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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1827)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	719172
Center	ONLINE	Date	9/7/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
6(c)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

SECTION - A

1. (a) The ideals of 'Dhamma' by Ashoka present key learnings on public morality. Discuss. Also, state their relevance for public servants.

(150 words) 10

अशोक द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'धम्म' के आदर्श सार्वजनिक नैतिकता पर मुख्य शिक्षाएं प्रस्तुत करते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, लोक सेवकों के लिए उनकी प्रासंगिकता को वर्णित कीजिए।

Public morality is practice of ethics with concurrence of society at an individual level.

Ex: PUBLIC morality is not spitting on road or on public walls.

IDEALS of DHAMMA: Ashoka's DHAMMA PARIPALAN (Righteous Rule) provides key insights:

1) DHAMMA as Vehicle of JUSTICE in the society, which is peisonitising "VIRTUE"

2) IMPARTIALITY of RULER, who is like father or Guardian of his SUBJECTS.

This is also in line with KAUTILYA'S saying "KING'S welfare lies in welfare of his subjects".

3) COMPASSION for all, irrespective of religion, race, creed, caste indicates generating goodwill.

4) REDEMPTION even after heinous crime shows vision for goodness
(Post KALINBA war)

RELEVANCE
of DHAMMA
& PUBLIC
SERVANT

→ 1. To uphold ideals of
EQUALITY, LIBERTY,
JUSTICE & FRATERNITY
set by CONSTITUTION

2. To do one's duty
without expectations
and reward/recognition
[NISHKAM KARMA]

3. Prioritizing PUBLIC
INTEREST (Gandhi's
Talismann)

4. act within the corners of
LAW & JUSTICE while upholding
ETHICS as foundation.

Thus Ancient connotation of Dhamma
remains relevant to 21st century civil
servant.

1. (b) There is a need for an effective climate governance structure within the broad framework of corporate governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के व्यापक ढांचे के भीतर एक प्रभावी क्लाइमेट गवर्नेंस संरचना की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Corporate Governance as defined by CADBURY COMMITTEE (UK) refers to effective control and functioning of corporate under contours of law. Climate Governance refers to the operations of corporate within the contours of TRIPLE 'P's (Profit, People, Planet)

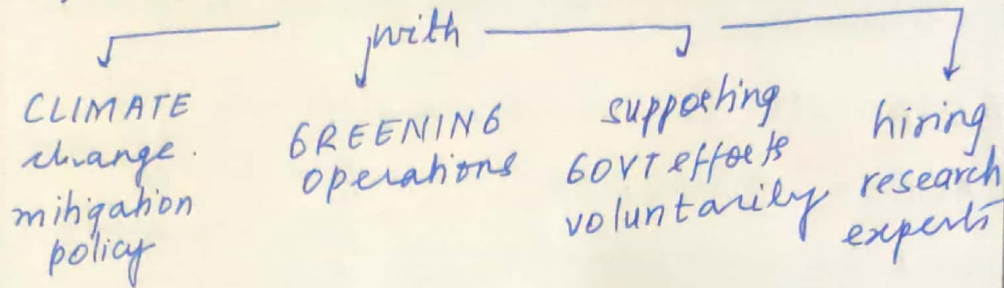
1) NEED for EFFECTIVE CLIMATE GOVERNANCE framework in CORPORATE GOVERNANCE:

i) As responsible "CORPORATE CITIZENS", they must incorporate climate governance.
Ex → ADDIDAS using virgin plastic

ii) will ensure abiding by TRIPLE P model (Profit, People, Planet)
Ex: ADANI setting up ADANI GREEN

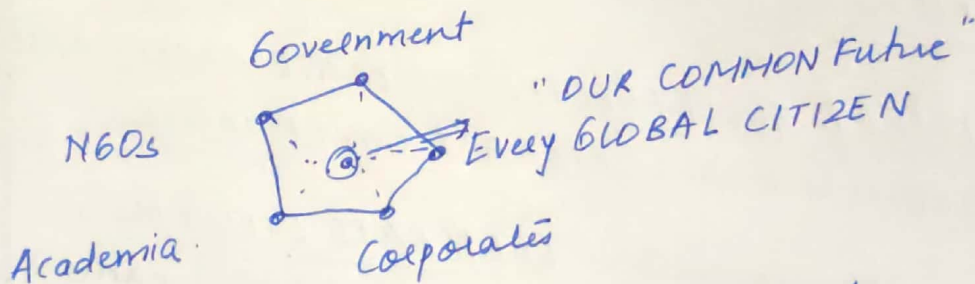
iii) Corporate operations are responsible for various greenhouse gas emission.
Ex → VOLKSWAGEN emission scandal.

iv) EFFECTIVE climate GOVERNANCE model.



Ex: RELIANCE in 2021 AGM.

However, CLIMATE GOVERNANCE is an overarching framework:



- i) as in COP 22, GOVERNMENTS must partner with corporates for GLOBAL GREEN FINANCING.
- ii) Corporates - Academia linkage can help in ECO FRIENDLY production.
- iii) multi-level collaboration can ensure climate change hazard can be combatted.

2. (a) Family values influence the decisions individuals make both within the family structure and outside of it. Do you agree with the statement? Justify with relevant examples. (150 words) 10

पारिवारिक मूल्य उन निर्णयों को प्रभावित करते हैं जो व्यक्ति द्वारा परिवार की संरचना के भीतर और उसके बाहर दोनों में लिए जाते हैं। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

FAMILY, as primary socialization agent and Personality stabilizer is crucial for INDIVIDUAL'S all round development, including moral foundation that aid in decision making.

FAMILY VALUES → INTRA FAMILY DECISIONS
BASE

- 1) Value of KINDNESS, will lead to taking care of AGED Parents (Ex - SHRAYANA KUMAR in Ramayana)
- 2) Value of RESPECT, will ensure SPOUSE to support in dual career families
- 3) VALUE of SHARING, will help siblings remain supportive of each other
- 4) Value of TRUTH, will ensure one remains honest to family on all decisions Ex → Arranged marriage system earlier.

