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NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : NISHCHAL JAIN

NEXT IAS Roll No.: MT23SLTON009 Date of Examination : 04.09.2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test Code : TC058

Time Taken : 03:25

Program : FLT ☐ FLT+ ☐ SLT ☑ SLT+ ☐

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(TEST-12)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

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Evaluator's response

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(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

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MACRO COMMENTS

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1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
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खण्ड–A / Section–A

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

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

Ethical pluralism refers to having various notions of ethics in our practice and apply as per the situational needs. Civil servants presents a classic example.

Neither pure deontologists nor pure utilitarians.

a. Neither deontologists

1) Need to achieve objectives of a welfare state. eg DPSP. which are not mandated by law.

2). Required to go overboard in empowering citizens.

e.g. Personally helping old women for getting documents.

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does not amount to discrimination.

or It is not duty of civil servant as per code of conduct.

Nos. utilitarian

1) Upholding rule of law and allegiance to the constitution.

Eg. Pre-2018, a civil servant couldn't help homosexuals in official capacity even though he/she believes contrary to law.

2). Following order of seniors

My stand : A civil servant should always have deontological approach. but whenever some discretion is given, he/should interpret rules in favour of citizens.

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Public service should always call for dedication and driven by internal motivation.

Role of motivators

(I) Attraction

↳ towards perks and benefits of being in service.

↳ attraction towards authority

(II) Committment

↳ to liberate weaker section of their sufferings. eg S. Shankar

↳ to Nair war against bonded labour

↳ to serve the country passionately

eg Sam Manekshaw.

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(III) Self - sacrifice

↳ 'Best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others': Gandhi

↳ following duty of humanity.

(IV). Compassion-

↳ To relate with pains of people and ability to help them.

eg IAS Smita Sabharwal went in person to distribute cheques to COVID deceased govt. employees.

My primary public service motivator

It is compassion as I have seen a lot of people suffer in this country due to hunger, poverty, discrimination etc.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Pandemic induced lockdown restarted the debate of government's ~~allowed~~ permissive limit to curtail civil liberties.

Abdiction of civil liberties

Justified

1. For greater public good.
   ↳ defeating pandemic by preventing deaths
2. State authority is derived from the people itself.

Not justified

1. Opens the pandora box of discretionary power to govt. Eg Epidemics Act, 1897

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2. Against Deontological approach : Wrong means to achieve goal.

Ethical principles for guiding it

1. Public welfare at the top : Public health should be ultimate priority.

2. Proportionate use of restrictions :

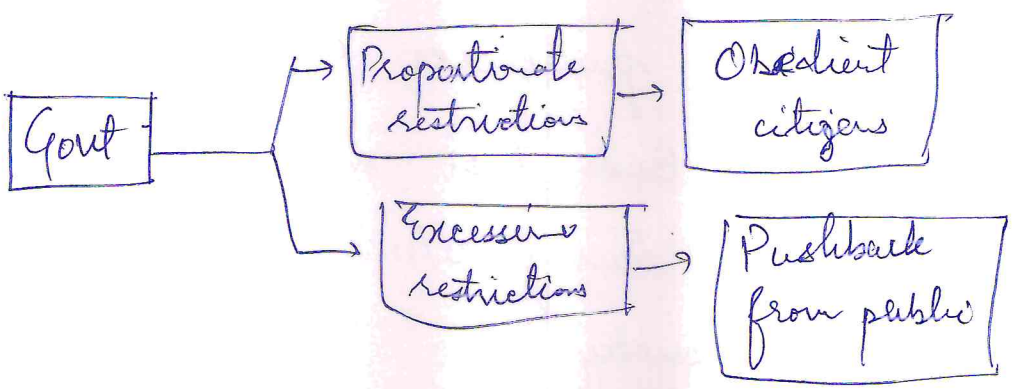
Eg should not be like China : Blanket lockdown.

3. Compassionate attitude of public servants.

4. Optimum use of force

Eg Chhattisgarh DM slapping boy.

5. Immediately reinstalling civil liberties as soon as crisis is over.



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

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

Ability to understand own's emotions and those of others, and manage and regulate them and be able to channelise as per circumstances is called emotional intelligence.

