

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. :

Registration Number : Date of Examination :

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Test - 8

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MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 59 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

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

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

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

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :

(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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खण्ड-A / Section-A

1. (a) "राज्य लोगों से केवल उनकी समृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'कर' लेता है, जैसे सूर्य पृथ्वी से नमी लेता है और उसी हजार गुना मात्रा में वापस कर देता है।" कालिदास
- "वापस लौटाने" की भारतीय अवधारणा और सिविल सेवकों के लिए मार्गदर्शक मूल्य के रूप में इसकी प्रासंगिकता की व्याख्या कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- "The State took taxes from the people only to ensure their prosperity in return like the sun takes moisture from the earth only to give it back in thousandfold measure." Kalidasa.
- Explain the Indian concept of "giving it back" and its relevance as a guiding value for civil servants. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India is the only country where the poor "give it back" as much as the rich. This is in the form of donations at temples, seva at gurdwaras, etc.

Indian concept of "giving it back":

1. All wealth is owed to society - if we have wealth, we are its trustees, for society.
2. All religions advocate the same:
Gita: "enjoying wealth without sharing it is theft"

Sikhs: langar, etc.

Islam: zakat, etc.

2. The same is also reflected in festivals:
 via the idea of Laosmi in Divali

4. Kings have also abided by the same philosophy
 (eg) Prayag assembly of King Harishchandra - where

he would donate everything he had.

5. It is also reflected in life of modern day leaders such as APJ Abdul Kalam,

(eg): "Pradhan sevaki" concept of Pur Meeli

6. Hence, Indian corporates have been amongst the first globally to set up philanthropy trusts

(eg): JN Tata Trust 1892

Relevance as guiding tool for civil service

1. Public service = greatest joy in the world

↓
civil service = getting paid for it.

↓
hence civil servant must do duty,
as "Nishkam karma"

2. assist in line with the principle of "giving back", civil service must spend govt money as if it were his/her own.

3. ensure maximum utilization of funds -
to "give back" as much as possible.

4. Similarly, maximum utilization of human resources.

as Vivekananda said - "service to mankind is service to God". civil servant must remember - his job is like worship.

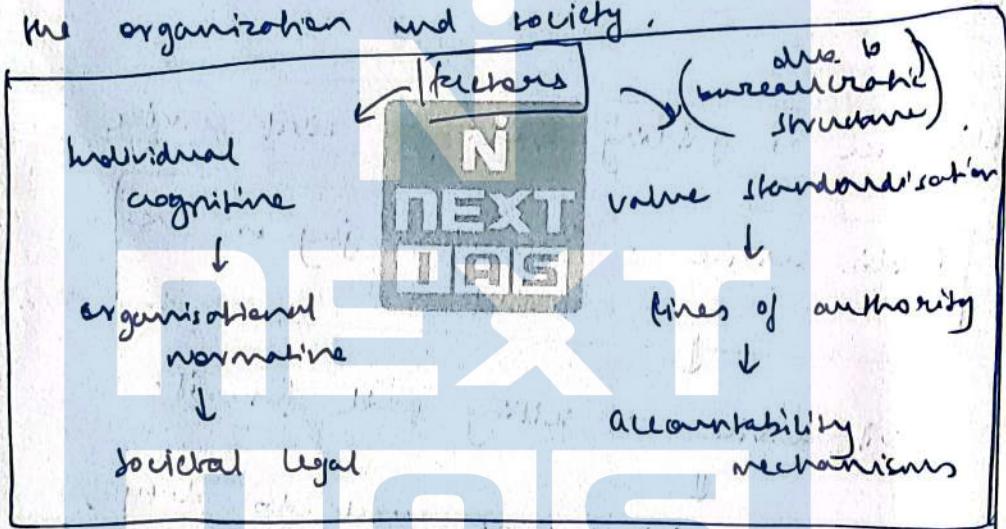
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(b) लोक सेवा, एक नीकरशाही संरचना में निहित होती है जिसमें प्राधिकार की स्पष्ट सीमा, मूल्य मानकीकरण और जवाबदेही तंत्र होते हैं। ऐसी संरचना के भीतर काम करते हुए, आपके अनुसार वे कौन से प्रभाव हैं जो लोक सेवक के नैतिक निर्णय लेने को प्रभावित करते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

A public servant's ethical-decision making is impacted by internal factors and external factors, and how they interact with the organization and society.



They are:

(I): Individual cognitive:

1. influences by family, school, etc
2. personal morals and biases

(eg): cultural approach:

some people may prefer to learn local language, others may prefer to put more effort in the technical aspects of work.

(eg): Divya Revorajan (IAS) learn local language.

(I) : value standardisation

(eg) Code of ethics - by 2nd ARC

(II) (eg) similarity - office of Govt Ethics in USA - to standardize

(III) : organizational normative :

1. work culture.

(eg) internal office communication protocols -

(eg) In my job, my Manager always had an open office and encouraged people to walk in at any time.

(IV) : lines of authority

(eg) in armed forces.

(V) : social-legal

1. determine acceptance of certain practices.

(eg) acceptability of corruption in Indian society earlier

↓
corrupt bureaucrats were not condemned

↓
changed after ARC movement

(VI) - accountability mechanisms

(eg) prevention of corruption Act 1988.

(eg) RTI Act - requires voluntary disclosure

Thus: there are variety of factors. [A good

civil servant is AWARE of all of these and their utility.

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2.

- (a) 'नैतिकता' और 'सत्यनिष्ठा' शब्दों से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि वे एक दूसरे से संबंधित हैं? लोक प्रशासन के संदर्भ में नैतिकता और सत्यनिष्ठा के बीच संबंध को उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What do you understand by the terms 'ethics' and 'integrity'? Do you think they are interrelated? Explain with examples the relationship between ethics and integrity in the context of public administration.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

"Ethics" is simply the moral principles of a particular group (tradition or society) that seeks to guide individuals in matters of right or wrong conduct.

