NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Aryan Sharma

NEXT IAS Roll No.: GSPM23B13100 Date of Examination : 27/08/2023.

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test Code : TC029

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Program : FLT ☐ FLT+ ☐ SLT ☐ SLT+ ☑

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(TEST-12)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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.....

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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खण्ड–A / Section–A

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

Most civil servants are neither pure deontologists nor pure utilitarians, but they operate according to a kind of ethical pluralism." Do you agree? Discuss your position with suitable examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Civil servants are guided by different behaviours as they are instilled with different values right from their childhood.

Civil servants as pure deontologists :–

↳ Follow only duty based approach

↳ Leads to probity thus ensuring procedural integrity.

eg: IAS U Sagayam 27 transfer in 8 years. (TN)

Civil servants as pure utilitarians

↳ who thinks of maximising good for maximum no. of people.

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↳ eg:- Prashant Nair - Compassionate Kozhikode

But in pure sense, all are guided by ethical plutarism :-

↳ Showing tolerance towards all sections

eg: Akbar's Sulh-i-Kul policy could act as guide.

↳ Ensuring that no ethnical identity feels left out thus an overall development

eg: IAS Armstrong Pame - people's road in Manipur.

↳ Ethical pluralism guidance is required at times of emergency so that maximum lives are saved without any biasness as ensured by PC Sakshi Sonahwone in recent Patiala Floods

Civil servants must ensure that guidance of ethical pluralism by them makes them citizen approachable officials.

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Public service refers to efficient and effective delivery of intended and required services to the people at their door step.

Motivating factors to seek career in public service:

- Attraction towards it → Due to perks and prestige
- Commitment to public values → Platform for showing them
- Self-Sacrifice → Dedication and determination
- Compassion → Understanding other's needs & working for them

For me, **Commitment to public values** is the motivating factor of all four due to reasons as:–

(1) Public values like effective service delivery to the people instill a feeling of satisfaction

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in me.

(2) I feel encouraged, if efficient service delivery is to be ensured like no error in beneficiary exclusion and inclusion.

(3) It makes me responsible ie reacting quickly and positive towards the public.

(4) Public senice carrer provides a very good platform where reaching to large number of people is possible and empowering them by fulfiling them needs. eg: DM ND Dwiedi cleaned river Kalyani and provide safe drinking water access.

(5) In line with the Kantian's deontology as it is my duty to commit myself towards public values.

Whatever the motivating factor for public services, ensuring inclusive development should be the way ahead.

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

One of the critical areas of governance is developing policies for managing public health emergencies such as COVID. While tackling such health emergencies, the government may take measures that involve the abdication of liberty on the part of the citizens. According to you, what ethical principles should guide the government's public health policymaking? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

COVID-19 which took off 69 lakh lives worldwide, reminded us of a resilient as well as ethical public health system such that no one misses out of treatment.

Abdication of liberty in emergencies like COVID-19 :-

* It is justified as per utilitarian approach of maximum happiness even if it curtails liberty of some (lockdown), not gathering of more than 4 people (section 144).

Ethical Principles guiding government's public health policymaking :-

1) Ensuring that equitable resource distribution is there

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for all strata of society.

(2) Accountability and transparency in terms of real time tracking of medicinal and other required things availability. eg: Use of Digitisation.

(3) Reducing cost thus ensuring in line with Gandhi's Antodaya (serving the last in line) eg: AB-PMJAY gives 50% bottom incomwise families insuarance in secondary and tertiary healthcare.

(4) Doctors should be made to uphold the Hippocratus oath and follow it during service.

(5) Policy making should have seperately drafted Code of Conduct as well as code of ethics for all the health workers.

" of all the injustices, not providing healthcare is the gravest of all"

—Nelson Mandela.

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2. (b) लोक सेवाओं हेतु प्रासंगिक भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के किन्हीं चार घटकों की पहचान कीजिए। प्रशासनिक निर्णयन में उनकी भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Identify any four components of emotional intelligence relevant to public services. Explain their role in administrative decision-making. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Emotional Intelligence (EI) is the ability of identifying ones as well as other emotions and differentiating them such that, guides & one towards ethical decision making.

Four components of emotional intelligence :-

(Relevant to public services)

① Self restraint and role in decision making :-

– EI helps to identify one's own emotions and using them so that one do not take decision in haste and ensuring objectivity and rationality.

eg: SP Balveer Singh (TN) uprooted teeth during custody of trials showing lack of Self restraint.

