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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : NISHCHAL JAIN

NEXT IAS Roll No.: MT23SLTON009 Date of Examination : 12.08.2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test Code : MTC053 Program : SLT ☑ SLT+ ☐

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(SECTIONAL TEST-7)

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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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			
5. (a)	19			
5. (b)	21			
6. (a)	23			
6. (b)	25			
7.	27			
8.	32			
9.	38			
10.	43			
11.	48			
12.	53			
		Grand Total		

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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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.
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SECTION - A

1. (a) "मनुष्य जीवन के एक विभाग (मामले) में सही काम नहीं कर सकता जबकि वह किसी अन्य विभाग (क्षेत्र) में गलत काम करने में लगा हुआ है।" महात्मा गांधी। क्या आपको लगता है कि किसी व्यक्ति की व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता पेशेवर जीवन को प्रभावित करती है या उन दोनों को विभाजित किया जा सकता है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपना मत स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Man cannot do right in one department of life whilst he is occupied in doing wrong in any other department." Gandhi. Do you think an individual's personal ethics impacts professional life or they both can be compartmentalized? Explain your position with relevant examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Above quote by Gandhi explains the relationship between personal and professional ethics and demands coherence between the two.

Personal ethics impacts professional life

1) Guides behaviours of a person in professional life.

e.g. E. Sreedharan personally very disciplined helped in completing DMRC project before deadline.

2). Invokes memories of upbringing while taking professional decisions

e.g. Upper caste officers discriminating towards SC juniors.

Candidates must no write on this margi

3). Brings prejudices and stereotypes in profession
⇒ injustice against women at workplace.

Compartmentalization of ethics

Recently, an honest and morally upright DSP in Madhya Pradesh had beaten his wife at home and ~~video~~ got viraled. It evoked question about ~~compa~~ difference between his behaviour.

My Take.

- A sound professional code of conduct, should be formulated for every institution
- This code of conduct may help in evolving personal ethics of a person as well.

However having sound personal ethics is always desirable.

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1. (b) अच्छाई जो सही है उसे करने की आंतरिक अनिवार्यताओं का परिणाम है, न कि नैतिक नियमों से उसका स्वीकरण या अपेक्षित परिणामों के रूप में प्राप्त पुरस्कार। क्या आप सहमत हैं? चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Goodness is the result of internal imperatives to do what is right, not sanctions from moral rules or rewards from expected consequences. Do you agree? Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Goodness may be defined as being ethically and morally right across time and interested parties and dedicate ourselves in service of others.



Result of internal imperatives

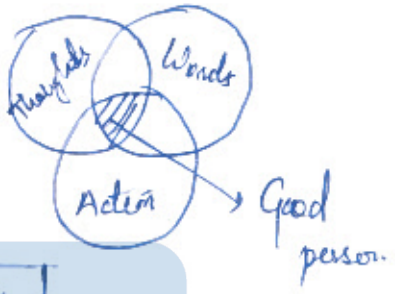
1) Internal motivation helps us to sustain that goodness.

2). It comes naturally to a virtuous person (Aristotle) e.g. Gandhi was naturally compassionate towards untouchables.

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3). A good person would never face cognitive dissonance.

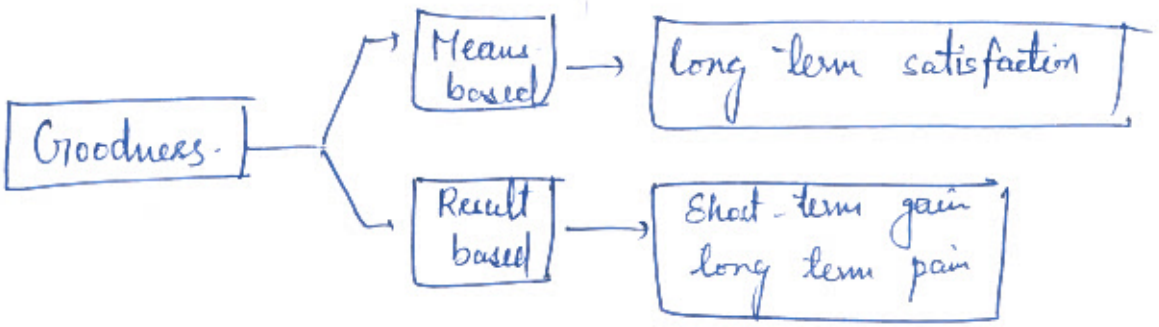
4) Consistency in thoughts, words and action



Not sanctions for moral ~~values~~ rules.
or Rewards from expected consequence.

1) Deontological ethics emphasises on purity of means irrespective of result

2) Post-result ethical measurement is feature of Teleological ethics which justifies wrong means to achieve right results. (But it may lead to slippery slope syndrome eg extra-judicial killings)



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2. (a) "बेटी बचाओ और बेटी पढ़ाओ" जैसे सामाजिक परिवर्तन कार्यक्रम सलाह, परामर्श और अनुनयन का उपयोग करने में विश्वास करते हैं लेकिन कभी–कभी वांछित प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ बल का प्रयोग करना भी आवश्यक होता है। क्या आपको लगता है कि सामाजिक रूपांतरण की ऐसी योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करते समय सार्वजनिक प्रशासकों द्वारा अनुनयन के साथ थोड़े बल का प्रयोग करना एक अच्छा विचार है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Social transformation programs such as "beti bachao and beti padhao" believes in using advice, counseling, and persuasion but sometimes a little force is also necessary for getting the desired response. Do you think it is a good idea to mix little force with persuasion by public administrators while implementing social schemes of transformation? Explain with relevant examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Persuasion is attempt to change someone's attitude towards an idea, object, person or group which may or may not give desirable result.

e.g. Krishna's persuasion for Arjuna in battlefield.

Mixing Force with persuasion by public administrators

Yes, it is necessary.

1) To complement incentive with deterrence against not following guidelines

e.g. Fines for open defacation leading to ODF status.

