

MOCK TEST PAPER - 4

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are 18 questions.All questions are compulsoryThe number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.Content of the answer is more important than its length.Answers must be written in the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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Name Suman Sourav MohantyRoll No. USM7 2016536

Mobile No. _____

Date 1/11/16Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

SECTION - A

Q1. What is the difference between a 'good man' and a 'good citizen'? Suggest measures to mitigate the differences. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

A good man is defined as a person who is morally good & ~~ethically~~ ~~socially~~. ~~However~~ A good man is good in his conduct, behaviour, attitude & moral to others. However the transition from ~~citizen~~ ^{a man} to citizen is a transformative process. It involves thinking about the country's welfare from an all round perspective. A good citizen would pay his taxes, clean the surroundings and indulge in sustainable practices. Our constitution envisages the transformation from a good man to a citizen by following fundamental duties and the ideals enshrined in the preamble. A good citizen is patriotic, ready to change himself according to needs of the country, works towards enhancing the name of his country in whichever field he works.

The transition of good man to citizen can be

Remarks

achieved by :

- 1) Value education & ~~value~~ ethical & moral studies in formative years
 - 2) Reading about patriots and ~~great~~ great leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Sardar Patel, Bhagat Singh who willingly sacrificed their life and youth for the country
 - 3) "Nudge theory" which gives fillip to behavioural actions and propels good behaviour in citizenry. Ex- incentive on mobile recharge for paying taxes on time
 - 4) Making fundamental duties legally enforceable
- These steps can transform a good man to a citizen

Remarks

Q2. Write short notes on the following:

- Knowledge is contingent and conditional, relative to various fluid perspectives or interests.
- Differentiate between 'Perfect' and 'Imperfect' duties.
- Western Buddhism
- Rationality

(75 Words each) (5×4 = 20 Marks)

a) Knowledge is contingent and conditional on various fluid perspectives & interests because:

- 1) Acquiring knowledge depends on the ability of learner to acquire, store & apply
- 2) The medium of knowledge & its effectiveness such as stories, exams, teaching, e-books etc.
- 3) The form & content of knowledge which is being transferred. i.e. how powerful it is, and its appeal to the person who is acquiring.
- 4) The transformation of knowledge to wisdom results in its value being displayed to the world. Therefore it is relative to various fluid perspectives, & contingent & conditional.

Remarks

2) duties are defined as moral duty or obligation & responsibility. Perfect duties may be defined as the application of duty which serve the person himself, his surrounding civilisation, & his country. Imperfect duty has a more individualistic attitude whereas Perfect duty has a collective orientation. Imperfect duty gives us satisfaction whereas perfect duty gives us ~~satisfaction~~ happiness.

→ cleaning our house - imperfect duty
 & throwing rubbish
 cleaning our street
 house & throwing rubbish - perfect duty
 or if disturbed duty

(C) Western Buddhism is growing adaptation of Buddhism in west but largely differentiated in forms of meditation, teaching and final outcome such as

- 1) eastern Buddhism focuses on freedom from sufferings whereas western Buddhism is about ~~world~~ a philosophy of life, way of lifestyle
- 2) Western Buddhism is less orthodox.

accepts variety of teachers & meditation
process than eastern buddhism

3) western buddhist is neo age buddhism
and practised in the houses whereas
eastern buddhism is temple oriented.

- (d) Rationality is defined as quality or
state of being reasonable i.e based on
facts or reason. It implies conformity
on one's belief with one's reasons
believe or of one's action with one's
reason for action. A rational person is
intellectually honest i.e his words,
thought and action are congruent.
A rational person is most needed in our
country as we suffer from many
irrational & problems such as gender
bias, casteism, regionalism, & communalism

Remarks

Q3. Differentiate between 'act utilitarianism' and 'rule utilitarianism'. Which of them offers a better basis of taking decisions? Give reasons. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Utilitarianism means maximum good for the maximum number. Rule utilitarianism implies rules which provide for taking welfare measures for maximum number of people. For example, ~~direct~~ subsidies, free education, justice for all.