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(2) Social awareness and its role :-

* Since, EI helps to know the emotions of society thus ensuring public servant creates an conducive environment for well functioning.

Eg: Chetan Singh Rathore (IPS) used National Anthem to control the crowd.

(3) Relationship management :-

* EI is used to identify emotions of people of one's department and thus ensures proper communication is there and all the feedback could be taken properly leading to good work culture also.

(4) Empathy :-

* Empathy is at root of EI & instills a behaviour which is required for seeing all with same intentions ie without bias.

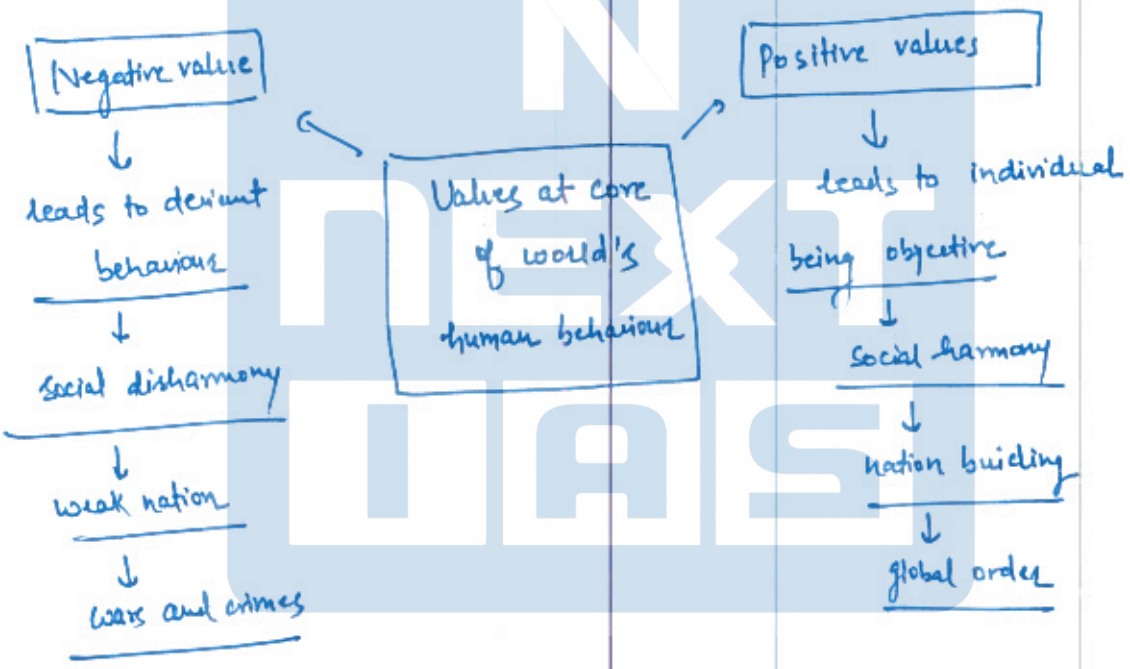
"As more and more AI is entering into world, more EI must enter into leadership" (Amit Ray) highlights importance of EI in present times.

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

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

Values are nothing, but just a set of morals which are coded inside human's brain and guides him in almost every sphere of sf life.



Values impacting individual behaviour:

① At the school level, values learnt from teachers such as discipline and obedience

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makes one to be competitive in life.

eg: Sachin Tendulkar in his farewell speech thanked his coach ie his PT teacher in school for instilling discipline in him.

(2) In family, an individual learns empathy and sacrifice for others and impacts his behaviour.

eg: IAS Amit Gupta showed compassion and started 'Daliye Jalao Campaign' against rehabilitation of manual scavangers.

(3) Negative values impact in the negative tone such as Hitler Holocaust in Germany.

(4) Value of determination helps one to acchelve great sucess eg: APJ Abdul Kalam.

(5) Value of leadership and teamwork helps one to be a great leader eg: MS Dhoni.

Since, values lie at core Buddha's eight fold path must be followed so that positive values keep guiding on right path.

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

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

Code of ethics, Codes are numerous values being collected at one place which may be either prescriptive or proscriptive.