Candidates must no write on this margi

2). It may help to create extra-awareness.
↳ as penalties and force always makes it to the news more than campaigns.

3). To create examples of actions taken against non-followers.
e.g. allowing contesting in Panchayat elections to only 10th pass candidates.

No, it may be counter-productive

1). Rebellion actions against states authority
e.g. against sterilization during emergency.

2). May lead to violation of human rights

3) Moral policing by state
↳ threat to freedom of citizens.
e.g. forcefully giving vaccines

However success of government programmes will lead to empowerment of citizens but it should come through legitimate means.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2. (b) अंततः प्रत्येक देश की विदेश नीति उस देश की शक्ति पर निर्भर करती है। शक्ति सैन्य या वित्तीय हो सकती है और .. नैतिक भी हो सकती है। क्या आपको लगता है कि आज के विश्व में सैन्य या वित्तीय शक्ति के बिना नैतिक शक्ति का सम्मान किया जाएगा? अपना मत स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Ultimately foreign policy of every country hinges upon the strength which the nation possesses. Strength may be military or financial and may be also...moral." Do you think ethical strength without military or financial muscle will be respected in today's world? Explain your position. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

'Only strong one has the choice of remain peaceful or be at war, weaker ones are left without any option" Mark Twain

Respect for ethical strength without military and financial muscle

(I) Won't be respected.

1). Lack of positioning in global orders.

2). Lack of attention from developed world. would percolate down towards developing countries.

3). Without financial strength, can't contribute to world's interests.

4) Less military power ⇒ lesser say on war and peace issues.

Candidates must no write on this margi

(II). There is a scope for respect for ethical strength.

1) If it may present good ethical examples

e.g. Rwanda's women representation in legislature.

2) If they unite for a cause.

e.g. SIDS countries against climate change.

3) have the zeal to help other countries.

4). If they can contribute to good ideas in the world.

e.g. Che Guevera, → respect for Cuba.

Case study.

India
↓
lesser strength
↓
but initiatives like 'vaccine maitri'
↓
more respect

China
↓
more GDP and military
↓
Debt-trap diplomacy
↓
Less respect.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. (a) "अच्छा जीवन प्राप्त करने के लिए, कर्तव्य पर्याप्त नहीं है; 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

"If you want your life to be good, practice compassion, if you want other's life to be good, practice compassion": Dalai Lama.

Meaning of the quote

People need to go beyond their sense of duty in order to help others for their cause. Having sympathy for others is pre-requisite for that.

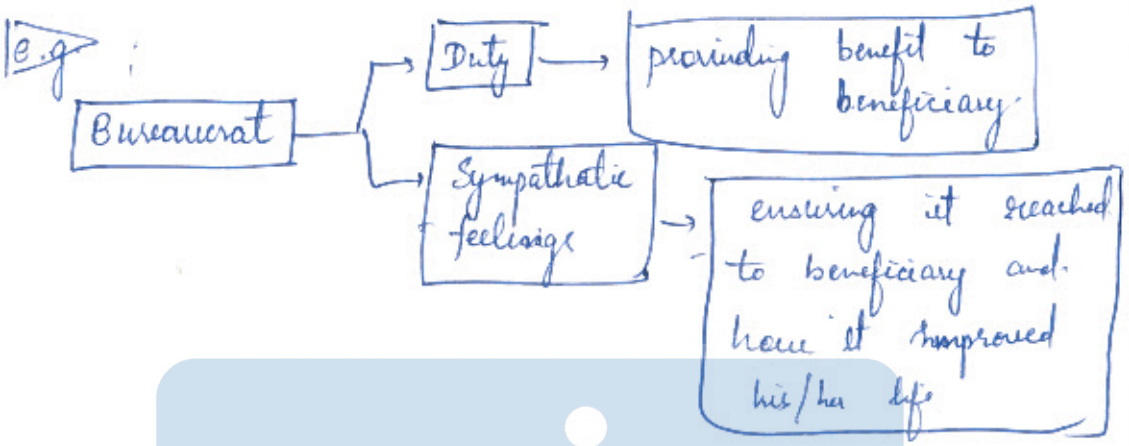
My position

I am in complete agreement with the above quote because:

1) Humanity calls our sympathy into action.

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2). Along with duty, the spirit of duty needs to be upholded.



3). Duty ensures efficient functioning of social contract theory while sense of sympathy and compassion justifies the very existence of the theory.

4). To ensure justice for a person.

↳ "Justice needs to be seen to have done".

Thus basic human obligation goes beyond just fulfilling the duty.

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3. (b) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, नवोन्मेषी 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

Unwavering adherence to moral principles in general and honesty in particular across time and interested parties is called integrity. It is due to internal motivation rather than external compulsion.

Yes, higher education institution can be instrument for this cause as.

1) Diversity of views in higher educational institutions → person more open minded

2). Innovative programmes in higher educational institutions (HEI) like National Service Scheme (NSS) may instill good values.

3) Elections in HEI could be a launchpad.

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for future politicians. Cleaning student council elections may clean politics later [Lyngdoh committee].

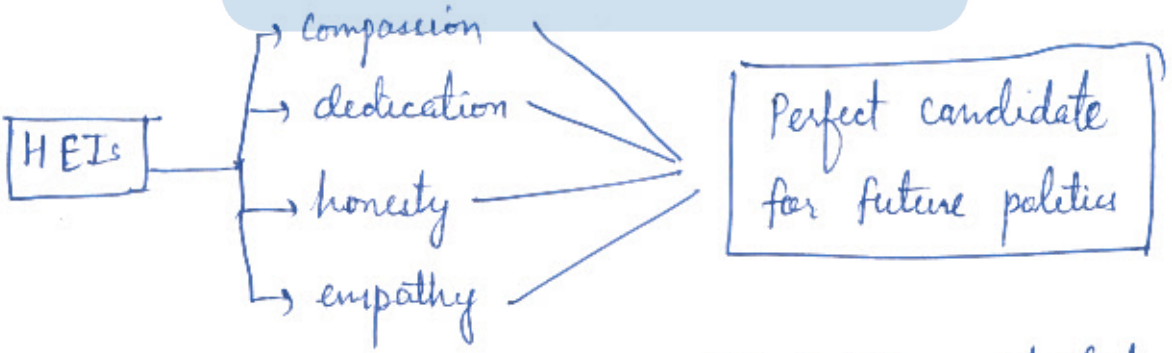
4) Interaction of HEI students with people with unimpeachable integrity

Eg: Ashok Khemka, U. Sagayam.