"Integrity" is adherence to moral and ethical principles and soundness of moral character, involving harmony in thoughts, words and deeds.

Yes, they are interrelated

1. "Integrity is following ethics even when no one is looking"

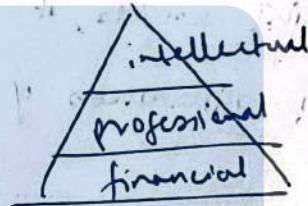
(ii) ethics is just the set of principles, integrity is putting those principles in practice - at all times.

In other words, integrity is the practice of the theory of ethics.

(A) Ethics seeks to be the external, or the societal guide to right or wrong conduct, while integrity is the individual's own internal guide.

In the context of civil services

Integrity is adherence to ethics at three levels



Level I:

financial
it involves making the best possible utilization of govt money - which is ultimately the money of the citizens, in line with ethical principles such as utilitarianism - maximum benefit for maximum people.

(eg) M Vivekananda used 2 sets of candles -
Level II: professional - one for official work, other for personal

it involves professional competency, to achieve ethical outcomes

(eg) a police officer may have to deal with informants - to catch criminals - his dealings with informants must be ethical.

Level III: intellectual

Civil servant must hold oneself to the highest standards

(b) 'नैतिक व्यवहार' और 'भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्पूर्ण व्यवहार' शब्दों से आप क्या समझते हैं? प्रासंगिक माननात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता घटकों की पहचान कीजिए जो नैतिक व्यवहार के लिए एक विश्वसनीय मार्गदर्शक के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What do you understand by the terms 'ethical behavior' and 'emotionally intelligent behavior'? Identify the relevant emotional intelligence components that act as a reliable guide to ethical behavior.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

"Ethical behaviour" refers to behaviour that is in line with societal principles of right or wrong conduct. In the context of civil services, it involves using ethics to choose at situations of ethical dilemmas.

"Emotionally intelligent (EI) behaviour" is about behaviour based on awareness and regulation of emotions of self and others to achieve organisational goals.

Relevant EI components that act as reliable source of ethical behaviour

1. Self-awareness:

→ leads to realisation of current emotions and situation.

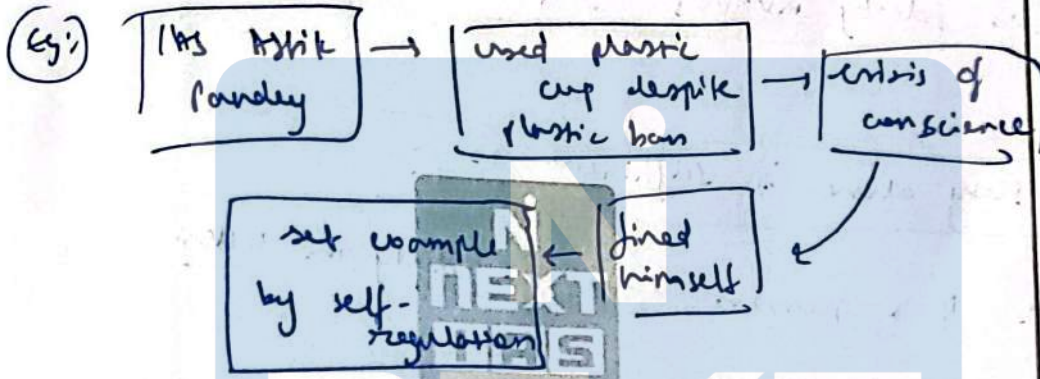
→ allows us to look at a negative situation in positive way.

(eg) IAS officer Rayendra Bhambhani - used time between wave 1 and wave 2 of COVID - to prepare Nanderbar - one of the most backward districts.

This led to patients not just from nearby districts in Maharashtra, but also from MP and Gujarat - to go to Mandla - during the COVID wave-2.

2. Self-regulation.

allows integration of emotions in decision making, to be led by example.



3. Empathy:

- to understand other's issues by putting oneself in their shoes.
- leads to "emotional integration"

↓
necessary for using GI in decision making

(eg): Kaustabh Dingoanekar sat on floor to listen to grievance of disabled person

4. Motivation and social skills:

to align individual goals with organizational goals, as in Marie Perle de India

These components must be imparted to civil servants during training via Atishay Karyayogi

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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

No, I do not agree with the above statement,

~~as if sympathy is needed as~~

as duty involves sympathetic feelings.

duty alone is sufficient as :

- ⊗ If a person does his duty in letter and spirit, sympathy, empathy and compassion are part of that duty.

(eg): They are foundational values for civil services - as (2nd ARC).

↓
Thus, not possible to do duty for a civil servant, without sympathy.

If a civil servant is empathetic, his duty will come naturally to him,

~~if~~ not, if he/she is not - he will just do it as a job,

(ie) duty encompasses empathy.

(eg:) Suppose a civil servant is asked to clear illegal encroachment from streets
 to do his duty → clear encroachments
 → find alternate accommodation
 (as ruled by SC in Rajesh Yadav case)
 (thus: duty encompasses compassion to aid others)

Similarly, for a police officer, as (PM Modi) has said -
 the mantra must be SMART,
 where S stands for sensitivity

likewise: for tax officials, mantra must be RAPID,
 where P stands for Probity.
 Probity is not possible in a tax jurisdiction where citizens don't feel vertical or horizontal fairness, or have low tax morale.

Thus, duty alone is sufficient, as Gita also says //

- (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 में 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

Scientific temper, innovation and civic-consciousness
are based on the foundation of integrity
in higher education.

Yes, higher education can be instrumental
in promoting integrity and corruption free
culture.