Differences :–

Code of Ethics	Code of conduct	Codes of rules and regulations
– Deal with personal morality and guides officials or person towards ethical decision	– refer to organisational rules which prohibits one to do certain acts	– rules and regulations are more specific and forms a subset of Conduct rules
– Ensures human are ethically Correct	– Strong & resilient to follow norms	– Rules & regulation help to follow Standard obj operating procedures

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Increase in number of codes and regulations is not an efficient response in response to decline of public trust and integrity issues ∵ even in the organisation where code of conducts & regulations are already there lacunae in governance are also present there so along with having rules and regulation some steps like:—

1) Proper implementation and compliant norms be ensured of such rules.

2) Digitisation of procedural complexities.

3) Strengthening capacity and sensitization of bureaucrates is required.

4) 2nd ARC: 'Oath of Transparency' be followed.

Along with codes, to ensure public trust and integrity stay resilient, bureaucrates should be guided by trust based governance principle

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4. निम्नलिखित उद्धरणों के अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Dharma (righteousness), Artha (economy), good governance and happiness all follows a approach which is dependent on others and is derived from Vedantic philosphy.

Meaning :-

* Happiness is ensured by following Right Dharma as preached by Ashoka after Kalinga war.
* To ~~follow~~ the ~~economic~~ principles ~~be~~ guided
* To make sure that Dharma is followed it should be guided by Artha (ie right economic principles)
* and to make sure Artha lies there good governance is required, because it yields

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to efficient public delivery thus saving costs and fund diversion

Good Governance → Artha → Dharma

- Artha → ↓ resources to follow Dharma
- Dharma → ↓ conscience is clear → ↓ happiness
- Good Governance → ↓ checks money diversion

Contemporary Relevance !

* In today's world when due to rising materialism personal gains are priortised over public goods, thus making it resource distribution unequitable and creating disparity leading to poors being sad, but at same rich are not happy due to material losses they take.

so at this time, the wheel of Good governance ultimately leading to destination of happiness could be followed in life.

As Nelson Mandela said happiness could be achieved only if actions are guided by right intent (ie good governance).

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4. (b) "सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण मानवीय उद्यम है–अपने कृत्यों में नैतिकता के लिए प्रयासरत रहना। हमारा आंतरिक संतुलन और यहाँ तक कि हमारा अस्तित्व भी इसी पर निर्भर करता है। हमारे कृत्यों में नैतिकता ही जीवन को सौंदर्य और गरिमा प्रदान कर सकती है।" (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The most important human endeavour is the striving for morality in our actions. Our inner balance and even our existence depend on it. Only morality in our actions can give beauty and dignity to life." (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The above quotation deals with importance of morality in our life both in ensuring internal balance and earthly existence.

Meaning :-

Morality in actions → Ethical Behaviour

Ethical Behaviour → No war with persons outside

Ethical Behaviour → Inner calmness as persons maintain themselves stable

If our actions are guided by morality, it ensures that we do not indulge in activities which could be detrimental for existence and our inner side remains calm also ensuring we

⇓

Beauty and dignity to our life

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live a beautiful and dignified life.

eg: The life of Sadhguru (Inner engineering concept).

Contemporary relevance :-

* In Today's world where unethical principles have become the guide for individuals to nation, adopting morality could be panacea.

✓ Recent Ukraine crisis represent lack of Morality among officials of ~~Ukra~~ Russia.

✓ Niger instability is guided by lack of morality in outside powers, thus intersting.

✓ Institutionalisation of corruption can be solved if guided by morals.

Thus, morality if practiced by every individual in private life will create a moral order and social harmony in public life also

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4. (c) "विनम्रता सभी सद्गुणों में से सबसे कठिन मूल्य है; 'स्वयं के बारे में अच्छा सोचने की इच्छा को मारना' से अधिक कठिन कुछ भी नहीं है।" (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Humility is the most difficult of all virtues to achieve; nothing dies harder than the desire to think well of oneself." (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Humility is one of the prime value which is most tested at the times when one is endowed with resources and power

Meaning of statement :

- Humility is difficult because as one gets power he tries to use it and see others inferior to him, thus displaying rude behaviour.

eg: Lord Ram in Ramayana showed humility when he ate the fruits given by Shabri (old lady) to him displaying humility even after being king of Ayodhya.