~~5). Constant Constant grievance~~

5) Frequent ground visits by HEI may increase mass connect.

6) Scientific temper → rationality → curbing hate speeches → clean politics.



Thus revolutions like JNU, JP Andolans started from colleges and ~~to~~ gave us generation of politicians.

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निम्नलिखित उद्धरणों का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए तथा उनकी समसामयिक प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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

4. (a) "सहिष्णुता विशुद्ध रूप से चित्त का कार्य है। यही सद्गुण का सार है। सहिष्णु होना एक ताकत है।"

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"To tolerate is purely an act of the mind. That is the essence of virtue. To tolerate is a strength."

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Tolerance is having acceptance towards an idea, object, practice, person etc. which may not be followed by us.

Meaning of the quote

1). Tolerance comes from a permissive attitude of mind which is developed through good value system.

2). This is virtous quality as it leads to diversity of views in society

3). To tolerate is strength — it shows our accomodating power and open mindedness. It allows us to embrace other ideas as they may find relevance.

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Present Contemporary relevance-

1) Widespread hate-mongering in society is apparent these days.
   - ↳ mob lynchings
   - ↳ hate-speeches.
   - ↳ rumours-spreading.
   - ↳ riots e.g. Nuh violence
   - e.g. Haridwar Dharma-Sansad.

2) Weakening social fabric could be strengthened by attitude of tolerance.

3) Increasing racial tolerance leading to trust-deficit in society
   - e.g. Manipur Kuki-Meitei violence.

4) Trolling on social media on petty issues.

5) Labelling anti-national to people.

6) Boycott of movies not aligned with someone's ideology.

All these problems could be solved by instilling attitude of tolerance and fraternity in society.

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4. (b) "समाज की सेवा करना हमारा प्रथम कर्तव्य है, और हमारे द्वारा ऐसा करने के बाद, हम अपनी आत्माओं के उद्धार में पूर्णतः भाग ले सकते हैं।" (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"It is our first duty to serve society, and after we have done that, we may attend wholly to the salvation of our souls." (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

" Best way to find ourselves is to lose ourselves in the service of others "
: M.K. Gandhi

Meaning

- By virtue of being human, we have to fulfill our slice of duty towards society, and that too with internal motivation rather than expectation of external rewards like money / fame etc

  e.g. Philanthropy of Gates foundation

- "Service of Jiva is service of Siva": Swami Vivekanand. This quote shows us the way to attain salvation as. salvation can only come collectively in

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society. When everyone is suffering, we cannot remain mute. It is imperative to relieve sufferings of others

Contemporary context

List of social evils present today
- Poverty
- Gender injustice
- Inequality
- lack of healthy life

and so many more...

With all these evils on our society, we cannot turn away our face. It is our primary duty to act and find solution.

Solution is = performing our duty through
- governance (good & effective)
- NGOs.
- Social service through NSS, NCC etc
- ethical altruism

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4. (c) "शांति के काल इतिहास की पुस्तकों के खाली पन्ने हैं" (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Periods of peace are the empty pages in the history books" (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

This quote explains how we tend to forget the good things of the past and always carry the burden of ~~sees~~ poor things that happened to our ancestors.

It also urge us to dig and find like beautiful anecdotes from the past which presents case study of social harmony and prosperity.

We should try to build on those anecdotes in order to solve certain modern day problems

Additionally, we should restrain ourselves from glorification of wars

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as it may lead us towards more wars.

Contemporary relevance

1) Russia - Ukraine war could be resolved using those stories —

2). Revive the age-old values which still find relevance (e.g. Humanity, Universalism, compassion etc

3) Can bridge the gap between ethnicities and communities.

4) Disputes could be resolved without using violence. It needs both the parties to come on negotiation table

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5. (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

Norms or standards of ~~write or wrong~~ right or wrong used to judge actions are called ethics.

"Integrity is doing the right thing, when no one is watching" C.S. Lewis.

Yes, they are interrelated as:

1) Only ethical person can ~~be~~ remember the virtue of integrity.
   ↳ ethics is prerequisite of ~~be~~ integrity.

2) Ethics guides us what to do, Integrity ~~is~~ tells us how to do it.

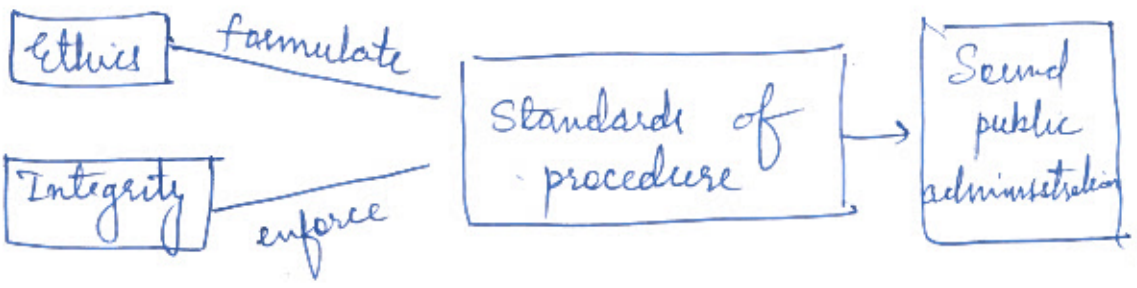
   eg. Ethics guide us to help victim of untouchability, integrity requires us ~~to~~ to annihilate untouchability at home.

