of adult success comes from domain of EI.

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 core beliefs of an individual that influence her/his activities and behaviour and ultimately leading to character building.



Values are expressed in every human decision and action

- ① Behaviour at public places depend on our core values viz patriotism.
- ② Our action during adverse situations are guided by moral values
eg. Ramlash Satyarthi for child trafficking

- ^{religious values}
 (iii) ~~Our faith~~ determines how we behave
 with people of other faith e.g. tolerant
 or not

Impact of values on individual behaviour

- (i) Values are hard to change - hence used
 to be inculcated right from early age
 e.g. NEP stresses on cardinal values viz.
 constitutional, democratic, moral etc
 - (ii) Values determine our attitude - e.g. our
 reaction to sexist jokes at workplace
 - (iii) Value inculcates public appropriate
 behaviour e.g. being non violent and
 peaceful in public
 - (iv) Values helps build a moral character
 e.g. whether we respect gender, honesty etc
- Values have profound effect on every stage
of human evolution.

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 सत्तननिष्ठा में गिरावट का एक सर्वोत्तम प्रतिक्रिया है? क्यों/क्यों नहीं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

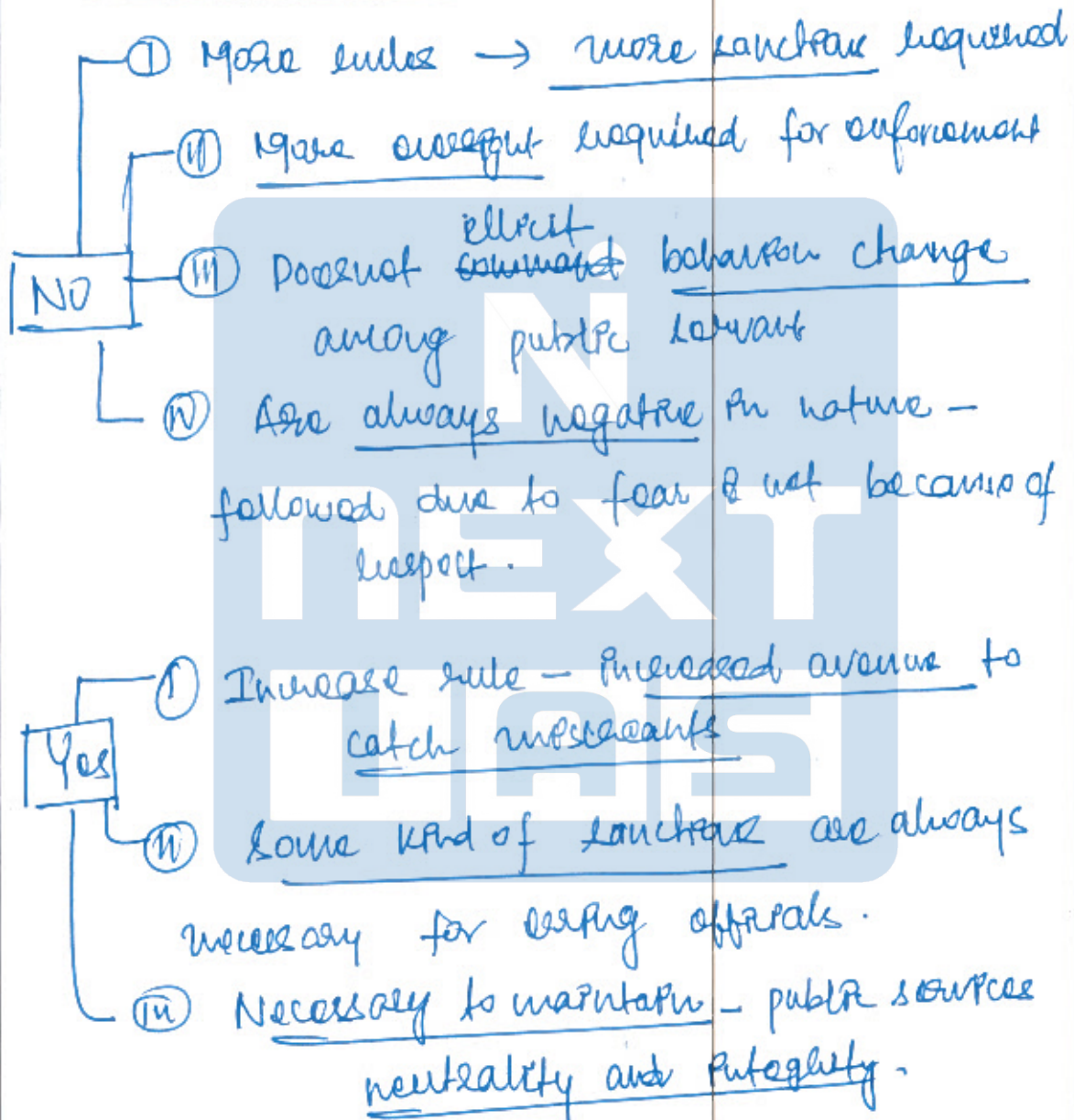
Explain the difference between codes of ethics, codes of conduct and codes of rules and regulations. Do you think an increase in the number of codes and regulations is an efficient response to the decline of public trust and integrity issues? Why/why not? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Code of ethics, conduct and rules, regulations