FAMILY VALUES → Base → OUTSIDE DECISIONS

- 1) Value of Respect, ensures how one treats a women colleague
- 2) Value of Truth, ensures one stands against corruption.
Ex: GANDHI'S SATYAGRAHA.
- 3) Value of forgiveness, makes a civil servant a team player.
Ex: ABDUL KALAM in DRDO
- 4) Value of Kindness, ensures one takes Compassionate decision
Ex: Prashant Nair's Apoorva in KL (for elderly)

Thus, values of FAMILY serve as PILLAR of FOUNDATION, which can be cemented in later walks of life.

2. (b) 'Niti' must be more concerned with 'nyaya' i.e. the elimination of removable injustices rather than defining a perfectly just society. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

'नीति' को एक पूर्णरूपेण न्यायसंगत समाज के चित्रण के बजाय 'न्याय' अर्थात् दूर किए जाने योग्य अन्यायों की समाप्ति पर अधिक केंद्रित होना चाहिए। विवेचना कीजिए।

NITI stands for LAW while NYAYA stands for JUSTICE where LAW must be the means for achieving JUSTICE, a virtue.

LAW & JUSTICE - as tools to ELIMINATE REMOVABLE INJUSTICES

- 1) SATI Abolition act was tool to remove cruel practice against women
- 2) ZAMINDARI Abolition act was agent for ECONOMIC JUSTICE & remove concentration of wealth. (39(b) & (c))
- 3) PRIVY PURSE abolition was to end (26th CA) distinction of ROYAL classes in EQUALITY oriented society.
- 4) End of SLAVERY by ABRAHAM LINCOLN in UNITED STATES was to uphold EQUAL dignity of each live.
(Ex: current day BLACK LIVES MATTER)

LAW & JUSTICE: must also envision a JUST SOCIETY.

1) Because it helps society become a better place to be in.

Ex: Preamble of COMPANIES ACT → to work for socio-economic development of all.

2) it ensures clarity and vision to DIVERSE members.

Ex: demand for UNIFORM CIVIL CODE (ART 44)

3) VISION must not be sacrosanct but allowed to evolve.

Ex: IT Act in 2000 → IT Act (INTERMEDIARY Guidelines & Digital media ethics code) 2021

Thus, NITI & NAYA are not only agents for continuity but also for aspirational social change.

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3. (a) While it may seem restrictive, anonymity is one of the greatest strengths of the civil services. Comment in the context of growth of social media in recent times. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, यह प्रतिबंधात्मक प्रतीत हो सकता है किंतु अनामिकता लोक सेवाओं की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। हाल के दिनों में सोशल मीडिया के विकास के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

ANONYMITY is foundation value for civil servant to remain invisible for acts of public service, ensuring Political executive is solely accountable to the public.

ANONYMITY may seem restrictive

1. Individual may feel curtailed from his ^{otherwise} natural action.

2. in era of social media recognition, CIVIL SERVANT may feel unrecognized for his hard work

3. it may seem as barrier between work and purpose of work ie PUBLIC

4. Sense of dejection may crop in over lack of RECOGNITION

ANONYMITY
is greatest
strength
of CIVIL
SERVICE.

1. upholds the
essence of REPRESENTATIVE
democracy
2. ensure POLITICAL
Accountability to PUBLIC
3. allows civil servant for
IMPARTIAL & OBJECTIVE
decision making
4. Provides avenue for
SPIRIT of PUBLIC SERVICE
(ie NISHKAM
KARMA)

Thus, as PM highlighted in 12th
CIVIL SERVICES day, Anonymity must
be balanced such that social media use
is restricted only for public interest.

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3. (b) Corporate governance and business ethics are key factors influencing investment decisions and determining the flow of capital worldwide. In this context, discuss the inter-relationship between corporate governance and business ethics. **(150 words) 10**

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस और व्यावसायिक नैतिकता निवेश संबंधी निर्णयों को प्रभावित करने तथा विश्व भर में पूंजी के प्रवाह को निर्धारित करने वाले प्रमुख कारक हैं। इस संदर्भ में, कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस और व्यावसायिक नैतिकता के बीच अंतर-संबंध पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Corporate Governance refers to the way of management and control of company. Business ethics, on other hand refer to the way of right and wrong conduct is judged in doing business.

INTER-RELATIONSHIP

1) Good BUSINESS ethics → CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

ex: TATA over 150 years has utilised good Business ethics, leading to CORPORATE GOVERNANCE structure (Ex: LYRUS MISTRY case)

2) CORPORATE GOVERNANCE → proper BUSINESS ETHICS

ex: HDFC bank's journey against NPA crisis

3) Without BUSINESS ethics, corporate governance cannot exist.

Ex: SATYAM-MAYTAS scam shows

i) LACK of Business ethics →
wrong accounting

ii) LACK of Corporate Governance → FAILURE of
AUDIT
↳ lack of independent directors.

4) BUSINESS ETHICS $\xrightarrow{\text{self propel}}$ CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
 $\xleftarrow{\text{cycle}}$

As said by Narayan Murthy committee,
COMPASSIONATE CAPITALISM runs on
both wheels of RIGHTFUL BUSINESS
and rightful structure to govern it

4. (a) Examine the issue of foreign aid in global politics from an ethical perspective. (150 words) 10

वैश्विक राजनीति में विदेशी सहायता के मुद्दे का नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से परीक्षण कीजिए।

Foreign Aid is seen as an "HARBINGER of HOPE" in Developing and least Developing countries.

