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# NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : S. Christopher Aimol

Roll No. : MT23RCAPA017

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 31/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 8

Code : TC710

# RCA Batch 2023

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

| Evaluator's response |
| --- |
| |

*(For filling by Examiners only)*

Evaluator Code :

| Q.No | Pg No. | Maximum Marks | | Marks | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. (a) | 1 | | | | |
| 1. (b) | 3 | | | | |
| 2. (a) | 5 | | | | |
| 2. (b) | 7 | | | | |
| 3. (a) | 9 | | | | |
| 3. (b) | 11 | | | | |
| 4. (a) | 13 | | | | |
| 4. (b) | 15 | | | | |
| 4. (c) | 17 | | | | |
| 5. (a) | 19 | | | | |
| 5. (b) | 21 | | | | |
| 6. (a) | 23 | | | | |
| 6. (b) | 25 | | | | |
| 7. | 27 | | | | |
| 8. | 32 | | | | |
| 9. | 37 | | | | |
| 10. | 42 | | | | |
| 11. | 47 | | | | |
| 12. | 52 | | | | |
| Grand Total | | | | | |

Signature

## MACRO COMMENTS

## IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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

### DONT'S

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

### DO'S

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

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खण्ड–A / Section–A

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

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

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

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

The State derives its authority from the people and hence bound to work for their welfare

⇒ Indian concept of 'giving it back'

(1) Reinforcement of Social contract theory

- citizens surrending certain rights for protection of other rights

(e.g) Law & Order management by State

(2) Doctrine of Trusteeship

- to prevent concentration of wealth in few hands (DPSP goal)

(e.g) Taxing income of rich and redistributing to the people

(3) Environmental perspective

(e.g) LiFE initiative at COP27 for environmental

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conservation and awareness

⇒ Relevance for civil servants

(1) To ensure objectivity in public service by civil servants (one of Nolan Committee principles)

(2) Take affirmative actions for the needy people and vulnerable sections.

(e.g) Prevention of atrocities & discrimination to SC/STs

(3) Prevent corruption by civil servants (one of the main challenging issue today)

(4) Ensuring probity in governance and good governance in public administration.

(e.g) Charity work, mingle with downtrodden.

Thus, Kalidasa's thought and idea should resonance in all the people and civil servants in particular.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Public service refers to the set of principles a public agency must follow in the discharge of duties for the public.

⇒ Factors that impact public servant's ethical decision making :

(1) The Rules and Regulations for public service

(e.g) Civil Services Code, 1964 regulates ethical decision making by public servants

(2) The work culture prevalent in the organisation.

(e.g) good work culture → promote ethical decision
bad work culture → self-enhancement & toxic

(3) Attitude and aptitude of the public servant

(e.g) Bongaigaon Buddy pair initiative is guided by ethical decision making.

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(4) Governance structure present in the organisation.

(E.g) Bad governance → corruption & misutilization

Good governance → probity, impartiality.

Challenges

→ Conflict of interest in public servants.

(e.g) MPLADS → legislature interference in executive functions.

→ Non following of Code of Ethics (2nd ARC) leading to misutilization and mismanagement of public funds.

→ Lack of ethical decision making in officials

(e.g) 2G scam, CWG controversy etc.

Thus, devotion to duty and commitment to public service (2nd ARC) is the need of the hour to promote ethical decision making.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

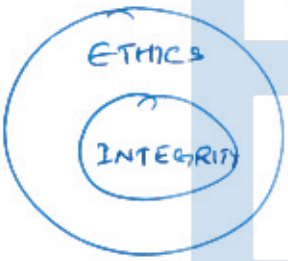
What do you understand by the terms' ethics' and 'integrity'? Do you think they are interrelated? Explain with examples the relationship between ethics and integrity in the context of public administration.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ethics is a set of principles that guides human behaviour in a way acceptable to the society.

Integrity is the commitment to strong moral and ethical principles.