Four Components of EI relevant to public services
- Self-regulation
- Intend motivation
- Empathy
- Social skills

Role in administrative decision making

(I) Self-regulation:

↳ to assess the situation objectively and take judicious action.

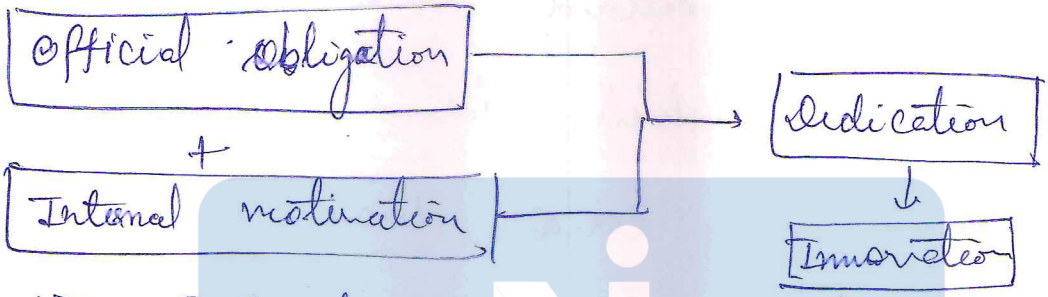
eg> President Bush kept on attending school function during 9/11 to avoid panick in country

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(II) Internal motivation

↳ To go overboard in doing our duty with dedication and promote innovation



eg E. Sreedharan DMRC project

(III) Empathy

↳ to alleviate public sufferings and help the needy one.

eg designing policy for Manual Scavenger + Bandicoot robot

(IV) Social skills

↳ To deal with variety of people in day-to-day administration.

eg Aligarh SSP Akash Kulhari went unarmed to meet the protestors at AMU.

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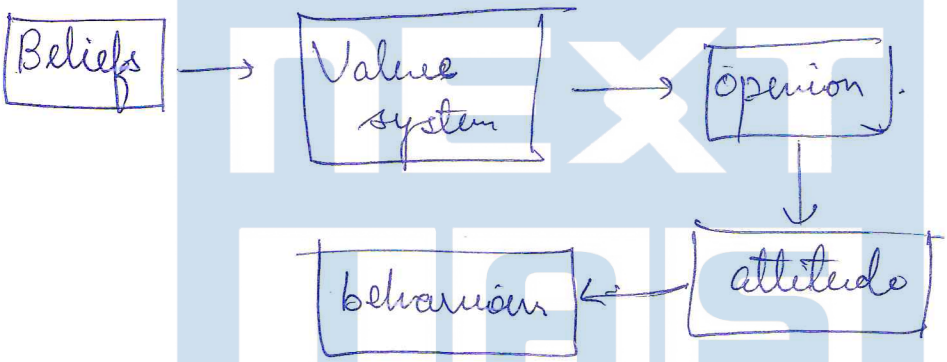
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3. (a) मूल्य मानवीय व्यवहार की विस्तृत दुनिया के मूल में निहित होते हैं तथा व्यक्ति के प्रत्येक निर्णय और कार्य में व्यक्त होते हैं। उपर्युक्त कथन को ध्यान में रखते हुए उदाहरणों की सहायता से समझाइए कि मूल्य किसी व्यक्ति के व्यवहार को कैसे प्रभावित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

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

Values are embedded beliefs of an individual which drives one to act in a certain way.

eg Values like honesty, stewardship etc,



Values impacts human behaviours as.

1) Provide moral map: A virtuous person can't think of even telling lie as his/her moral map doesn't allow him to do so.

2) Catalyses formation of attitude

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Eg> A staunch vegetarian may have negative attitude towards non-veg food.

3) Build's one opinion: Patriotic values of Base led to building of opinion of disgust towards British.

4) Decides emotions of a person.
↳ Primary as well as secondary.

5). Values provide tool to navigate through ethical dilemma.
↳ Rama had strong value system — hence followed orders of his father

The values can perform various functions which may leads to behave certain kind of behaviour.

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

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

All above codes are intended to guide a public servant to do his/her duty and should be referred at all ~~the~~ ~~lines~~

Code of Ethics : comprehensive guideline to ensure ethical conduct of an civil services which consists of broad ethical values eg honesty

Code of conduct : Map for civil servant to intimidate him about required conduct from him/her.

eg not accepting gifts/donations

~~Code of rules~~

Code of rules/regulations : specific

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set of rules for public servant which should be upholded in doing duty. e.g following chain of command.