1. By teaching importance of experiential
learning.

(i) learning by lived experiences,
by experiments

(eg!) Gandhiji - "my experiments with truth"

2. experiments → scientific research
→ integrity in reporting data,
presenting research, etc

3. By teaching importance of recognizing
contributions

(eg!) hence, all research papers have
literature review

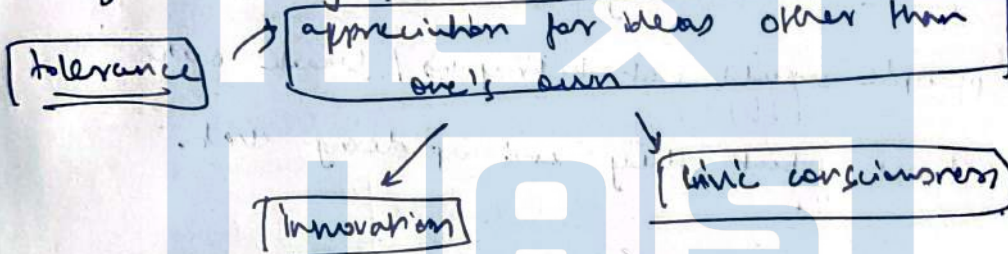
4. By teaching harmful effects of Magiarism.

5. by teaching delayed gratification.

(eg) Stanford prison experiment - those students who waited patiently were more successful.

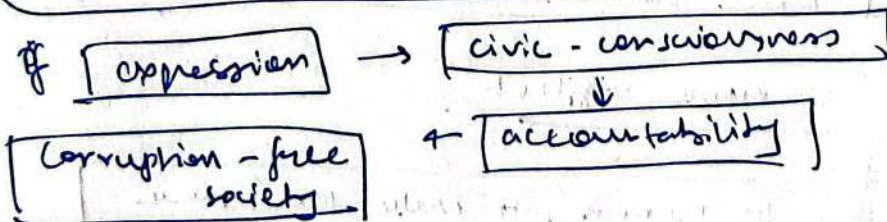


6. by inculcating value of tolerance.



7. Simultaneously, by emphasizing on the value of giving one's own opinions.

"If two people speak the same, one of them is useless" - ~~Robert~~ Stephen Covey



Thus, the two sets of values are complementary and founded in the same set of processes //.

4.

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

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

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

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

The given quote is related to trust, and how once broken, it is very hard to win it back.

Meaning of quote:

"Senses deceive us from time to time" means that we may get fooled by people from time to time, we may think that ~~they~~ certain people would not betray us / break our trust, but they end up doing that.

"never to wholly trust" means, we should not ~~be~~ completely trust those people who fool us once. This means, we should have an alternate plan of action, and be more vigilant.

"to err is to human, to make the same mistake twice is foolish"

contemporary relevance :(I) : for individuals :1. to be vigilant from false news.(eg) they should not trust completely a news channel that has given false news once2. to be vigilant against cyber fraud.(eg) never trust unknown callers, as TRAI also suggests(II) : for society as a whole :1. not make the same mistakes again↓
by being vigilant against groups / organisations that break promises.(eg) increased vigilance against insurgent groups in Manipur.
↓
violence despite promise of peace(III) : for nations : in context of climate promises(eg) developed countries didn't fulfil promise of climate financeCounter view : forgiveness is necessary for trust,
for wounds to heal.(eg) Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa - by Nelson Mandela - 2000
apartners. Nelson Mandela trusted, despite 27 years in jail.

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

"The price good men pay for indifference to public affairs is to be ruled by evil men."

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

"The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who watch them and do nothing"
- Albert Einstein

The given quote reminds of aforementioned quote by Einstein, about the importance of raising voice against injustice.

Meaning:

It is not upto a few evil people to do as they like, they have no power of their own.

The power they get is not from their evil, or from their few supporters, but from the indifference of people who feel against their actions, yet keep quiet.

(Eg:) Hitler's rise was made possible simply because ordinary Germans were indifferent to his policies initially, despite them not being in line with their morals.

Contemporary relevance:(i) for polity:

1. important to raise voice against criminalisation of politics.
2. Because of few people who make a lot of noise, political parties believe citizens find criminals more winnable.

(eg): ~ 44% MPs in Lok Sabha are criminals

(ii) for economy:

1. not be indifferent to scams / corruption
 either in public offices or in private companies.
2. indifference of salaried people allows corrupt politicians and bad corporate governance.

(eg): recently, minority shareholders voted against reappointment of the corrupt in Bilk TV, etc

(iii) for environment:

1. citizens must be "vocal for environment".

(eg): Mission Life launched by PM at COP 27 for sustainable consumption.

Thus, it is a fundamental duty to raise voice against injustice, as: "injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere".

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

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

The essence of this quote is that the foundational nature, essence of men is that of goodness.

Meaning of quote

1. Nature the essence of humanity is goodness, purity of all people at birth.

2. The quote seems to say that the ill doings of men have corrupted the natural process of growth of men.

↓
now, due to corruption of the natural process of growth, when people grow up - they are a little like "wolves", i.e., a little "not good".

3. This refers to the contemporary social relevance

1. growing tendency for violence / abuse in social media
(eg) echo chambers

2. criminalisation of politics - globally
3. abuse of environment, cont
(eg) misng waste, misuse of natural resources, deforestation, etc
4. rise of corruption in bureaucracy
5. rise in economic offences such as cyber theft.
(eg) increased 3x in 2 years according to NCRB data
6. violence against women, SC/ST communitiy
(eg) similarly rising eg according to NCRB
7. global conflicts. (eg) Russia - Ukraine crisis.

Counter-view :

1. The inherent character of man is 'goodness'
2. It is inside of each one of us, just as divinity is.
3. There are enough instances of the same across all spheres of life

(eg) Padme Shri Tulasi towards dedicating whole life to environment

The only thing is - now - we are focussing more on the "wolves"

Thus, I disagree with given quote. //

5. (a) पेशेवर रूप में सिविल सेवक कैरियर केंद्रित और स्वार्थ-निष्ठ भी होते हैं। साथ ही, उनका सेवा लोकाचार उन पर निस्वार्थ भाव से सार्वजनिक हित की सेवा करने का दायित्व भी थोपता है। क्या एक सिविल सेवक के लिए कैरियर और सेवा दायित्व में सामंजस्य बिठाना संभव है? अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- As professionals, civil servants are career focused and are also self-interested. At the same time, their service ethos imposes an obligation to serve the public interest selflessly. Is it possible for a civil servant to reconcile career and service obligation? Explain your position.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

In my view, there is no conflict between career orientation and public service.

