

Time - unnecessary
 May F - Don't overdo
 (Not directly asked topic)



ENLITE IAS
 Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

MAINS TEST SERIES

GS IV

Question Paper Specific Instructions

1. There are **NINETEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
2. All the questions are **compulsory**.
3. The number of marks carried by each question (or part) is indicated against it.
4. Word limit in questions wherever specified should be adhered to.
5. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.

Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No.	
1	2	8	3½	15	8½
2	4	9	4½	16	8½
3	3½	10	4	17	8½
4	5	11	4	18	9
5	4½	12	4½	19	8
6	4½	13	4½		
7	3½	14	8		
TOTAL					

Name

LAKSHMIPRIYA - P

Roll no

Subject

GS-4.

Date

Questions Attempted

EXAMINER REMARKS

GRADE PARAMETERS	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	GOOD	BETTER	OUTSTANDING
Understanding of question					
Conceptual clarity					
Structure					
Content					
Presentation & legibility					

Any other remarks:



1. Differentiate between the following a) natural inequality and social inequality b) privilege and entitlement c) formal equality and substantive equality d) human rights and fundamental rights e) positive duties and negative duties. (10 Marks)

①

<u>Natural inequality</u>	<u>Social Inequality</u>
- Naturally imposed	- Socially imposed
eg sexual differences	eg Gender roles
Regional differences	Regional neglect

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

② Privilege

- Special access to certain benefits owing to own merit

Entitlement

- Special access to benefits endowed on one.

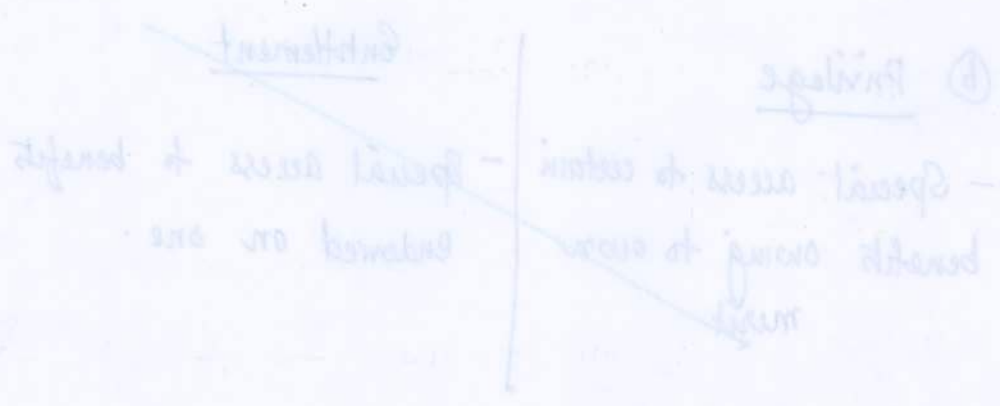
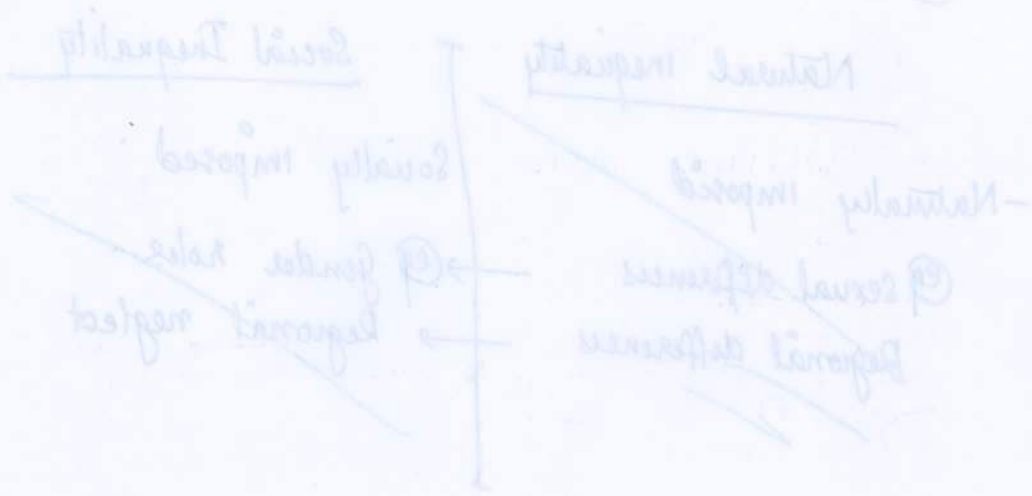
add es



ENLITE IAS 2021 - CIVIL SERVICE

1. Differentiate between the following a) natural inequality and social inequality b) privilege and entitlement c) formal equality and substantive equality d) human rights and fundamental rights e) positive duties and negative duties. (10 Marks)

2



20/02



2. "Perseverance is not a long race. It is many short races one after the other". What do you understand by this statement? Also discuss its significance in one's professional life. (10 Marks)

Perseverance refers to the quality of individual to persist in one's commitments despite whatever comes.

It doesn't mean a long race. It might have fullstops here and there. One might experience

failures. It is a realization of:-

"Failure is not fatal. Success is not final. The point is to keep going"

- Winston Churchill.

It just requires one to take occasional rest stops if necessary but coming back to purpose.

In perseverance, the purpose wins over pain and succeeds. @ ~~studying~~, studying.

dividing into short races

difficultly in pursuing long term goals

Do not write anything on the margin



Significance in professional life

① Aids unwavering conduct of duty

eg Ashok Khemkha - despite multiple transfers.

E - Sreedharan
Konkan

② Helps pursue the goal with dedication

eg PD Shenvi IAS revival of KERTC

③ Non acceptance of failure and sunventing growth channels

eg Amrta Bahan - initially declined chance in AIR Radio

④ Gives professional satisfaction

eg APJ Abdul Kalam's pursuit to be the 'missile man' despite challenges.

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



3. A civil servant is accountable not only for whatever he/she does but also for whatever he/she does not. Explain. What do you understand by "going beyond accountability" for serving the public? (10 Marks)

Accountability enshrine answerability
to both omission of duty, and commission of
illegal.