FOREIGN AID - A NEED

- Showcases Ethical Altruism of GLOBAL NORTH
Ex: Aid to SUDAN by Amnesty International.
- In line with KANT'S Categorical imperative - "DO one's duty".
- as per RAWLS - theory of JUSTICE, AID is way of undoing "VEIL of IGNORANCE"
- Foreign Aid can help revive poverty, food, hunger crisis mitigation security

PERILS of FOREIGN AID

1. creating cycle of dependency
Ex - YEMEN (2013 - 2022)
2. misuse by developed world in interests of control (neo imperialism)
Ex - bound by VOTE in UN.
3. it breaks citizens-state bond which normally strengthens over TAX payment
4. Benefits of aid are cornered by few influential individuals.
5. Most foreign aid is conditional grants. (UNETHICAL HEDONISM)

Thus, Global South must create a code of ethical foreign aid in interest of GREATEST GOOD for GREATEST NUMBER.

4. (b) Explaining the meaning of media ethics, discuss why it is a prerequisite for democracy. **(150 words) 10**

मीडिया एथिक्स का अर्थ समझाते हुए, विवेचना कीजिए कि यह लोकतंत्र के लिए एक आवश्यक शर्त क्यों है।

MEDIA ethics refers to the rightful and wrongful conduct that media houses ^{must} decide keeping in mind Public interest.

Ex: STING operations, leaking sensitive information.

MEDIA ETHICS
 as PRE-REQUISITE
 for DEMOCRACY

Media as 4th
 PILLAR of STATE

↳ True news reporting and citizen awareness are essential for Functional Democracy

↳ Quality of media debates signal citizen respect for current happenings

↳ JOURNALIST ethics code highlights role of JOURNALIST in ensuring PUBLIC their right of INFORMATION (AeH19)

But QUALITY of democracy, also impacts ethics of MEDIA as substantiated by:

- 1) Objective and critical thinking in MEDIA reports Ex: WATERGATE Scandal
- 2) Exposing seams of the Government
- 3) TRUE & FAIR reporting of events.
- 4) Lack of MEDIA TRIALS
- 5) sensationalization and commercializing NEWS reporting
- 6) upholding NATIONAL Awareness Ex: 24*7 reporting on 26/11

Thus, both influence each other, with a VIRTUOUS cycle in interest of citizens.

5. (a) What do you understand by a situation of 'crisis of conscience'? Also, explain how a public servant can deal with such a situation.

(150 words) 10

"विवेक का संकट" जैसी स्थिति से आप क्या समझते हैं? साथ ही, बताइए कि एक लोक सेवक ऐसी स्थिति से कैसे निपट सकता है।

Crisis of conscience refers to the instance when moral voice of inner reason is vehemently opposed to individual's supposed course of action.

SITUATION
of CRISIS
of CONSCIENCE

Rule for
WELFARE
Scheme:

only for
BELOW Rs 5000/-
wages for month

Individual
with
salary of
Rs 5001/-

SUPPOSED COURSE OF ACTION
as per RULE NOT
eligible for WELFARE
scheme

OBJECTIVITY

But similar
condition
at those
below Rs 5000
vs COMPASSION
for WEAKER section

WAYS to
DEAL WITH
CRISIS of
CONSCIENCE

1. VALUE Prioritization
2. BANDHI'S TALISMANN

3. Utilizing CONSTITUTIONAL MORALITY as foundation pillar
4. heeding to CONSCIENCE by acting according to it.

Due to discretionary nature of decision making, civil servant must consciously work to update their conscience for effective resolution of crisis of conscience.

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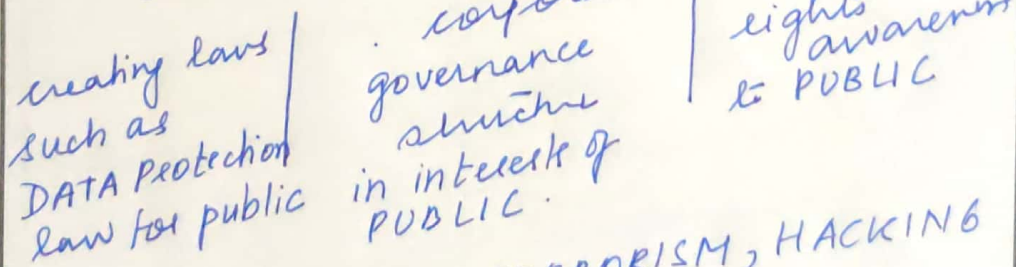
5. (b) The opportunities and threats created by emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) require leaders across business, government and civil society to understand the importance of values and ethics in technological development. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) जैसी उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों द्वारा उत्पन्न अवसरों और खतरों ने यह आवश्यक बना दिया है कि व्यवसाय, सरकार और नागरिक समाज के अग्रणी व्यक्ति तकनीकी विकास में मूल्यों एवं नैतिकता के महत्व को समझें। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

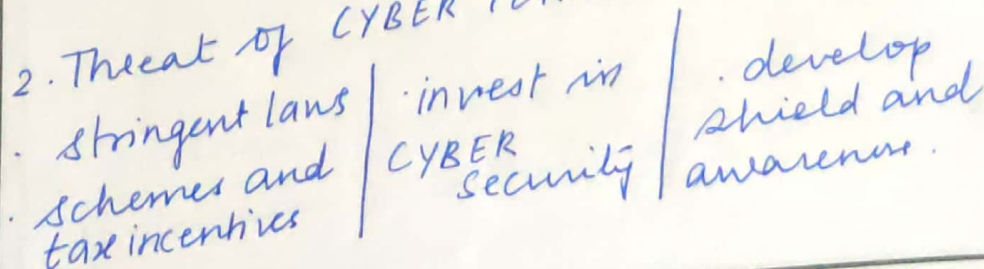
Emerging technologies are those that will define next paradigm of human evolution. Thus, in their development, VALUES and ETHICS become important.

OPPORTUNITIES created & EMERGING THREATS

1. PRIVACY and human being as an end must be prioritized



2. Threat of CYBER TERRORISM, HACKING



3. DISTRIBUTION of Benefits of ↓ emerging technologies.

ROLE of
GOVT as
regulator

Role of
Corporation as
EFFICIENT
COMPETITORS

Role of
CIVIL
SOCIETY as
FORUM of
Awareness.

Thus, collaboration of
three major entities can lead to
"CREATING SHARED VALUE" and limiting
threats of catastrophe.