are some of the external sanctions to guide the behaviour of civil servants or an individual in general.

<u>Code of Ethics</u>	<u>Code of Conduct</u>	<u>Rules and Regulations</u>
- are <u>general</u> instructions to follow when at workplace - are <u>non-binding</u> in nature - determine <u>official governance</u>	- are <u>specific</u> instructions that must be followed at workplace - are <u>binding</u> and enforceable - determine <u>good governance</u>	- are <u>specific</u> statute that regulate day to day conduct - are <u>binding</u> and enforceable - determine <u>governance</u>
eg. to be <u>honest</u> to be <u>punctuate</u> etc	eg. not to violate oath of office, abide by constitution etc	eg. traffic rules, Company rules, Enquiry rules etc.

Increasing number of rules and regulations —
an efficient response to decline in public
trust and integrity issue.



However, conscience should have more profound
role in determining actions of
public servants.

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 quote interprets the three cardinal principles of public service i.e.

righteousness, economy and good governance. i.e. righteousness brings

happiness to soul but it depends on the

status of economy i.e. greed, temptation for money can never foster righteousness and hence happiness while being

satisfied with the status of Artha can

bring peace of mind and righteousness thereby ensuring ultimate happiness.

However, whether one is tempted or

Content with status of economy finally
depends on right governance i.e.
whether governance is transparent,
accountable, responsive and based
on Rule of Law or not.

Contemporary relevance

It's quite important today to maintain
good governance to thwart increasing
tendencies of corruption and mal-
administration and thereby foster
a righteous state of public
administration.

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

Indeed, the most important human endeavour is striving for morality in our actions because —

① morality matters for an personal well being

② It also leads to social well being
eg. social harmony and peace.

This morality upon which our existence depends because as per Hobbes, a

society sans morality will be nasty,
and short lived i.e. existence and

Continuation of individual and society both depends upon moral actions

of individual eg M. L. King for equality

& Gandhi for nonviolent society.

The life stories of people such as Nelson Mandela, Mahatma Gandhi, Desmond Tutu and Pope Francis establish the fact that only morality in our action can make life beautiful.

Contemporary relevance

- given the increasing hate, intolerance and communal disharmony in society, it becomes even more important for individual to be empathetic, compassionate emotionally intelligent and tolerant to all.

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

Humility is indeed the highest among all virtues as seen from life of Mahatma Gandhi who said that - an eye for an eye can make the whole world blind. He urged people to remain non-violent even in the extreme of ~~all~~ situations.

Similarly, the incident of Nelson Mandela inviting the same white judge who sentenced him for 30 years remarks the epitome of humility.

A life sans humility remains arrogant, parochial and extremely self centred fueling anti-social activities.

Humility as virtue, hence needs to be cultivated among all of us to ensure a well-lived life.

Contemporary relevance

Given the increasing self-centrism and desire for self development leading to moral corruption of society and individual, it becomes quite important to practice humility in thought, words and action.

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

Maintaining good practices in public administration and policy making

requires constant investment in capacity building in organisational up gradation.

This entails a cost. However this cost is justified because

① Policies and administration are for general public — they should not suffer on quality

② To ensure utilitarian principle — policies have greatest benefit for greatest number of people

(iv) to ensure administration does not suffer from prosy town syndrome or bureaupathological behaviour.