Civil servant - accountability to commission of illegal
acts

1. Corruption: answerable to indiscriminate
wealth amassment

2. Favouritism @ in appointments

3. Accountability to political leadership - for projects

Accountability to omission - what does not

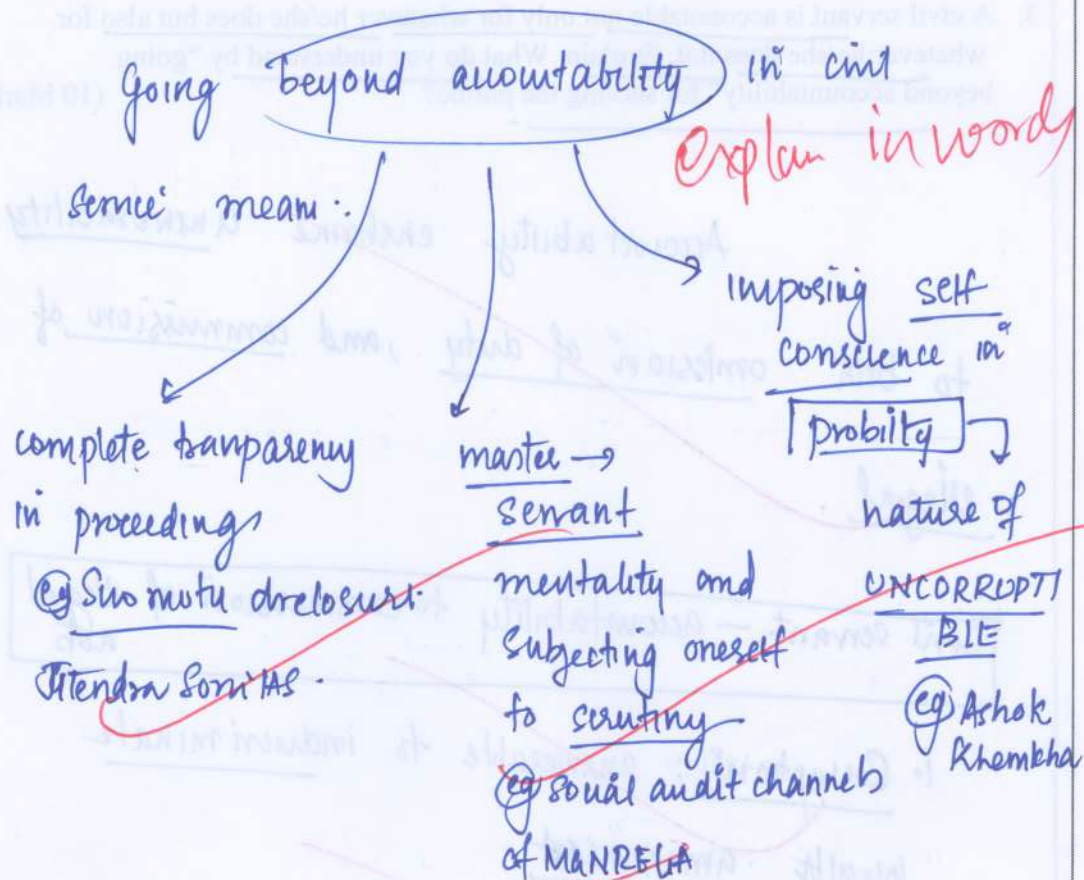
1. Not taking important action

@ amidst not - giving silent permission

2. Not doing thing in potential

@ uncompassionate - Non access to
PDS death in Chhattisgarh

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



One line conclusion

Do not write anything on the margin



4. Discuss with some examples how family plays a vital role in inculcating social values in an individual. (10 Marks)

Family act on the 1st agent of socialization to individuals.

Family's role in inculcating social values :-

① Respect to elders
eg 'Namaste', touching feet etc showing reverence.

② Aid value judgement based on domestic experience

eg Patriarchal families - sanction boys higher value than girls and that gets inculcated

③ Helps social adjustments to value differences

eg Collectivism in joint family setup encourage individuals to learn differences of values of each.

Do not write anything on the margin



④ The egotism of nuclear families or divided job nature of joint families inculcate values.

⑤ First school @ stories heard from grandparents affect value judgements - Karna's karuna, Bhishma's integrity etc

⑥ Sometimes creates socially prejudiced values.

@ anti-caste sentiments, radicalized religion etc.

Values are an overall of the principles that aid preferability - rejection, favorability - unfavorability etc. Such gets tamed in the or the manner. Hence important to ensure healthy family environment @ democratic parenting

Do not write anything on the margin



5. According to Mahatma Gandhi one should heed to voice of conscience for making ethical decisions. What do you understand by voice of conscience? Also analyse whether a public servant can act according to voice of conscience while taking official decisions. (10 Marks)

Voice of conscience refers to the inner call of ethics in every individual that guides our thoughts, behavior and actions. It creates a conflict when either of these are not aligned to the call of conscience and thereby allowing for guilt/remorse — ultimately leading to a course correction to avoid it.

Mahatma Gandhi, a true believer of moral strength of individuals, asked to heed to this especially in

- Not bending to the brute force of British (following Satyagraha)
- Being compassionate to Haryajin etc.

Do not write anything on the margin



A public servant can act to voice of conscience

① Sense of compassion

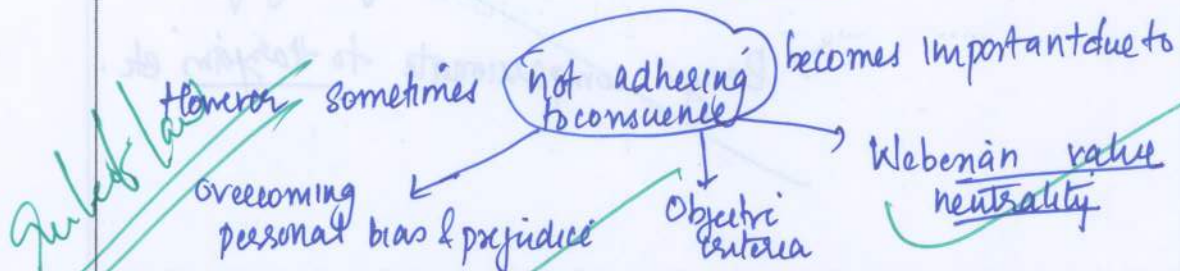
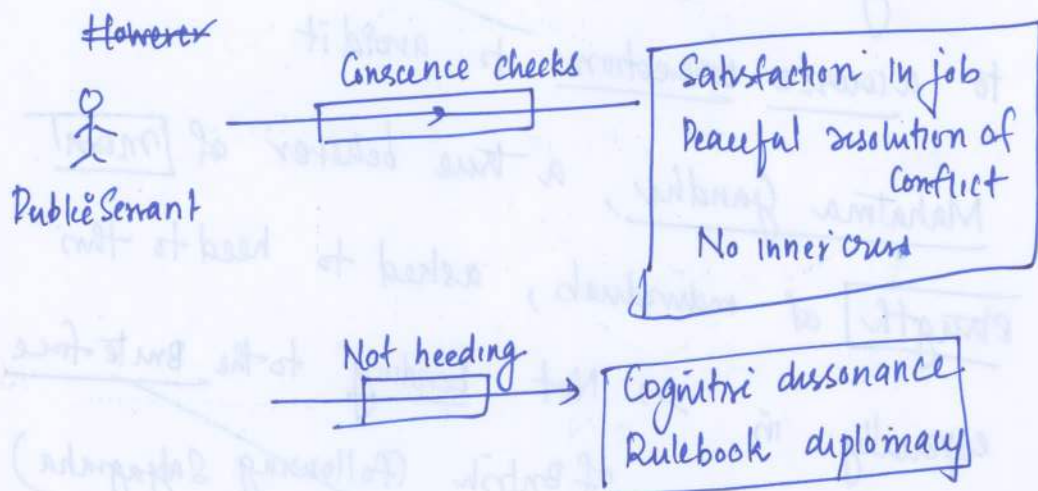
eg: Sanctioning ADS benefits to Leprosy patients without Aadhar IDs

② Upholding one's true integrity

eg E. Sreedharan's invariant duty serve despite Usni

③ choosing amidst dilemma : personal vs professional

Do not write anything on the margin





6. What do you understand by constitutional morality? By citing some examples explain how one can uphold the constitutional morality. (10 Marks)

Constitutional morality refers to the moral code underlined by the constitution. Particularly it reflects the mind of the makers of the constitution. The judiciary has used this principle to establish justice under variety of situations.