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6. (a) It is argued that the Indian bureaucracy suffers from indecision and risk aversion. Do you agree? Justify with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारतीय नौकरशाही अनिर्णय और जोखिम से बचने की प्रवृत्ति से ग्रस्त है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Indian Bureaucracy has been envisioned by SARDAR PATEL as "STEELFRAME" connecting and holding the Nation together.

INDIAN Bureaucracy
Shortcomings: INDECISION & RISK AVERSION

1) Frequent transfers ensure lack of risk taking
Ex - Average posting of IAS < 3 yrs.

2) Appealal of POLITICAL executive, delays decision making.

3) Presence of Watchdogs like CVC, Lokpal prevent Individual initiative.
Ex: COAL SCAM, ^{accused} Secretary issued apology in 2021.

4) Stringent rule orientation leads to curbing creativity of civil servant in problem solving.

However instance showcasing
BUREAUCRACY'S DECISION & RISK TAKING

1. ONLINE COAL AUCTIONS.
2. KONKAN RAILWAYS → without any
over-run
Completed in 8 years.
3. Declaration of LOCKDOWN &
COVID 2nd WAVE - Nandurbar DM
creating oxygen
INFRASTRUCTURE
4. ONLINE single clearance window
decision making for EODB
Ex: PARIVESH
Portal.

Thus, decision swiftness and
calculated risk taking must be encouraged
for developing dedicated spirit
of service "work culture".

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6. (b) Corruption endangers not only the quality of governance but also threatens the very foundation of our society. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

भ्रष्टाचार न केवल शासन की गुणवत्ता के समक्ष संकट उत्पन्न करता है बल्कि हमारे समाज की वास्तविक नींव को भी खतरे में डालता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

As per IInd ARC report, CORRUPTION refers to misuse and abuse of position of power by civil servant, against spirit of PUBLIC SERVICE.

i) CORRUPTION endangers
QUALITY of GOVERNANCE

i) as per PAUL APPLEBY, morality and governance cannot be separated, when separated - governance has no purpose.

ii) CORRUPTION breeds corruption, and leads to RENT SEEKING Behavior

iii) as marked by CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX, most corrupt nations are least conducive for ECONOMIC Growth.

iv) CORRUPTION as per POPE is unfair tax on PUBLIC and especially " DOUBLE TAX ON POOR "

But CORRUPTION hampers FOUNDATION
of SOCIETY

- 1) it shakes moral order prevalent in the society, is the basis of SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY (Hobbes)
- 2) leads to indifferent citizens, loss of LOYALTY to STATE.
- 3) creation of TRUST-deficit that leads to degeneration (VICIOUS CYCLE) of STATE-CITIZEN relation
- 4) it can lead to state of chaos, anarchy [DISORDER]
Ex: AFGHANISTAN, SYRIA.

Thus, as 2nd ARC & KAUTILYA in Arthashastra mention → corruption must be nipped in the bud.

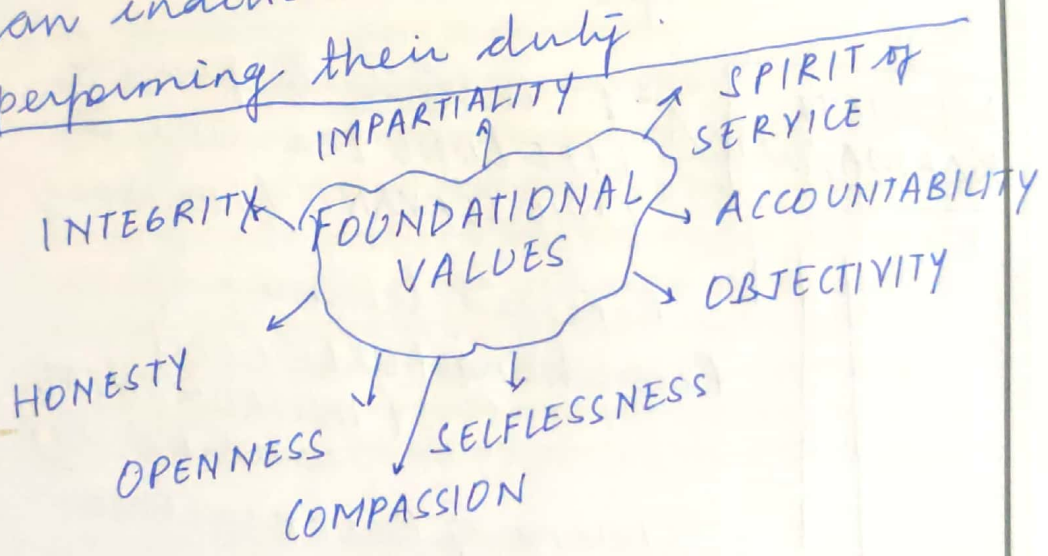
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6. (c) Discuss the foundational values of civil services, which are prerequisites in building a responsive public administration. Also, highlight how Mission Karmayogi aspires to make public administration more responsive. (150 words) 10

लोक सेवाओं के उन बुनियादी मूल्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जो एक उत्तरदायी लोक प्रशासन के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक शर्त हैं। साथ ही, इस तथ्य को भी रेखांकित कीजिए कि मिशन कर्मयोगी किस प्रकार लोक प्रशासन को और अधिक उत्तरदायी बनाने की आकांक्षा रखता है।

Foundational Values of civil services refer to core tenets that ensure an individual's harmony in performing their duty.



FOUNDATIONAL VALUES are pre-requisites for RESPONSIVE Administration

1. They ensure individual is VIRTUOUS [Proponent of VIRTUE ethics, like ARISTOTLE]
2. They ensure civil servant Prioritises means as much as ends.
Ex: ARMSTRONG PAME constructing road via crowd funding!

3. They prioritize welfare of public over self gains

Ex- Ashok Khemka taking 32 transfers in 29 years.