⇒ Relationship between the two :

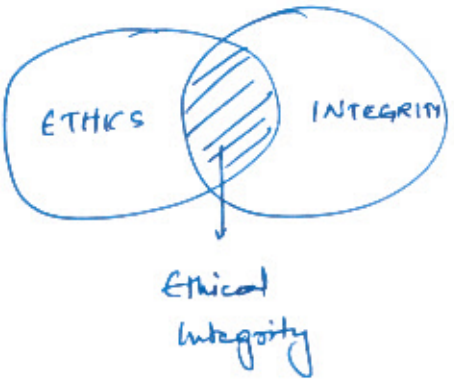



→ Integrity is a part of ethics and high ethical standard promotes unwavering commitment to it

(e.g) Refusing corruption is both being ethical and maintaing integrity.

→ Ethics provides the background for integrity. A person cannot maintain integrity without being ethical.

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→ The two, however, may not always exist together. Ethics is formulated by society, integrity is more of personal value & virtues.

(e.g) Sabarimala case - not ethical, against integrity of women and girls.

→ On the other hand, the intersection may also exists between the two.

(e.g) TN Sheshan - ensured highest integrity of public office by displaying ethical decision and ensured impartiality of ECI.

Nonetheless, the two coexist together and are interrelated in many ways. //

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

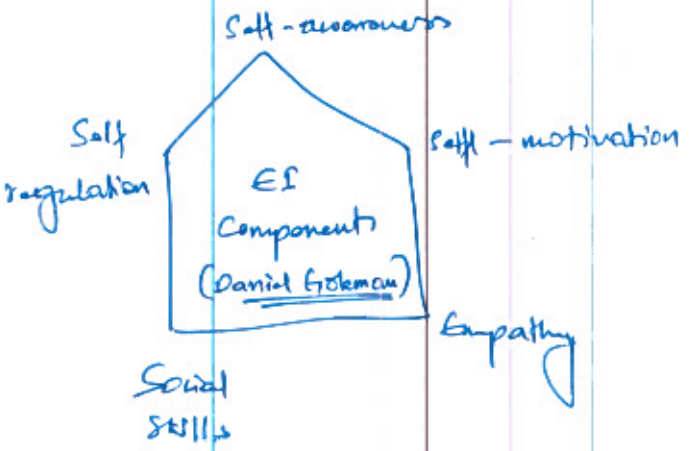
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ethical behaviour refers to a situation when what we think, how we act and the way we behave are in sync. (e.g. Integrity is an ethical behaviour.

Emotionally intelligent behaviour is one when we are able to perceive, understand, manage and express one's emotion and those of others.

(e.g. Not being guided by emotions while making decision ensures OBJECTIVITY.

⇒ EI components for ethical behaviour



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(1) Self awareness - monitor one's emotions and recognize them.

(e.g) Understanding our weakness & strength

(2) Self-motivation - channelize emotions in the righ direction for greater good.

(e.g) Understanding other's hardship & encouraging them

(3) Self-regulation - manage's our emotions & feelings

(e.g) Avoiding rant at people when angry

(4) Social skills - develop rapport and communication skills

(5) Empathy - ability to comprehend other's emotion and reexperience in oneself.

These 5 components can effectively guide our ethical behavioural competence.

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

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

Kant's categorical imperative emphasized the importance of duty in one's life. However, in reality life is more than just duty.

⇒ In agreement with the view

(1) Following only duty leads to bureaucratic attitude.

(e.g) Denying ration due to biometric failure in Chattisgarh

(2) developing sympathetic feeling of others promote Empathy and compassion, ability to understanding the root cause of the issue.

(e.g) Mid-Day meal scheme – students drop out due to nutritional & food insecurity, which led to birth of the scheme.

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(3) Duty may be against moral values

(eg) Politicians instructing civil servants and pressuring them through superiors. In such case, it is duty bound to disobey.

(4) Duty/good alone is against Virtue approach of Aristotle

- life is guided by 4 principles (wisdom, courage, moderation and justice)

In disagreement with the view

(1) Necessary to obey law and devotion to duty; going against duty may lead to crisis of conscience

(2) Good life is subjective and varies from person to person, hence difficult to make ethical decisions

(3) Law & Rules often rigid, disobeying may lead to suspension of an official

(4) bounded by Constitutional principles hence duty is justified.

Nonetheless, (Golden Rule) of Aristotle needs to be followed in such cases.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Developing a scientific temper is necessary for promoting rational and logical thinking in individuals.