Thus, there is no reconciliation needed between career and service obligation, they are one and the same.

This is because

1. civil service is about servicing public through the duty assigned to you
2. For civil servants who do the duty assigned to them with utmost dedication, following rules, ethics and constitution, they are rewarded in terms of career progress
3. This is evidenced by the career and experiences of ample number of number of

bureaucrats.

4. It is essence of book written by

Mit Swaroop - "Ethical Dilemmas of
a civil servant"

↓
adherence to duty, for public
service, no matter in whichever
capacity ultimately aids in career.

(eg) Mit Swaroop's public service - via
transparent coal auctions - leading to
no disruption in electricity supply was
much appreciated

5. Similarly, for a police officer, duty is
about public service & about upholding
law and order, and investigation

(eg) Judis Khosla's service - as Minister
Commissioner during Karnat attacks, and
also in Punjab during insurgency.

6. Similarly, for an election official, public
service is about conducting free and fair
elections. (eg) TN Sestam //

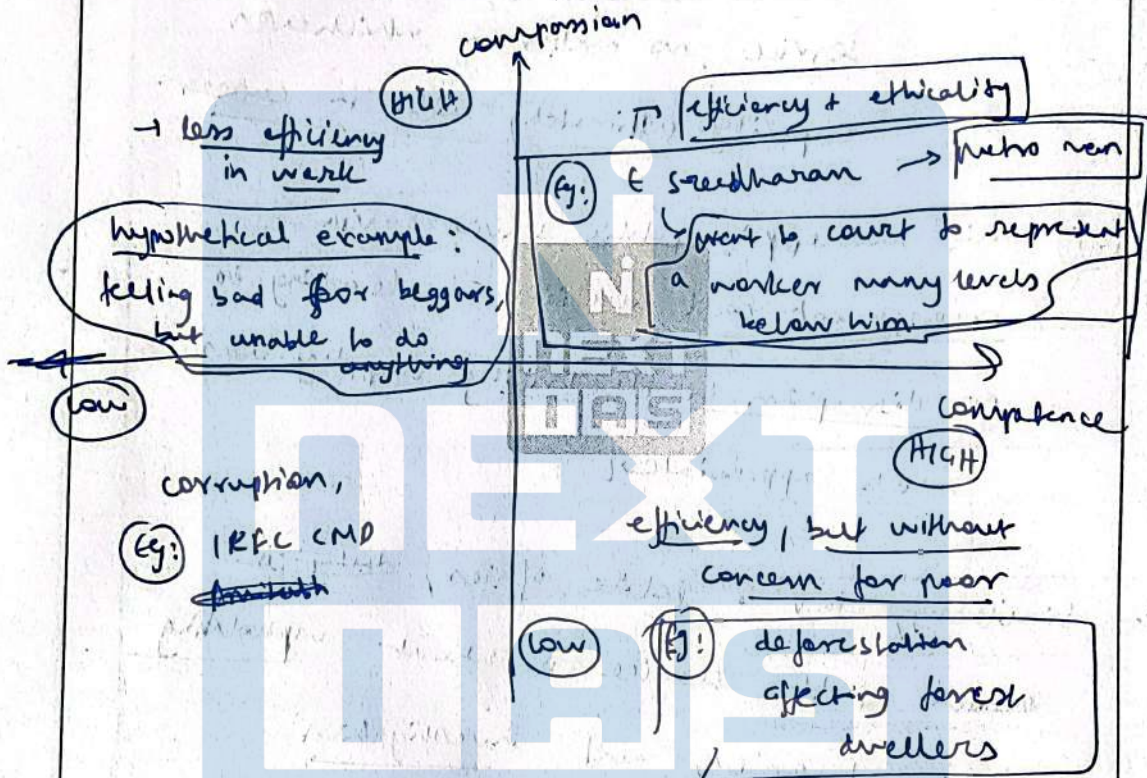
7. ~~Another~~ As Mit Doval (NSA) was said,
police ~~are~~ serve public by fighting evil //

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

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

It is competence and compassion that

together make a karmayogi



competence without compassion

1. efficiency at cost of humane aspect
2. (i) technical efficiency, but no social efficiency
- (ii) developmental projects related to deforestation - not compromise

on rights of nomads.

According to Xoxa Committee, more than
50% forest dwellers in India are
displaced.

Compassion without competence

1. desire to help, but failure to do
so because of incompetency.
2. Incompetency may be
 - due to lack of skills
 - due to lack of resources

(eg) Police often fail in proving robusting cases,
due to lack of forensics
(ie)
Compassion, but no forensic resource
competency

Compassion and competency

Metro rail is a great example of the
same (C. Sreedharan)

→ desire to help via Public Transport
→ efficiency of project implementation

Thus, public servants must take valuable lessons
from experiences of past civil servants.

NEXT IAS

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

B The world is interconnected and suffering anywhere, not just to humans, but also to environment, ultimately translates to suffering elsewhere.

This is the essence of Tomas Lovelock's Gaia Hypothesis, that propounds the scientific theory that world owes as much to cooperation, as to competition.

In this context, yes, it does generate moral demands.

Q. Hence this is evidenced by all countries, contributing to aid during times of disaster.

(eg) India's operation Dosti in Turkey earthquake

(eg) Aid received by India during COVID pandemic wave - II

Are moral demands of assistance justified?

Q Yes, if the demand is being made of people who can aid without any noticeable harm / ill-effect on themselves.