- Humility instills other empathy and compassion

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thus displaying a citizen and other centric approach

eg:- Dr. SK Burman (Head of DABUR company) used to sell cholera disease tablets on cycle in far flung villages and said, "what is that life which is not used to help others" showing humility towards others.

Contemporary relevance :-

- Today, world is guided by rude behaviour as seen among the powerful ones eg: Kim Jong Un, at that time world needs humility behaviour to be displayed.

- Rude behaviour of people is also guided by self centric views and decreasing value of tolerance.

To display humility, value based education such as Gandhi's Nai Talim and Tagor's Visva Bharti could be adopted.

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

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

2nd ARC mentions that public administration and policy must be guided by ethical behaviours thus ensuring accountability and Transparency.

Monetary Costs of prioritising ethical concerns!-

* In case of poor and vulnerable sections some criteria are not being fulfilled by them to avail benefits of any scheme, so as per rule based Law they are not entitled to scheme benefits but showing ethical behaviour of empathy and compassion as they are in need of such benefits, thus increasing monetary cost for government. So, in this case it is justified.

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eg: Delhi HC judge gave a verdict when a Dalit boy could not take admission in IIT as his credit card payment failed so, he said, "sometimes we must see above the law".

In cases when not justified :-

* Empathy bias is a situation when a person feels more compassionate towards his own community and try to extend benefits of a scheme towards that community in such cases it is not justified.

eg: MLA making road for his village in the name of inclusive development.

* Also not justified in case when proper information is not available, thus creating a biased and non-transparent selection criteria.

A case to case basis analysis is required to solve the dilemma of ethics and monetary value.

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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 being answerable to one's performance of work assigned to him. As per Law comission, Transparency and Accountability are wheels of chariot of ethical governance.

Differences :

↓

a) Administrative accountability :- Refers to administration being answerable |eg:> Proper criteria of recruitment and theirsters followed.

b) Legal accountability :- When an organisation follows all the legal and constitutional provisions

|eg:> CAG using his powers of regulatory

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audit ensures legal accountability.

c) Professional accountability :- Refers to individuals upholding the professional tasks given to them being performed at right speed and in given time.

eg: Pune SARTHI initiative by Locals body officials giving a track of works completed.

Reasons for poor performance of accountability mechanism :-

1) Non-implementation of procedural laws.

2) 15% RTI awareness (Oxford)

3) Article 311 ensuring legal protection to officials
— 2nd ARC asks to remove it

4) Oath of secrecy instead of oath of Transparency

"Oath of transparency" should be adopted to ensure accountable and citizen centric governance

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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 is equated as "There is no better disinfectant than sunlight" with this statement as stated in 2nd ARC.

Economic Transparency :—

↓

well defined rules and regulation

↓

Free and open Trade

eg:— WTO for this

↓

ensures open markets

Political transparency :—

↓

Breaking the nexus between politicians and bureaucrats

Candidates must not write on this margin

↓

Ensures citizen centric governance

↓

Leads to public participation eg: Seattam model.

Transparency in Public Administration :

① It is flow of information as mentioned but along that it also has :-

a) Grievance redressal.

b) ~~fault~~ Feedback system.

c) Decentralised funding

d) Devolution of functions at grass root level

e) Principle of subsidiarity

f) Citizen centric governance.

Transparency must be ensured guided by Chankya 'Arthshastra' where he said, for subjects happiness king must taken decision openly.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Persuasion refers to strategy employed in deliberately making someone influenced by your messaging and tilting her behaviour.

Persuasion functions :-

↳ clean environment eg:- SBM mission

↳ Girl education eg:- BBBP scheme

↳ instills a we-feeling

↳ 'Give it up' LPG subsidy scheme → leads to public exchequer having good amount of money.

Persuasion is not manipulation :-

Candidates must not write on this margin

✓ manipulation is making one change so that actor's interest are fulfilled.

✓ Persuasion refers to change so that social actions are completed.

eg: manipulating someone for not paying taxes and persuasion is for paying taxes to avoid legal repercussions

✓ So persuasion installs positive behaviour and manipulation negative behaviour

Ethical Values required → Rationale

- Empathy & Compassion
- Responsible
- Accountable
- Transparent

Persuasion is an act used by government as well as MNC's for betterment of society but checks be ensured that not used in profiteering

Candidates must not write on this margin

खण्ड–B / Section–B

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

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

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

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

(b) आपके पास कौन से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

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

(d) राष्ट्रहित से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि किसी राष्ट्र के लिए सामाजिक न्याय और सामाजिक विकास की प्राथमिकताओं से ऊपर सुरक्षा और अर्थव्यवस्था को प्राथमिकता देना नैतिक रूप से उचित है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

Candidates must not write on this margin

The above case deals with the issue of allowing use of a chemical which could be potent threat for the environment without waiting for environment ministry permission so that project related to space department be completed on time.