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Relation in content of public administration

1) Currently public administration is facing wide range of issues such as corruption, lack of transparency etc.
Ethics ~~and integrity~~ may help in deciding code of conduct for politicians, civil servants etc.
However it is integrity which may ensure adherence ~~to~~ that code of conduct.

2). Ethics may help in following the professionalism by civil servants. But if they follow its spirit, it would be due to their integrity



Candidates must n write on this marg

5. (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 behaviour' and 'emotionally intelligent behaviour'? Identify the relevant emotional intelligence components that act as a reliable guide to ethical behaviour.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ethical behaviour refers to behaviour as per the standards of rightness / wrongness of any individual / society etc.

Emotionally intelligent behaviour includes behaving after understanding emotions of all the stakeholders and using them for good.

Emotional Intelligence components — acts a reliable guide to ethical behaviour as.

Component	Guiding ethical behaviour
(1) Self-awareness	Helps us to draw moral map for oneself and show direction accordingly eg Ravan wasn't aware of his arrogance.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Self-regulation eg George Bush during 9/11 was attending a school function.	helps us to regulate our emotion and use them as our tool to act on a particular situation
(3) Internal motivation	Channelise emotions to make them our motivation to relieve other's sufferings. eg Neerja Bhanot saving people during hostage situation
(4) Empathy	Being empathatic towards others is considered as universal values
(5) Social skills	having apt response for a situation may bring ethical behaviours eg Aligarh SSP went unarmed to talk to AMU protestors

Candidates must n write on this marg

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

Recently, Myanmarese leader Aung San Su Kyi appealed international community to rescue the people of Myanmar from the tyranny of the Junta.

Moral demand for assistance generated.

Yes, it is moral duty of people living in other country to help those suffering in other part of the world because.

1) World is one family : Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam – we need to support our family members.

2). Assistance may not harm the source country but may do wonders to

Candidates must not write on this margin

victim country.

e.g. India's rescue operations in Turkey helped many to save their lives.

3) Being in globalised world, each others's interests are linked

4) Assistance to the needy countries required to revert the historical injustices

e.g. demand for $100 Bn/year from developed countries for climate change.

Govt. role in helping others

- Governments can need to look for their national interests first, only then they can help others. e.g. vaccine maitri
- Thus government could be held morally responsible only when it has is not acting despite having resources and reasons to act.

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6. (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

Departmental culture or work culture refers to culture of a workplace which defines the relationship between stakeholders and establishes a code of conduct for employees and employers.

I agree that departmental culture leads to ethical misconduct to an extent

1) Leads to slippery slope syndrome : juniors watching seniors acting unethical acts tend to follow them.

2) Poor role models in the department.

3) Poor reward and punishment mechanism
↳ no incentive or deterrence for doing

Candidates must n
write on this marg

or not doing a certain work.

4) Lack of accountability for malafide actions.

5) Toxic departmental environment leads to trust deficit among colleagues.
↳ rat race to pull each other.

Individual with weak willpower - culpable.

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1) Individuals makes the department work culture. → $\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ individuals = department.

2) Unethical individual tend to justify his/her acts → dangerous for department

3) Weak willpower → suppressed by unethical colleagues → moral muteness

However an individual with strong willpower can change departmental culture

Eg T.N. Sheshan changed culture of Election commission of India.

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SECTION - B

7. राष्ट्रीय हित को बढ़ावा देना और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में प्रभाव और शक्ति प्राप्त करना प्रत्येक देश की विदेश नीति के दो मूल मंत्र हैं। पिछले दशक से, ABC देश ने आक्रामक तरीके से शक्ति हासिल की और विदेशों में अपने व्यावसायिक हितों का विस्तार किया। ABC देश जिन व्यवसायों को विकसित करने में रुचि रखता था उनमें से एक रक्षा उपकरण और उपग्रह प्रौद्योगिकी था। यह अपने अंतरिक्ष और रक्षा उत्पादों के लिए बाज़ार तलाश रहा था।

देश ने अपनी रक्षा उपकरण निर्माण कंपनियों को नए बाज़ार खोजने और अन्य देशों के साथ विनिर्माण सहयोग तलाशने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। प्रमुख रक्षा उपकरण निर्माताओं में से एक, GAMA ने हाल ही में सैन्य सरकार (मिलिट्री जुंटा) द्वारा शासित देश XYZ के साथ संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण और उपकरणों से संबंधित कई अरब डॉलर का एक बड़ा सौदा किया। जो कि एक अच्छा व्यवसाय था।

जैसे ही व्यावसायिक विवरण सार्वजनिक हुआ, GAMA की बहुत आलोचना हुई क्योंकि XYZ अपने खराब मानवाधिकार रिकॉर्ड के कारण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक परित्यक्त देश था। इसके अलावा, सैन्य सरकार अल्पसंख्यक नृजातीय समुदाय के मूक नरसंहार में शामिल था। इस बात पर काफ़ी हंगामा हुआ क्योंकि इस सौदे में संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकी का हस्तांतरण शामिल था जिसका गलत हाथों में दुरुपयोग हो सकता था। संक्षेप में कहे तो, यह अच्छा व्यवसाय था लेकिन संदिग्ध ग्राहकों के साथ। इस बीच, ABC की सरकार GAMA व्यापार समझौते के बारे में चुप रही, और अन्य सरकारों ने चुप्पी को एक ऐसे राष्ट्र के साथ संबंध बनाने का एक सूक्ष्म तरीका बताया जो एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रूप से अछूत था।

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

(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि GAMA जैसे कॉर्पोरेट व्यवसायों को व्यावसायिक हितों को आगे बढ़ाते समय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नैतिकता पर विचार करना चाहिए? अगर हाँ तो क्यों, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

(c) क्या आपको लगता है कि एक कॉर्पोरेट की सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी उसके निकट समुदाय से कहीं बढ़कर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय तक फैली हुई है? अगर हाँ तो क्यों, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

(d) क्या आपको लगता है कि संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकियों का विपणन करने वाली रक्षा क्षेत्र की कंपनियों को उनकी संबंधित सरकारों द्वारा विनियमित किया जाना चाहिए, या विनियमन उनकी उद्यमशीलता और नवाचार ऊर्जा को कम कर सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

Promoting National interest and gaining influence and power in the International arena are the two basic mantras of every country's external policy. Since the last decade, country ABC has aggressively pursued power and expanded its business interests overseas. One of the businesses ABC was interested in developing was Defence equipment and Satellite technology. It was seeking markets for its space and defense products.

