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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : MAHI SHARMA

NEXT IAS Roll No.: AIM 24 GLRA 040 Date of Examination : 30-07-2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test Code : T1053 Program : SLT ☐ SLT+ ☑

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(SECTIONAL TEST-7)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

(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			
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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5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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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

Through the above quotation, MK Gandhi wants to convey that the different phases of life i.e., personal, emotional, professional are in continum → what affects one, it affects other also.

Ex: Virtue of Honesty learnt at school to be applied in official duty, personal relationship (Loyalty etc)

Personal ethics determine the quality of professional life as follows:

① Humility: It allows to acknowledge one own and other's shortcoming and not becoming arrogant

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② **Open to suggestions** : It creates a culture of participation by subordinates enthusiastically

Ex Group discussion; evaluation of a program or campaign and inviting suggestions.

③ **Impartiality** : It promotes merit based promotions and avoids any bias or ill-favour

Ex Judges of a speech competition to award deserving candidate rather a relative participant.

If we go for compartmentalization of personal and professional ethics, it can lead to conflict of interest, decreasing credibility etc.

Thus, whether ethical principles learnt at home or school, they guide to humans to be efficient in professional life also

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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

Kindness and service are two aspects of goodness which involve other focused behaviour not in return for anything or reciprocity reflecting an element of love, sacrifice and care.

And these aspects of goodness are inculcated through socialization, education, friends etc.

On the otherhand sanctions from moral rules involve:

① coercion

② consequence of disobedience

which makes the actions involuntary or not driven by internal imperative

Candidates must not write on this margin

➢ Giving food to a poor children should be completely based on intrinsic imperative.

When rewards are considered:-

① Egoistic or self interest
② Worldly aspirations
③ Desire for appreciation

When above three are involved, it can become an effective and efficient act but not an act of goodness.

➢ Nelson Mandelas actions were not driven by any greed for reward. Therefore he is a symbolism of goodness.

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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

Advice, persuasion and counselling are the aspects or tools for **social transformation** and **attitudinal change**.

However, using only these devices, sometimes, desired results are not obtained.

∴ see selective abortions; low sex-ratio in Haryana; 59% drop out rate among scheduled class girls in higher education.

Case of using force:

① Can get desired results.

② Will make people more attentive

③ Voluntary acceptance to compulsory acceptance by the society

Ex> Liquor Ban in Gujarat

Candidates must not write on this margin

But some unfavourable outcomes are :-

① Social transformation should be from within and not imposed.

Ex Miera Paibos group of manipur is successful in making alcohol free districts through persuasion

Ex Pulse polio programme with no force (President's participation) is successful.

② Proportionality of force is questionable

③ It will make the images of the administrators as regulator rather facilitator

Thus, to bring social transformation, we must use credible personalities for campaign Ex Sachin Tendulkar for AIDS and some monetary fines for non complaince on serious issues but the transformation should be totally from within.

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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

The foreign policy determines the principles to be followed while maintaing foreign ~~pol~~ relations. and determinatats of foreign policy are :-

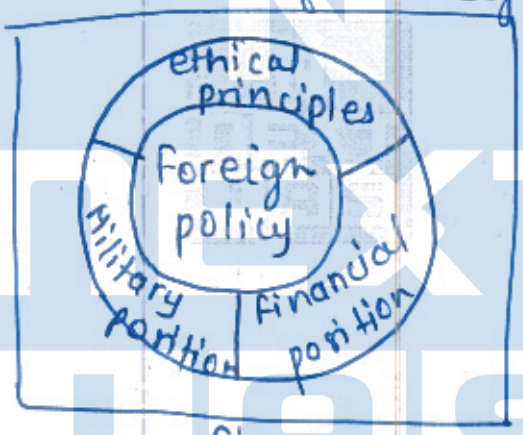


Fig. 1

Ethical principles in foreign policy

① Mutual cooperation
② respecting each other's soveriegnty
③ Non interference
④ International collaboration

Candidates must not write on this margin

Case for only ethical strength without financial or military strength :-

Favourable

- → less chances of attack
- → increasing ethical credibility
  - Ex: Norway, sweden do not have military
- → focus on domestic well being
  - Ex: Finland → good social indicators

Unfavourable :

1. Without economic and military strength, no other country will listen us.
   - Ex: Norway has one of the highest per capita GDP
2. changing geopolitics ~~is~~ can threaten domestic peace. Ex: Japan to spend 2% on defence
3. In Indian context, two hostile neighbours will dominate India militarily and economically.