Act utilitarianism implies acting for towards ensuring betterment of maximum number of people in pursuit of their maximum happiness. It gives form to the content of utilitarianism.

example → subsidies reaching the poor
no poor person being
excluded from education

Act utilitarianism is difficult to practice than rule utilitarianism.

In our country act utilitarianism is definitely more valid decision making basis than rule utilitarianism.

Remarks

It is because we have many provisions for rule utilitarianism such as fundamental rights, DPSP, acts, schemes, grievance redressal mechanism but it benefits a very small number of people due to absence of ~~act~~ utilitarianism. Hence it is always advisable to employ act utilitarianism.

Remarks

Q4. What is Citizen Charter? Why Citizen Charters are considered as proactive approach to good governance? Critically examine Indian experience to Citizen Charter. Suppose you become the head of District Health Office. How will you display your proactive approach in this respect? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

A citizen charter is defined as a set of predetermined standards, services & duties which an organisation promises to deliver to its citizens.

Its origin was from:

- 1) New public management approach to governance started by John Major in UK
- 2) In India in 1997 CM conference decided to implement citizen charters in government services.

Advantages of citizen charter →

- 1) It gives a participatory feel to governance as citizens are allowed to a transparent view of the administrative process and the benefits they may expect.
- 2) It gives an opportunity to demand services & grievance redressal mechanism in case of non redressal.
- 3) It makes the administration accountable.

Remarks

However Indian experiences to citizen charter are far from satisfactory -

- 1) Most people are not aware of citizen charter
- 2) It is not formulated on basis of people participation
- 3) The standards are vague & ill defined
- 4) There is no grievance redressal mechanism
- 5) No accountability measures of govt staff

As a district health officer I shall -

1) form a team - assign roles such as

1) district health profile

first stage

2) which health services are most in demand

3) Capability of my staff to deliver services

4) Gap analysis and act on gaps

2nd stage

Involve citizens, civil society groups in a draft charter seek their opinion correct and decide on a final charter of services

3rd → disseminate maximum awareness on charter, initiate a social role model for inauguration, prepare infrastructure (access for sick, ~~for~~ specially challenged, minors) to access

4th periodic review, on implementation with NGO, patients, citizens -

5th Act and redefine the charter.

Remarks

Q5. Two statements about patriotism have been given below. Interpret and explain their meaning in contemporary context.

- a) Patriotism is not a short and frenzied outburst of emotion but the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime. (150 Words) (10 Marks)
- b) Patriotism is when love of your own people comes first; nationalism, when hate for people other than your own comes first. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Patriotism is defined as love for motherland and an intense emotional feeling for the country. It is not a goal but a continuum. The application of patriotism is in a subtle & qualified sense rather than loud & quantifiable terms. For example, upholding the ~~virtues~~ fundamental duties, having respect for constitution & values, ~~for~~ fraternity, equality, brotherhood, justice, loving, are examples of patriotism. Another aspect of patriotism as compared to nationalism is ability to understand and act upon criticism of the country. A patriot would never shy away from accepting the demerits of his country & would rather act on it. It is silent in expression. Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath

Remarks

Lajpat, Jawaharlal Nehru were essentially patriots. They saw the way to improve their country and took notice of vices such as corruption, casteism, regionalism & communalism and asked countrymen to stand forward to eliminate the same. Therefore patriotism is a life long effort and a

continuous effort. The patriot would remain as one because ^{even in} ~~at~~ his death he would wish his ashes help the country's soil grow fertile.

(b) Patriotism is strong affinity towards the various aspect of a country's hard & soft culture, traditions, people, and territory. It is a never ending process. It enriches the person and the society both. It feeds from the society by checking how a person can improve to his welfare and the benefit of society, similarly the society benefits by getting ~~benefits from~~ an ever learning & improving individual. Sachin Tendulkar is a very good example of

Remarks

patriotism as he played to win and bring
 maximum laurels to his country, at the same
 time led a dignified conduct so as to emboss
 our country's image as a sporting nation
 throughout the world. Similarly Jawaharlal
 Nehru was also a patriot as he had cordial
 relations with the British but interests of India
 always came first. Nationalism is defined
 as an extreme form of patriotism marked
 by a feeling of superiority over other
 countries. It is usually us very then. It
 results when a particular community or
 group of people feel their interests are
 in divergence with the other communities or
 person. It results in ~~so~~ majoritarianism,
 vigilantism and suppression of minority
 rights. It extinguishes freedom of expression,
 collective decision making, and reason.
 Recent example of ~~some~~ vigilantism is
 an example of nationalism. Nationalism
 usually ends up in Fascism as it