(eg:) during covid - wave II, moral demand may be made of a nation who is not facing a covid wave, but not of a nation that itself is under stress

Moral responsibility of govts for failing to help

In some cases yes, in some cases no.

Yes: 1. when they have made a promise.

(eg:) climate finance

2. when they are responsible for the crisis

(eg:) ethnic violence due to colonialism in Africa

No: when they are unrelated, or diversity resources may hurt them too.

(eg:) during ongoing global inflation.

USA/ Europe can't divert any resources, as they themselves are suffering from

9%+ inflation.

Hence, a nuanced view is needed in international ethics.

- (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

Both Individual cognitive factors, and organisational normative factors lead to ethical misconduct, though in my opinion, the biggest is the individual factor.

Why is individual with weak will power most culpable?

1. setting a bad example for society
2. breeding trust vested in him by citizens
3. breaking values of transparency, accountability, etc
4. There are enough examples of people who have not done ethical misconduct even in peer departmental culture.

So a poor dept culture can't always be blamed.

(eg) Ashok Khemka - transferred 50+ times.

5. There are grievance redressal mechanisms available

(eg) Dept complaint;
CPGRAMS complaint;
FIR under POCA 1988 Act; etc

6. Thus, individual always has a choice.

However, org culture is also responsible

to some extent:

1. poor incentives to act fairly.

2. often punishes the honest

(eg) HC Gupta - punished in Coal scam, yet defended by all, across governments.

Thus, the most fool proof way is to build

strong individual ethics, as "Shreeram Parvaram bhooshanam" represents

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खण्ड - B / Section - B

7.

आप कम साक्षरता दर और स्वास्थ्य संकेतक वाले जिले में जिला विकास अधिकारी के रूप में तैनात हैं। जैसे ही आपके 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 गुहा सेवाओं की पहुँच का नहीं है यह कुछ और ही है। आपने पाया कि समस्या मिथकों, धारितियों और कुप्रथाओं का है जो स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सेवाओं को आगानने में बाधा बन रही है। 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 यह 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।

- उपरोक्त मामले में कौन-कौन से मुद्दे शामिल हैं?
- आस्थावान नेताओं को प्रभावशाली और प्रेरक के रूप में उपयोग करने के क्या फायदे और नुकसान हैं?
- यदि आस्थावान नेता नहीं हैं, तो व्यवहार संबंधी बाधाओं को तोड़ने के लिए आपके पास अन्य विकल्प क्या हैं?
- क्या आपको लगता है कि एक सिविल सेवक के लिए सरकारी योजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने में आस्थावान नेताओं को शामिल करना नैतिक रूप से सही है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

- What are the issues involved in the above case?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of using Faith leaders as influencers and persuaders?

→ false news : mistrust, mis info, none
 → difficulty for frontline workers - participation gap
 → appears "ethos" person
 → may backfire
 → "good" worker

- If not faith leaders, what are you...
- Do you think it is ethically right schemes?

The given case

using religious

during COVID

marriage &

(a) Issues

1. me

L.

NEXT IAS

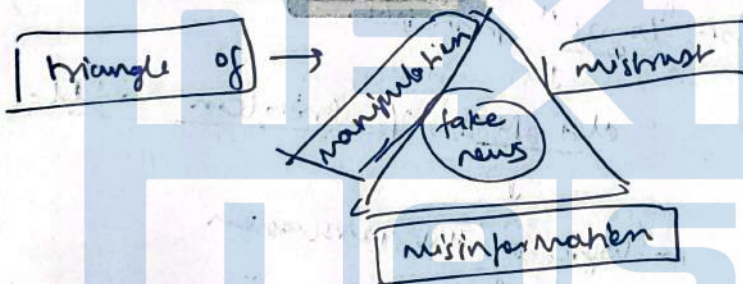
Candidates must not write in this margin

- (c) If not faith leaders, what are your other options for breaking the behavioral barriers?
 - (d) Do you think it is ethically right for a civil servant to involve faith leaders in promoting government schemes?
- (Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The given case reminds of government using religious leaders to improve vaccination during COVID-19 or to combat child marriage in states such as Rajasthan.

(a) Issues in the case are

1. presence of fake news



2. sleeper effect: cognitive bias leading to acceptance of misinformation

3. lack of scientific temper, lack of objectivity - fundamental values.

4. difficulty for front-line workers in reaching out.

(ie) intolerance in community

(b) Advantages :

1. appeal using "ethos"

↓
part of Aristotelean model of persuasion

↓
citizens will listen to the faith leaders.

2. messaging via reliable messenger

↓
Hebrews Likelihood Theory of Persuasion

(c) Disadvantages :

1. against "logos" principle.

↓
also part of Aristotelean model.

↓
no logic in the persuasion

↓
it will not work in the long run.

2. increasing dependence on faith leaders.

3. communalisation of secular issues

4. ~~no~~ influence of faith in development

↓
against development

↓
against utilitarian ethics.

5. against objectivity, neutrality
principles of ethics

(c) Other options:

1. Nobel Prize winning economist Richard Thaler:



2. all of can be used.

education - awareness in schools, SHGs, etc

legislation schemes - rule based provisioning of health services

(eg) Mid Day meal scheme

(eg) mission Indradhanush

nudge: → subtle messaging
 → certain benefits to vaccinated children
 → monetary benefit (Matsru Vandana Yojana) for ante-natal care, etc.

enforcement : → helps if there is
any pressure
→ police presence to help victims

(if society tries to stop progressive individuals)

3. use of technology :

(eg.) social media awareness

(d). Ethicality of involving faith leaders in govt schemes

(A) : in secular (developmental schemes)

↳ No, not ethically right

Reasons explained in disadvantages section of part (b)

(B) : in schemes targeted at particular groups

(eg.) Jigyansu scheme,

(eg.) scheme for social security of pandits / maulanas / etc

↓

Yes, in such schemes it is ethically right,
as the purpose of scheme is linked to faith.