One can uphold constitutional morality by

① Daily life - adherence to fundamental duty as part of ethics

eg Protection of India's Rich heritage.
Abolishing violence against women (relevant amidst rising shadow pandemic)

②: As a public servant: adhering to constitutional

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



mandate in all matters.

eg focus on Antyodaya and Sarodaya

as mandated by the DPSPs (welfare state)

- in perfect implementation

③ At societal level: When societal morality conflicts constitutional, the latter must prevail.

eg Sabarimala verdict - SC upheld that the Right to Worship (Article 25) cannot be curtailed by 'pollution' concept of women.

eg2 LGBTQIA+ rights (Narley Singh Johar) case.

④ The principles like liberty, equality and fraternity are key to Indianness. This is shown in mantras like (Vasudeiva Kudumbakam)

Use few more
const. articles

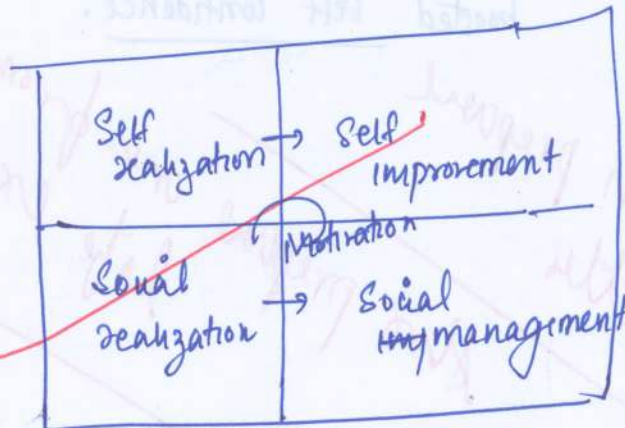
Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



7. Explain what do you understand by emotional intelligence by narrating an event which you have experienced or observed in your life. (10 Marks)

Emotional Intelligence refers to the ability to control one's emotions by and managing it intelligently to ensure that they are used for good personal and social relationships.

Emotional Intelligence → components



Do not write anything on the margin

Emotional intelligence was ~~experienced/observed~~ demonstrated while I had a heated argument with a friend. It was obvious that if I



pursue the discourse, it could lead to permanently broken relationships. So, I withdrew from the argument, took myself a break and later reapproached the friend after having calmly thought about issue.

↳ This helped in maintaining personalities till date, avoiding unnecessary conflict and boosted self confidence.

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

→ Can prepare better.
Also prepare one from real life example.



8. A public policy may be practically viable but need not be ethically correct.
Similarly ethical correctness need not necessarily implicate practical viability of a public policy. Discuss with examples. (10 Marks)

Practicality and ethics may not always go together.

Public policy practically viable but ethically incorrect.

① Hitler's Germany: practically and legally conducted unethical holocaust.

②. Interpretation difficulties of right and wrong

eg Passive euthanasia of slow death — may be practically viable, but questioned ethically.

Ethical correctness doesn't imply practical viability.

① Uniformly equitable rights — not possible

Do not write anything on the margin



utilitarian approach -

eg: basic rights in conflict with practicality of development narrative

② Demand high moral code - not expected / practical from all

eg limited success of Bhoodan movement -
due to impracticality of all.

Concl -

Do not write anything on the margin



9. Analyse how transparency ensuring measures can lead to good governance. Will it necessarily result in ethical governance? Discuss with some examples. (10 Marks)

Transparency in administration is ensuring that the processes are open to public scrutiny, information are available in public domain.

It can lead to good governance :-

- ① Boost accountability
eg RTI Suo motu disclosures can enhance accountability
- ② Increase citizen participation & responsiveness
eg Janice clock (Ahmedabad etc) - to ensure public awareness on punctuality and court actions to mitigate -
- ③ Builds consensus : due to free-flow of information

Do not write anything on the margin



Q. Analyse how transparency ensuring measures can lead to good governance. Will it necessarily result in efficient government? Discuss with some examples. (10 Marks)

Transparency in administration is ensuring that the process are open to public scrutiny, information are available in public domain.

It can lead to good governance :-

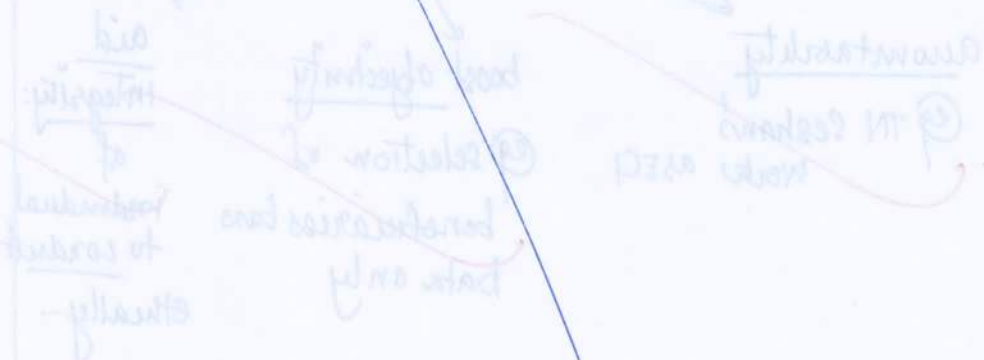
- ① Boosts accountability
- ② RTI ensures greater disclosure and enhance transparency
- ③ Ensures citizen participation & responsiveness
- ④ Tackles corruption (Citizens pay less) - to encourage public resources are protected and cost estimates
- ⑤ Builds consensus : quick location of information

Do not write anything on the margin



① Enhance efficiency & effectiveness
② Moral audit - create checks & balances

Potential to bring in ethical performance



However not always effective

③ Lack of legal/machinery
④ Lack of ethical standards
⑤ Lack of transparency in decision making
⑥ Lack of objectivity
⑦ Lack of selection of performance indicators only
⑧ Lack of high integrity of individuals to conduct ethically
⑨ Lack of awareness
⑩ Lack of implementation
⑪ Lack of monitoring & evaluation
⑫ Lack of feedback mechanism
⑬ Lack of training & development
⑭ Lack of communication
⑮ Lack of documentation
⑯ Lack of accountability
⑰ Lack of responsibility
⑱ Lack of commitment
⑲ Lack of motivation
⑳ Lack of resources
㉑ Lack of support
㉒ Lack of leadership
㉓ Lack of vision
㉔ Lack of mission
㉕ Lack of values
㉖ Lack of culture
㉗ Lack of climate
㉘ Lack of behavior
㉙ Lack of attitude
㉚ Lack of personality
㉛ Lack of social skills
㉜ Lack of emotional intelligence
㉝ Lack of self-awareness
㉞ Lack of self-regulation
㉟ Lack of social responsibility
㊱ Lack of corporate citizenship
㊲ Lack of stakeholder engagement
㊳ Lack of risk management
㊴ Lack of crisis management
㊵ Lack of innovation
㊶ Lack of sustainability
㊷ Lack of social impact
㊸ Lack of community development
㊹ Lack of social justice
㊺ Lack of human rights
㊻ Lack of labor rights
㊼ Lack of environmental protection
㊽ Lack of consumer protection
㊾ Lack of data protection
㊿ Lack of intellectual property protection

are the reasons



④ Enhance efficiency & effectiveness.