Remarks

happened in Germany. Hence nationalism-
~~was~~ converted to patriotism is need of the
hour in India

Remarks

Q6. Examine the ethical issues in international relations. What are the major factors, which affect 'Ethics in International Relations'? Do you think that International Institutions have played its role well in promoting 'Ethics in International Relations'? Critically analyze. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Ethics in international relations is concerned with principles of humanity. It is study of nature of duties across community boundaries. It is the study of how members of bounded communities ought to treat outsiders and strangers and whether it is ought to take such decisions.

Major factors which affect ethics are:

- 1) hard power - military might
wealth, technology →
- 2) soft power - culture, literature
education, democracy
- 3) ~~global~~ constructivism → foreign policy,
diplomacy in states → influence of
national identities on international relations
- 4) cosmopolitanism → It entails we have a moral duty to treat people of that country as moral people. It empowers international ethics & global values.

Remarks

The performance of international institutions is a mixed bag.

Good initiatives

- 1) UN → It has consistently intervened in human rights violation across the world
- 2) Unesco → has led to cultural values & ethnicity protection
- 3) WHO → has led to eradication of many diseases, immunisation
- 4) IMF WB → IMF → has helped many countries address balance of payment crisis
WB → ^{anti} poverty measures has lifted 1 Bn people out of poverty
- 5) United Nations environment prog → has helped in climate justice
- 6) Cedaw, UN Women → continues in its fight for equal rights for women
Unicef → fight for children
- 7) ILO → labour rights

However certain issues such as refugee crises, WTO, trade deals which discriminate between rich and poor, lack of UN reforms, inadequate provision for least developed countries in Paris climate deal, inability to stop & intervene in ~~the~~ middle east has led to questions on equity of ethics of international organisations

Q7. Write short notes on the following:

- Love is not patronizing and charity isn't about pity, it is about love.
- Difference and similarity between values and virtues.

(75 Words each) (5×2=10 Marks)

- Love is not patronising as love is an universal value. It means freedom and care and concern for others and the world at large. It is a feeling and a philosophy of living life as you like and not viewing the other person through narrow prism of relationships and traditions and customs. For example if a girl wants to study and it is against customs and traditions, the father must allow her if he loves her. Allowing women to work, poor to demand empowerment and choices are examples of love sans patronising. Charity is about empathy which means giving freely and
- Values are personal and universal and they are taken as according to the needs of the person. For example buying a ^{poor} man a ^{free} blanket ^{in summer} is not charity but gifting him if possible or ^{old}

Remarks

blanket in winter is charity

(b) Values are the individual principles of a person based on conscience whereas virtues are good traits of character based on morals. Values benefit the individual whereas virtues benefit the society. Values provide anchor to a person in times of stress whereas virtues act towards preventing stress. ~~the~~ Values need not be practised but virtues need to be practised. Therefore values depend on the sanction of the society whereas virtue depend on sanction of the self.

Remarks

Q8. 'Problem-preventing values' have more importance than 'Problem solving skills.' Do you agree? Substantiate your opinion with suitable illustration.

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Skills ~~development~~ leads to personal competence
 Skills + Values development leads to holistic competence

Values are defined as the individual qualities or traits that guide behaviour choice an action of a group or person. It is based on conscience and provide anchor to our decisions. Skills are defined as the ability to do well. As Vinchanda said I would much prefer a person with a clear heart than an intelligent mind. Skill provides perfection in work but is selfish benefit for self. But values provide niskama karma or benefit for everyone with equity & (efficiency) by selfless works sans herself.

In our country as an administrator we may have skills, but it is useless

Remarks

without values. Considering the poverty rampant in the country, we need to have values such as ^{compassion} empathy, ~~compassion~~ & kindness. Then we would be value committed and work selflessly and honestly for welfare of all.