⇒ Role of higher educational institutions in promoting integrity education:

(1) Develop a spirit of enquiry sheds superstitious beliefs and dogmas.

(2) Imparting integrity education is necessary for inculcating moral and ethical principles eg. among the youths.

(3) Focus from career building to CHARACTER building

Thus, promotes integrity and corruption free culture in today's time.

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(4) Develop volunteerism among youth and instilling the urge to serve people for the greater good.

(5) It can lead to discovery of their own ignorance about life.

Challenges
- need for robust elementary & primary education
- ability to change cognitive thinking at late age is often limited.
- main focus of education on career building than capacity & character building.

"Education which only educates the mind without the heart is no education at all."

(Aristotle)

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

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

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

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

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

This quote throws light on problems of public administration and its impact on good governance.

If people do not speak up against injustice, discrimination etc, it will decentivate the problem and the end result would be a lawless and soulless society.

(Eg) People not speaking out the truth for fear of retribution or staying silent when others are suffering.

Contemporary Relevance

(1) Criminalisation of politics - law breakers becoming law makers - defeat of social contract & its betrayal.

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(2) Good men people are indifferent to the concerns of others.

e.g staying mute to mob lynching, injustice etc

(3) Concept of slippery slope

- Acceptance of small unfair means justified leading to its wider acceptance in the public affairs.

e.g Paying bribe and solicitating corruption

(4) Fear of victimisation preventing good samaritan to help others.

Therefore, this quote has wide relevance even in today's time and we should not be ruled by evil men.

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

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

This quotation highlights the greediness of men and unmindful exploitation of nature for its own gain.

It also signifies that man have confused its needs with wants. Need are our basic necessities and human wants are insatiable. But we have not been able to distinguish the two.

⇒ Relevance in today's time

① Climate change - indiscriminate use of fossil fuel, rising consumerism of humanity causing disruption in Nature.

(e.g threat to biodiversity (flora & fauna)

② Spiritual crisis in man - leading to intolerance and lack of inner peace.

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"When there is no inner peace, there cannot be peace outside" — Dalai Lama.

(3) Man have corrupted the sanctity of nature and modified it beyond its carrying capacity leading to disaster and calamities.

(4) Men have become wolves - never satisfying and unending desires of men

(5) Political conflicts, civil war, strife etc are manifestation of the same.

Therefore, it would be wise to know

"Nature has enough for our needs, but not for everyone's greed".

— Gandhiji.

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

As professionals, civil servants are career focused and are also self-interested. At the same time, their service ethos imposes an obligation to serve the public interest selflessly. Is it possible for a civil servant to reconcile career and service obligation? Explain your position.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The increasing dichotomy of ethical dilemma for civil servants today are manifested in many ways.

⇒ Reconciling career - service obligations

① knowing Gandhi - Talisman - whether our actions and decisions have positive impact for the poorest and weakest people.

② Golden Rule of Aristotle

- Avoiding both extremes and adopting the middle path in consonance with Buddha's Madhyam marg.

③ Developing and inculcating the higher ethical and moral standards.

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(4) Nolan Committee on public service value (impartiality, objectivity, fairness etc)

(4) Kant's categorial Imperative - duty as the foremost value & virtue for a civil servant

(5) Rawl's Contractualism

- A civil servant has to shed his/her self-interest as part of moral obligation to ensure proper functioning of duty.

Challenges
- Bureaucratic attitude of civil servants
- Non-implementation of Code of Ethics
- Red-tapism and lack of ethical values.

(e.g) 2G Scam, misappropriation of funds by civil servants.

Therefore, serving humanity & citizen should be the prime goal.

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

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

Competence and compassion are two wheels of a car with one no less than the other. They cannot function in silos.

⇒ Competence without compassion

↳ Bureaucratic attitude and personal self-interest promotion.

(e.g) Denial of Ration in Chattisgarh due to Biometric failure.

↳ Head working without heart – detrimental for public service.