आप एक एजेंसी विशेष प्रयोजन साधन के प्रमुख हैं, जो आवश्यक सेवाओं की अतिम-मील वितरण की निगरानी करने और आपके अधिकार क्षेत्र के भीतर नागरिकों की बाधाओं और शिकायतों को मुलझाने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। आवश्यक सेवाओं में माता एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, बीपीएल परिवारों को पोषण संबंधी सहायता, पेयजल उपलब्धता आदि शामिल हैं।

आपकी एजेंसी ने नियमित आधिकारिक संचालन और शिकायतों को संभालने के लिए 15 कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया है। चूंकि 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 हैं क्योंकि एजेंसी के नियम किसी भी यत्रा 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 घिल्लाने 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।

- उपरोक्त मामले में कौन-कौन से मुद्दे शामिल हैं?
- आपके लिए कार्रवाई के कौन से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?
- प्रत्येक विकल्प की जाँच कीजिए और अपनी चुनी हुई कार्यवाही की पुष्टि कीजिए।
- 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.

- What are the issues involved in the above case?
- 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

According to research by NITI Aayog, the Indian govt delivers more services per capita population than its level of development / official strength, leading to overworked bureaucracy.

(a)

Issues in above case:

1. under staffed bureaucratic agency
 ↓
 against principle of responsiveness
2. no extra pay for extra work.
 ↓
 against 100 principles of labour dignity
3. Officials not inspired to go beyond line of duty
 ↓
 against principle of "commitment to service"
4. unresponsive H.O
5. abusive / derogatory / casteist comments used
 ↓
 against dignity
6. lack of change in attitude / work culture.
 ↓
poor compliance levels in SPV

(b) Options available:

1. Give the employees responsible
2. Motivate and change work culture,
apologize to non-ventured villagers.
3. Ask HQ for extra staff (resources/
possibility of outsourcing some functions.
4. Use further innovative methods - to
reduce burden.

(c) Option 1:

→ will lead to further work load - as
if concerned employees are fired -

only 11 will be left

→ this will impact the work of Agency even more

↓
(ie) against deontological ethics

(as duty will be compromised)

→ it will also lead to poor services for
the villagers.

↓
(ie) against utilitarian ethics

(as maximum people will not be
benefited.)

NEXT IAS

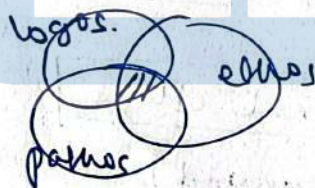
thus, option 1 would be unethical.

Q. Option 2: → apologise to inconvenienced villagers
 → motivate and change work culture

Part A: apology:

- will win back trust of citizens.
- explain to them issues faced by Agency.
- make them participants in governance.
- move forward with transparency and consensus by appealing to their empathy.

Part B: use Aristotelian model of persuasion



ethos: give examples of role models such as Prime Armstrong

pathos: appeal to officials sense of justice

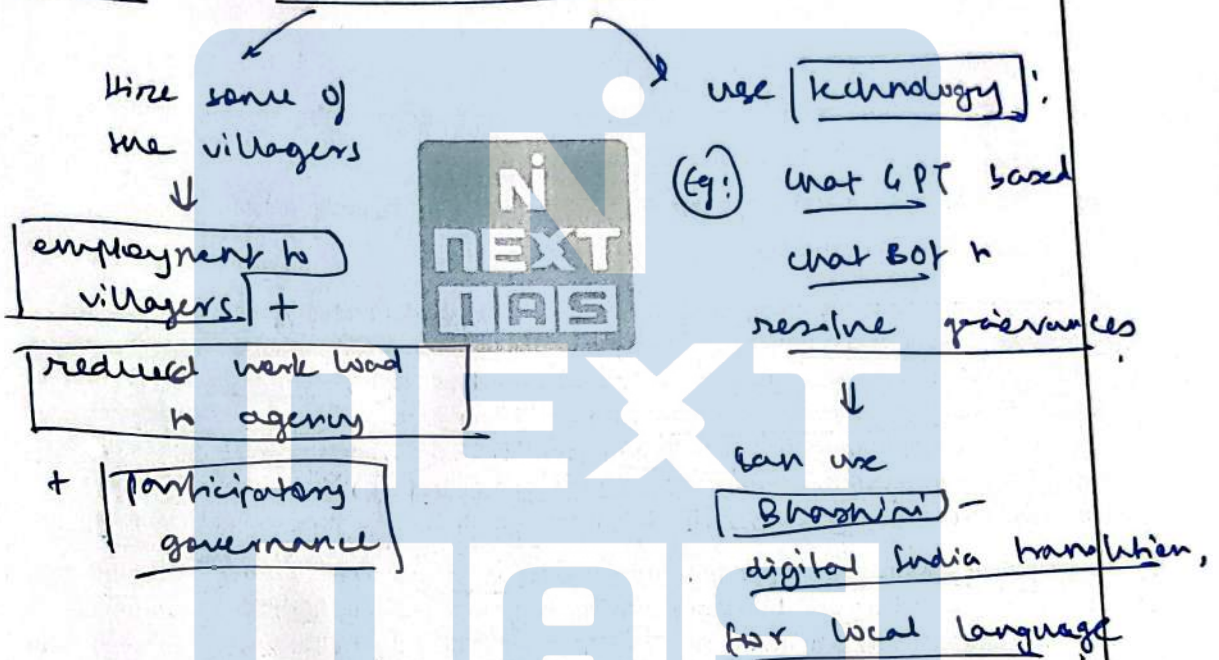
logos: warn them of action + convince them of further attempts to reduce stress using technology.

Option 3: Ask HO for extra staff / outsourcing:

Cons: none

Pros: if HO agrees, the work burden will reduce.

Option 4: innovative methods



My chosen course of action is Option 2 + Option 3 + Option 4 - parallelly.

for transparency, justice, dignity and participation

~~(d) Dignity:~~

(d) dignity is simply the inherent worth of every individual

Social dignity :

refers to the respect received / not received in society

Human dignity :

→ foundational concept

→ part of Article 21.