Aungmye Thong Pansa IAS dist collector, Tamenglong

→ There was no road. He pooled in his money, built 100 km road in Manipur without government help → This is skill with values.

Therefore skill + values → holistic development

Q9. What is corruption - A legal problem? A social problem? A moral problem? or just a grease that runs a system seamlessly? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Corruption is a systemic and systematic problem. It is a cancer upon which we try to put bandaid. India ranks 76/168 countries in corruption perception index with its corruption perception index remaining the same.

Systemic problems

- 1) less paid staff
- 2) high monopoly & discretion
- 3) politicisation of bureaucracy & bureaucratisation of polity
- 4) lack of capacity of people to demand accountability
- 5) Secrecy & red tape in administration
- 6) lack of grievance redressal mechanism

Systematic problems →

- 1) political factors → criminalisation of politics
no political reforms
- 2) social factors → high tolerance to corruption
sanitisation of corruption

Remarks

economic factors \rightarrow conspicuous consumption,
social asymmetry;

administrative factors \rightarrow Lack of ~~trans~~ objective
performance appraisal

2) minister's having
power over transfer
~~over~~ of bureaucrats

Solutions \rightarrow

1) Increase in electoral reforms, political
reforms

2) Reducing administrative discretion ^{enhanced}
through ^{citizen participation} e-governance, citizen charter,
public service delivery act, social audit, RTI.

3) Integrity Index \rightarrow South Korea (where doubt
ful organisations are put under

4) preventive & surveillance vigilance on greater
suspected people ^{right})

5) faster processing of criminal cases in
court's regarding corruption

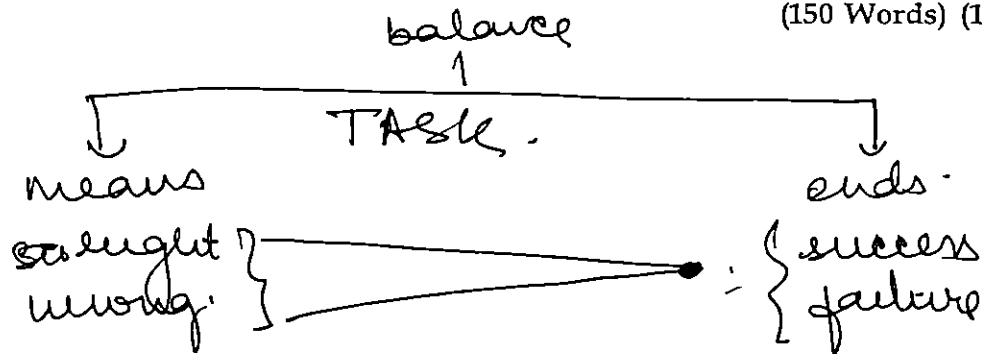
6) rewarding honest officers & promoting
them as role models ~~Deeds~~

Thereby corruption can be reduced

Remarks

Q10. Is 'success' and 'failure' in carrying out an action is the same as doing 'right' and 'wrong' respectively? What are the things that need to be kept in mind while choosing to act in the morally right way? Which of the two - consequences of actions or motives of the person who carries out the action - makes the action right or wrong?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)



~~The choice~~ Right and wrong refers to the means we employ for achieving our task. Success and failure are the end products. Right methods may lead to success & failure & wrong methods may also lead to the same. There is no certainty of result. But there is certainty of our clear conscience if we use right means whatever may be the result.

2) Our growth as a moral & ethical person if we keep sticking to the ~~values~~ right path irrespective of the results.

~~Results~~ The things to be kept in mind are
1) Nishkama Karma - developing no attachment to the fruits of -

Remarks

success rather focus on task

2) Kantian^{nism} ~~ism~~ → which teaches us to do perfect duty irrespective of result.

The motives of the person makes the action right or wrong as the probability of success is much more when ~~our motives~~

the consequences, because consequences is an exercise which is post the action while motives are decided prior to the task. Hence focus on:

motives ~~present~~ prevent disturbance during performance of task, thereby motives are important than consequences

Remarks

Q11. It is said that a Civil Servant should have 'officer like qualities'.