The country encouraged its defense equipment manufacturing companies to find new markets and explore manufacturing collaborations with other countries. GAMA, one of the major defense equipment manufacturers, had recently struck a massive multi-billion dollar deal involving sensitive technology transfer and equipment with a country XYZ ruled by Military Junta. It was good business.

As the business details became public, much criticism came GAMA's way because XYZ was an international pariah because of its poor human rights record. Further, the Junta indulged in a silent genocide of a minority ethnic community. There was a lot of uproar because the deal involved transferring sensitive technology that could be misused in the wrong hands. In short, it was good business but with questionable clients. Meanwhile, the government of ABC kept silent about the GAMA business deal, and other governments interpreted the silence as a subtle way of building relations with a nation that was an international pariah.

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

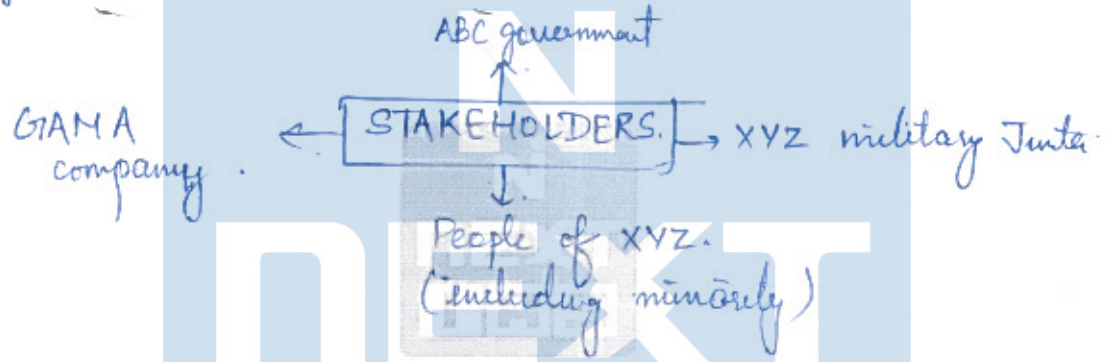
(b) Do you think corporate businesses such as GAMA must consider international ethics while pursuing business interests? Why/why not?

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(c) Do you think a corporate's social responsibility extends beyond one's immediate community to the international community? Why/Why not?

(d) Do you think the Defence sector companies marketing sensitive technologies must be regulated by their respective governments, or regulation may curtail their entrepreneurial and innovation energy? Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 20 marks

This case study presents a case of questionable corporate practices which are not in consistency with basic human rights.



(a). **Ethical issues involved are**

1) Violation of basic human rights (as enshrined under Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

2) Genocide of ethnic minorities : threat to diversity → may lead to armed revolt.

3). Profit over people : GAMA's priorities are problematic.

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4). Lack of corporate social responsibility - by GAMA.

5). Military rule in XYZ ⇒ people's choice not weighed ⇒ threat to <u>democratic values</u>

6). Silence of country ABC's government : can't be neutral when to choose between good and evil.

7). Defence technology proliferation : against spirit of disarmament principles.

8) <u>War profiteering</u> by GAMA company

(b) GAMA and businesses must consider international ethics while pursuing business interests as.

1) To promote peace and security in the world.

2) "Injustice anywhere is threat to justice everywhere" Martin Luther King Jr.

Candidates must n
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3). Cannot justify profits over human rights of people.

4) Cannot support tyrannical rule of military.

(c) Corporate social responsibility extends to international community as:

1) Upholding the spirit of Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam : (world is a family).

2) Globalised world implies that interests of each countries are positively interlinked

e.g. Chaos in Iraq lead to instability in entire middle east.

e.g. Arab spring led to revolution in many Arabian countries

3). To restore faith of people in humanity

4) To ensure stability in global order.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(d) Defense sector companies regulation by government ?

YES

- To prevent transfer of technology in unworthy hands e.g. Taliban.
- To safeguard national as well as global interests.
- To uphold UDHR as adopted in 1948 by United Nations
- To protect privacy of people e.g. spooping..

NO → Kills animal instinct of defence companies.

→ Bureaucratisation of defense sector.

Way forward is GOLDEN MEAN.

- Keeping national interests and human rights as priority
- Not excessive regulation — just regulate the sensitive deals.

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8. सिंह गढ़ मुख्य रूप से एक ग्रामीण जिला है जहाँ एक उपभोक्ता वस्तु विनिर्माण संयंत्र को छोड़कर न्यूनतम एवं अपेक्षाकृत महत्त्वहीन औद्योगिक क्रियाकलाप है, जो रोजगार का प्राथमिक स्रोत है। यहाँ स्वास्थ्य, साक्षरता आदि जैसे विकास संकेतक राष्ट्रीय औसत से काफी नीचे थे।

यहाँ विकासात्मक मुद्दों के साथ–साथ, एक और गंभीर चिंता बाल विवाह में हो रही धीमी वृद्धि थी। कानूनी प्रतिबंधों के बावजूद, बाल विवाह बेरोकटोक बढ़ता जा रहा था।