Thus a country's foreign policy should better balance both hard power (military, fincial) and soft power (ethics)

HARD POWER + SOFT POWER = SMART POWER

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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

A good life refers to feeling of ~~joy~~ contentment and the sense that it is worth living it.

aspects of good life
- → adhering to duties
- → values and principles
- → other focused behaviour
- → satisfaction
- → helping others.

"Duties" are one of the determinants of one's behavioural consequences. Tis ut when duty is decoupled ~~with~~ from sympathy, it becomes an emotionless action.

Ex: 5 year old girl dies waiting in govt. hospital queue because doctor was doing duty to be rule bound and just fair.

Candidates must not write on this margin

sympathetic feelings and emotions drive our action.

Ex: Mothers action towards a son.

But, actions should not be solely driven by sympathy as it can lead to misusing of emotions.

Ex: a civil servant alloting a residential land to a old destitute couple without relavant documentation. Later, they were identified as criminals.

Balance between duty and sympathy

① It avoids duty based indifferent actions

Ex: Registering a PWD for electoral roll in first place.

② Helps to project yourself at others place

③ No room for guilt.

Thus actions based solely on duty can be indifferent so one should be emotionally intelligent enough to decide source of action.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

National Education Policy, 2020 states that higher educational institutions should be driven by the objective of promoting academic excellence (scientific temper, innovation), basic human values (integrity, honesty) and constitutional values (pluralism)

Educational institutions play a very important role in inculcating values

Higher educational institutions to promote integrity

① Can arrange workshops, seminars and lectures on integrity and other basic human values.

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② Participative method

↳ Ex: Honesty stores in Kerala

↳ students should participate in activities which requires displaying values like honesty and integrity.

③ Presentation on major corruption cases and their consequences by the students. (Project work)

Ex: Kendriya Vidhyalay (Dist. Dhar) arranged a drama on corruption

④ Making moral science a compulsory subjects and examination of it should be conducted in a workshop format

Ex: Integrity workshop at Dhaka.

"School and higher educational institutions are the place where greatest of the greatest virtues are created, maintained and strengthened."

— Abraham Lincoln

Candidates must not write on this margin

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, in simple words means the acceptance of diversities and pluralism.

Ex Indian culture teaches us tolerance towards all the religions.

Tolerance is an act of mind because its requires acknowleding (a function of mind) the reason that diversities are sustainable for existence.

because our emotions are generally directed by parochial caste and religious values but our mind should be secular

all the visutues like

compassion, benevolance, prudence,

Candidates must not write on this margin

etc can be practiced if a man is not tolerant. Therefore, Socrates said that "Tolerance is the highest virtue". It requires a moderation

It requires strength to inculcate and develop the virtue of tolerance, because weak souls are overwhelmed and ~~obbs~~ obssessed of ethenocentrism (only my own value, principles are superior.)

Tolerance also involve an element of forgiveness and only strong can forgive. (MK Gandhi)

The world peace and order depends on the virtue of tolerance — ethnic, religious, political, class tolerance etc Therefore, tolerance is a foundational virtue.

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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

Service or Seva is an Indian value which promotes the quality of overcoming the self interests for the benefit of the society with no attachment to the reciprocal results envolving an elevant of love and care.