eg social audits - create checks & balances

Potential to bring in ethical governance

accountability

eg TN Seshan's work as ECI

boost objectivity

eg selection of beneficiaries based on data only

aid integrity:

of individual to conduct ethically

However not always effective

legality v/s ethical clash.

eg transparent data about marital rape - yet

action can't be taken due to lack of legal machinery

loop of bureaucratic apathy - can resist implementation

eg Suo motu declaration (RTI Section 4) not effectively done.

one line conclusion

Do not write anything on the margin



10. Is it the same kind of ethical principles which underly the work culture in public services and in the private enterprises? Discuss. (10 Marks)

Public and private enterprises differ in their work culture — set of ~~pr~~ ideals that are valued.

Differences in ethical principles

Public Services

→ Welfare motive — central idea
eg Indian railways

→ Direct committed to people
eg PSUs

→ Non excludable } product
Non rival } delivery
eg Doodhshan, AIR

Private enterprise

→ Profit as key motive
eg Infosys

→ ~~Indirect~~ Committed to chiefly customer satisfaction
eg: Domino's

→ Excludable } depending on
Rival } capacity to pay
eg Netflix policies

Do not write anything on the margin

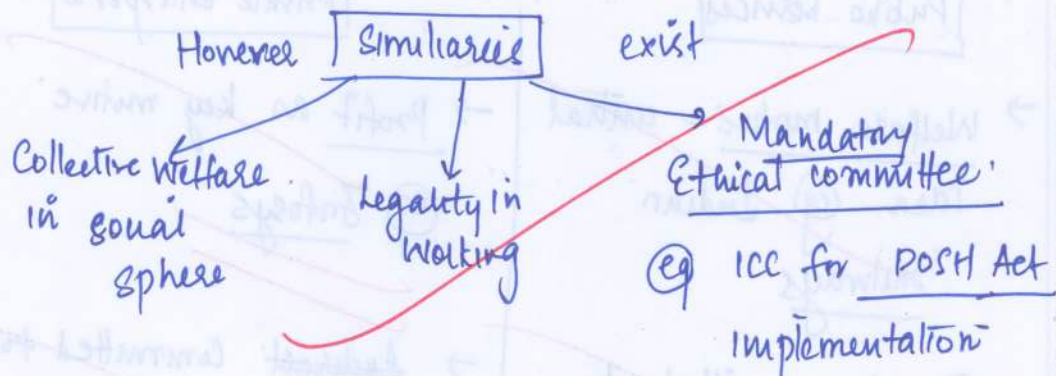


→ Focus on non wastage of
public money - hence may
lack infrastructure wise.

→ Focus on comfort
eg google's officeyard

→ Satisfaction derived from
public cause & empowerment
of another - Anbhadaya

Satisfaction - from
salary peaks, awards,
recognitions etc



Online conclusion

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



11. What do you understand by ⁴effective use of manpower³ in public life?

Discuss different innovative methods to achieve the same.

(10 Marks)

In Public life, there may be multitude of occasions to derive effective and efficient solutions from limited Resources.

Delhi Metro
Chandrayaan

Effective use of manpower means: —

① Utilizing the available hands in best possible manner eg by allocating domains according to specialization of each

② Avenues for enhancement of human potential
eg Skilling - reskilling - and upskilling of workers (NSDC - ~~Need~~ 35 Cr skilled workforce)

③ Bringing ~~the~~ all the ~~hand~~ human potential to contribution

Do not write anything on the margin



eg Bridging female labour force participation
(presently 30%) has potential to add 13-15%
to GDP.

Innovative methods to achieve: -

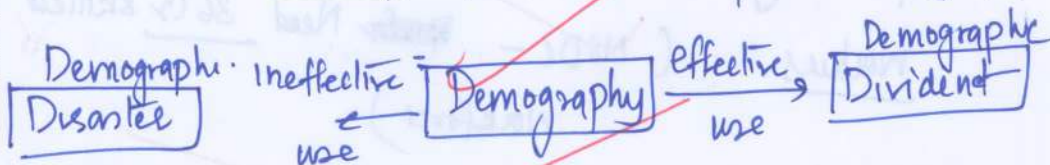
① Inclusive work spaces

eg Kochi metro - transgender friendly environment

② Adequate capacity building

eg PM- Kaushal Vikas Kendras → to train

③ Social security enhancement : to enhance
quality of workforce eg food through pms



one line conclusion

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



12. "Strong minds discuss ideas, average minds discuss events, weak minds discuss people" What do you understand from this quote? (10 Marks)

The human mind has infinite potential but it depends on the utility it is put into. Minds which have the potential to generate huge ideas (eg: Einstein's theory of relativity or Aristotlian - virtues) however is utilized for discussing mere events - debates and discourses or about people - with pointless blame game / shame game.

The quote reminds us to focus on the things that truly matter rather than being pulled into unhealthy discourses.

Relevant in present context.

① Weak minds → eg hate speeches, bodyshaming in the shade of online anonymity gossips -

Do not write anything on the margin



targeting people.

② Average minds → discussing failures of movements
to justify inaction

event discussion

while
② Strong minds → self cultivation @ "Reader today
Leader tomorrow" like
Abraham Lincoln

Innovative problem solving approach

@ Jacinda Ardern's corona tackling -

discussing IDEAS that change the world.

It is such ideas that have led world forward
and hence one should cautiously decide where
energy is getting targeted.

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

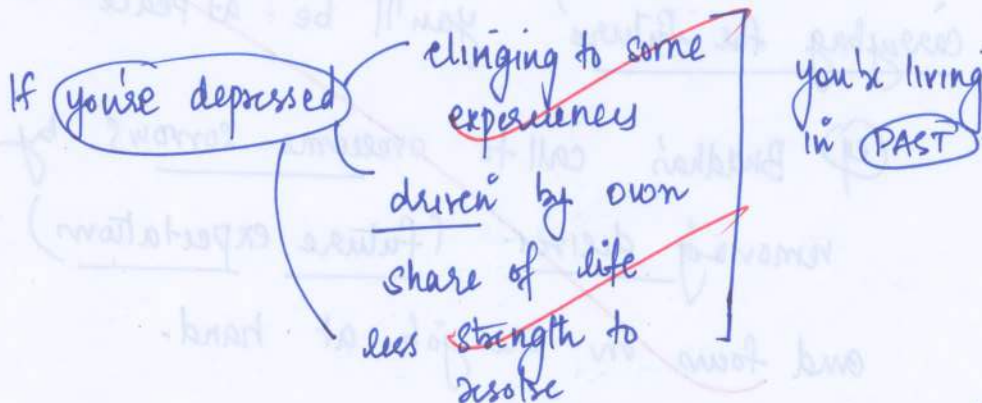


13. "If you are depressed, you are living in the past. If you are anxious, you are living in the future. If you are at peace, you are living in the present" Discuss the meaning of this quote. (10 Marks)