4. Prioritizing PUBLIC good even over personal threat

Ex: Durga shakti nagpal standing upto SAND MAFIA

MISSION KARMAYOGI

1. intends to provide LIFE LONG Learning to CIVIL SERVANTS (humbleness)
2. Repeated learning of Prioritising PUBLIC GOOD (INSTRUMENTAL conditioning)
3. Sharing of Best practices for EMULATION (Persuasion)
4. Creating leadership driven Public Servants (NOLAN committee)

Thus, MISSION KARMAYOGI must serve as adequate means to ensuring CIVIL SERVANTS become envisioned "STEEL FRAME" of INDIA.

SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

7. You come across a news report of a state 'X', which has a considerable number of school going children suffering from malnourishment. To overcome this, the state recently rolled out a policy to introduce eggs in mid-day meals in schools. However, some parents, teachers and a few religious groups have protested against the move. The report states that the Minister of Education of state 'X' has assured the public of a reversal in the policy. You are aware that this may be because elections are approaching in the state and the party in power may not want to antagonise a particular religious group, which is its key supporter.

In light of this, answer the following:

- (a) Highlight the stakeholders in the given case study.
(b) Examine the options available in the given situation.
(c) According to you, what is the best course of action and why? (20)

आपको एक राज्य 'X' के बारे में एक न्यूज़ रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है, जिसमें काफी संख्या में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे कुपोषण से पीड़ित हैं। इस पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने हेतु, उक्त राज्य ने हाल ही में स्कूलों में मध्याह्न भोजन में अंडे को शामिल करने की एक नीति लागू की है। हालांकि, कुछ माता-पिता व शिक्षकों और कुछ धार्मिक समूहों ने इस कदम का विरोध किया है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि राज्य 'X' के शिक्षा मंत्री ने जनता को नीति में बदलाव का आश्वासन दिया है। आप जानते हैं कि ऐसा इसलिए हो सकता है क्योंकि राज्य में चुनाव नजदीक आ रहे हैं और सत्तारूढ़ दल एक विशेष धार्मिक समूह जोकि पार्टी का प्रमुख समर्थक है, उसका वो विरोधी नहीं बनना चाहती है।

इसके आलोक में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
(b) दी गई स्थिति में उपलब्ध विकल्पों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
(c) आपके अनुसार, सबसे उपयुक्त कार्रवाई क्या है और क्यों?

Case study above highlights the essence of
Objectivity in PUBLIC LIFE (Nolan Committee)
and importance of ethical decision
making .

(a)

STAKEHOLDERS

- 1. MALNUTRITION or nutrition deficient CHILDREN
[DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND]
- 2. PARENTS of children as their Guardians
- 3. TEACHERS and SCHOOL Administrators as (GURU-SHISHYA parampara)
- 4. SCHOOL PRINCIPAL as executive authority
- 5. CIVIL SERVANTS in DISTRICTS and EDUCATION Department for POLICY making
- 6. EDUCATION MINISTER as Public representative
- 7. RELIGIOUS GROUP - societal grouping.
- 8. MEDIA as 4th PILLAR of Functional Democracy
- 9. GENERAL PUBLIC as aware and responsible citizens

(b) OPTIONS available in the Scenario :

1) ROLL BACK of GOVERNMENT POLICY as promised

PRO

1. Builds minister's TRUST & CREDIBILITY
2. Helps Government in upcoming elections by appeasing Religion Groups.

CON

1. Lack of objectivity and selflessness in decision making
2. no solution to Malnuteitioned children [Against UTILITARIAN approach)
3. Prioritising short term personal gain over PUBLIC interest (against ETHICAL ALTRUISM)

2) CONTINUATION of GOVERNMENT POLICY

PRO

1. Shows courage of Government (for VIRTUE ethics)
2. can help counter the deficiency of many children

CON.

1. Possibility of Dissent and Public unrest.

3. can showcase
OBJECTIVITY in
(foundational
Value)
decision making

2. Chance of losing
elections and
discontinuation of
Policy. (CONSEQUENTIALISM)

3. May lead to
TRUST deficit and
impact child
attendance in schools

3.) BUILDING CONSENSUS of STAKEHOLDER
before POLICY

PRO

1. can clear
misunderstanding
and apprehension
of policy

2. Bringing suggestions
on better implementation
for children's good
[DENTOLD6Y]

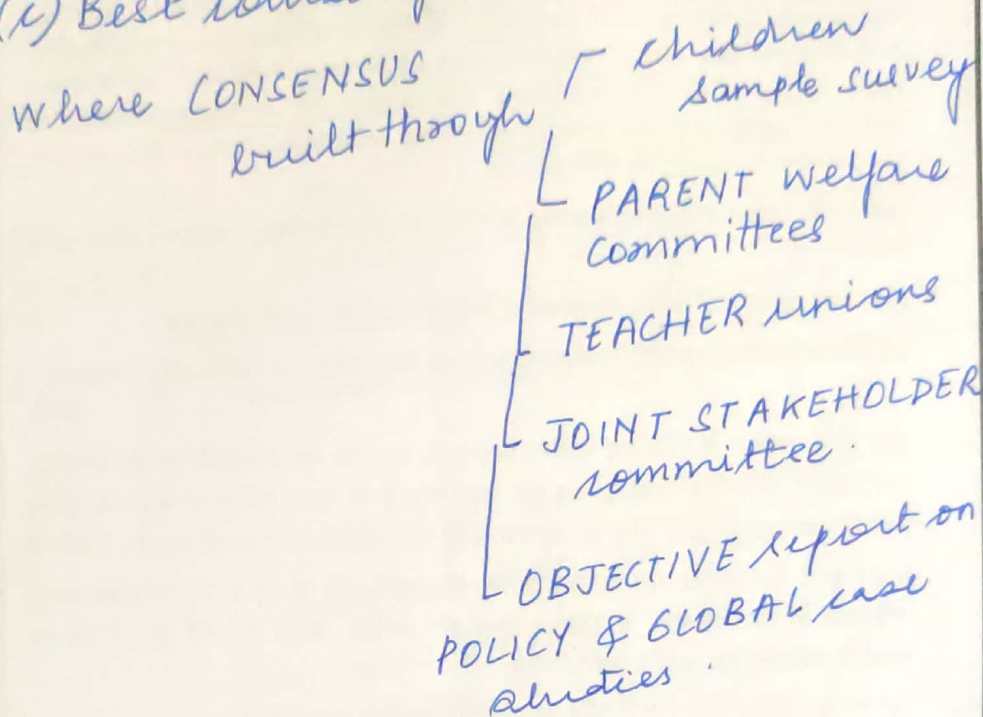
3. clear conscience
for minister and
govt.