Increase in such codes-

Effective →

1. More specific guidelines may remove ambiguities and vague terms.
2. Extra motivation to work.

Not effective.

1. May lead to jargonish languages and loopholes which could be exploited
   ↳ decline of public trust
2. More compliance burden → policy paralysis on administration.

Thus, unified code with clear and specific langues could do the job. but required dedicated civil servants to follow it.

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4. निम्नलिखित उद्धरणों के अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Sanatan philosophy deals with 4 major components of life — Dharma, Arth, Kama Moksha.

> When there is right governance, there will be rule of law, everyone would be given opportunity to prosper

↳ Prosperity brings Artha.

> Artha will enable us to do the right things and take righteous decisions → leading to Dharma.

↳ Artha provides capabilities to uphold Dharma.

> Dharma will lead to better

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knowledge of right and wrong, hence will enable to make ethical decisions.

↳ Promoting happiness in society.

Contemporary relevance

Good governance:
- ↳ Transparency
- ↳ accountability
- ↳ Participatory

→ Economic prosperity
- ↳ Wealth creation
- ↳ entrepreneurship
- ↳ less poverty

↓

Dharma:
- ↳ better law compliance
- ↳ ethical civil servants.

←

Happiness
- ↳ satisfaction
- ↳ Fraternity
- ↳ less chaos.
- ↳ peaceful world

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

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

Morality is virtue where morals are followed at all times and in all circumstances.

- It is important endeavour as it leads to ethical decision making, justice and fairness in our actions witnessed.
- Actions without morality may lead to cognitive dissonance
  - ↳ it can disturb our conscience and ultimately balance of life.
- Morality can bring consistency in our actions which could be traced even in our absence.

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Contemporary ~~relation~~ relevance :

1) Widespread immoral activities

- → ~~Mass~~ abuse of women.
- → commerce without morality
  ie Gandhian air
- → ~~Re~~ Hate speeches
- → violence in society.

2) Any criminal could not face himself in the mirror as his/her inner balance can't be stable.

3) On the other hand, any virtuous person is respected throughout world, and can have good night sleep.

eg-> Kailash Satyarthi's moral action of saving childhood.

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

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

Humility could be defined as inctw to keep oneself to subordinate to sufferings of others.

Most difficult to achieve

1. Parochial self interests of humans being.
2. Ethical egoism : Kee. Considering anything done by us a ethical
3. Suppressing arrogance of success is tough.
4. 'Survival of the fittest' mentality of humans.

Tough to kill desire of self interest

1. Rising competition among humans

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2. Lack of immediate role models for us.

Contemporary relevance

1) Greed to earn more money
   → Corruption

2) Clash for status in society.

3) Patriarchy induced arrogance
   ↳ don't give space to humility

4). Hegemony of strong global powers.

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

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

" No responsibility of government is greater than maintaining highest ethical standards of governance " John F. Kenedy

Financial costs for maintaining ethics

1. Office of CAG and staff expenses
2. office of Lokpal.
3. Training programmes like Mission Karmayogi
4. Ethical case studies to civil servants

This cost is justified

1) Deontological approach : Purity of means is important which is there in this case.