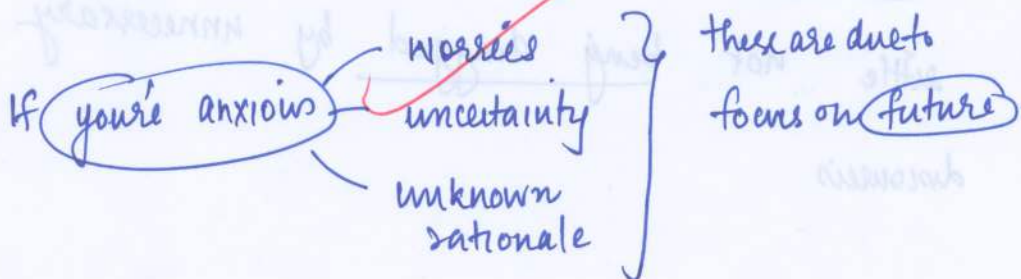
"Past - ~~present~~ - and future exist only in imagination. All you have is now"

- George Santayana

What clings individuals to the past are memories and they are mostly ~~of~~ of gone times



eg Suicide attempt by Farzi (IIT Bombay) - due to depression of past failures



Do not write anything on the margin



eg A student preparing for exam, anxious about the outcomes of paper and consequences of failure.

Instead if you focus on the present wherein you have "this moment" to explore — without the 'baggage of the past' or the 'carrybag for future' you'll be at peace

eg Buddha's call to overcome sorrows by removing desires (future expectations) and focus on the job at hand.

Voltaire reiterated this by saying "Build your own garden" — everyday, little by little not being dragged by unnecessary discourses

Do not write anything on the margin



14. A stereotype is defined as "a set idea that people have about what someone or something is like, especially an idea that is wrong." Stereotypes are typically held against individuals by virtue of their membership of a group. They are assumptions or beliefs that individuals belonging to specific social groups have certain characteristics or traits. People are constantly subjected to stereotypes based on their nationality, region, caste, gender, disability, sexuality, skin colour, physical appearance, and race. Gender stereotypes is very common. Gender stereotypes are assumptions about the characteristics that individuals of particular a gender have, or the roles that they should perform. This is often seen in assumptions about the different characteristics men and women are believed to possess, and the roles they are expected to perform. For example, one of the most common stereotypes about girls or women is that they like the colour pink. The Supreme Court of India recently published The Handbook on Combating Gender Stereotypes with the intention that such biases do not affect the work of judges.

- (a) What are the consequences of stereotypes in the professional life of public servants? Explain using any instance that you have either faced in life or read in newspaper.
- (b) Why do you feel gender bias still exist inspite of increasing literacy rate?
- (c) Discuss few measures that you feel can bring positive changes to address gender bias. (20 Marks)

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

(a) Stereotyping involves labelling a social object in a certain way merely because of their membership into a social identity group.

Consequences of stereotypes in professional life of public servants

① Dealing with differences in a pharalitic



Society → need to overcome prejudices

(eg) DM's duty to gender asestation to

Transgender per Transgender Person Act 2021

② Can result in biasness which will shape
attitude towards a section.

(eg) Habitual offenders Act - branding certain
criminals as 'beyond reform'

③ Will resist the potential to be change agents
and demands strong conviction to pursue
goals -

(eg) Vaccine hesitancy stereotype

I have experienced a stereotype of women's

lack of opinion in public discussions : can be cured

by giving opinions based on facts and figures

⑥ Gender bias still exist inspite of increasing literacy
rate :-

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



① Being a social construct - imbibed through socialization knowingly / unknowingly

eg IDEAL wife's domestic responsibilities - care economy

② Patriarchal norms - that has strong roots

eg Khap panchayat - enforcement of demands

③ Lack of cultural imbibing of Textbook information

eg Even in Western (liberal) nations gender wage gap is huge (0.8%).

④ Conflicting images in textbooks themselves:

~~several~~ eg image of kitchen - stereotypes with image of mother.

⑤ Change through institution home → girls bright babies, boys - gun

Relatives

eg Mudra system

Educational institutions

eg roleplays

Do not write anything on the margin



(C) Measures that can bring positive changes -

① Change in definitions and open invite to challenge

eg Henry Vivian Derozio's challenge - to imbibe in a sense of rational thinking in education

② ~~Ambedkar~~ Dr B.R. Ambedkar " Political representation is the ~~best~~ only way to truly empower any community " - Ambedkar

eg Women reservation in Panchayat has helped break several glass ceilings eg Sushma Badi (Haryana)

③ Social movement of upliftment - particularly the Transgender and Women rights

↳ Literary movement (similar to Dalit Panther)

↳ Struggle on intersectionality etc

"It can't suffice to give passive legal rights to those who are actively being discriminated" ⇒ holistic reforms

Do not write anything on the margin



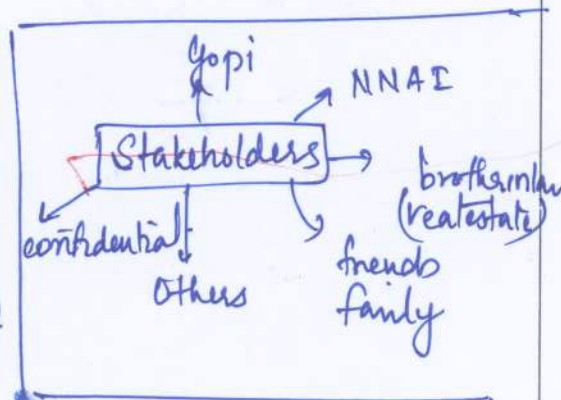
15. Gopi is a General Manager of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) for the last 10 years and is a workaholic. Recently NHAI decided to increase the breadth of NH in Gopi's home state and this proposal is known only to few people including Gopi. His family and friend's houses are near to NH and will be affected by the road widening. He has the discretion to acquire land from only one side of the road which will not affect the property of people close to him. His brother-in-law is in real estate business and has been asking for Gopi to inform him if road widening is going to happen to ensure land near road is purchased for selling later. Gopi is in a confusion as letting his brother-in-law know about proposal earlier will help his family and also proving such issue in court will be difficult but is morally not correct. Also using his discretion can help his relatives and friends but will affect some others.