Ex Jharkhand police logo

Seva Hi Lakshya Hai

(service is the only goal)

Service to society is the first duty implies that :-

1. Respecting and Helping humanity.
   Ex Mother Teresa, APJ Abdul Kalam
2. Empowering weaker sections
   Ex Ela Bhatt & Verghes Kurien

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Embracing values and then promoting ethical behaviour in the society

Ex: Indian maxim: Yatha Raja Tatha Praja (what leader does, masses follow it)

Way to salvation:

Swamivivekanand said: "The best way to find yourself is to loose yourself in the service of mankind." Here finding yourself indicates salvation

Serving to society brings the feelings of contentment (santosh) which is a prerequisite for attaining salvation and the greatest salvation is detaching with worldly aspirations along with serving the worldly needs.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

History books are the records of all the events that have happened in the past whether destructive or constructive in a chronological order.

The above quotation can mean following things :-

① Periods of peace, unlike wars pages meaning no objection and controversies over that.

② Writers are more interested in writing wars as readers demand it.

③ As an empty page is a plain page, so the period of peace is also a nondisturbing time

Candidates must not write on this margin

The highest goal of all the evolutions and civilizations is attaining peace in its ultimate sense, but the irony is that wars are fought to attend the peace.

Present Relavance:

Contemporary world is witnessing and has witnessed many wars.

Ex: Russia-Ukraine war, cold wars and 2 world wars.

But, today countries should focus on attaining peace as it will lead to societal development and will secure the vision of

ONE EARHT, ONE FAMILY, ONE FUTURE

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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

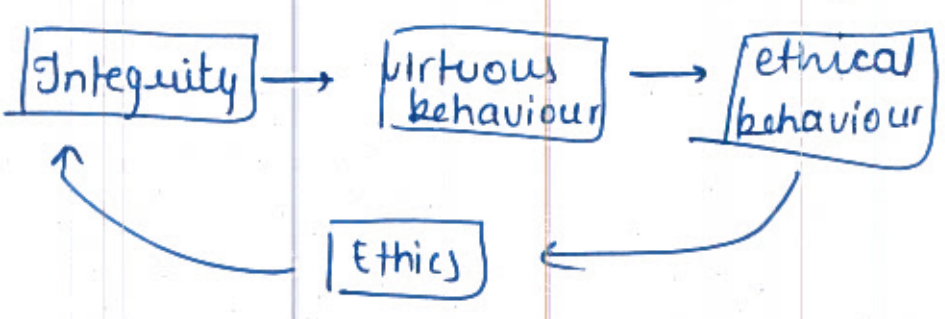
What do you understand by the terms 'ethics' and 'integrity'? Do you think they are interrelated? Explain with examples the relationship between ethics and integrity in the context of public administration.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ethics refers to the body of prescription and proscription guiding the human action about what is right or wrong/ caring or uncaring/ responsible or irresponsible.

Integrity is a "sum of multiple virtues" and is itself is a foundational virtue. It means being upright and holding the principles even it the difficult times.

Relation between Ethics and Integrity



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① Ethical principle of honesty and whistleblowing (effectiveness in integrate administration) behaviour.

②

Not awarding the contracts based on nepotism and favouritism

③ Impartial behaviour, non-arbitariness, and consistent treatment with all the beneficieries.

④ Giving credit of success to whole team.

⑤ Interpretation between Ethics and 'integrity leads to 'strong devotion to duty':

Ex Seema Dhaka (Delhi Police constable) rescued 78 kidnapped children in just 2 months.

Thus being integrate is one of the highest ethical behaviour which brings efficiency in public administration

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 :

Ethical behaviour means when our behaviour / action is guided by minimum standards of right and wrong

Ex Speaking truth, not stealing, not speaking falsehood (Buddhism Panchsila)

Emotionally intelligent behaviour :-

It refers to actions done after all the relavant emotions have been duly appraised to make it to your benefit.

Ex :→ Foreseeing the consequence
→ using emotions in decision making.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Emotional intelligence components :-

① objectively understanding the emotions (mine (both) victim's) : It reduces the ~~basis~~ baises and prejudices.

② **Projecting yourself** : It reduces trust deficit when you project yourself at the place of victim.

③ using emotions as a guide to make decisions.