CON

1. can delay
decision making

2. may not be decide
before election

(1) Best course of action is (3)



By choosing (3) option :

1. MEANS as WELL as ENDS are being prioritized, in line with KANT's SUMMUM BONUM

2. it helps remove "VEIL of IGNORANCE" held by people through appeal to LOGICAL attitude with reports, surveys, data.

3. consensus driven decision making is LONG run sustainable

Thus, this case study highlights need for PATIENCE and creative problem solving in interests of children and public.

8. Recently, the government has proposed a bill to increase the age of marriage for women from 18 to 21 years. It has been argued that it will help women improve their nutritional status, lower maternal mortality rate and improve the overall health status of women. However, some critics have stated that the proposed law would be counterproductive to women's cause and the desired objectives will not be met. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What effect will an increase in the age of marriage have on women in India?

(b) Can legislation be used as an effective tool for social change?

(c) Discuss other agents that can be used for social change in this context.

(20)

हाल ही में, सरकार ने महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की आयु 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने हेतु एक विधेयक प्रस्तावित किया है। यह तर्क दिया गया है कि इससे महिलाओं को उनके पोषण स्तर में सुधार करने, मातृ मृत्यु दर को कम करने और महिलाओं की समग्र स्वास्थ्य स्थिति में सुधार करने में सहायता प्राप्त होगी। हालांकि, कुछ आलोचकों का मत है कि प्रस्तावित कानून महिलाओं के समग्र कल्याण के प्रतिकूल होगा और वांछित उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) भारत में विवाह की आयु में वृद्धि का महिलाओं पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

(b) क्या कानून को सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक प्रभावी उपकरण के रूप में प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है?

(c) इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए उपयोग किए जा सकने वाले अन्य घटकों की विवेचना कीजिए।

*This case study provides context to
FAMILY as value source, Gender ethics
and importance of laws, rules and
regulations ^{and conscience} as source of ethical
decision making.*

(a) EFFECT of increase in age of marriage on women :

POSITIVE
EFFECT

1. can help in increase in SOCIO-ECONOMIC investment by Family
ie: in Schooling, health, skilling

2. change in peer pressure from society in adolescence.

Ex: Current age of marriage in INDIA - 18.92 years.

3. Women empowered for financial independence before marriage.

4. can bring Rural social change on long run and Gender EQUALITY with Men (21 yr legal age)

NEGATIVE
IMPACT

1. can lead to illegal underage marriages

2. women may have to undergo extra care-giver role without financial independence.

3. change of 3 years may not significantly persuade a change in PATRIARCHAL mindset.

(b) LEGISLATION can be used as an agent of SOCIAL change:

1. EVIDENCE of INDIAN constitution and LAWS

Ex: Article 17 and Protection of CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

2. It can alter the action of individuals in society

3. As, Martin Luther King said "LAW may not make a man LOVE me, but it will be deterrent in lynching me."

4. LAWS can alter common sense over long period and norms of society.

Ex- Ban on SATI during 19th century by RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY.

However, LAW alone cannot bring SOCIAL change:

1. LAW may not be accompanying a mindset change
Ex: NCRB recorded increase in crimes against SC/ST (2000+ cases)

2. There is a time lag between LAW accepted in LETTER and SPIRIT.

Ex: LAW prohibiting CHILD MARRIAGE, 2006 ← child marriages in 2020 (1/3rd child brides in INDIA)

3. Some laws maybe against the free will of individual

Ex: SECTION 377 until repealed in NAVTEJ JAUHAR vs UOI (LGBTQ)

4. Some laws remain indifferent to problems being faced

Ex: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT does not include MARITAL RAPE (JUSTICE Verma Committee recommended)

(C) OTHER agents for SOCIAL CHANGE, apart from LAW:

1. NUDGE by GOVERNMENT through Government schemes

Ex: HARYANA: Gharkhi LAKSHMI Behi

2. Incentivizing FAMILY attitude to
GIRL HEALTH & EDUCATION
Ex: Adolescent Health card
for GIRLS (SAG)

3. UTILIZING MEDIA for WOMEN
empowerment campaign.
Ex - BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO
campaign

4. Utilize WOMEN leaders as
INFLUENCERS
Ex: P V SINDHU, LOVELINA
as INDIA'S CHAMPIONS

5. INSTRUMENTAL → rewarding
CONDITIONING Parents of girl
child on her achievement
Ex: MAHAVEER PHOGAT.

Thus various instruments can
aid a LAW in bringing a long term,
attitude altering and sustainable
SOCIAL change, as concluded by
JAYA JAITLEY committee.

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9. Climate change not only threatens our ecosystems but also undermines the foundation of our fundamental rights, deepens inequalities and creates new forms of injustice. Adapting to climate change and trying to mitigate its impacts are not just a matter of scientific knowledge and political will but also demand a broader view of a complex, inter-related situation. Human induced climate change has brought in several ethical dimensions not just in causing climate change but also in the role and responsibility in mitigating it.

(a) Highlight the ethical issues arising out of human-induced climate change.