सामाजिक कार्य में स्नातकोत्तर रश्मि, जो कम उम्र में विवाह से बच गईं, ने बाल विवाह पीड़ितों को बचाने और पुनर्वास के लिए एक गैर सरकारी संगठन शुरू किया। पिछले पाँच वर्षों में उसने कई युवा लड़कियों को बाल विवाह का शिकार होने से बचाया। उसकी कार्यशैली सरल थी। उसने गाँवों में मुखबिरों का एक नेटवर्क विकसित किया था जो उसे सूचनाएँ देता था और सत्यापन करने के बाद, स्थानीय कानून प्रवर्तन कर्मियों की मदद से रश्मि बाल विवाह को होने से रोक देती थी।

रश्मि ने सराहनीय काम किया, लेकिन इस दौरान उसने कुछ दुश्मन भी बना लिए। स्थानीय नेता विशेषकर महिलाओं और युवा लड़कियों के बीच उसकी लोकप्रियता से नाराज थे। अपनी गतिविधियों का विस्तार करने के लिए, रश्मि ने जिले की एकमात्र औद्योगिक इकाई के प्रबंधन से संपर्क किया। उसने सफलतापूर्वक कंपनी को अपनी गतिविधियों और एनजीओ में योगदान देने के लिए राजी कर लिया। कंपनी ने उसे बाल विवाह के मुद्दे के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए श्रमिकों के लिए कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित करने हेतु अपनी सुविधाओं तक पहुँच भी दी।

उसने कंपनी परिसर में अपनी कार्यशालाएँ और अभियान शुरू किया। यद्यपि प्रारंभिक प्रतिक्रिया ठंडी और कभी–कभी पूरी तरह से उदासीन थी। लेकिन वह डटी रही। कुछ महीनों के बाद, एक दिन कंपनी यूनियन के सदस्यों ने उसे कंपनी में प्रवेश करने से रोक दिया और उसके साथ हिंसा करने की धमकी भी दी। रश्मि ने प्रबंधन से बात की, जिन्होंने उसका समर्थन किया और उसकी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की। प्रबंधन ने रश्मि और उसके एनजीओ का समर्थन करते हुए एक सर्कुलर (परिपत्र) जारी किया।

प्रबंधन को आश्चर्य हुआ, सर्कुलर के एक सप्ताह बाद, यूनियन ने अचानक हड़ताल का आह्वान किया और एनजीओ की गतिविधियाँ जारी रहने पर काम बंद रखने की धमकी दी। कार्यकर्ताओं का मानना था कि रश्मि का अभियान महिलाओं के दिमाग को भ्रष्ट कर रहा है और उनकी परंपराओं का अनादर कर रहा है। आक्रामक प्रतिक्रिया को देखते हुए कंपनी प्रबंधन ने एनजीओ की गतिविधियों को रोककर श्रमिकों को शांत करने की कोशिश की। रश्मि ने समुदाय के प्रति अपनी सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी पर प्रकाश डालकर प्रबंधन को समझाने की कोशिश की। लेकिन प्रबंधन ने दो टूक जवाब दिया कि हर सामाजिक समस्या उनकी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। रश्मि प्रबंधन के फैसले से निराश थी और सोच रही थी कि कंपनी को अपने अभियानों में कैसे शामिल किया जाए।

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

(b) आपको क्या लगता है रश्मि को क्या करना चाहिए? क्या रश्मि के लिए स्थानीय प्रशासन को शामिल करना अच्छा विचार होगा? कार्यान्वयन योग्य कार्यवाही का सुझाव दीजिए।

(c) क्या आपको लगता है कि कंपनियों को उस क्षेत्र की सामाजिक समस्याओं के लिए भी जिम्मेदारी स्वीकार करनी चाहिए जहाँ वे अपना कार्य करती हैं? अगर हाँ तो क्यों, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

(d) श्रमिक संघ की इतनी आक्रामक प्रतिक्रिया के क्या कारण हो सकते हैं? आपके अनुसार रश्मि को कर्मचारी संघ को कैसे संभालना चाहिए? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

Singh Garh is a primarily rural district with minimal, relatively insignificant industrial activity, except for one consumer goods manufacturing plant, which was the primary source of employment. Development indicators such as health, literacy, etc., were much below the national average.

Along with developmental issues, another grave concern was the slow rise in child marriages. Despite the legal sanctions, child marriage continued to rise unabated.

Rashmi, a social work postgraduate who escaped an early marriage, started an NGO for rescuing and rehabilitating child marriage victims. In the last five years, she saved a lot of young girls from becoming victims of child marriage. Her modus Operandi was simple. She had developed a network of informants

Candidates must not write on this margin

in villages who relayed information to her, and after verifying, Rashmi with help from local law enforcement personnel, prevented the marriage from happening.

Rashmi did commendable work, but she made some enemies in the process. The local leaders resented her popularity with women and young girls in particular. To expand her activities, Rashmi contacted the management of the only industrial unit in the district. She successfully persuaded the company to contribute to her activities and the NGO. The company even gave her access to their facilities to conduct workshops for workers to raise awareness about the issue of child marriage.

As she started her workshops and campaign on the company premises, the initial response was lukewarm and, at times, complete indifference. But she persevered. After a couple of months, one day, the company union members stopped her from entering the company and even threatened her with violence. Rashmi spoke with the management, who supported her and ensured her safety. The management issued a circular supporting Rashmi and her NGO.

To management's surprise, after a week of the circular, the Union called for a flash strike and threatened to continue the work stoppage if the NGO activities continued. The workers believed that Rashmi's campaign was corrupting the women's minds and disrespecting their traditions. The company's management seeing the aggressive reaction sought to assuage the workers by stopping the NGO activities. Rashmi tried to persuade the management by highlighting their social responsibility to the community. But the management was curt in replying that every social problem is not their moral responsibility. Rashmi was disappointed with the management's decision and wondered how best to involve the company in her campaigns.

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

(b) What do you think Rashmi should do? Would it be a good idea for Rashmi to involve local administration? Suggest an implementable course of action.