- a) What do you mean by 'officer like qualities'? (75 Words) (5 Marks)
- b) Do "officer like qualities" come in the way of meeting the junior staff and people without any badge? (75 Words) (5 Marks)
- c) Are 'officer like qualities' prone to generate fear, distance and lack of communication? (75 Words) (5 Marks)

a) officer like qualities → can be defined as exhibition of virtues & qualities which which appeal to a public to request for help or demand a service for ex-
 1) probity 2) courtesy 3) empathy 4) compassion 5) efficiency 6) integrity 7) honesty 8) conduct etc

b) officer like qualities can & must never come in way of meeting the junior staff and people. In fact they must endear a person to be more appealing to the junior staff. The officer like qualities must be encouraging of juniors to feel free to give their comments, discuss their problems, give objective opinion. Public must come forward to ventilate grievances, report corrupt practices & feed back for better performance.

Remarks

(G) Recently a collector in Chhattisgarh was ~~seen~~ ^{seen} talking to a patient while his foot on the bed, a DM in Kashmir was seen asking his sepoy to tie his laces & a collector met the P.M. wearing sunglasses. These are "pseudo-officer like qualities" which result in administrative elitism and alienation of ~~quality~~ from people. Therefore a code of conduct for officers may be enforced such as courtesy, decency, integrity, well mannered honesty and penalty for ~~bad~~ ^{bad} behavior. ~~These~~ ^{These} Positive ~~code~~ ^{code} qualities may be incentivised for fostering good communications between people and administrators.

Remarks

*Remarks*

Q12. Tobacco smoking is a fashion and an addiction too, which has some established relation with the disease of cancer. Government has recently decided that 85 per cent of cigarette packet should display cancer warning, which the tobacco companies opposed and appealed in the court, but the court upheld the decision of the government.

- a) Do you think that such a display on the packet acts as a deterrent to cigarette smoking?
(75 Words) (5 Marks)
- b) What are the other ways by which change in attitude and preferences can be brought in people who smoke out of fashion or addiction?
(75 Words) (5 Marks)
- c) What is the use of prohibiting smoking if it generates revenue on the one hand and gives choice and freedom to enjoy people their lives as they wish? Do you agree? Give reasons.
(75 Words) (5 Marks)

Tobacco kills half of its users and annually 1 million people in India. It is a health hazard which affects the entire society ~~and~~ because ~~pe~~ smoke from cigarettes also affect the non smokers.


- a) A deterrent such as pictorial warnings do not have much impact because it is exogenous change or imposed change. The person smoking knows the ill effects but he has subjugated his conscious mind to his unconscious ego that he must continue smoking to ~~change~~ get a relief & pleasure. It is akin to epicureanism which advocates pleasure at any cost.

Remarks

(b) change in attitude has to be brought out ~~used~~ by "nudging" people to a better lifestyle. For example morning walks with family which gets a free fruit juice, holistic interventions such as adopting a healthy lifestyle, slow cessation using nicotine strips, yoga, ayush. Family pictures via ^{anti} smoking campaigns at railway stations, bus stops, metros including social role models who have quit smoking. "I pledge a cigarette less today campaign"

(c) prohibiting and enjoying cigarettes is imperative in the spirit of utilitarianism and aquinas laws. Utilitarianism suggests maximum good for maximum number and Aquinas suggests → primarily law of nature to supersede man made laws. Hence smoking ~~to stop~~ ~~perma~~ should be prohibited in larger social interests even if it means loss of freedom & revenue

Remarks



Remarks

Q13. Police stations are more a demo of power center than service center. After getting into civil services, suppose you become Police head of a district. Critically analyze the steps which you will take to improve the image of the police service.

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Police in India are not a service they are a force. Recently released world security and police index point out ~~the fact~~ that Indian police force stands at 104/127 countries. Police in India suffers from colonial hangover due to

- 1) 1861 Act which Britishers had formed after 1857 riots
 - 2) It puts enormous power and coercion in hands of police
 - 3) It has upward hierarchy and no accountability to the public
 - 4) Politicisation of police has also led to In pua hash excessive power in single committee judgement hands of police
- SC has asked states

- 1) form security commission to depoliticisation of police
- 2) police establishment board to decide on transfer etc
- 3) district state police complaint authority

Remarks

However these recommendations ~~are~~ ^{have been} only in
form never in spirit implemented by states.
If I am the head I would

1) form civilian oversight committees based on
each ward

2) allow a filing of FIR.