However, the cost incurred should be judiciously used for improving the capacity of officers.

NEXT
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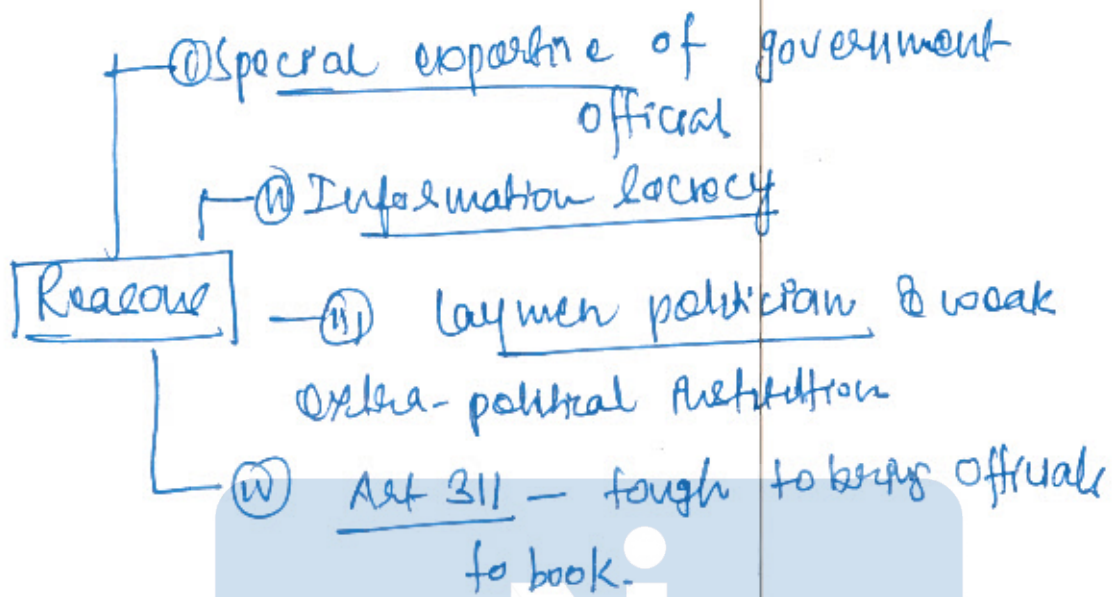
5. (b) प्रशासनिक, विधिक और पेशेवर जवाबदेही के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। अनेक संस्थागत जवाबदेही तंत्र होने के बावजूद सरकार व्यवस्थित भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगाने में विफल रही है। आपके अनुसार जवाबदेही तंत्र के ख़राब निष्पादन के क्या कारण हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Distinguish between administrative, legal and professional accountability. Despite multiple institutional accountability mechanisms, the government has failed to make a dent in systemic corruption. What do you think are the reasons for the poor performance of accountability mechanisms? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Accountability refers to answerability regarding the powers exercised.

Accountability		
Legal	Administrative	Professional
- To abide by the law of land and follow them at all time - Enforced by courts (judiciary)	- To be answerable for all actions, decisions and be open to any scrutiny - Enforced by executive	- To perform one's duty with utmost sincerity and dedication - Self enforcement

Despite multiple institutional mechanisms, the government fails to make a dent in corruption.



Some suggestions

- ① strict code of conduct
- ② Follow Indian philosophy of work ethics — (Karma hi puri)
- ③ strict functioning of CVC, CBI, Lokpal etc.

Corruption needs zero tolerance at all level.

6. (a) अर्थशास्त्री पारदर्शिता को खुले बाजारों के लिए एक शर्त के रूप में देखते हैं, जबकि राजनीतिक वैज्ञानिक इसे प्रशासन में लोक भागीदारी बढ़ाने हेतु एक शर्त के रूप में देखते हैं। लोक प्रशासनिक नैतिकता में पारदर्शिता का क्या अभिप्राय है? क्या यह केवल सूचना का प्रवाह है या उससे भी अधिक? स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- Economists view transparency as a condition for open markets, and political scientists view it as a condition for public participation. What does transparency imply in public administration ethics? Is it only a flow of information or more than that? Explain.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Transparency refers to the openness of all public activities and availability of all vital information in public domain for effective scrutiny.