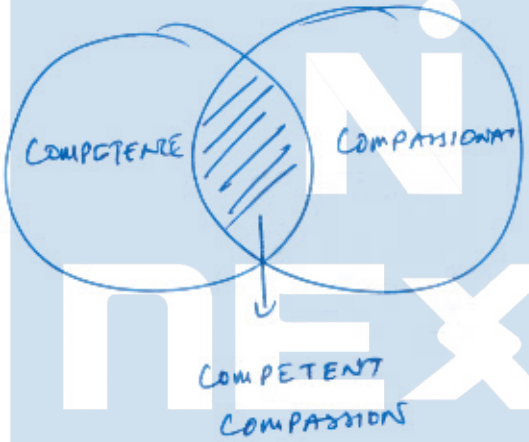
⇒ Compassion without competence

↳ Lack of affirmative actions to alleviate others's suffering.

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(e.g) Being compassionate but not having means is equivalent to ~~Books without~~ abuse of World without action.

⇒ Need of the hour




What we need is both aspects especially in public service.

(e.g) Armstrong Pame - compassionate for people thus built road without Govt's help. This also reflects his competence.

Therefore, we have to be a competent compassionate being 'y

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

"A person cannot do wrong in one department and do right in another department".

This quote by Gandhiji highlights the need for helping others in need.

⇒ Individual suffering in one part

↳ suffering of individuals in one part of the world generates moral demands because earth is a whole system.

(e.g) Climate Change caused by developed countries but suffering is more on African & Third world countries.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⇒ Whether it is justified?

Yes, because as in the above case, third world countries are not responsible for emitting GHGs causing climate change.

However, it cannot be said that every suffering of individual in one part should be the moral responsibility of others too because others may not have the same resource & capacity.

Govt, to some extent, can be held moral responsible in times of deprivation to international community because of failure to provide Humanitarian aid, rescue & relief measures.

But it has to depend on the gravity of the issue and its proper valuation based on international law & morality.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Depastmental culture refers to the shared meaning of the idea of an organisation by the employees.

It is based on interaction, behaviour and function of the department.

⇒ Departmental culture

↳ Rigid dept. culture leads to abuse of authority and demeaning of subordinates.

(e.g) Sexual harassment against women

↳ Good dept. culture promotes work culture beneficial to all

(e.g) Works of Dept. of Agriculture appreciated

Candidates must not write on this margin

by all.

However, it depends on the ethical value and standard of the individual that decides ethical conduct & behaviour. //

NEXT IAS

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## खण्ड–B / Section–B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

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

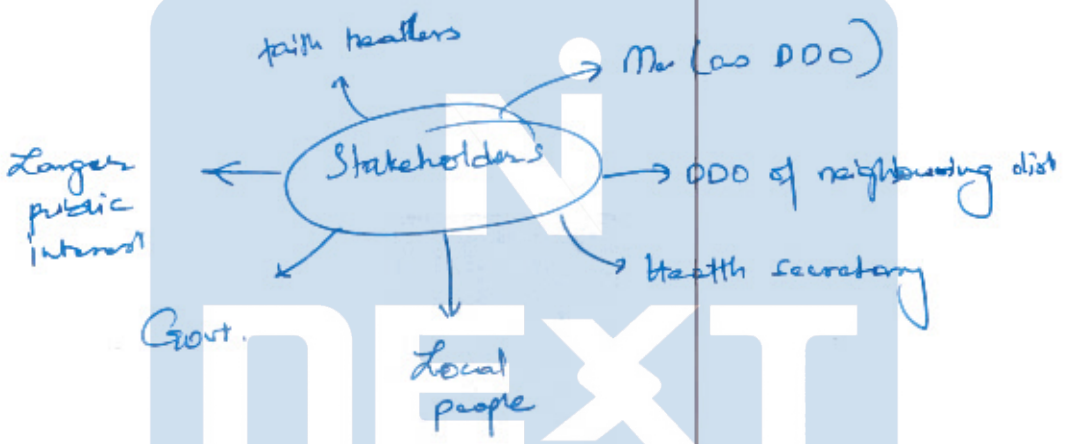
(b) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using Faith leaders as influencers and persuaders?

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

The above case study reflects behavioural barriers that stand in the way of development and bringing the gap between health and nutrition




(a) Ethical Issues in the above case

(1) Low health parameter and outcome of the district, low literacy level.