3) encourage community policing

4) encourage station audit by
civilian committees

5) ~~enag~~ keep a day free for
interaction with citizens

6) give training to staff so as to make them
better behaved with citizens. These steps
can & would certainly help bolster the
image of police.

SECTION - B

Q14. People of a slum area are disturbed because of loudspeaker noise coming from nearby religious places. Community members of that area are not happy, as sound is loud and sometime fiery speeches are also made. Also there is a sense of competition between different religious abodes to go louder especially during festivals seasons. They don't have courage to go to community leaders or police stations. You are son of a rich and powerful businessman who is preparing for Civil Services. One of your servant hails from that area and explain his problem to your father. But your father doesn't want to get into that, as he himself is the biggest donor of religious celebration of that area.

- a) What will you do according to your moral consonance?
- b) Discuss various options.
- c) Discuss merits and demerits of various options.
- d) Compare the best option and explain why you consider it as the best.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Consideration & involved

- 1) Common good of many people
- 2) Voice for poor and marginalised
- 3) Right to decent life as illustrated by constitution
- 4) ethical considerations as an aspiring civil servant
- 5) Secularism - 6) moral obligation towards fellow
- a) I would first talk to my father and persuade him to talk to religious leaders. If not successful I would form a small community of people and request the religious people. If finally

Remarks

if I don't succeed I would raise the matter with district administration.

(b) ~~the~~ options are →

- 1) keeping silent
- 2) raising a fight with the religious people.
- 3) raising a fight with my father to get my work done
- 4) approach a layered approach with ~~some~~ gradual escalation

(c) keeping silent

merits: I have an exam; I get peace of mind
I do not have to take problems of others

demerits: my ethical grounding
morals are questioned if I don't understand the pathos of nearby slum dwellers how would I listen to farmers when I become an administrator (Kant - duty is foremost)

raising a fight or commotion with religious people →

merits → problem could get solved as my.

Remarks

father is a rich businessman
 dilemma: It would tempt me to use violence
 every time (violation of means of
 It could escalate further (Aristotle)
 raising a fight with my father -
 dilemma: I could get my work done
 dilemma: It would not help me in long
 run as I would not be helped by
 my father in every stage
 Hence I would prefer final option that
 is gradual escalation and testing the
 strength of the enemy (handling - Satyagraha)
 peaceful means and power of persuasion.
 Even if I am not successful it would make
 me get valuable lessons in a community
 approach to solving problems which I can
 later use if I become a civil servant.

Remarks

Q15. Land is the most important component of the life support system. The development projects require land but it leads to displacement which get spill over to generations in many ways, such as loss of traditional means of employment, change of environment, disrupted community life and relationships, marginalization, a profound psychological trauma and more.

Suppose you are heading one of such project entrusted with construction of embankment on a river front to handle the menace of regular floods which affects around 70 villages. However, by the construction of embankment there will be displacement of people on the other side of the river. They are protesting against the construction which is becoming violent day by day. Due to this threat your subordinates have opted out of the project.

However construction of embankment is must for the safety and security of the people.

What are the options available before you? Examine the merits and demerits of each possible option and finally suggest best course of action giving reasons.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

15) It involves ~~utilitarian~~ utilitarianism as greatest good for greatest number. Considerations involved →

- 1) landless people who are in search for home
- 2) duties towards my organisation
- 3) role model for my juniors
- 4) duties towards the people.
- 5) my own ethical considerations

Options available

- 1) Allow construction to go on & without care for the people taking help of people.

merits: my duty is not affected (Kant)

i get appreciation as a no nonsense officer

my subordinates value me

Remarks

demerits: i have an obligation towards society

~~i have~~ As a project leader i must show empathy and compassion to the people. It would ~~lower~~ lower my integrity and honesty

② Take refuge in the excuse that life is threatened & opt out of project meet: My life is safe and i am ~~to~~ freed of the botheration

demerit: As a role model to my juniors i have failed

Such challenges would be routine would i run away everytime?