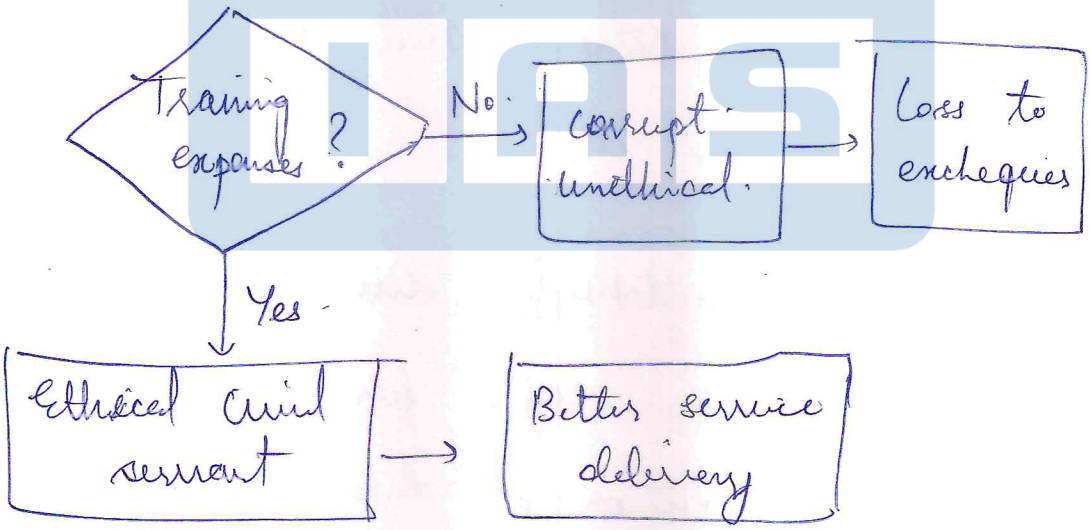
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2) Utilitarian approach: End goal of ethical civil servant could be achieved through these trainings

3). Public servants have duty to serve public
↳ ill trained → corruption → poor service.

4) These expenses are compensating for corruption done by public servants.



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

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

Accountability is being responsible for our / our team's action and ability to face the consequences for it.

eg Suresh Prabhu resigned as railway minister after train accident.

Legal & Administrative : Responsible for administrative actions and being answerable for it.

Legal : Accountability sanctioned by the law and calls for action in case of deviation of duty.

eg Section 12 of RTI.

Professional : Deviation from professional duty by us / our team makes us.

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answerable to authorities.

Poor performance of accountability mechanism — Reason.

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1. Erosion of values of public servants
2. Ability to find loopholes in laws
3. Lack of enough public pressure or pressure of ACR.
4. Lack of awareness regarding actions against corrupt officials
5. Poor accountability enforcement agencies.

Way ahead →
- Strict enforcement of code of conduct
- sensitize public regarding sunshine legislations like P.C.A '88, RTI, 2005.
- Value based education (Kothari commission),
- Mid-career performance review (Karmayogi).

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6. (a) अर्थशास्त्री पारदर्शिता को खुले बाज़ारों के लिए एक शर्त के रूप में देखते हैं, जबकि राजनीतिक वैज्ञानिक इसे प्रशासन में लोक भागीदारी बढ़ाने हेतु एक शर्त के रूप में देखते हैं। लोक प्रशासनिक नैतिकता में पारदर्शिता का क्या अभिप्राय है? क्या यह केवल सूचना का प्रवाह है या उससे भी अधिक? स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Economists view transparency as a condition for open markets, and political scientists view it as a condition for public participation. What does transparency imply in public administration ethics? Is it only a flow of information or more than that? Explain.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Transparency is free flow of information without any adulteration in it to the desired destination.

Condition for open market

- upholding Corporate ethics
- Promote fair competition
- Prevent crony capitalism

Condition for political participation

- enhances public trust
  - eg: RTI.
- vibrant democracy
- decentralised decision making

Implications in Public Administration

(I) At Administrative level.

- Taking decisions objectively after taking into account observable phenomenon.

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- Quickly supplying information.
- Transparency in decision making.

(II) Personal level.

- Disclosing assets Eg V. Sagayaraj.
- easier access for public.

Transparency = Free flow of info + ...

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1) Suo motu disclosure – RTI section 4(2)

2) Truthfulness of the information.

3) Grievance redressal mechanism - Eg Section 20 of RTI.

4) Unbiased release of information:

Thus Transparency could only be upholded by a objective civil servant in public administration.

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

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

Positive / Prosocial functions

1) Changing attitude to eradicate social evils : eg dowry

2) Drive a social change
eg Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

3) Achieve a social objective of the state.
eg Swachha Bharat Abhiyan

Often equated with manipulation as.

1) Brainwashing : eg online brainwashing

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by terrorists

2) Used for unlawful ~~means~~ ends.

3) Mass Psyche : eg Khap Panchayats

Ethical values a persuader must respect

TARES test

(1) Truthfulness of the message.

(2) Authenticity of the persuader.

(3) Respect for the persuade.