(2) Behavioural barrier of the locals (Means v/s Ends)

(3) Presence of faith leaders (whether to involve or not)

(4) Utilitarian approach v/s Virtue approach

(5) Difficulties of front line workers and issues faced by them.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) Faith Healers as influencers & persuaders

Advantages

- Utilitarian approach - greatest good for the greatest number of people.
- Behavioural barrier can be broken and they can act as interface between the govt. & people.
- Will enable quick decision making and improvement of healthcare services.

Disadvantages

- Against Virtue approach of Aristotle as it is not based on sound principle.
- Likelihood of faith-healers acting and using it for their own interest.
- Will not solve the behavioural barrier in the long run
- Against rules & regulations by involving them. (against ethics)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(c) Alternative options

- Raising awareness campaign in the district to make them aware and shed their superstitious beliefs.
- Involvement of health workers from the same district to ensure acceptability among the people.
- Involving local MLAs and district officials who know the people well
- Building social infrastructure (education, more focus on literacy) can be considered. However, this will be time taking.

(d) Involving faith healers in such cases

(1) Inherently against ethical values and principles as the faith healers themselves have behavioural barrier.

(2) Against right based approach, does not address the concerns of the DDO (me) and my personal conscience.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Means v/s ends – ends cannot justify the ends. Use of faith healer goes against this.

(4) Does not addresses the root cause of the problem of behavioural barrier.

In such cases, building social infrastructure and gradually attempting to change the behavioural attitude should be done though it may take time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

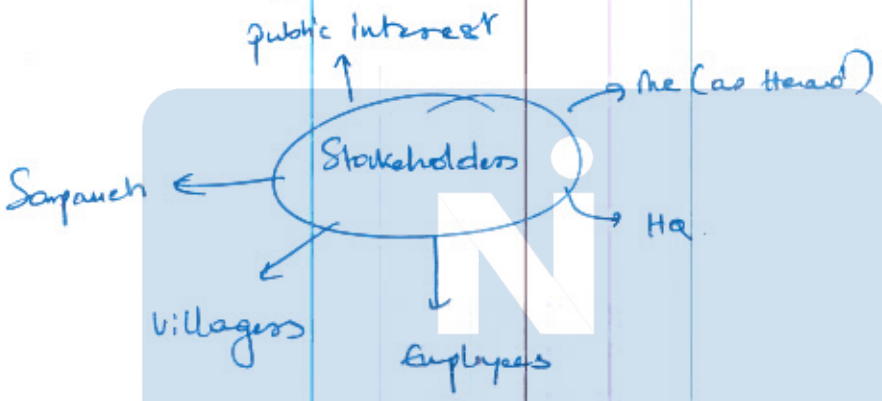
Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The case highlights the impact on work culture due to increasing workload of the employees.




(a) Issues involved

(1) Increasing workload of employees affecting mental wellbeing.

(2) No incentive for overtime work

(3) Abuse of villagers, rude behaviour of employees amidst increasing work stress

(4) Inability of the HQ to increase payment for the employees

(5) Dealing with complaints and proper grievance redressal of the people.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) & (c) * Options available to me

(1) Fire the 4 employees who are getting very abusive

Merit → Deterrance factor, thus, others may comply

→ Address the specific case of villagers and the Sarpanch

→ Project myself as a responsible head of the Company

→ Good image of myself to the people and HQ.

Demerit → Limited staff (only 15) thus, work stress will increase

→ Doesn't solve the key issue of work Stress

→ Non-payment of overtime work will still continue

→ Possibility of mass resignation

(2) Taking no action at all

Merit → workers job saved, company work will be handled by more no. of people

Candidates must not write on this margin

Demerit → Irresponsibility & dereliction of duty on my part.

→ May lead to more agitation by the villagers and people.

→ Increased workload for employees.

(3) Outsourcing of complaints dealing to another agency

Merit → decrease workload for the agency

→ solve workers issues & problems of excessive work

→ enables focus on core duty & functions

Demerits → unlikely to be accepted by HOA

→ Time taking process and uncertainty of dealing effectively by the other agency

(4) Appealing to the people to file only genuine complaints

Merit → less no. of complaints

→ Address workload stress of employees

Demerits → identification of genuine complaints

Candidates must not write on this margin

I would choose (4) as the course of action as it addresses the concerns of all stakeholders though it has some inherent drawbacks.