(c) Do you think companies should also accept responsibility for the social problems of the region where they operate? Why/why not?

(d) What could be the reasons for such an aggressive reaction from the workers union? How do you think Rashmi should handle the workers union? (Answer in 250 words) 20 marks

Above case study highlights how certain social issues can seek have various implications on the society.

Stakeholders involved
- Rashmi + NGO
- company management
- local leaders
- trade union
- young girls
- administration
- citizens in general.

Candidates must no write on this margi

(a) Ethical issues involved in case

1) Child marriage : leading to dark future of young girls.

2) Poor social indicators due to child marriage and development deficit

3) Apathy of company management.

4) Arm twisting by trade union.

5) Threatening for violence to Rashmi.

6) Patriarchal mindset of trade union leaders.

7) Unethical flash strikes — leading to inefficient company's output.

(b) Rashmi's course of action

- Firstly, she definitely should approach local administration to solve law and order issues like women's safety, safety of informers.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Then local administration could be requested to provide security during workshops.

However this is a social problem, social change can solve the issue

1). Persuading company's management regarding seriousness of implications of the child marriages

2) Opening alternative source of financing.
↳ Campaigns through social media may attract philanthropists and CSR initiatives could be taken

3) Discussing issues with mothers as they are more likely to be empathetic towards their daughters.

4) Invoking Prevention Prohibition of Child Marriages Act, 2006 to bring culprits to justice.

Candidates must no write on this margi

5) Encouraging girls to pursue higher education which can help delaying their marriage. e.g. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign.

6) Skill development and training in rehabilitation home to make them employable
↳ Can act as role models for other girls.

7) Workshops for boys as well as they can also contribute to solve this menace.

(c). Yes, companies should accept social responsibility for the problems.

1) To uphold Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) clause in letter and spirit.

2) Social evils may also lead to ~~anarchy~~ anarchy which may harm company in long term e.g. strikes.

Candidates must no write on this margi

3) Corporates are the part of society. They makes profits in society. Hence obligation to payback.

(d). **Reasons for such aggressive action**

1) Undue influence by local politicians.

2) Threat to their ~~hegem~~ male hegemony in society → Patriarchy
   ↳ as child marriages subordinates women to men.

3) Resistance to change → conservatism

Rashmi's way to handle it

- Talk to leaders of union and explain them benefits of education and hazards of child marriages.
- invoking labour laws to check legality of strikes.
- Trust-building between management and union.

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. 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 है; 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 travelled 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 behavioural barriers that stood in the way of health and nutrition services. And these behavioural 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 neighbouring district DDO who was doing some good work. When you met with the neighbouring 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 behavioural 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?

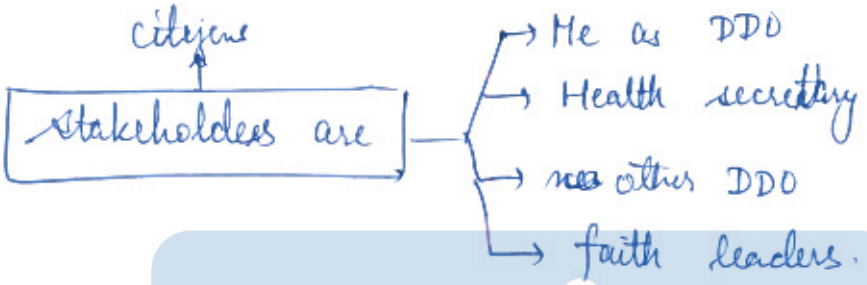
(b) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using Faith leaders as influencers and persuaders?

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

Candidates must no write on this margi

This case study is classic case of how misinformation can have multi-faceted impact on the society.



(a) **Ethical issues involved in the case**

1) Illiteracy : It breeds lack of scientific temper and irrational attitude.

2) Poor health indicators : hindering welfare state to fulfill its duty.

3) Misinfomation and misconceptions due to poor infomation dissemination

4) Frontline workers not able to fulfill their duty.

5) Behavioural barriers.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) Faith leaders as persuaders.

(I) ADVANTAGES.

- Better connect with public : can effectively disseminate information
- Good oratory skills : can use carefully chosen words.
- Leading from the front : BEHAVE
  eg > taking vaccines etc.
  ↳ instill beliefs of followers.
- Quotes like 'Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah, Sarve Santu Niramaya'.
- Divine command theory.

(II) DISADVANTAGES.

- Parallel state authority : may brainwash followers some other day.
- Secular state : not ideal to giving authority to certain leaders.
- may not give scientific reasoning to followers.

Candidates must no
write on this margi

(c) Other options for breaking behavioural barriers

Short term measures.

(1) Using force for persuasion
↳ disincentivising who are not adhering.

(2) Empowering front line workers through capacity building.

(3) Innovative advertisements and cartoons in newspaper.

(4) Workshops for women who are more vulnerable to health hazards.

Long-term measures

(1) Promote literacy – and healthcare awareness camps in schools.
↳ also encourage scientific temper

(2) Focus of preventive care along with protective care.

(3) Scientific reasoning to people about

Candidates must not write on this margin

benefits of taking vaccines, antenatal care etc.

(d) Ethical measurement of invoking religious leaders in promoting govt. schemes.

YES

- It leads to consensus building in the society → more holistic approach.
- Cooperation with faith leaders increase trust of public in administration

NO

- It may lead to dereliction of duty by civil servant.
  - ↳ transfering responsibility to non-state actors.
- may empower communal feelings in society

Thus, credentials of religious leaders needs to be verified before ~~delegating~~ delegating them this task

Candidates must no write on this margi

10. 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?

(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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Above case study highlights deteriorating work culture and its impact on the departmental work.

(a). **Ethical issues involved**

1) Excessive workload over employees.

2) Not paid for doing overtime
   ↳ against labour laws.

3). Leader - unable to do raise issue of subordinates and find solution.