→ by virtue of being born



All offices must adopt citizen's charter, to ensure

no dignity violations in govt offices

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9.

मुंबई में मुख्यालय वाली एक प्रमुख फार्मास्यूटिकल कंपनी का परिचालन दुनिया भर में है। यह जैनेरिक दवाओं का एक बड़ा उत्पादक और निर्यातक है। इसकी उत्पादन सुविधाएँ देश भर में फैली हुई हैं। महामारी के बाद, कंपनी ने अपनी जैनेरिक 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 थीं। 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

The given case reminds of recall of Bigone

Bigone by pharma giant Abbott

recently, due to a fault at one of
its supplier's plants

(a) ethical issues involved

1. contracts without check on safety in
pharma sector

↓

→ violation of trust of company and customers

→ violation of principle of promise keeping

→ violation of GDPR, CDSCO guidelines, etc

2. production facility not repaired
after incident

→ against principles of development

(utilitarian ethics)

3. violation of labour laws -
against dignity

4. abdication of responsibility -
against principle of accountability

5. lack of govt regulation on pharma
contracting

↓

against risk safety in healthcare //

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Candidate
Write on(b) Analysis of company's position① 1. deontological ethics -→ duty to supply safe medicines→ This duty comes from promise made to consumers of the medicine→ it is irrespective of whether the manufacturing is done by the company itself, or sub-contracted out.→ as a function of this duty, it is company's responsibility to ensure safety of its contractor's premises, and thus, it is liable to pay damages.2. utilitarian ethics→ max benefit to max number of people→ if company escapes liability, other "big pharma" companies will be encouraged to sub-contract with poor safety.→ this will lead to compromise in medicine quality

→ others harmed.

→ hence, company is responsible according to utilitarian ethics

3. Societal ethics and precedents:

→ Automobile companies take responsibility for fatal fault in their sub-contractors' practices.

(eg.) maruti recalled cars for fault in airbags, despite it being fault of sub contractor.

→ F&C companies similarly take responsibility.

(eg.) Hindustan Unilever for soaps manufactured by contractor.

4. WD Ross prima facie principles:

→ principle of promise keeping

→ principle of non-maleficence

} company is liable

Thus, based on all ethical theories, and standard industry ethics (business ethics), company is liable.

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(c) Moral responsibility :

It is OBLIGATION of an individual / organisation to account for its services (activities / actions), whether directly or indirectly

Cases of moral responsibility :

1. Moral responsibility is co-terminus with responsibility.
2. if an entity is responsible for delivering / acting on something its responsibility extends to the entire process for which it has promised.

(eg) Lal Bahadur Shastri, when he was railway minister, resigned after train accidents - taking moral responsibility for them

Civil servants must take moral responsibility for their actions, and intern enforce accountability within the organisation.

(eg) ISRO chairman always accept full failure for launches, whether Sarabhai, or IC Sivan

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

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

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

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

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

- उपरोक्त मामले में कौन से नैतिक मुद्दे और दुविधाएँ शामिल हैं?
- आपके पास कौन से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?
- विकल्पों का विश्लेषण करने के बाद अपनी चुनी हुई कार्रवाई का चयन करें।
- उपरोक्त मामले में आपकी नैतिक प्रेरणा क्या होनी चाहिए? क्या यह कर्तव्य, दायित्व या परिणाम होना चाहिए?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

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

- What are the ethical issues and dilemmas involved in the above case? —
- What are the options available to you? —
- Select your chosen course of action after analyzing the options. —
- What must be your moral motivation in the above case? Should it be duty, care, or consequences? —

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The given case reminds of the case of the criminal Pooja Singh in Jharkhand recently.

(a) ~~Ethical~~ Ethical issues

1. Lack of Ajay's political neutrality

2. assets disproportionate to income
↓
(ie) sign of corruption

3. shady land dealings of Minister

↓
violation of public trust,
violation of oath of office,
cheating the citizens

4. Bureaucrat - politician nexus ⊕

⇒ against accountability //

(b) Options available

1. refuse to search an account of friendship with Ajay.
2. do duty without fear.

(c) Analysis : option 1

1. Corruption and politician - bureaucrat
criminal nexus hurts ordinary people
 1.1 the worst
 ↓
 this, not acting against utilitarian ethics
2. not acting against principle of justice to organisation
3. against deontological ethics
 (as it is duty of vigilance left to investigate corruption)
4. if may implicate myself in the nexus.
 ↓
 against my own interests

Thus, it is extremely unethical option.

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Analysis: Option 2:

1. in line with duty, utilitarianism,
loyalty to organisation

2. (i) ethical.

↓

hence, my chosen course of
course of action is

Option 2

(d) Corruption costs more than 5% in GDP
growth, according to World Bank and
According to Transparency International organisations such
as Transparency International.

This does not harm the rich or the well-off;

It disproportionately harms the poorest,
the most vulnerable, the marginalized.

(eg.) corruption in food security programs
is directly linked to death of citizens
who sue of malnutrition.

(eg.) corruption in delivery of agriculture

services is linked to suicide of
farmers.

Thus, my foremost moral motivation
in given case must be care of
care - care for the victims of
corruption, care for the lives and
families of those which corruption takes.

Next moral motivation is that of duty -

finally, that of consequences. (of inaction).

ex-
As PM

Vajpayee said

"Corruption is a
crime against
humanity"

NEXT IAS

11.

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

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

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

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

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

- उपरोक्त मामले में कौन से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?
- आपके अनुसार उपरोक्त मामले में सिद्धांत-उन्मुख और नियम-पालन करने वाले पुलिस कर्मियों को क्या करना चाहिए और क्यों? तर्क दीजिए।
- आपके अनुसार सिविल सेवा में किसे प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए, विभाग के प्रति निष्ठा, या अपने निर्णयों और सेवा मूल्यों में निष्पक्ष और गैर-पक्षपातपूर्ण होना? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

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

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

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

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

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

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

- What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?
- What do you think principle-oriented and rule-abiding police personnel must do in the above case? Why? Justify
- What do you think must assume priority in civil service, loyalty to the department, or being impartial and non-partisan in your decisions and service values?