(4) Equitable reach of the message
↳ Persuade should be able to connect with message

(5) Social responsibility of persuader.
↳ to achieve ethical goal.

Purity of Persuader, Message and ~~Reason~~ help them to persuade others

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खण्ड–B / Section–B

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

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

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

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

(b) आपके पास कौन से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

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

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

Candidates must not write on this margin

Above case study calls our ethical map into question and decide our path accordingly.

(a) **Issues involved**

1. Hazard to environment.
   ↳ against environmental ethics
2. Lack of coordination between state agencies.
   ↳ between dept. of Space and MoEFCC.
3. Lack of patience
4. Politically motivated goal.
   ↳ threat to objectivity.
5. Ethical egoism : Keeping personal interest over others
6. Cognitive bias : considering oneself as superior → officials of dept. of space

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(b) options available are:

(I). Agreeing to space dept and importing the components

(II). Refusing to accept their demand, and wait for MoEFCC to give permission.

(c). Analysis of each option

(I).

Merit	Demerit
• Quicker service delivery.	• against rule of law.
• winning trust of seniors.	• against environmental ethics

(II)

Merit	Demerit
• upholding my duty as citizen	• may lead to delay in project
• Following purity of means → deontological ethics	• upsetting political masters.

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Course of action

1. I would try to persuade officials at dept. of space through:
   - → informing them of hazards of the product
   - → penalties for not following rule of law.
2. Even if they disagree, I wouldn't import banned substance as:
   - ↳ Rule of law should be upholded at any cost
   - ↳ national interests is not anti-thetical to environmental interests, and MoEFCC but both are complementary to each other.

(d). **National Interest** : anything which caters to the needs of the nation as a whole as could be

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termed as national interests.

Prioritising security and economics over social justice

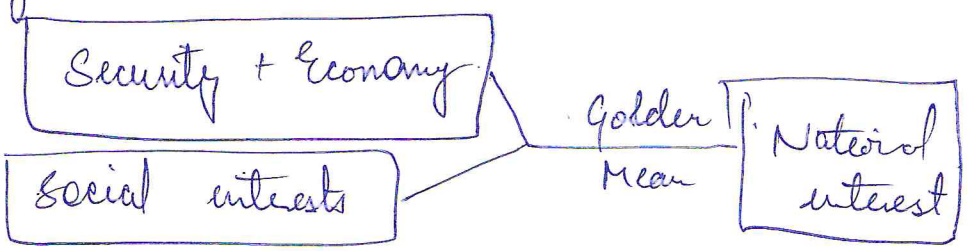
YES

- may needed to cater emergency needs.
- Need to take care of wealth of nations.

NO, not justified

- National is made up its citizens, so
- cannot compromise basic tenets of welfare state.

My stand:



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

Above case study presents a case of corporate governance under litmus test to prioritise one interest over others.

(a) Issues involved in the case.

1) Potential money laundering
   ↳ transferring money to non-business accounts.

2) Threat to national security.
   ↳ anti-national activities

3) Dereliction of duty
   ↳ Boss refusing to perform national duty.

4) Profit over national interest.

5) Lack of scrutiny by govt. dept. about account

6) Confidentiality

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

(I) Reporting to authorities about suspected transactions

(II). Staying silent as per orders of Head of dept.

(III) Whistleblowing in the media.

(c). Analysis of options

(I). Reporting

Merit	Demerit
◦ National security prioritised	◦ Bypassing chain of Command.
◦ doing my moral duty.	◦ may lose job.

(II). Staying silent.

Merit	Demerit
◦ Following senior's order	◦ National security compromised
◦ Bank profit.	

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	• Cognitive dissonance

(III). Whistleblowing.

Merit	Demerit
• Authorities would act quickly	• may alert terrorist groups.
• Transparency	• against code of conduct

Course of actions.

1) I would prefer option (I) and report to authority
↳ following national duty.

2). If not action not taken quickly, the may try to write to officer of ministers.

3). Corporate ethics calls for transparency.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4). Cannot put profit over my duty to protect country.

(d). Breaching client confidentiality / trust

Naysayers may argue.

- → against Consumer - company bond.
- → low credibility of institution i.e. bank.

However, ~~if~~ In my opinion it is justified as.

↳ Consumer is threat to our country's integrity and unity.

↳. cannot allow our institution as means to wrong ends.