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

(1) Allowing use of Chemical without permission of environment ministry which will have legal repurcussions.

(2) In order to complete the project on time, use of chemical could be threat to environment as deliberation have not been yet completed by environment ministry.

(3) National interest Vs concerns of chemical use not fit for environment use.

(4) Balancing the relations between space department and environment & inter ministry.

(5) Internal conscience not allowing in using chemical Vs National interest for project completion.

Candidates must not write on this margin

b) **Options available in this case:**

(i) Going with space department guidance so that project completes on time.

(ii) Waiting for the environment ministry to clear. or give their alternate decision.

c) **Merits and Demerits related to above mentioned options :—**

(i) **Following space department guidelines**

Merits

- Faster completion of project
- Maintaing legacy of company of past decades.
- Better relations with space department.
- Anyways environment ministry will clear in 3 weeks.

Demerits

- Legal repurcussion.
- Against environmental ethics.
- Internal conscience failure
- Against deontological and utilitarian perspective.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Waiting for environment ministry decision :-

Merits :- 1) Following the path which is legally as well as morally correct, so upholding professional integrity.

2) No legal repurcissions as proper procedures are followed.

3) Justice based approach as upholding rule of law.

Demerits :- → Project delay might not be in national interest

→ Future contracts of company may get cancelled thus leading to losses.

I will chose the second option ie waiting for the clearance by environmental ministry as it will according to following my duty (deontological) and upholding rule of law.

Candidates must not write on this margin

d) National interest for me it means that keeping my nation's interest above all and following the practises which are in the best interest of my nation ensuring its overall growth without threatening the security and sovriguity.

For a nation, a balanced approach between security and economics on one hand and social justice and development on other hand is required because it will lead to inclusive and equitable growth of nation, As Nelson Mandela said :—

"A nation without inclusive growth will fall sooner or later".

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) क्या आपको लगता है कि उपरोक्त मामले में ग्राहक की गोपनीयता और विश्वास के उल्लंघन को उचित ठहराया जा सकता है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Issues

The above issue deals with the case of anti-national activities being carried out and related funding and authorities not taking decision to solve the issue, thus a possible nexus between both.

1. **Issues involved in the case :-**

(1) Threat to national security Vs following senior orders.

(2) Business growth as client is providing or proceeding against suspicious transactions reported in account.

(3) As stated by senior that Bank has completed its duty and following law V/s taking extra step so that national security is ensured.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2.) Options available to me :—

(1) Staying quiet as I have done my duty of reporting to higher authorities. and following now what they say.

(2) Taking one step further and reporting the case to police officials.

(3.) **Analysing options :**

(1) 1st option mentioned above has **advantages** as the company will earn good profits, no pressure on me to further involve in case, threat of legal repurcussion is less as already reported.

Disadvantages as national security could be hampered as found after tracking funds, internal conscience will not allow, against the professional as

Candidates must not write on this margin

well as personal integrity, against utilitarian purpose as nation if insecure may lead to threat to life of many people.

(2) 2nd option mentioned above is advantageous as emotion of courage is displayed, ~~against~~ uphold principle of deontology as it is my duty as citizen of this nation, will ensure I am following right path and in line with Gandhian Principle of "Be the change you wish to see thus upholding determination to change such anti national elements walk.