Transparency in administration is ensured by

- ① Legislative
 - RTI
 - Prevention of Corruption
 - Lokpal & Lokayukta Act
- ② Institutional
 - Lokpal
 - CVC & CBI
 - CIC & SIC
- ③ Other means
 - e-governance
 - Citizen charter
 - media

However, transparency is much more than just availability of information.

↳ It also means administrative accountability to public - the master of democracy

↳ It also means performing duty with utmost integrity eg. Rashmi Zibhal (IAS, Haryana) - unearthed JBT scam

↳ It also means speaking up against injustice eg. Smriti Sabharwal (IAS, Telangana) questioning release of Bilkis Bano convicts.

Transparency is a 360° concept which encompasses all administrative spheres.

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks





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 महत्वपूर्ण प्रदेय समय से पीछे चल रहा है। विचाराधीन सामग्री पर्यावरण के लिए खतरनाक रसायन है जिसे पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने प्रतिबंधित कर दिया है। लेकिन अंतरिक्ष उद्योग के लिए रासायनिक यौगिक के 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 महत्वपूर्ण है। आंतरिक चर्चाओं के बाद आपने अंतरिक्ष विभाग के अधिकारियों से मुलाकात कर स्थिति को समझाया और समय सीमा बढ़ाने का अनुरोध किया। जब बैठक हुई तो विभाग के अधिकारियों के रवैये से आप हैरान रह गये। उन्होंने किसी भी देशी को स्वीकार करने से इनकार कर दिया और पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के निषेध को दसकनार 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।

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The case summarises the issue of indiscriminate and unjustified use of certain banned and regulated hazardous chemical compounds

① Issue involved in the case :-

- ① Use of banned hazardous substance and resultant environmental issue
- ② Integrity compromising behaviour by state department officials.
- ③ Non-cooperative attitude - among sensor ministry counterparts.
- ④ Environmental degradation - due to use of banned products.
- ⑤ Unjust thrust of demands in the name of national interest.

② Options available to me

Option 1 - go as per state officials and circumvent prohibition.

Option II - don't follow them and Reform
environment ministry about issue

Option III - Try to convene an all-
stakeholder meeting to resolve issue

③ Critical Analysis of options

Option I

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(+ve)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prospects complete in time - No harm to my company reputation | <p>(-ve)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrity compromising behaviour - Against justice approach (not justified) |
|---|---|

Option II

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(+ve)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Save me from personal guilt - Hazardous substance is not illegally used - In line with <u>Deontological ethics</u> | <p>(-ve)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - may <u>lose</u> <u>next</u> <u>contracts</u> - cold relations with other government agencies prospect suffers. |
|---|--|

Option III

(Pro)

- As per Apartist - justice based approach
- Comprehensive solution of all issues
- Circular approach

(Con)

- meeting may become inconclusive.
- may lose the prospect / or future contacts
- political issues

④ National Interest are those purposes and conditions that are in favour of unity, integrity and security of any nation. for eg it is in National Interest of India to follow Defence Indigenisation.

For a nation, prioritising defence and economics over social development imperatives can prove detrimental as -

- ① National defence comes in question when we have people first who are happy and healthy

- (i) Social development can ensure personal supply of people who man our borders and who are in important positions in government.
- (ii) Social development is most important- priority of any government (PPSP)

However, at times government need to prioritise defence and economy due to issues of national unity, integrity, strategic security etc

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

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

जब लेन-देन लगातार जारी रहा तो आपको संदेह हुआ। जाँच करने पर आपको पता चला कि ग्राहक का राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों को वित्त पोषित करने हेतु प्रतिबंधित संगठनों के साथ लेनदेन था। आपने वही जानकारी अपने प्रमुख के साथ साझा की और उनसे अधिकारियों को रिपोर्ट करने का अनुरोध किया। उन्होंने कहा कि वह इस पर गौर करेंगे, परंतु उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। कुछ हफ्तों के बाद आपने मामला फिर से उठाया और इस बार उन्होंने आपसे 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।

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The case summarises the occasional violation of principles of corporate governance by certain power wielding sections of society.