Best option ^{Use of} → 1) Golden Mean by Aristotle
2) Madhyam Marg by Buddhism

~~merit~~ 1) Convince villagers of benefits of project

2) Allow ~~law~~ police for protection of staff and prevent any attack on my staff

3) prepare or ask government for a relief & rehabilitation plan with suitable compensation

Remarks

4) Ask community leaders to allow for discussion and subsequently convince the villagers

5) Arrange peace marches, interaction of with villagers, showing videos of floods etc.

This way, I protect interests of the project, people and be a worthy role model to my juniors -

Remarks

Q16. There is a 14 year old boy studying in class IX. He lives with his parents. His father is an Excise Superintendent, incharge of different excise outlets besides Head of District Excise Office. His father returns home in drunken condition practically every evening. He also finds that his father brings money every day and put that inside the Almirah. The boy reads in newspaper various stories about corruption and at a relatively younger age, has developed a repulsion for the same.

- a) Bring out and discuss the ethical issues involved in the above case.
- b) What will be the appropriate way of expression to convey the feeling to his father by the boy? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

ethical issues involved

- 1) inebriated state of the parent father ~~by~~ and harming himself and his family
- 2) His negative influence on his peers & juniors & society
- 3) His negative influence towards his son
- 4) His corruption and its damage to ~~society~~ society & nation
- 5) Lack of respect for values such as honesty, integrity, probity, courtesy, ~~etc.~~
- 6) The child

(b) The boy can convey his feelings to his father by:

- ① Asking him on his birthday not to drink
- ② Discuss about ill effects of drinking with his mother in front of his parents

Remarks

- ③ ~~do~~ Take the help of his grandparents to tell him or them their story.
- ④ ~~Has~~ Show different articles regarding ill effects of alcohol to his ~~po~~ father. Since he has asked something on his birthday his father cannot refuse hence that is best option.

Remarks

Remarks

Q17. You are working in a big government organization as head. Under you, there is a team of seven people. A senior administrative officer has recently joined it. He is very short tempered and yells at his subordinates even on small issues. Due to his position no one utters a word but feel very humiliated. You have noticed the lack of participation of subordinates in the project due to his behaviour. Also you know that your subordinates and colleagues expect something from you.

- What are the options available to you?
- Evaluate each of these options and choose the option, you would adopt, giving reasons.
(150 Words) (10 Marks)

a) first discuss with the fellow officers as to the trigger movement for the officer correct errors for the non violation of officers

b) Discuss with officer himself and find out reason for his violation

c) arrange a get together whereby the interaction can be better & performance increased

d) Increase group dynamics by holding ^{regularly} a ~~daily~~ meeting with the boss and noting areas of improvement

I would adopt ~~some~~ all four options as that would help me get a combined result as per my needs & improve participative management

Remarks

Remarks

Q18. A private school has dismissed a teacher after claiming that she had failed to complete her six-month probationary period to a satisfactory standard. But the actual reason was that she had been suspended from the job after just three months on the grounds of her HIV status. But school does not want to make it as a formal reason for dismissal. She is friend of your wife. She is hesitating in making a formal complaint to competent authority. Your wife informally discussed this with you as you are a District Collector. She expect something from you but she fears that if matter goes to public it will hurt the sentiment of victim as she herself don't want to do anything.

Discuss course of action that you will take and justify every steps.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

HIV related stigma is one of the most depressing stigma as it is a violation of basic respect for human life. It has far reaching effects on the social values & ethics. Hence the issue has to be dealt carefully.

1) Ask my wife to talk to the teacher and ~~and~~ assure her of immediate relief if she ~~keeps~~ files a complaint & assuring anonymity of her condition.

2) Upon receiving a confirmation of complaint I would use my powers as Chairman, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to call for a show cause notice.

3) In order to protect the status of the victim & prevent her from

Remarks

social ostracisation I would call an informal meeting of principal & other senior teachers & appraise them of the ~~various problems~~ bad social message it would create and request them to reconsider.

Use of formal ~~po~~ authority & moral authority

3) If things still do not get resolved ask the lady to approach NHRC, or HC.

Thereby the plight of the lady can be lessened

Remarks