Disadvantages: as there may be potential threat to my life, Company may suffer loss and I may loose my job. In this case, I will chose 2nd option due to above mentioned advantages.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) As PM in his speech said that "Nation First and always first", I completely agree with the view that breach of confedientiality of client and trust is justified as the trust could not be built on the path which is leading to fuelling of anti national activities which are illegal as well as unethical.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

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

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

पिछले महीने में रश्मी को एहसास हुआ कि विधवा सीखने में लगनशील थी और एक नई शुरुआत करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध थी। एक दिन रश्मी ने देखा कि वह लगभग एक सप्ताह से अनुपस्थित है। इधर–उधर पूछने के बाद रश्मी को पता चला कि उसे ड्रग्स बेचने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है। रश्मी उससे मिलने गई, विधवा रश्मी को देखकर भावुक हो गई और घटनाक्रम के बारे में बताया। विधवा ने कहा कि उसे उन डीलरों द्वारा ड्रग्स बेचने के लिए 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।

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

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

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

(d) आप विधवा को कैसे देखेंगे– उसके पति के अपराध की शिकार या आरोपी के रूप में? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 case mentions the problem of drugs consumption and offences related to that which many -a- times leads unwanted persons to indulge in such cases.

1. **Issues and ethical dilemmas involved:**

1) Respecting the law as lady was selling drugs and vs Compassionate towards her.

2) Forceful selling of drugs by the dealers and indulging P poor lady into this due to monetary circumstances.

3) Larger issue of drug menace increasing in the society.

4) Being compassionate towards lady and her 4 old year old child or following police actions.

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2. How would I deal in case if I was officer In charge of case :-

- Firstly, a detailed investigation report would have been carried out to make clear that all the facts stated by lady to Rashmi are correct or not or better whether there is involvement of any other party to this case.

- If the facts were true as narrated in the story to Rashmi, then I could have gone with the option of treating Rashmi as victim by following the principle of care ethics and being Compassionate, as Dalai Lama said - "If you want others to be happy follow compassion, if you want to be happy yourself, follow compassion"

- After that strict actions will be taken against the drug dealers against murder and drug selling.

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3. Relevant options for Rashmi :-

1) Allowing victim lady to be in police custody and letting police take a decision

2) Carry out surveys and fact collection to persuade police that lady is a victim.

2nd option should be the course of action for Rashmi as it will lead to Justice based approach being followed and lady and child could lead to a good life and will also be consistent with DPSP as enshrined in our constitution that no one should be compelled to work due to economic conditions compelling to do so.

4. For me as a third party to the case if the facts stated by widow are true then I will see her as a victim, because of the reason

Candidates must not write on this margin

that increasing drug use in the world today have compelled many innocent especially ladies (women) to fall into this trap.

She doesn't seem to be an accused, as she was paying the price of crime committed by her husband for which he has to loose his life and also making his wife and child's life Hell showing how he lacked Ethical competence.

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

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

(b) पल्लवी के पास कौन–कौन से विकल्प हैं? उन्हें श्री ठाकुर के साथ मुद्दों का समाधान कैसे करना चाहिए?

(c) आपके अनुसार श्री ठाकुर के साथ समस्या क्या है, यह भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता की कमी है या कुछ और?

(d) आपके अनुसार आप पल्लवी की मदद कैसे कर पाएँगे? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

The above case deals with the atrocities women are facing at workplace due to wrong attitude and weak moral values of some men.

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a) Issue involved in the case :

(1) Abuse faced by Pallavi, implying harassment at workplace → Lack of rationality & objectivity

(2) Pallavi had to work there because of compulsion against DPSP of Indian constitution.

(3) Patriarchial norms still prevalent even in case of working places and not inside family. (Treating women inferior)

(4) Uncompassionate and lack of Emotional intelligence

(2) Options Pallavi has :—

(1) Continue by bearing the abuse and shame as she might get dismissed if she file a complaint

(2) File complaint against Mr. Thakur with higher authorities.

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Pallavi should go ahead & file the complaint as otherwise it may lead to continued behavior of Mr. Thakur like this, which may be further lead to mental issue leading to depression and may affect her child and personal life.

(3) Problem with Mr. Thakur:

Lack of emotional intelligence is the main option as he could not understand what Pallavi's condition is and thus displaying lack of rationality & objectivity in his behaviour towards her. He also could be not keeping this personal dislike away which is one of the basic component of upholding professional integrity and thus leading to wrong work Culture in the office. But other problems fuelling this are deep rooted prejudices, lack of empathy

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and less behavioral norms following which are creating this problem.

(4) **My help to Pallavi :**

- ✓ Giving her emotional support.
- ✓ Making sure that Mr. Thakur does not remove her from job by taking stand for her in legal case.
- ✓ Helping her financially if she wants.
- ✓ Overall this will lead to a strict action against Mr. Thakur and improved work culture.