(a) Dignity refers to dignified life where one and all are given the right to decide what is best for them and find a common ground.

Human dignity refers to inherent dignity a person poses as a part of natural justice while Social morality dignity is based on social acceptability, for example, ensuring dignified life for manual scavengers.

Common dignity violations in govt. departments

→ Demeaning of sub-ordinates by superiors
→ Bureaucratic behaviour of officials
→ Insensitive handling of cases and improper grievance redressal
→ Resorting to corruption, bribery for carrying out public service.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

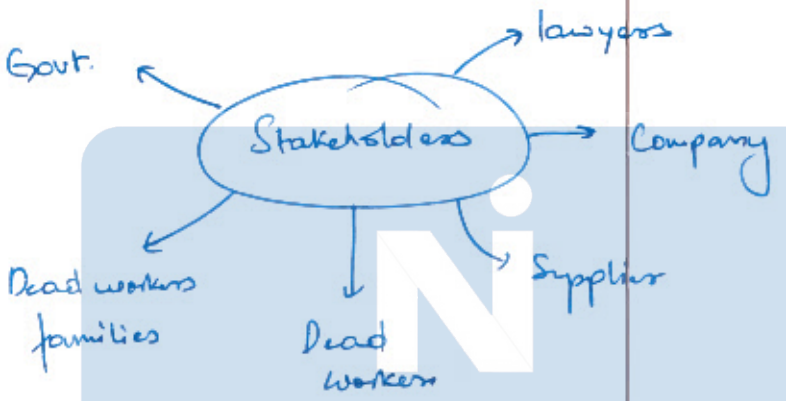
(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case? (50 words) 5 marks

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

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

The above case throws a light on corporate governance and the issue of moral responsibilities for acts of omission or commission.




(a) Ethical issues involved

(1) Business without morality (Social sin of Gandhiji)

(2) Compensation of dead workers & refusal by the company

(3) The emotional impact of dead workers on their family – loss of livelihood & bread-earners

(4) Issue of corporate governance

(5) Safety and labour laws compromised by both company and supplier.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) The company's refusal to pay damages

Justified → they do not own the supplier production facility

→ The immediate responsibility lies on the supplier to provide compensation

→ Profits from the production of supplier not going to company, thus liability of supplier should not be the company's.

Not justified

→ Lack of moral responsibility and profit at any cost

→ dead of workers - they worked for the company though immediate employer is the supplier. Thus, morally bound to give compensation.

→ Lack of empathy, compassion on the part of the company

→ The case is likely to be won by the family in the court of law.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(c) Moral Responsibility

- It is the responsibility one has to accept as a part of the failure of conscience and ethical value.

e.g Sam Manekshaw owned the moral responsibility for failure to prevent atrocities on Bangladeshis by Pakistan Army.

Condition for becoming morally responsible

(1) what cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly.

e.g In the above case, the company should claim moral responsibility for failure on its part.

(2) When the intention behind and how one behave are not in sync.

e.g Conflict of Interest - a person has the moral responsibility to recuse from such situation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) A person cannot be the judge of his own case. This necessitates understanding of moral responsibility.

(e.g) Controversy of SC CJI (former) being a judge in his own case.

(4) Principle of Humanity (Kant)

– Humans cannot be treated as a means to an end, but rather an end in themselves.

Therefore, in this case, it would be moral and ethical right for the company to own a part of the responsibility.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) आपके पास कौन से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

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

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

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

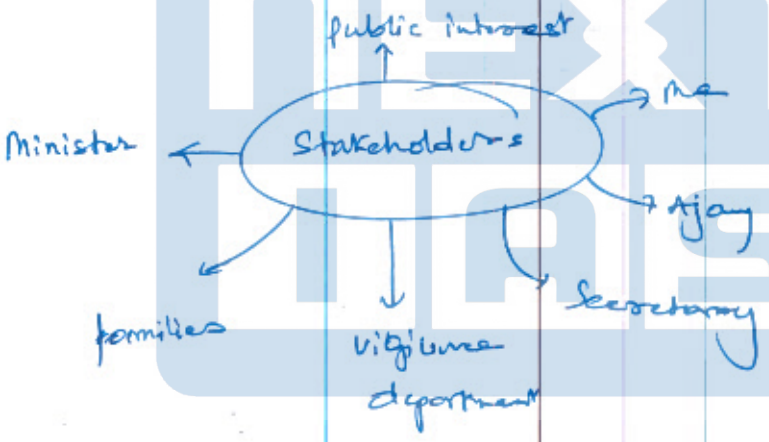
(b) What are the options available to you?