Thus.

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

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

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

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

पिछले महीने में रश्मी को एहसास हुआ कि विधवा सीखने में लगनशील थी और एक नई शुरुआत करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध थी। एक दिन रश्मी ने देखा कि वह लगभग एक सप्ताह से अनुपस्थित है। इधर–उधर पूछने के बाद रश्मी को पता चला कि उसे ड्रग्स बेचने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है। रश्मी उससे मिलने गई, विधवा रश्मी को देखकर भावुक हो गई और घटनाक्रम के बारे में बताया। विधवा ने कहा कि उसे उन डीलरों द्वारा ड्रग्स बेचने के लिए मज़बूर किया गया, जिनका उसके पति पर पैसा बकाया था और जब उसने पुलिस अधिकारियों को यह बताने की कोशिश की, तो उन्होंने उस पर विश्वास करने से इनकार कर दिया तथा उसे एक आरोपी के रूप में माना। उसे मदद की ज़रूरत है। उसकी दुर्दशा से आहत होकर रश्मी कुछ वरिष्ठ एनजीओ कार्यकर्ताओं के साथ विधवा के मामले की पैरवी करने के लिए वरिष्ठ प्रभारी अधिकारी से मिलने गई। रश्मी ने उन्हें समझाने की कोशिश की कि विधवा स्वयं एक पीड़िता है, आरोपी नहीं।

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

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

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

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

This case study calls empathy as well as objectivity inter action and witnessing interplay between them

(a). Issues and ethical dilemmas.

1). Drug consumption

2) Drug selling

3) Apathetic attitude of police

4) Confidentiality vs. exposing crime
   - Rashmi known details of widow's past

5) Empathy vs. Objectivity
   - empathatic to her cause.
   - Objectively she is criminal

6) Situational ethics application

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(b). As officer - in - charge

1. Listen to Rashmi and her collegues.
2. Ensuring them widow would get minimum ~~pusb~~ punishment.
3. Providing protection to widow and child.
4. Since she is criminal in front of law, she can't be acquitted.
5. May apply for bail and safe rehabilitation in NGO.
6. Crackdown on drug dealers to end this menace
7. Cooperating with NGO to understand the psyche of drug peddlers.

(c). Relevent options for Rashmi

(I) Asking for her acquittal

↓ compassionate attitude

↓ undermining laws

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(II) Asking for stricter punishment

↓ lawful.

↓ can destroy life of widow and child

(III). Making a case for lesser punishment

Course of action

1. Rashmi should go with (III) option as it would allow widow to restart life with dignity ~~as~~.
   ↳ it would also ensure rule of law.
2. Rashmi should make arrangements for education of child.
3. Skill development of widow in 'Mahila Sudhar Greh' + employment
4. Ensuring 24×7 police protection of both.

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(d). **Widow's position**

victim of her husband's crime

- he introduced drugs
- Patriarchy → she was subordinate to her husband
- wanted to clear her husband's dues.

accused

- shed committed crime which could not be justified
- she could have gone to police earlier to narrate incident.

Thus women was in both the shoes and need to be treated accordingly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This case study presents classic case of a all women facing problems at workplace.

Stakeholders
- Ms. Thakur.
- Me
- Pallavi
- toxic work culture.

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(a). **Issues involved:**

1) Prejudice : Personal dislike of Mr. Thakur.

2) Verbal harassment at workplace

3) Exploiting someone's necessity.
   ↳ against Categorical imperatives

4). Moral muteness
   ↳ as I remained silent

5). Crisis of conscience.

6). Accepting Injustice as destiny
   ↳ encourages perpetrator ~~to~~ commit more injustice

7) Plight of contractual workers.

(b). **Options with Pallavi:**

(I) Directly talk to Mr. Thakur.

↓ could help in removing misunderstandings

↓ may lead to more abuse and humiliation

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(II). Approach higher authorities of Universities.

- could ensure swift action.
- May lose job.

Pallavi should navigate as following

1) Choose option (I) to clear the air first
   - giving a chance to Mr. Thakur.
   - may help in resolving issue there only
   - should talk softly and clarify own problem.