(b) What ethical principles should form the basis of global action on climate change? (20)

जलवायु परिवर्तन से न केवल हमारे पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को खतरा है बल्कि यह हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों की नींव को भी कमजोर करता है, असमानताओं में वृद्धि करता है और अन्याय के नए रूपों को उत्पन्न करता है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति अनुकूलन और इसके प्रभावों के शमन का प्रयास केवल वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान और राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति के विषय नहीं हैं। इसके लिए जटिल और परस्पर रूप से संबंधित परिस्थितियों के संबंध में एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना आवश्यक है। मानव जनित जलवायु परिवर्तन ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारकों के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन का शमन करने संबंधी भूमिका और उत्तरदायित्व से संबंधित कई नैतिक आयामों को भी उजागर किया है।

(a) मानव जनित जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न होने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) जलवायु परिवर्तन पर वैश्विक कार्रवाई के आधार कौन-से नैतिक सिद्धांत होने चाहिए?

This case study highlights importance of CLIMATE JUSTICE, humans as moral agents and importance of ethical decision making for "our COMMON FUTURE".

(a) ETHICAL ISSUES in HUMAN INDUCED CLIMATE CHANGE :

1. Taking away Planet and resources from FUTURE GENERATIONS
2. Impacting millions of species, their ecosystems [against GREATEST Good for Greatest number]
3. Unequal impact on LEAST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES in AFRICA. While benefits taken by GLOBAL NORTH
4. Start of climate induced migration and CLIMATE REFUGEES
Ex - Speech of President of St. Greenadines in Cop22 standing in knee length sea water.
5. CLIMATE Refugees leaving behind Elderly, women and children [SOCIAL INJUSTICE]
6. CLIMATE change is linked to rise in resentment, TERRORISM
Ex: Spread of BOKO HARAM along SAHARAN Belt.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. GLOBAL MNC's GREENWASHING Goods & Services without giving back to curb climate change.

8. Lack of Leadership & Responsibility for combating climate change.
Ex: PARIS agreement after rounds of deliberation.

PRINCIPLES
guiding GLOBAL ACTION

1. "OUR COMMON FUTURE", as highlighted by BRUNTLAND COMMISSION

2. COMMON but DIFFERENTIATED RESPONSIBILITIES (CBDR) where DEVELOPED WORLD → must provide FINANCE and cushion DEVELOPING WORLD - focus on SUSTAINABLE development

3. Framework of SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

4. CLIMATE SMART LEADERSHIP with each individual taking responsibility


5. CREATING WIN-WIN Partnerships

Ex - INTERNATIONAL SOLAR
ALLIANCE WITH INDIA'S
& France leadership

6. ECO FEMINISM → Based on Principles
of FEMININE ETHICS or ethics
of care

Ex - PIPLANTRI model.

7. MNCs adopting 3 P model

People  Profit
Planet virgin plastic to make shoes.
Ex - Adidas using

8. ENFORCING POLLUTER PAYS model
to combat waste dumping.

Thus, Global action must be
rooted in principled means to
avoid the consequences of climate
change. (Means as important as
end)

10. You are the Chairperson of Staff Selection Commission of a state. Recently, an exam for recruitment to the position of sub-inspectors was conducted by the Commission. But a video of some students using hi-tech devices like spy-mics, and placing "solvers" to cheat in the exam by hiding bluetooth devices in wig, has been surfacing on the internet. Also, this is not an isolated incident; many instances of organized cheating scandals have shocked the state in recent years. Students are agitated and demanding cancellation of the exam and there is pressure on you to resign. However, your daughter had also appeared in this exam and is confident of clearing it. There are many other students who had waited for this exam for a long time and are hopeful of clearing it with honest efforts. Whatever decision the Commission takes is bound to affect the career of a large number of candidates who appeared in the exam, including your own daughter.

(a) Highlight the ethical issues concerned in the case.

(b) Why is cheating in examinations prevalent in many states across India?

(c) What measures would you take to make sure that a similar situation does not arise in future?

(20)

आप एक राज्य के कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं। हाल ही में, आयोग द्वारा सब-इंस्पेक्टर के पद पर भर्ती के लिए एक परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी। लेकिन कुछ छात्रों द्वारा स्पाई-माईक्रोफोन जैसे हाई-टेक उपकरणों का उपयोग करने और ब्लूटूथ डिवाइसों को विग में छिपाकर परीक्षा में "सोल्वर्स या फर्जी परीक्षार्थी" बैठाने का एक वीडियो इंटरनेट पर सामने आ रहा है। साथ ही, यह कोई अकेली घटना नहीं है; हाल के वर्षों में संगठित तरीके से नकलबाजी की घटना के कई उदाहरणों ने राज्य को भयाकुल कर दिया है। छात्र विरोध कर रहे हैं और परीक्षा रद्द करने की मांग कर रहे हैं तथा आपके ऊपर इस्तीफा देने का दबाव है। हालांकि, आपकी बेटी भी इस परीक्षा में शामिल हुई थी और वो इसे पास करने के लिए आश्वस्त है। ऐसे कई अन्य छात्र हैं जिन्होंने लंबे समय से इस परीक्षा का इंतजार किया था और ईमानदार प्रयासों के साथ इसे पास करने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। आयोग जो भी निर्णय लेगा, वह आपकी अपनी बेटी सहित बड़ी संख्या में परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों के करियर को प्रभावित करेगा।

(a) इस प्रकरण से संबंधित नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) भारत भर के कई राज्यों में परीक्षाओं में नकल क्यों जारी है?

(c) भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

Case study highlights importance of Integrity and Impartiality as FOUNDATIONAL VALUES, and resolving ethical dilemmas involving conflict of interest



ETHICAL ISSUES

1. ORGANIZED cheating scandals.
2. FAILURE of Staff Selection Commission as recruiting institution for PUBLIC SERVICE.
3. Lack of values of Fairness and honesty, FOUNDATIONAL VALUES of PUBLIC LIFE in aspiring candidates.
4. Failure of family and Educational institutions in providing strong value to children.
5. Reputation of civil servants as wrongfully selected, diminishing public trust.
6. Threat to functioning of democracy on longer run.