① Issues involved in the case

- ① Violation of principle of corporate governance
- ② Violation of Art 28 (b) - unjust concentration of wealth.
- ③ Anti-national activities - by using foreign funds.
- ④ Attitudinal issue - of Head of Bank (Investment Department)
- ⑤ Integrity compromising behavior by the client & bank staff

② Options available to me

Option I : to do as per my head and let
it go as it is

merit

- bank business goes
unleashed
- my position remains
intact

demerit

- against Kant's
categorical imperative
(publicity law)
- Accumulation of
guilt.

Option II : Report the incident to senior
authorities

merit

- as per deontological
ethics - my duty to
report irregularity
- In line with personal
integrity

demerit

- my position would
be in danger
- bank loses a
good (net worth)
asset

③ My course of Action - Inspired by Kant's deontological ethics

- ① Firstly, I will make a detailed report of all irregularities.
- ② Secondly, I will report the same to senior bank authorities.
- ③ I will also ensure that all the offshore funds used for nefarious activities are clearly demarcated.
- ④ I will also report the case to Ministry of Corporate Affairs via MCA portal.
- ⑤ I may also report the fund utilisation activities to nearest police station for appropriate legal action for anti-national activities (UAPA, NSA).
- ⑥ In my opinion, It is justified to breach the confidentiality because -
 - ① The fund was being misused for anti-India activities.

⑪ It ~~is~~ was clear case of anti-national activity and falls under NCA domain

⑫ Business without morality is a sin as per Gandhiji

⑬ Violation of corporate social responsibility

⑭ Also it is a breach of corporate governance ideals

Economic activities should always be in line with Gandhian principles of non discrimination and equity.

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

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

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

विधवा ने रश्मी के सामने स्वीकार किया कि अपने पति की मृत्यु के बाद उसने अपना और अपने 4 साल के बच्चे का भरण-पोषण करने के लिए ड्रग्स बेचना शुरू कर दिया था। यह एक ऐसी बात थी जिसके बारे में पुलिस को जानकारी नहीं थी। इसके अलावा उसने खुलासा किया कि उसे और उसके बच्चे की जान को उन ड्रग डीलरों से खतरा है, जिनका उसके पति पर पैसा बकाया है।

पिछले महीने में रश्मी को एहसास हुआ कि विधवा सीखने में लगनशील थी और एक नई शुरुआत करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध थी। एक दिन रश्मी ने देखा कि वह लगभग एक सप्ताह से अनुपस्थित है। इधर-उधर पूछने के बाद रश्मी को पता चला कि उसे ड्रग्स बेचने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है। रश्मी उससे मिलने गई, विधवा रश्मी को देखकर भावुक हो गई और घटनाक्रम के बारे में बताया। विधवा ने कहा कि उसे उन डीलरों द्वारा ड्रग्स बेचने के लिए मजबूर किया गया, जिनका उसके पति पर पैसा बकाया था और जब उसने पुलिस अधिकारियों को यह बताने की कोशिश की, तो उन्होंने उस पर विश्वास करने से इनकार कर दिया तथा उसे एक आरोपी के रूप में माना। उसे मदद की 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।

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The above pertains to increasing case of drug abuse and trafficking in urban part of India and all associated issues with it.

① Issues Involved

- ① Violation of Fundamental Duty - shunning practices derogatory to women
- ② Blatant violation of NBPS Act - ban on possession, sale or consumption of any form of drug
- ③ Violation of Kant's categorical imperative - human being used as means than ends.

Ethical dilemmas involved

- ① To leave drug peddling or to sustain family by selling drugs.
- ② Widow - a victim or an accused.

(iii) for police — believe Rashmi or NAO or go as per their record.

(iv) For Rashmi — persuade police officers or counsel ~~for~~ the widow.

(2) My course of action if I were police officer in charge

My vision : Aristotle's justice approach

(like treated alike)

- (1) I would first ask for detailed counselling report from Rashmi
- (ii) I would appoint junior police officer to do the fact finding from my side
- (iii) I would personally meet widow's neighbour to ascertain the real story
- (iv) In case of consistency among Rashmi's report and my fact finding team,

I would handover wedding to NGO for further counselling

- (v) I would launch a street man-hunt on the tip by accused to unearth the drug syndicate - so that no innocent fall prey to them in future.