In today's world decreasing ethical competence in work culture is seen which requires objective, rational and empathetic outlook

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

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

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

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

(d) राजनीतिक और नौकरशाही भ्रष्टाचार के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। क्या नौकरशाही राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार पर रोक लगाने में भूमिका निभा सकती है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The above case deals with the problem of comption deeply rooted in politics and thus hampering national devolpment.

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① Issues involved in this case :-

① Institutional corruption

② Violation of social Contract between state and local people as development is hampered.

③ Conscience of MP V/s E.M's powerful nexus with party members.

④ Political career of MP V/s voice against conversion

⑤ Diversion of funds.

② Options available to MP :

a) Allowing the work as it is going on

b) Following his conscience and report to national office of party.

③ Evaluation of options :-

a) Allowing the work as it is going on :-

↳ Merits :-

Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Make sure MP not have to deal with CM.

(2) Have not to risk his political career.

Demerits :

(1) Crisis of conscience for MP.

(2) Lesser development against a utilitiarian perspective

(3) Institutionalisation of comption.

(4) Party may lead to loss in next elections

(5) Against nepotism (CM to his relatives project giving).

(3) **Reporting to national office of party :-**

Merits :-

1) It may lead to removal of comption as CM and his party members could be terminated off the party. for such actions.

2) May lead to MP getting appreciation for action and party winning as people trust have increased

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ uphold principle of utilitarianism and Kantian's deontological perspective.

④ In line with Gandhi's principle as it is against one of seven social sins of Gandhi ie politics without principle.

Demerits :-

① National party may favour the state party.

② CM and his party members could be threat to MP.

Course of action for MP :-

- ✓ Reporting to national party.
- ✓ Checking the fund diversion.
- ✓ Implementing the projects at ø time.
- ✓ Winning trust of people. thus upholding the social contract with people of state.

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4) Political V/s Bureaucratic corruption

- Political corruption is nexus between higher party members and lower, a direct violation of the people's electoral mandate.

- Bureaucratic corruption on other hand relates more with the inefficient public delivery and implementing unethical orders by taking bribes from the funds which are for development of people.

Bureaucracy has a role in checking political corruption by using rationality and objectivity in their orders decisions and not following orders as it is.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) क्या आपको लगता है कि पाँच साल पहले आवाज़ उठाना एक अच्छा विकल्प हो सकता था?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

Candidates must not write on this margin

Nuclear energy is a boon for nation's energy security but could prove disastrous if safety operations are not followed in construction for nuclear reactors (facility)

(1) Issues involved in the above case :-

(1) Professional integrity v/s Personal sucess as job is required.

(2) Go ahead with senior's order or should have reported the case, thus crisis of conscience.

(3) Not following rule of law leading to death of engineers and evacuation of villagers - against the justice approach.

(4) Institutionalisation of corruption due to hierarchial practices thus following seniors order only.

(5) During investigation whether to speak truth thus following rule of law or going hide the truth and keep the job.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) **Options in above dillemma:**

(1) Telling the truth during summoning.

(2) Hiding the facts.

(3) **Evaluation:**

a) **Telling the truth during summoning**

Merits

- Will give somewhat relief from breakdown of conscience of not telling 5 years back
- Justice to engineers died and villagers evacuated.
- Professional integrity.
- May weed out Corruption.
- In line with deontological approach. (as its duty to report such cases)

Demerits

- I myself may face penal actions for 5 years back decision of staying quiet
- Penal actions against people of my department.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Hiding the facts

Merits

- Keep my job ~~from~~ safe.
- Keeping others job also safe.

Demerits

- May face severe penalty if later found guilty.

* Further conscience breakdown will aggravate as a demerit →

* Instutional corruption will not come up.
* Injustice to engineers and villagers.

Going with the ~~2nd~~ 1st option will be apt decision as it is in line with upholding the principle of deontology and proving to be of maximum good to all. (villagers & engineers - justice).

(4) Whistle blowing five years back :-

Candidates must not write on this margin

Yes, I think it would have been a better option because if at that time it was reported human lives could not have been lost which was a cause of grave conscience broken. It would also have led to following of safety norms by the team after the reporting and today no penal actions would have been possible.

So, to make whistle blowing an act which can be done by people fearlessly, Government need to strengthen legislative norms and instill courage & compassion in officers by employing certain training modules.

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