- (a) Analysing the case bring out the issues involved.
 - (b) Critically evaluate the options available before Gopi and which will be the best option before Gopi.
 - (c) If you are Gopi's senior at NHAI and happen to know about above scenario, what advice will you give to him.
- (20 Marks)

①. The case handles conflict of interest
- when interests of Gopi (his friends, relatives and
brother-in-law's interest vs objective policy
implementative impartially)

Issues

- ①. Professional integrity
of Ravi to not
disclose a confidential



Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

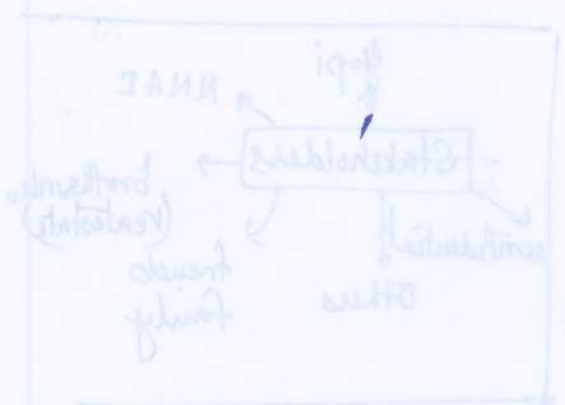


Mr. Gopi is a General Manager of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) for the last 15 years and is a workaholic. Recently NHAI decided to increase the breadth of NH in Gopi's home state and this proposal is known only to few people including Gopi. His family and friend's houses are near to NH and will be affected by the road widening. He has the intention to acquire land from one side of the road which will not affect the property of people close to him. His brother-in-law is in real estate business and has been asking Mr. Gopi to inform him if road widening is going to happen so that he can acquire land near road for selling later. Gopi is in a confusion as telling his brother-in-law about the proposal earlier will help his family and also proving such facts in court will be difficult but is morally not correct. Also using his discretion to help his relatives and friends but will affect some others.

- Applying the case bring out the issue involved.
 - Critically examine the options available before Gopi and which will be the best option before Gopi.
 - If you are Gopi's senior in NHAI and happen to know about above scenario, what advice will you give to him.
- (20 Marks)

Do not write anything on the margin

① The core handles conflict of interest between interests of Gopi (his friends, relatives and brother-in-law) vs. official's policy (impartiality, impartially).



② Professional integrity of Gopi to not disclose is compromised

Information

③ Brother in law's belief - that you will let him know of secret potential plan vs. stop cooperation

④ Competitive advantage to future in-law data urgently in information : against competition Act and also other (children)

⑤ Secret paper brother in-law family and vs others

⑥ Options available and evaluation

① Informing brother-in-law about the case - to some benefit Demerit

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Materialistic gain</u> - <u>Good financial</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Loss of conscience</u> - <u>Loss of integrity</u> - <u>Importantly objectivity</u> - <u>Poor code of conduct</u> - <u>Others</u>
--	---

② Not informing anyone and strictly following



Information

- ② Brother in law's belief - that Gopi will let him know of ~~his~~ potential plan
vs Gopi's resolve to stay nonpartisan
- ③ Competitive advantage to brother-in-law due to asymmetry in information : against competition Act and also ethics (Article 14)
- ④ Biased Gopi's biases to family ~~and~~ vs others.

⑤ Options available and evaluations

- ①. Informing brother-in-law about the case - to secure benefits
Merits

- Materialistic gains
- Good familial ties

- Lack of conscience
- Loss of integrity / impartiality / objectivity
- Poor code of unservice ethics

- ②. Not informing anyone and strictly following

Do not write anything on the margin



rulebook in project execution

Merits

- Uphold equality & competition
- Integrity in public service.
- Duty ethics : adherence

Demerits

- ~~loss~~ materialistic loss to family.
- strained relation in closed circles.

③ Informing senior officials regarding the case of conflict of interest : and recusal from the team -

Merits

- Lesser conflicts
- Personal v/s public dilemma resolved
- Self pleasure

Demerits

- Given that Gopi ~~has~~ is no more apart, expectation to reveal the information will be more at home

In this case ~~one can~~ Gopi can follow option 3 ~~by~~ by discussing with seniors & take action accordingly. ~~He~~ However he must be able to uphold option 2 - without any bias if asked to continue.

Do not write anything on the margin



③ As senior at NHAI, my advice to Gopi would be to: -

① ~~to~~ Strictly abide by the bureaucratic probity in governance: and to not be unsettled by such crises of conflict

② The decision making of a bureaucrat must be aimed at 'maximum good for maximum number of people in the society' (Utilitarian) and biased interests can't come at the cost of justice principle.

③ Such testing times will show resilience for future roles as administrator. You have 2 choices

Conflict of Interest

Ethical (duty bound)

Integrity
Satisfaction
Balanced mind

Dachsan

Pride of Conscience

Loss of Image

Fear of 3S: CB WC

Do not write anything on the margin



16. Ramu is a 15-year-old studying in state sponsored school and is considered to be an ideal student by his teachers. Recently after the outbreak of Russia -Ukraine war, Ramu was hearing various news associated with war and started to connect the war with Ashoka's conquest of Kalinga from his school syllabus. His social science teacher asked him to prepare an essay about consequences and need of war. In the same day while going to newspaper he also read about a sportsperson from Ukraine not agreeing to handshake with a sportsperson from Russia. He also got to read about how USA dropped nuclear bomb over Japan to win the war. Ramu after reading from few sources had a few questions in his mind which needed to be addressed to bring out a comprehensive essay.

- (a) Do you feel it is ethical to go to war, when people are deliberately killing each other? Also discuss issues associated with war.
 - (b) Is common man with no stake in decision making also responsible for war and should be penalized or criticized because of their state's action as seen in above sportsperson issue?
 - (c) How far do you feel Gandhian concept of ahimsa is practical in war scenario?
- (20 Marks)

'Education must ^{teach} ~~shape~~ children on how to think -
not what to think''
— Margaret Mead.

Ramu's learnings by classroom
newspapers } shaping questions
books } about ethicality
of war.

(a) (No) I donot consider it ethical to go to war
and deliberately take the lives of each other
(Article 21 violation).

Hon'ble PM gave the statement - "This is not the era of
war"

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



Ethical issues → death
→ violence (loss of limbs etc)
→ Sometimes animalistic justice
→ Usually has selfish interest of few.

However Sometimes Becomes compelled

By situations of imposed aggression
① China - India 1942

To secure own rights
② Kashukshetra

For justice
③ resisting

The other issues associated with war are: -

① Creation of permanent scar in relations

① India - Pakistan

② Difficulty in redemption - loss of trace of progress ② post WWI - global depression

③ Affect the vulnerable disproportionately

③ women - massively raped in Ukraine by Russian soldiers (BBC report)

Do not write anything on the margin



⑥ Common man sometimes also becomes responsible

knowingly/ unknowingly: -

⑦ Leaders - get support from commonmen for their idea propagation

⑧ eg Hitler's Germany: the extent of holocaust penetration was due to societal sanction

⑨ National and self feelings intertwined

⑩ Sanskritization of a feeling: with continuous exposure [eg evils like corruption (Kamuk Basu)]
↳ was sanctions from people's hatred -

Hence people-to-people ties are what can ease tension. One must be able to see the commonmen who have no role as well → out of option } compliance
→ out of fear } attitude

But often "silence of ^{many} good people do more harm than violence of a few bad people" -

Do not write anything on the margin



(c) gandhian concept of ahimsa & practicality:-

⊙ Assessment of the true need → realization of violence and affect on weakest link

⊙ All forms of violence are unethical → will help consiliatory return to path of dialogue and diplomacy

⊙ Hate the evil, not the evildoer will help to take a moral high ground and resist temptation for violent behavior

India has given the world Buddha and not Yuddha - honorable PM's statement.