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The above case study highlights a typical case of ethical dilemma and also highlights the case of corruption and misuse of authority.




(a) Ethical issues and dilemmas

(1) Misappropriation of assets by Ajay

(2) Land dealings where Minister and his family is involved

(3) Duty v/s Emotions (closeness with Ajay)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Repurcussions on friendship and family

(5) whether to go ahead and search Ajay's house

(6) Conflict of interest - private v/s public interest

(B) Options available to me

(C)

(1) Go ahead and conduct search operation

Merits → Ensure impartiality and probity in governance

→ Presedence of duty (Kant's categorical Imperative

→ Prevent misutilization of assets and ensure transparency & accountability in governance.

Demerits → Possibility of tarnishing Ajay's reputation

→ Likelihood of involvement of Minister and scuttling the operation

→ Break of friendship with Ajay.

(2) Recusing myself from the situation by handing over to another official.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Merit → the search operation will go ahead

→ Ajay & Minister will be punished for their wrong act

→ Ensure the sanctity and trust of the department among the people.

Demerit → Dereliction of duty (Against Nolan Committee

→ May take time and prevent quick action & investigation

→ Possibility of friendship gone still intact (I being the CMD)

3. Take no action at all

Merit → Ajay reputation will be saved

→ Save myself from being harassed.

Demerit → Insensitiveness on my part

→ Crisis of conscience will continue

→ Dereliction of duty

Candidates must not write on this margin

Among the 3 options, I will go ahead with (1) as I cannot go soft on the case. It is my responsibility to be committed to public service and devotion to duty.

(d) In such cases, care should be the least, consequences the worst and duty the best option. (Kant categorical imperative - when in doubt, choose duty over other values/virtues)

Therefore, dereliction of duty is not an option and it is my duty to take up the case no matter what the consequence is.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

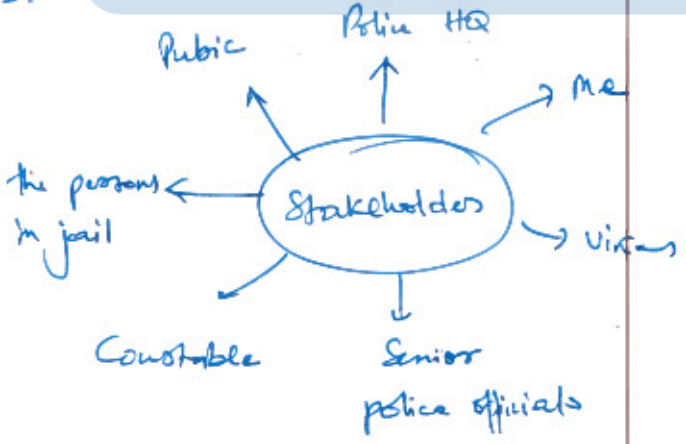
(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The case highlights custodial torture and deliberate attempt to downplay by the police officials.



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(a) Ethical issues involved

(1) Torture of the miscreants by public officials

(2) Ethical dilemma of whether to beat them or not to obtain more information.

(3) Policemen going against service values & rules

(4) Crisis of conscience on my part

(5) Deliberate underplaying by Vikas

(6) Question of integrity on the part of police officials.

(b) Way out for principle-oriented and rule-abiding police personnel in such cases:

↳ follow service values in letter and spirit.

Going against the law not justified.

↳ Need for proper means to obtain information.

Not at the cost of others by torturing them.

↳ Integrity should not be compromised at any cost.

↳ Police personnel are public officials, and they

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have the moral responsibility to upheld that (part of social contract - John Rawls)

↳ Duty of the highest standard should be maintained & displayed by police personnels.

(c) Priorities for civil services

↳ Should be guided by both loyalty to dept and being impartial and non-partisan at the same time.