4). Toxic work culture → toxic relation
   relation employees and people/beneficiaries.

5) Casteism

6) Poor grievance Redressal mechanism.

7) Lack of patience among employees

8). Headquarter not responding to issues of their employees.

Candidates must no write on this margi

(b). Options available to me are:

(I) Follow the instruction of HQ and action against those 4 colleagues.

(II) Do not act at all at the instructions as they have also not responded to my grievances.

(III) Three-direction action.

Me →
- 4 employees — disciplinary action
- HQ — Reporting reasons for toxic workspace
- Villagers — trust-building through communication.

(c) Analysis of each option

(I). Action against 4 colleagues.

Merits	Demerits
• Dignity upholded.	• couldn't solve work culture issue
• People's trust won.	• colleagues continues to do overtime
• instruction followed	

Candidates must no write on this margin

(II). Not acting against those 4.

Merits	Demerits
• Saving relationship with them	• Justifying casteist slurs.
• may help to catch attention of HQ.	• upholding discrimination
	• Not following orders of seniors.

(III) Triple - direction action - This will be my course of action as.

- Raising grievances to HQ. ∟ may lead to payment for overtime
- action against 4 colleagues - restore faith of villagers in my institution
- My personal and professional ethics doesn't uphold discrimination and prejudice.
- efficient work culture by sensitivity training to my subordinates

Candidates must no write on this margi

- anger management training to staff.

(d). Dignity refers to fundamental respects that any individual deserves by virtue of being human.

Human dignity	Social dignity
• when basic human rights and amneties provided (e.g. Roti, Kapda, Makaan	• when anyone's social status is respected and it is not discriminated on the base of caste, region etc

Dignity violations at in government departments

1) Making old age people standing in long queues
2) Casteist slurs and descrimination
3) Poor water and sanitation facilities.
4) Making people wait for hours.
5) Ineffective service delivery.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

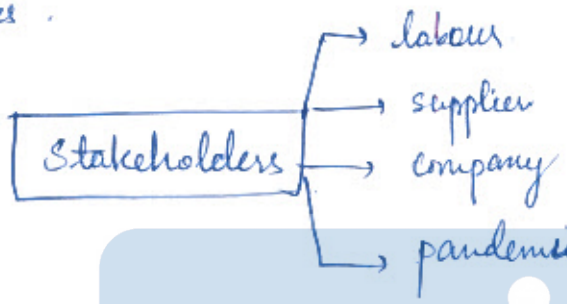
(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case? (50 words) 5 marks

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

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

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This case study is about liability of a company for its labourers / workers and how they take responsibility of their lives.



(a) Ethical issues involved are.

1). Not inspecting supplier facilities
↳ Negligence

2) Poor working conditions - against DPSP

3) Violating labour laws ~~and~~

4). Denial of liabilities by company

5). Pandemic profiteering.

6) Lack of fire safety mechanism at the production facility -

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(b). **Company's position to pay damages.**

(I) Should pay for it.

1) Negligence of their part for not inspecting production facility.

2) Moral responsibility of death.

3) Earning hand last for family.

4) Not checked the credentials of the supplier.

(II) Shouldn't pay as:

1) Not directly responsible for their death.

2) ~~Coca~~ Company's drugs saved a lot of lives during pandemic

3) against ease of doing business
↳ disincentivising companies.

4) Already paid by supplier.

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(c). MORAL RESPONSIBILITY.

It is taking responsibility on the grounds that a certain action is moral incorrect, doesn't matter it is legally correct or not.

Eg Shastri Ji taking moral responsibility of Ariyalur train accident.

Person / entity becomes morally responsible when

---

1) Something unethical action taken place under his/her leadership with / without his / her knowledge.

2) Secondary / third-order effect of our action harms someone

3). When something is legally wrong, then it is most likely to be morally wrong as laws are generally

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derived from standards of morality of the society.

4) Organises should take moral responsibility of undesirable events at his/her place.

Moral responsibility should be come from our conscience. It can't be imposed on someone like penalty.

It is virtue of ethical person/ entity

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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 हैं; 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 your observations to the Ambassador and requested him to do something as the Indians were on the

Candidates must no write on this margi

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

Above case highlights foreign policy dilemmas faced by our diplomats during ~~this~~ the exercise of their duty..

(a) **Issues involved in this case**

1) Cultural rights of a group under threat

2) Inconvenience to localites due to construction

3) Racism and intolerance towards Indians

4) Antipathy towards all immigrants

5) Sovereignty of that country should be jeopardised or not.

6) ~~Diff~~ Interfering in local affairs of a country.

Candidates must not write on this margin

7) Local leaders fuelling the fire of intolerance
↳ institutional racism.

(b). No, I do not agree with ambassadors position of prioritizing economics over helping the diaspora as:

1) Historical linkage: They have roots in India, relatives in India.

2) Soft power: They helps us to spread our culture in other country.

3) Diaspora community generally helps to lobby for economic agreement
↳ can't afford to keep them disgruntled

4). Protecting rights of a group: India, being cradle of civilization cannot justify or tolerate cultural rights violations of a group.

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5) Contagious nature of racism: Racism spreads quickly and may lead to hate crimes in other countries too.

6). Against India's current policy of diaspora outreach and seeking their contribution.

7). Racism / intolerant attitude may have repercussions in our country too.

Thus Indian embassy needs to keep their diaspora's interest first and engage with local government of that country respecting their sovereignty and encourage them to find an amicable solution.

Appropriate perspective to guide India's foreign policy

(I) CARE

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write on this margi

It is necessary to take along the interests of our diaspora as well as all ethnic communities in generally.

(II) CONSEQUENTIONALISM.

- To uphold national interest, it is imperative part of our foreign policy as tangible outcomes do matter in today's world.

(III) DUTY

- To enhance India's soft power, we have always followed our duty.

Eg> Operation Ganga, Canteen, Devi Shakti

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Space for Rough Work

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Space for Rough Work

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