2). If not resolved, she should talk to University management. ~~Banka~~
   - may consider talking to Internal complaints Committe (ICC)
   - raise her issue till justice is done

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- Pallavi shouldn't face injustice anymore as emotional violence could deteriorate one's mental health.

(c) **Problem with Ms. Thakur.**

(I) **Lack of Emotional Intelligence**

- Couldn't express his/her emotions clearly, leading to verbal abuse.
- Couldn't tell her problem directly to her.
- Lack of self regulation
- Lack of empathy.

(II) **Other factors**

- Prejudice against Pallavi
- Sadist nature
- Male Chauvinism
- Authoritarian nature

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(d) **My course of action**

1) Let Pallavi talk to Mr. Thakur personally.

2) If not resolved, I may act as mediator for them and help in resolving issue.

3) Else, I would provide access to higher authorities to Pallavi to raise her voice.

4) If needed, might approach police and law enforcement agencies.

Guiding Philosophy

- Compassion
- Healthy work culture
- Raise voice against injustice

'If is not the violence of bad but silence of good which can ever leads to evil.'

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

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

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

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

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

This case study shows widespread political corruption in our political discourse which leads to rottening of administration

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(a) **Ethical issues involved**

1) Corruption -

2) Favouritism and Nepotism

3) Using state machinery for public purpose

4) Breaking electoral promises.

5) Intra-party democracy.

6) Moral Muteness

7) Betrayal to public exchequer.

(b) **Options available to MP**

(I) Raising voice to high Command of party

(II) Whistleblowing in media and resign.

(III) Warning to all ministers

(IV) Staying silent

(c) **Evaluation of each option**

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(I). High Command option

- May change leadership.
- may be collaborator

(II) Whistleblowing + resignation.

- Following duty of public servant
- Political career under threat
- Rea

(III). Warning to ministers

- May get act right due to public fear.
- acts of past are forgotten

(IV) Staying silent

- Party may win election
- Political promotion
- Breach of public trust
- more corruption

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Course of action

1) Compaint to high Command and ask for change in leadership.

2) Forcing ministry to resign to ensure new govt. can take up investigation freely.

3) If CM do not resign, MP should resign and whistleblow in public and appeal not to vote for current govt.

4) Submitting proofs to relevant authority regarding misdeeds of govt.

Guiding light

- Sanctity of political process
- Public duty
- Restoring public trust
- prevent cognitive dissonance

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(d)

Political Corruption	Bureaucratic corruption
• Taking policy decision to promote self-interest	• misappropriation of funds to fill pockets.
eg awarding project to blacklisted company	eg corruption in MNREGA scheme

Bureaucracy role in checking corruption

YES.

1. May uphold rule of law and abide by constitution at all times
2. Can whistleblow in cases of corruption eg Satyendra Dubey

Concerns

1. May collaborate with political master
2. May be fearful of their actions and consequences.

Nonetheless bureaucracy should be morally upright.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

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Above case study presents dilemma to take rightful decision or safeguard narrow personal interest first.

(a) **Issues involved**

1) Safety compromised.
2) Moral muteness
   ↳ me remaining silent
3) Death of engineers
4) Transfer for raising voice
   ↳ Penalised truth.
5) Warning for losing job.
   ↳ Compromised corporate ethics
6) Inquiry panel dilemma
   ↳ whether to speak truth or not

(b) **Options available in above dilemma**

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(I) Speaking truth to panel.

(II) Staying silent.

(c) Evaluation of options

(I) Truth

Merits	Demerits
• Come out of cognitive dissonance	• may lose job
• Justice to victims	• against my company

(II) Remaining silence

Merits	Demerits
• Secure my job.	• Injustice
• Avoid any legal action	• 'No one killed victims' narrative
	• Slippery slope.

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Course of action

1) I would go for (I) option as it is only eighteen option.

2) Telling all things clearly to enquiry panel.

3) Ready to face repercussions of speaking truth.

4) Public apology to all those who faced trouble due to my inaction.

5) Try to help the families of victims in every possible manner as. 'repentence'

6) Would testify against Company in court if required

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(d) Whistleblowing five years back

Yes
- end up saving lives of many
- could have exposed Company's negligence
- But could have costed me my job.

However whistleblowing requires certain virtues
- courage of conviction
- Solid evidence
- personal integrity

I might have lacked these virtues five years back.

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