(3) Options available to Rashmi

- (1) Leave the case as it includes drug mafia

- not a good option and is blatant cowardice -
- against self respect & integrity

- (2) Plead in front of police officer with relevant report on actual story of accused

- in line with duty officer
- may ensure justice to the widow

Her course of action

- She should persuade officer and give her personal guarantee to take accused (widow) for counselling
- She should help police to reach the end of drug syndicate

Q Based on case details, it is clear that the widow was victim of her husband's culture because —

- (1) She was enforced the same upon her by her husband
- (ii) Given criminal background of her husband, she could not have guessed / or said no.
- (iii) To pay the debt accumulated by her husband - she was forced to join the drug peddling syndicate

Drug syndicates are slow poison for society & need uprooting by concerted efforts of both public & police.

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 जरूरत 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।

- उपरोक्त मामले में कौन-कौन से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?
- पल्लवी के पास कौन-कौन से विकल्प हैं? उन्हें श्री ठाकुर के साथ मुद्दों का समाधान कैसे करना चाहिए?
- आपके अनुसार श्री ठाकुर के साथ समस्या क्या है, यह भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता की कमी है या कुछ और?
- 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.

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

The case summarises the constant sexual harassments women face at various places including their work places.

① Issue Involved,

① Violation of Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace, Act, 2017

② Treating women as inferior sex at workplace

③ Case of Stereotyping and discrimination
↳ personal duties of Mrs. Thakur.

④ Violation of Art. 14, ② Art. 15 - everyone is equal - no discrimination based on gender.

⑤ Lack of office ethics and emotional intelligence in Mrs. Thakur.

② Options to Pallavi

① Tolerate the harassment

(VP)

- A cowardly step
- Violates notion of self respect

(Pro)

- Since has job
- maintenance of family.

① Complaint ^{about} his behaviour to senior management



- Gets Mr. Thakur in right frame of mind
- stops her abuse

- may lose job
- family maintenance become tough.

In the given circumstances, Pallavi should go for 2nd option of complaining about his rude and disrespectful behaviour with senior college management.

However, before that she should politely confront Mr. Thakur and must warn him about his rude attitude and how it affects her daily duty and efficiency.

In the extreme case, she could even lodge complaint with police.

② Perma face, It appears that Mr. Thakur lacks emotional intelligence and works ethics. He is also less sensitive to other significant genders and to the fact that

she is a widow and has a family to support as well.

Mr. Thakur also lacks compassion and empathy for vulnerable section of society since he is unable to appreciate her unique case.

④ My steps to help Pallavi

- ① It should be guided by principle of right based approach i.e. individual right of people should be maintained
- ② I will try to persuade Mr. Thakur about the condition of Pallavi and tell him that his actions are rude and hurt her.
- ③ I will also try to convince Pallavi to complain the same with senior management and stand ready to

be the nominus from her side.

- (iv) I would persuade other office people
to be strict towards Mr. Thakur's humane
approach.

Respecting other significant gender ^{should} ~~not~~ be
only due to any external law or rule
but it should be due to inner conscience