↳ Madhyam Marg and Golden Rule must be promoted (Buddha & Aristotle)

↳ absolute loyalty to department can be harmful & detrimental

(e.g) following senior's arbitrary order is not desirable.

↳ Impartiality & Non-partisanship (7 principles of Nolan Committee) cannot be compromised at

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any cost.

Therefore, in such case, a civil servant or police personnel must have objectivity and display integrity of the highest standard."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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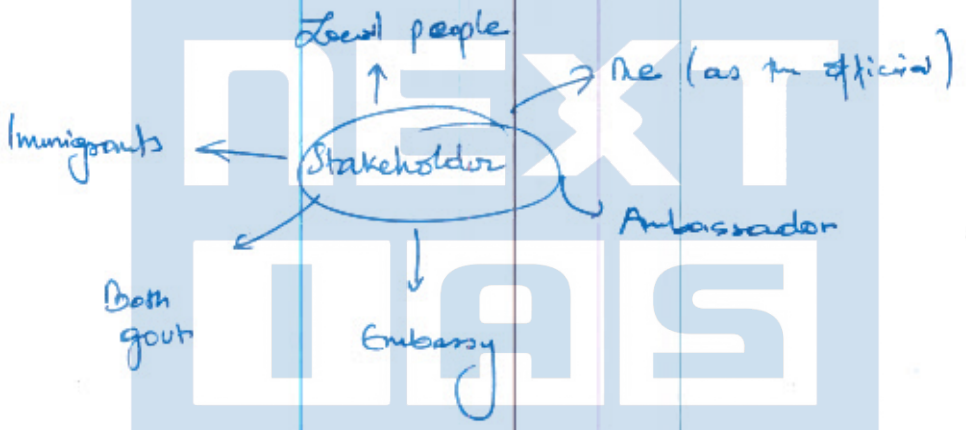
your observations to the Ambassador and requested him to do something as the Indians were on the right and were being victims of racist behavior. The Ambassador, in turn, replied that he would not like to get involved in local politics. The Indians were citizens of that country; they had nothing to do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

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

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

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

The above case study reflects the growing Xenophobia and increasing violence against immigrants abroad.




(a) Issues involved in the case

(1) Prioritizing economic over diasporas

(2) Racism & intolerance against Indian diaspora

(3) Insensitive attitude of the Ambassador

(4) Lack of empathy and compassion on the

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part of local people.

(5) Possibility of the temple being demolished & destroyed.

(6) On Ambassador's position

↳ In agreement

→ Can be sorted out after the economic agreement between the two country

→ Embassy cannot get involve in local politics (interference in internal affairs against Gujral doctrine)

→ Complain of noise and disturbance justified to some extent.

↳ In disagreement

→ Lack of empathetic attitude and democratic attitude on the part of Ambassador

→ Indian diaspora demands & needs justified (morally, ethically & legally).

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→ Protest by ~~immigrants~~ local people unjustified and irrational (guided by intolerance)

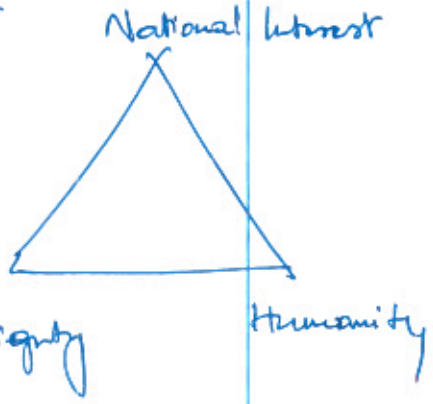
→ All legal procedures being follow for its construction.

→ Impact on diaspora due to the ongoing event

→ Likelihood of other immigrants cannot be the ground for its demolition.

(c) Appropriate perspective to guide India's Foreign Policy:

↳ It should be (combination of all the three aspects (care, consequentialism & duty) based on —



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(e.g) Slavery is against humanity, hence should not be done in a foreign policy.

Similarly, foreign policy affecting another's sovereignty is also not desirable

(eg) Interference in other's internal affairs.

foreign policy against a country's national interest is also not desirable

(e.g) China constructing dam on Brahmaputra river.

India's foreign policy should therefore be guided by Gujral Doctrine & Nehru's Panchsheel. ½

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