highlight the contrast of the above two - Buddhism ahimsa v/s Yuddha

Do not write anything on the margin



17. A trade union is an organisation made up of members (a membership-based organisation) and its membership must be made up mainly of workers. Trade union's main aim is to protect and advance the interests of its members in the workplace. Most trade unions are independent of any employer. However, trade unions try to develop close working relationships with employers. This can sometimes take the form of a partnership agreement between the employer and the trade union which identifies their common interests and objectives. At the same time trade unions can also disrupt the proper functioning of an organisation. Karthik is a sincere engineer in the PWD department and has been working for the past 15 years. He is known for his upright manner of work following the service rules. Recently he has been entrusted with internal vigilance duty which ensures proper functioning of PWD as per the mandate entrusted by government while also ensuring relief for common man. Recently while conducting a surprise raid in an office it comes to his notice that Raj, a section officer even though not in office has already marked his attendance. Raj is a senior trade union leader who Karthik is aware of. When enquired, it comes to Karthik's notice that Raj has been frequently skipping work telling all he is engaged in union works. After due deliberation, Karthik sends a memo against Raj, asking Raj to put in his explanation within one week. During this period Karthik was called by senior officials explaining that Raj was working for the benefit of all employees and Raj was engaged in trade union work. They also asked Karthik to withdraw the memo so that Raj is not affected. This scenario puts Karthik in a dilemma and he has to take a decision immediately.

Do not write anything on the margin

- (a) Analysing the case bring out the issues associated.
- (b) What are the consequences of trade unionism in public service? Do you feel Raj was justified in skipping work and engaging in trade union works.
- (c) What are the options available before Karthik in resolving the above dilemma?
- (d) Critically evaluate each of the options listed and which will be best option before Karthik. (20 Marks)

(a) The case highlights dilemma of upright officer Karthik while having to deal with Raj - a powerful union leader amidst senior bureaucratic resistance to action.



Issues

- ① Raj's absence from work - without explanation
of against equality (Article 14)
- ② Senior bureaucracy : pressure to suspend the memo
- ③ Karthik's upright nature : objectivity & duty bound.
- ④ Trade union's working pattern - as a strong lobby
- ⑤ Ego battle of Raj - involving senior than directly
- ⑥ Consequences of trade unionism in public service
 - ① Pressure group - exerting pressure on bureaucracy to seek policy formulation / implementation in favour
 - ② Adherence to Article 19(1)(a) - formation of trade unions ⊕ DPSP Article 43A →
 - ③ Disruption of work → affect quality of service delivery
 - ④ 'Face for the faceless & voice for voiceless' workers.

Do not write anything on the margin



~~Do~~ ~~D.~~

(No) I don't feel Raj was justified in skipping

work.

Reasons

→ Primary duty as an employee : to work for what one is paid for.

→ Unrequited absence during working hours without even showing explanation

sets bad precedent

Negative effect on work culture - lobbying

→ Avenues exist to pursue the trade unionism beyond working hours / after giving explanation

Do not write anything on the margin

(c) options available and evaluation

(i) ~~Leave~~ the Withdraw the memo as recommended by seniors ⇒ ✓ good senior relation - Less conflicts

But bad precedent & shows partisan nature.

(ii) Take stringent action for absence. ⇒ uphold



equality, Rule of Law but may attract strong resistance from seniors + trade union

(iii) Pressing Raj to respond to the memo and take action depending on the explanation provided.

THIS WILL BE THE CHOSEN SOLUTION

Because Shows → Objective decision making.
Resisting pressure but mildly & within own powers
Sets good work culture precedent.
Allows for better ties with trade unionist seniors etc

But consequences may be → resistance
→ lose name in good books of seniors.

However ~~shows~~ a civil servant must have strong courage of conviction to pursue action for common justice.

Do not write anything on the margin



18. Nirmala is a senior IRS(IT) officer with 30 years of service. During her long service she has faced many challenges which has tested both her ethical values and knowledge. Recently she came across a case of misrepresentation of facts from a nationally reputed company. The misrepresentation has huge impact upon the tax calculation. The company is known for its firm adherence of ethical business. This is the first time such an instance has been reported against the company. Robert is the CA of the company and is known to Nirmala since college days. The company wants Robert to talk with Nirmala and resolve this issue. Even though rules mandate the company to be penalized for the above action, it is well within Nirmala's discretion to take a decision without affecting the company's reputation. Nirmala is in a dilemma whether to help Robert or follow the procedure.

- (a) Analysing the case bring out the issues associated.
 - (b) What are the options available before Nirmala in resolving the above dilemma?
 - (c) Critically evaluate each of the options listed and which will be the best option before Nirmala.
 - (d) What do you understand by conflict of interest. Bring out any instance where you faced/saw conflict of interest.
 - (e) How far do you feel discretionary powers are required for functioning of public servants?
- (20 Marks)

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

(a)

Nirmala's case presents a conflict of objectivity and impartiality in decision making v/s personal relationships and part good behavior.

Issues

- ① Misrepresentation of facts → and lack of tax compliance → unable to action

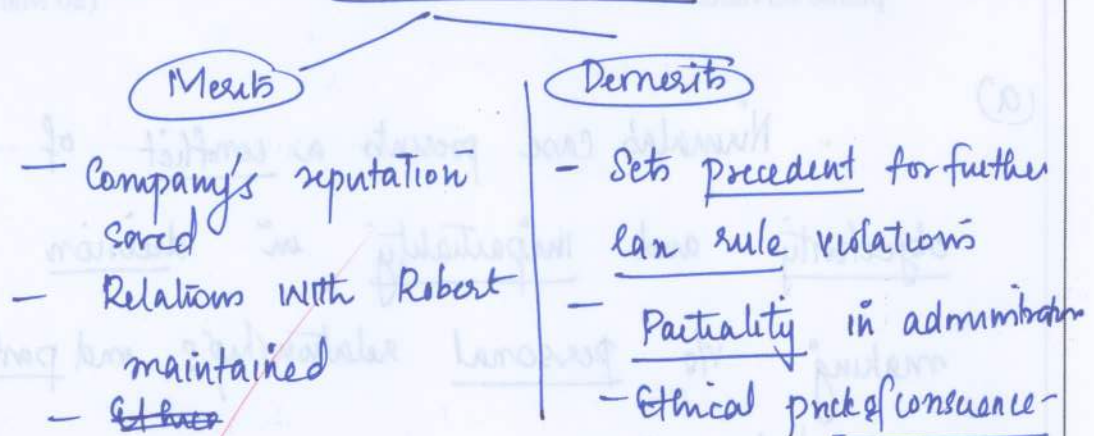


② conflict of interest : With Robert as a familiar face and awareness about ethical conduct of the company in general

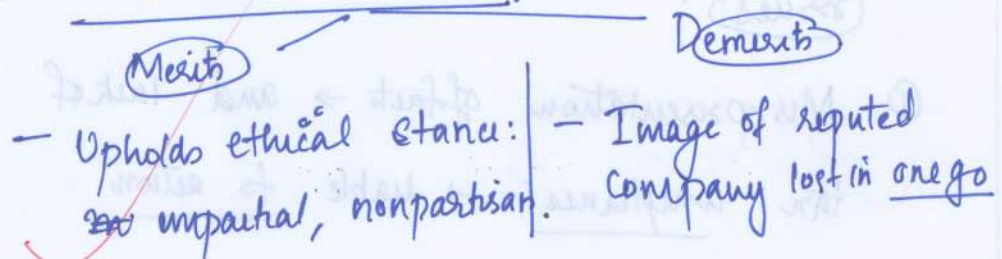
③ ~~Need to~~ Nirmala's ethical stance to be objective and impartial.