NEXT
IAS

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

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

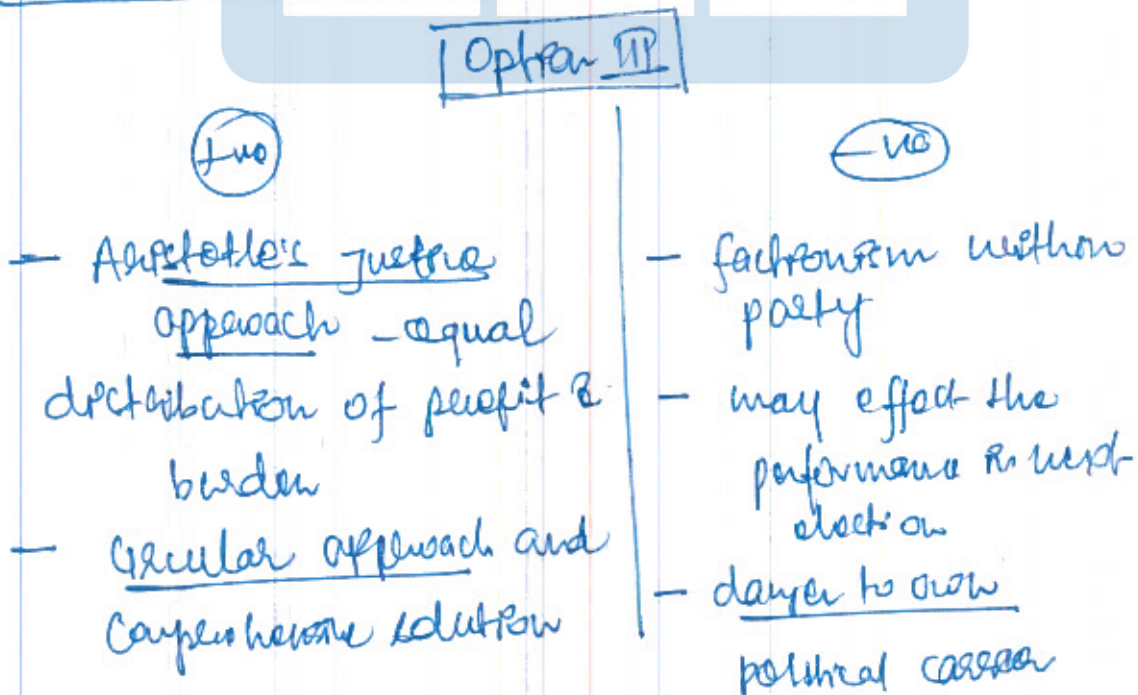
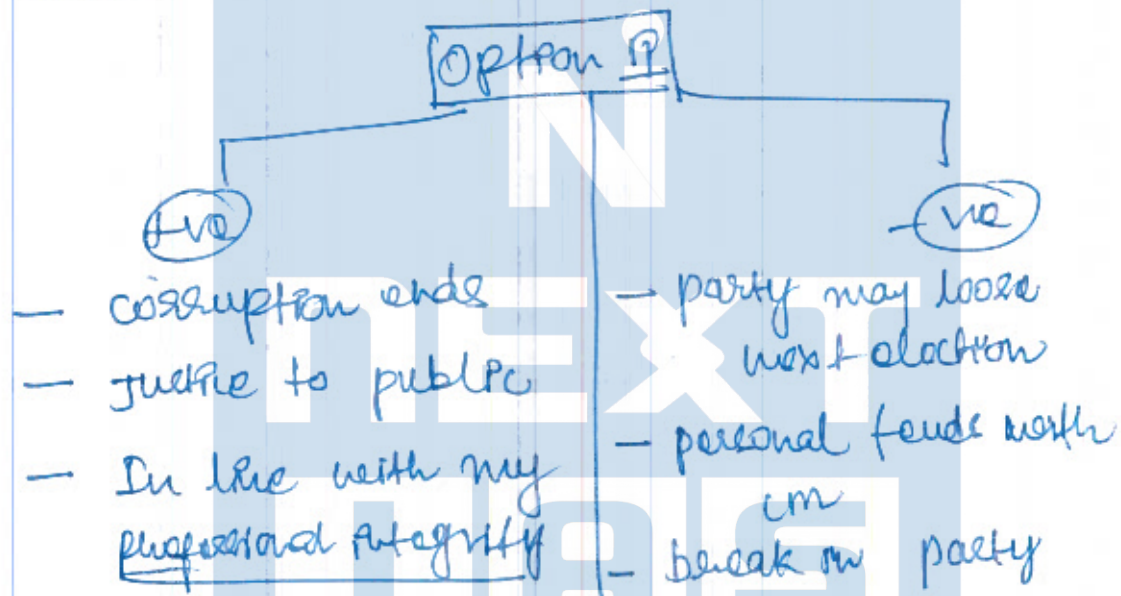
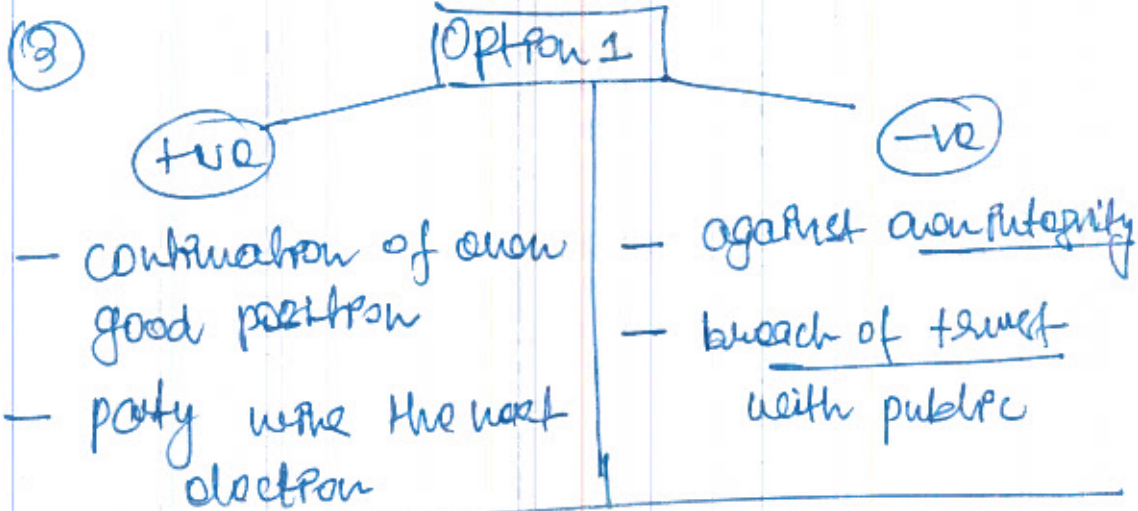
The case summarises the blatant political corruption happening in country even after having dedicated Acts for the same