Ex: Kharagpur collector arranged an ambulance in first place to deport an highly injured child to critical medical care.

Thus emotional intelligence should be objectively used to make decisions and as a guide to ethical behaviour.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

"Suffering anywhere is a threat to peace to everywhere."

-MK Gandhi

Sufferings are the result of war, deprivation, natural calamities etc. and people become unable to even fulfil their basic needs.

So, the other countries become morally responsible to help those people.

Ex Indio sent wheats to Afghan people.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ex Operation Dost by India in Turkey during earthquake

UN charter says that peace, dignity, service and friendship are the values of international importance

Ex climate refugees

And there should be an international consensus to help deprived people world over

Ex Peace keeping force of UN in African continent.

If countries are held morally responsible failing to help the international community, it will foster a culture of help and will also result in reciprocity.

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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

Civil services ethics refers to the becoming aware of the "boundaries of knowledge and expertise" and using the minimum set of standards to guide the decision making.

Civil service Ethics ⇒ Departmental culture + Personal Ethics

Both departmental culture and personal ethics are at interplay to ensure civil services ethics.

It is the ethical competancy of a leader to promote ethical

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principles in the organization

Ex Nepal = awarding 5 most honest and integrate officer every year.

Personal ethics guide your action in department also (Ex) → Honesty, compassion and they help to build an ethical culture of behaviour in the department.

Neither the person with weak will power (→ leads to corruption) nor the departmental culture can alone be responsible but both have to be seen in continuum.

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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 बाजार 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 काफी 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

DEFENCE DEAL CONTROVERSY

stakeholders

- country ABC
- country XYZ
- GAMA
- minorities of XYZ
- JONTA
- world community

(a) **Ethical issues involved are :-**

(i) human rights vollation

(ii) Promoting national interests

(iii) Corporate business ethics

(b) The above case study involves the consideration of both **corporate ethics** and **international ethics** which determine the future of the globe as a whole.

Corporate business like GAMA shall be driven by international **ethical principles** like :-

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(i) ~~Technolo~~ Human rights
(ii) Human ~~Dig~~ Dignity
(iii) compassion towards minority population.
(iv) Ethics over profit
(v) No to harrasement
(vi) Ahimsa, Shanti (Peace) and Prem (love)

Sticking to such ethical principle can reduces the cases of :-

① Technology leakage and misuse
② Humanity will be regarded
③ Soft power of the country ABC will get strengthened.

———o———

(c) Corporate social responsibility means, corporates (business) which earn profit out of the society shall have an obligation to return a part of it to the society (or) contributing to the society

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Corporate social responsibility (CSR) extends to the international community also because :-

① Ethics no know national boundaries

② Market has been internationalized, thus overseas consumers are also new stakeholders.

③ Humanity is the highest virtue.

(d) Defence technologies form an array of sensitive equipments which are double edged swords depending upon the hands which are using them.

Regulation Needed :

① To reduce accidents.

② Averse the war situation

③ Promoting care, peace and Love

④ Positive image of the country

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many international agreements like Australia group, Wassenar agreement are also at place.

Consequenses of Regulation

① Halting innovation
② Reducing profits.
③ If country B does not export, C country will export

So it requires an international commitment and collaboration which acknowledges human existence over parochial economic interests

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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

CHILD MARRIAGE - a burning issue

stake holders →
- Rashmi
- company's management
- young girls
- workers
- society as a whole.

(a) Ethical issues involved :-

(i) patriarchy reflected in workers attitude

(ii) women's rights - negated by child marriages.

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(iii) corporate social responsibility.

(iv) developmental issues.

(v) Company's work and profit

(b) **Options available for Rashmi** :-

(i) considering own safety, should stop NGO activities

(ii) Understanding her moral responsibility, should continue awarness campaign

(iii) Rashmi should persever and again start her previous modes operandi.

(iv) To increase the credibility of her activities, she should seek assistance from local administration.

Case for involving local administration

1) Positive outcomes :

① Ensuring Rashmi's safety.