(b) and (c) Options available for evaluation

(i) ~~Take~~ Not to take strict action



(ii) Take strict action



Do not write anything on the margin



- Duty ethics

- Equality of all firms

- Spilled relations with Robert

(iii) Take a mild action - but without affecting reputation

Merits

- good relations

- less conflict at present

Demerits

- Slippery slope : bad precedent

- Less deterrence from others.

Best option would be to go by option 2

Reasons → Option 3 may be mild & create lesser issues but sets bad precedent
→ Given the clear violation, there is no need for lenient treatment

Equality of all firms - can have the externality

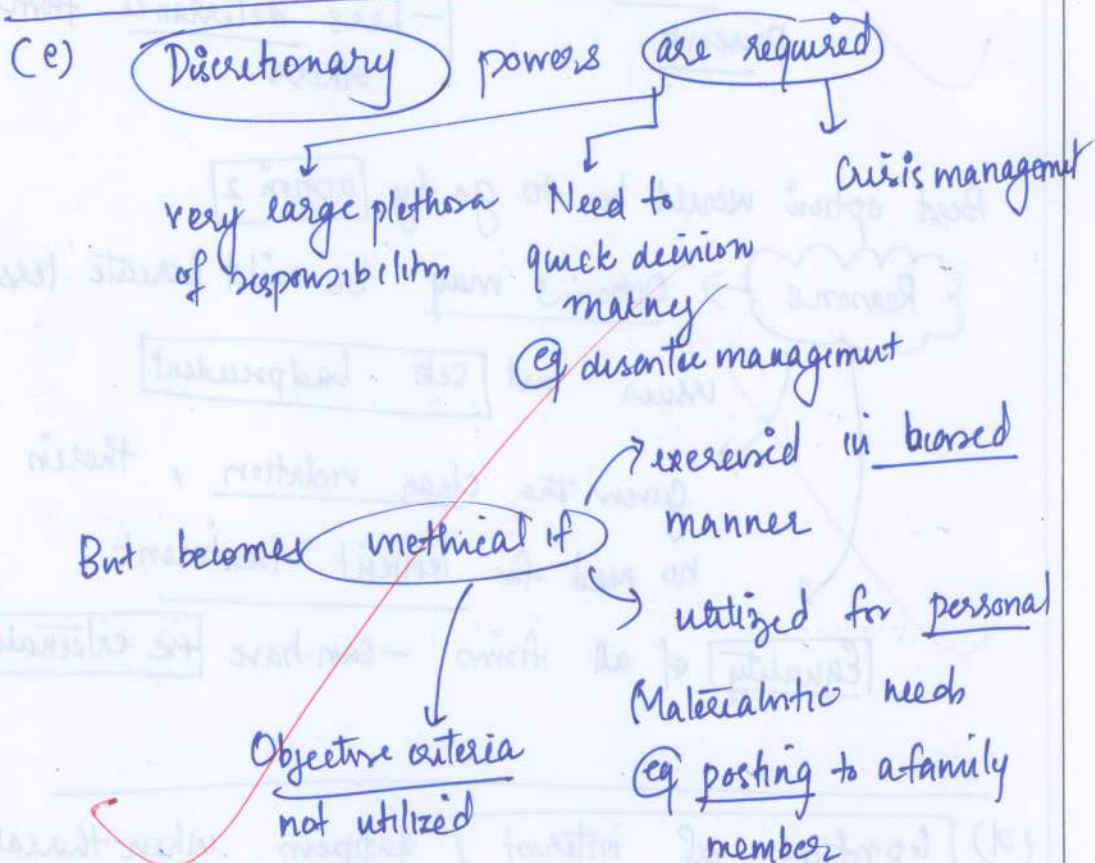
(d) Conflict of interest happens when there are

Do not write anything on the margin



more than 1 option both of which seem ethical from different perspectives -

I have seen conflict of interest occurring to a law practising friend - when approached with a by a criminal for defense. His professional ethics v/s moral at conflict



Do not write anything on the margin



19. Ramesh is a senior police officer who is working with the state anti-narcotics bureau. His department is known for taking swift decisions and in recent times is credited with reducing the instances of drug use in the state when the whole country is finding it difficult to control this menace. Recently a case came to his notice which makes him think whether the manner of dealing cases is correct. The case involves Karan a degree student from a leading college in the state. Karan is known for being obedient and studious. He is considered to be a role model in the college. Few students having grudge against him because of his anti-ragging initiatives in the campus targeted him and placed a packet of drugs in his bag, which was eventually seized by Ramesh and his team. Even without properly enquiring, as the investigating officer he presented Karan before media. As per established norms when drugs are seized it need to be verified and immediate arrest need to be recorded. Ramesh just followed the procedure. The arrest and media trial humiliated Karan a lot and put him under immense mental stress. Later based on scientific evidence it was proven that Karan is not the culprit. After been released from jail, due to societal humiliation he committed suicide which made Ramesh under immense mental and professional stress.

- (a) Analysing the case bring out the issues associated.
- (b) Do you feel Ramesh is at fault for the death of Karan.
- (c) Critically evaluate the options available before Ramesh and which will be the best option.
- (d) Suggest few measures to address ragging issues.

(20 Marks)

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

(a). The case brings out the consequences of speedy and lax ~~just~~ criminal justice system which caught the wrong culprit. He ~~denying~~ wasn't given a fair chance to defend himself and was presented to media. The humiliation created mental stress urged suicide and then



~~Issues~~ affects the officer

Issues associated

- ① Loss of life and dignity to Karan. (Article 21)
- ② denial of right to justice
- ③ Lack of adherence to procedural safeguards - under the constitution (Article 20) and
- ④ Lack of emotional intelligence and empathy
- rulebook bureaucracy.

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

Ques

(Yes) Ramesh is at fault for the death of Karan

Reasons: -

- ① Had Ramesh followed the procedural safeguards
- the investigation would have acquitted Karan
- ② The media trial and humiliation was



initiated due to presentation to media by Ramesh

③ This is indicated by Ramesh's own mental and professional agony.

~~However~~ It indicates how ~~apathetic~~ rulebook

bureaucracy can turn unempathetic and

lead to multiple negative consequences.

(c) Options available -

(i) Accepting moral responsibility and resignation

merits

demerits

- Show courage to accept mistakes

- Escapist attitude
- Do not ensure change in system

(ii) Apologizing to family of Karan -

taking responsibility yet continue the position

Merits

Addresses moral conflict

Can act as change agent in future

Do not write anything on the margin



Demerit

May invite antagonistic response
from family
loss of public trust in mechanism

(iii) Ignore the issue with Karan - but pursue
real culprits & bring to law.

Of the above I will choose the 2nd option as it
shows empathy, courage and strong probity
Investigation should continue.

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

Id Anti Ragging measures -

① creation of cell within campus - to
report incidents

② strict actions - legal per rulebook & depending
on nature - to create deterrence

③ Awareness campaigns