① Issues Involved

- ① Corruption - violation of Prevention of Corruption Act
- ② Political favouritism - in awarding contracts and projects.
- ③ Integrity compromising behaviour by high constitutional post holder eg CM and ministers.
- ④ Breach of Trust - with public on development promises.
- ⑤ Ethical dilemma - to clean administration or to help party with election.

② Options available to MP

- ① - let the corruption happen and do his part of job.
- ② - Confront CM and help clean administration.
- ③ - Convince senior party leaders about all involved issues for comprehensive solution.



④

Course of Action for MP

- ① Firstly he should make a report of all misfeasance & corruption
- ② He should then appraise party high Command about the report.
- ③ He should, meanwhile, also inform CM about result of such corruption.
- ④ In case of no consensus among high Command and CM — he should resign from the party
- ⑤ Corruption can occur at two level

Political

- violation of oath of office
- Breach of trust with public
- diversion of public fund for personal gain

Bureaucratic

- misuse of position for personal gain
- violation of natural path of justice
- indulging with corrupt politicians.

Bureaucracy can be instrumental in
checking political corruption

① Being non-partisan and neutral

It can advise political bodies on
negatives of corruption

② It can provide past records of
corrupt politicians and their
electoral fate as reference.

③ Bureaucrats can help politicians
become mature and more sensitive

Corruption is a drain to society and
there should be zero tolerance for
corruption.

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

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

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

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The case summarises the issue of lackadaisical attitude of concerned authorities regarding disaster governance and its management

① Issues involved

- ① Use of faulty products - compromising on quality
- ② Casual approach - towards important safety issues with grave implications
- ③ Integrity compromising behaviour by senior government officials.
- ④ Violation of Act 48(9) - maintenance of green and stable environment -
- ⑤ Death of innocents - violation of maxim - each life is precious

② Options available in the case

Option 1 — remain silent and save job

(+ve)

- save the jobs
- save from dilemma
- out of any enquiry

(-ve)

- against professional integrity
- accumulation of guilt

Option 2 — open up about the discrepancies

(+ve)

- An issue with professional and personal integrity
- as per Aristotle's Justice Imperative

(-ve)

- may lose my job
- enquiries and related uncertainty
- further job prospects blacks

③ Given the situation, I would choose the 2nd option —

Reason : ① justice to innocent engineers who died

② punishment to corrupt officials.

- (11) In line with duty ethics — my duty to present the truth for complete justice
- (10) As per my professional and personal integrity.
- (4) Whistleblowing, 5 years back could have been an option as—
- (i) It would have brought the issue in open
 - (ii) The faulty welding could have been replaced
 - (iii) ~~Corrupt~~ officials would have been sacked
 - (iv) Life of engineers & villagers could have been saved.

However, the act could also have jeopardised the job continuation and it could have had associated repercussions as well.



Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin



Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