② Her NGO activities will be alligned with other govt. initiatives like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhoa

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(iii) Rashmi can get funds for her activities

(iv) Increasing credibility of her activities.

(2) Negative outcomes:

(i) Turning of village population against Rashmi.

(ii) Local administration also has staff from village itself, they can create obstacles.

Implementable course of action

① Include govt. Teachers in her campaign and make aware girl child through school activities.

② With help of administration, starting a women self Help group as financial empowerment leads to women freedom

③ She could persuade the villagers by presenting case studies where health indicators have improved by stopping child marriage

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Ex: Seema Bharti, a social activist in Telanga persuades village men against child marriage by presenting case study of 24 villages

Along with these, the young girls have to raise their voice for their rights.

---

(9)

Driven by the notions of profeeting, companies forget that they have some social responsibilities also.

Accepting responsibility for social problems because :-

① Moral responsibility of the company

② local population is the source of labours, so company should spend in their betterment also

Ex: TISCO has started a programme against intoxicants in Jharkhand

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③ It will help in overall development of the society and nation as a whole.

(d) **Reasons for aggressive reaction**:-

(i) Patriarchical values in the society.

(ii) Perception of threat to the old traditions

(iii) Adherence to ages old orthodox tradition.

(iv) Perception that late marriages will lead to girls eloping with lover

Rashmi should handle in following ways:

① **Persuasion** : Communicating with the workers to change their mindsets.

② she can temporarily call off her movement and again start it with assistance of local administration

③ Persuading **girl child** and their mothers

Child marriage is a burning issue which affects women's health, therefore, it needs an immediate action

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

HEALTH VS MYTHS

(a) Stakeholders
- I, as a DDO
- Health secretary
- villagers
- Faith leaders.
- Health dept. as a whole

(a) Issues involved in above case are:-

(i) Health indicators are low.

(ii) Prevailing superstitions in the society

(iii) My public service duty as a DDO

(iv) Administration - ~~Be~~ Faith continuum

(b) Advantages of using faith leaders:

(i) Persuasion becomes easy.

(ii) It targets a large ~~no.~~ number of faith followers.

(iii) If becomes successful, can be used in other schemes also.

(iv) Harmony between faith and administration.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Disadvantages

① shows incapability of administration to persuade the villagers.

② Faith leaders can demand something in reciprocity.

③

© **Other options for breaking behavioural changes**

The above case study involves **attitudinal change**

① Involving **political leaders** → MLA, sarpanch

If they participate in health drives, it will become easy to persuade villagers.

② Promoting **scientific temper** among villagers

Candidates must no write on this margi

(ii) My own participation.

Ex Recently, Hyderabad Collector, Anudeep Durishetty took her wife in govt. hospital to deliver the child.

(d) India is a country which strives a perfect balance and harmony between administration and religion.

At times, using faith to persuade people can be a good option

Ex In Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh, administration used faith leaders to persuade villagers to stay away from intoxicant.

↳ a very succesful campaign.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Using faith leaders, in govt. scheme also shows interconnected-ness between different accepts of Indian society.

But, it should be based on reasons and logics and a boundary should be set so that faith could not dominate over administration

Candidates must n
write on this marg

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

OVERTIME HEADACHE

stakeholders

agency staff | HQ | villagers | I, as a head of the agency

(a) **Issues involved are:**

(i) Human dignity
(ii) Efficiency of the staff
(iii) Impartiality / Non-partisanship
(iv) Healthy work place.
(v) Public Grievance

(b) **Options available:**

(i) Suspending the staff members for human dignity voilation and casteist attitude.

(ii) Persuading the staff members for devotion to public service duty (Nishkaam karm)

Candidates must no write on this margi

(iii) Showing prudence and effectiveness, will divide whole day into slots for complaint arrivals and allocate different kinds of complaint to different staff members.

(iv) Persuading the sarpanch to take the complaint back and ensuring him about no further dignity violations.

(c)

1st option : Suspension

Merit: (i) setting precedence for other staff

(ii)

Demerit : (i) can cause uproar in other staff

(ii) coercive working environment.