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The given case reminds of various cases of custodial deaths, such as the recent death of Jeyaraj in Tamil Nadu.

(a) Ethical issues:

- Citizens (traders) - not responding to police constables for peace
 ↓
 Against civic duty
- Traders turning violent
 ↓
 illegal action

3. custodial violence. illegal
(IPC Act)

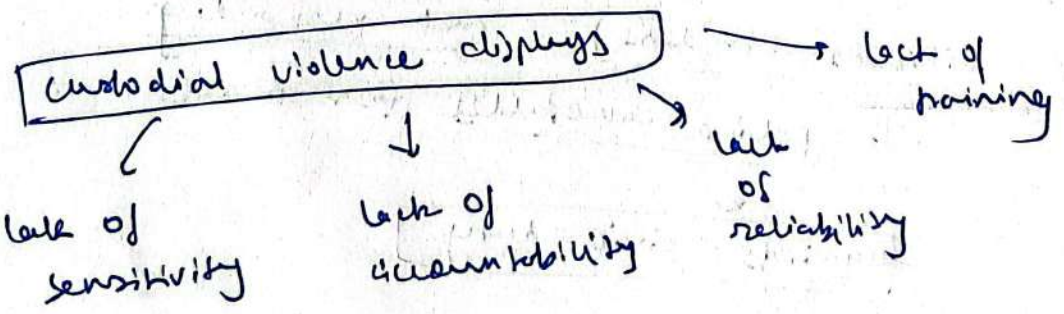
4. Lying to HO inquiry :
against ethics of integrity, honesty, etc

(b) In my opinion :

Principle-oriented / well-able personnel
must have the courage to speak out
the truth.

1. In line with Police values

- S → Sensitive
 - M → Modern
 - A → Accountable
 - R → Reliable
 - T → Trained.
- } all to
PM Modi



2. illegal custodial violence is illegal.

hence, lying may mean becoming
party to a crime

3. duty to speak the truth.

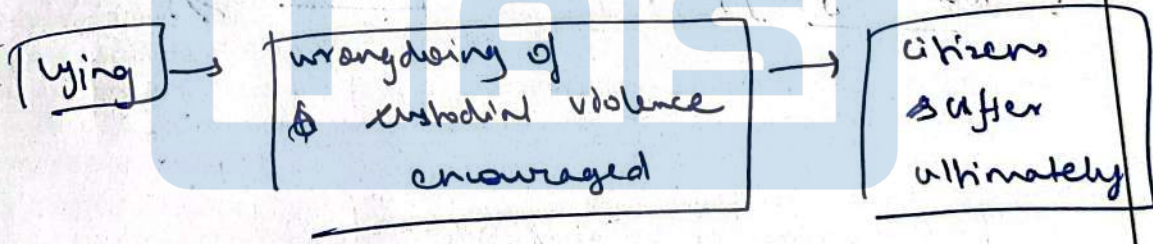
|| mshkam kanna ||

4. means as important as ends

"eye for an eye will make the whole
world blind"

↓
they (traders) break up police doesn't
give police the right to retaliate in
custody

5. in line with utilitarian ethics



Thus, the truth must be spoken

(c). Being impartial and non-partisan
is not in contradiction with loyalty
to duty

This is because:

1. loyalty to dept involves upholding values of dept.
(in this case SMART)

2. being partial / lying
↓
values not upheld

↓
disloyalty to dept.

True loyalty is in doing duty in letter and spirit, if one doesn't raise voice against wrongdoing / illegal action, that is not loyalty, it is cowardice.

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 अप्रवासियों 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 स 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 अप्रवासी 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 इस देश के नागरिक हैं जातीयता के अलावा उनका भारत से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। 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।

- उपरोक्त मामले में कौन-कौन से मुद्दे शामिल हैं?
- 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?
- 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

NEXT IAS

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

- (a) What are the issues involved in the above case?
- (b) Do you agree with the Ambassador's position of prioritizing economics over helping the diaspora? Why/why not?
- (c) Among Care, Consequentialism, and Duty, what do you think is the appropriate perspective to guide Indian Foreign policy? Justify.
- (Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The given issue reminds of recent attacks

and incidents of vandalism against

Indian temples in Australia, USA, etc

(a) Issues involved

1. racism - against human dignity

2. hypertension of issues

↓
against bureaucratic objectivity

3. intolerance on grounds of religion

4. Ambassador not concerned about

diaspora

↓

against duty / deontological ethics.

(as one of foremost duty of Indian

foreign service is building diaspora ties)

(b) If indeed

According to given case,

the Ambassador makes an assumption,

that taking up issue of temple will

jeopardize the economic deal.

That assumption need not be true.

Hence:

1. I first disagree with the assumption
2. It is possible that the foreign authorities deal with the diaspora issue separately, and objectively

3. Even if assumption is right,

I believe, it is Ambassador's duty to convince that they are

Independent Duty

4. In fact, resolving diaspora issues
may make the economic deal
more successful.



if it may lead to greater
people-to-people connect.



hence, more benefit from trade to
 both partners.

5. Thus, while prioritizing economics over
 helping diaspora as a last resort
may be correct from point of
utilitarian ethics,

that trying to help the diaspora is
definitely unethical.

(C) Guiding principles of foreign policy:

Realism	→	consequentialism
Next	→	care and duty

Consequentialism :-

National interest supreme.



Realist international ethics

Care and duty : (duty towards)

- for diaspora
- for issues of global commons
- for global health
- for disaster victims, etc

Duty

The attempt must be to align the

three values, as India has
always done via the theme of

Vandhariva kutumbakam at G 20 Summit