2nd option : Persuading staff members

Merit : (i) will pacify villagers and sarpanch

Demerit : (i) Staff will feel that Sam indifferent to them

(ii)

Candidates must not write on this margin

3rd option : Slot making.

Merit : (i) Effective grievance redressal.
(ii) Mental peace for staff.

Demerit : (i) Still staff members have to do overtime without extra payment.

4th option : Persuading sarpach

Merit : (i) a chance for staff members to undo their mistake

Demerit : My indifference towards village community and human dignity.

My chosen course of action will be 3rd option → slot making and also appreciating staff members for good work. It will bring in efficiency and effectiveness in working and will also cater to the villagers needs.

Candidates must n write on this marg

(d) **Human dignity** means, by virtue of being humans, we are worthy of respect and esteem.

Ex: Disrespecting a dalit man is voilating his dignity.

Human dignity	Social Dignity
① It relates to bodily integrity and is more personal	① It relates to societal aspect of dignity. Ex: Women stripped off in public in Manipur
② It results from person's own activities	② It results from ascribed status of caste etc.

* Human dignity voilation in Govt departments :-

(i) Insulting people belonging to lower castes and other religions.

(ii) Verbal abuse

(iii) ~~S~~ Untouchability was still reported in Idukki distict (land records department)

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

GENERIC MEDICINE CASE

stakeholders → pharmaceutical company
→ supplier company
→ public
↓ deceased
↓ workers
... families

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(a) Ethical Issues are :-

1. Safety issues of workers
2. Labour law voilation.
3. Phytosanitary measure
4. Moral responsibility of pharmaceutical company.
5. Compensation right for worker's family.
6. Corporate Profiteering (negative sense)

(b) Though company is not directly involved in the fire accident and death of 22 workers. But company's irresponsibility while framing contract with supplier become the source of company's

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responsibility to pay the damages. This pharmaceutical company could negotiate terms of workers and health safety measure compulsory to be adhered by the suppliers.

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1) Moral responsibility means that this responsibility does not come as any external obligation either through law or external factors.

But moral responsibilities emanates out of our sense of morality — caring, rights or action

Noone can make us legally liable for not performing moral responsibility.

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Circumstances making an individual morally liable :-

① If the one has direct or indirect stake in commission or omission of the activities.

② If the one could stop the commission or ~~p~~ stop the omission of the activity but one had not show this zeal proactively.

③ Thus big corporate shall understand their moral responsibility to serve the society

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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

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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

Stakeholders → I, as a foreign service official
→ Indian community
→ India and the other county
→ Ambassor (Indian)

(a) Ethical issues involved are :-

1. Racial discrimination
2. Friendship and economic relation between the countries
3. Freedom of faith and preserving local culture.
4. Human right of expression

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(b) Ambassador's position of prioritizing economics over diaspora is driven by two factors :-

① National ~~Interest~~ Interest.

② career of the self.

My agreement

I will agree with ambassador's decision, because "National Interest" and patriotism is the highest duty of a civil servant. The economic deal can improve socio-economic condition of poor people in my country.

Moreover, involving in local politics of other countries is not healthy option unless something grave happens.

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But here, Indian ambassay can launch some campaigns against racial discrimination also.

(c)

Foreign policy of a country determines the maintainence of its foreign relations.

In my opinion, Indian foreign policy shall be guided by Consequentialism (in tandum with govt of India) because

Care :- less scope for reciprocity and economic benefits.

Duty :- Sometimes, duties adherence don't provide favourable outcomes.

Ex: Duty to speak against human rights voilation — but

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it can deteriorate our relations and India does not speak much about Myanmar Junta.

Consequentionalist approach by India in recent times

→ Buying Russian oil at low price

→ Joining Artemis

Thus foreign policy shall be framed with utmost focus on national interest.

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Space for Rough Work

$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ +\ 80 \\ \hline 160 \\ \hline 180 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} +\ 80 \\ +\ 40 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$