7. CONFLICT of INTEREST - as head of SSC and father of aspirant.

(b) REASONS for PREVALENCE of CHEATING in EXAMS

1. EXAM oriented Education system where EXAM is seen as "MAKE OR BREAK"
2. HIGH competition and Peer pressure due to POPULATION levels.
3. Inadequate role played by Family in inculcating FAIRNESS and COURAGE to face FAILURE
4. Teachers not able to serve as Role models and agents of Ethics
Ex - TEACHER ABSENTEEISM in GOVT schools
5. Failure of Educational Institutions to Penalise acts of copying and cheating at younger age.

6. VIEWING Exam as ends while they are means to SERVE the Public.

(c) STEPS as a SSC Chief to ensure the cheating scandals do not repeat:

1. Study successful case studies of PUBLIC RECRUITMENT like Ex - UPSC in INDIA.
2. Building internal organization culture over tenets of FAIRNESS, MERIT and SPIRIT of SERVICE.
3. Documentation of all cheating methods and issuing warning of INSTANT Disqualification.
4. Selection of Exam Centers and Invigilators, utilization of technology like CCTV cameras.
5. Owing to CONFLICT of INTEREST, setting up impartial committee to take final call on cancellation of EXAM and providing fixed timeline for next conduct of recruitment.

ON LONG RUN :

1. recommending MORAL and ethical life lesson classes in school (NEP 2020)
2. Including Ethics in syllabus of PUBLIC RECRUITMENT.
3. Ensuring fair, Timely & Transparent conduct of examination to avoid fair & honest aspirants from losing out.

Thus as "WATCHDOGS of MERIT",
Recruitment Institutions have a duty
to recruit ethical and meritorious
personnel for "AMRITKAAL" vision
(INDIA @ 100)

11. You are a young officer posted as a Sub-Divisional Magistrate in a backward district. You receive a complaint against the appointment of a Dalit woman in a village school for cooking food under the Mid-Day Meal scheme by parents of some students. The parents are putting immense pressure on the school management to discontinue the services of the woman concerned on the basis of long-standing social norms of caste impurity. They also say that if the management fails to take a favourable decision, keeping in mind the prevailing social customs, they will convene a village assembly and take action against the woman and her family members, including boycotting them socially.

Based on the above information, address the following:

(a) Identify the issues involved in the given case study.

(b) Highlighting the reasons behind continuing caste discrimination, discuss the steps which you will take to resolve the present issue. (20)

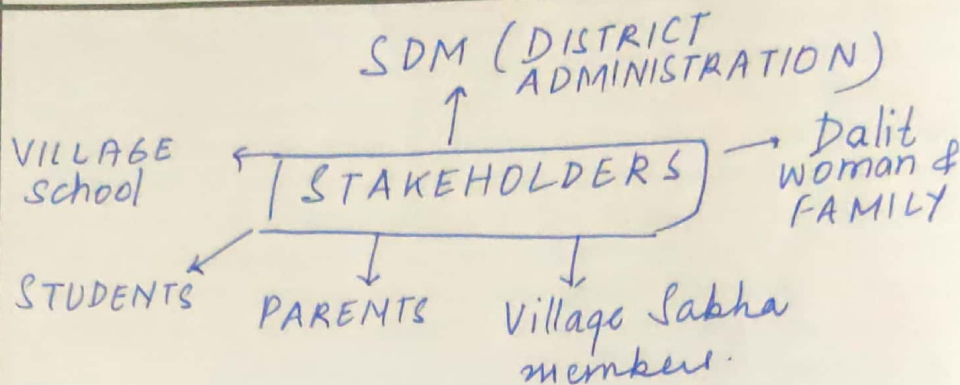
आप एक पिछड़े जिले में सब-डिविजनल मजिस्ट्रेट के पद पर पदस्थापित युवा अधिकारी हैं। आपको कुछ छात्रों के माता-पिता द्वारा मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के तहत खाना पकाने के लिए एक गांव के स्कूल में एक दलित महिला की नियुक्ति के विरुद्ध शिकायत प्राप्त होती है। वे माता-पिता लंबे समय से चली आ रही जातिगत अशुद्धता के सामाजिक मानदंडों के आधार पर संबंधित महिला की सेवाओं को बंद करने के लिए स्कूल प्रबंधन पर भारी दबाव डाल रहे हैं। उनका यह भी कहना है कि यदि प्रबंधन प्रचलित सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुकूल निर्णय लेने में विफल रहता है, तो वे एक ग्राम सभा आयोजित करेंगे और महिला एवं उसके परिवार के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध सामाजिक बहिष्कार सहित कार्रवाई करेंगे।

उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में शामिल मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) जातिगत भेदभाव जारी रहने के कारणों को रेखांकित करते हुए, वर्तमान मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए आप जो कदम उठाएंगे, उस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The case study highlights the ethical issue of discrimination, importance of integrity and compassion for weaker sections as FOUNDATIONAL VALUES of civil servant.



ISSUES:

1. SOCIAL customs against CONSTITUTIONAL Values outlined by Article 14, 15, 17.
2. Attitude against dictum of LAWs such as
 - PROTECTION of CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955
 - PREVENTION (SC/ST Atrocities) Act
3. Parental Value for CASTE and impact on young children
4. CONSEQUENCE of social justice oriented action on dalit woman and family for all children
5. IMPORTANCE of EDUCATION and EQUALITY of opportunity in employment for DALIT women
6. SPILL over impact on other schools demanding change of code.

7. Against INDIAN ethos of
"SABKA SAATH, SABKA VIKAAS"

(b) REASONS for CONTINUING CASTE
DISCRIMINATION.

1. FAULTY socialization and value percolation from FAMILY elders.
2. STRONG "caste" as identifiers in Rural and illiterate population areas
3. LACK of awareness on provisions of CONSTITUTION, LAWS, RULES and REGULATION
4. Need for ATTITUDINAL change over caste towards EGALITARIAN spirit.
5. POLITICIZATION of CASTE which ensures CASTE awareness.
6. Improper MODERNIZATION in values (also termed INDIANIZATION of MODERNITY)
7. Lack of EDUCATION playing requisite role.
as BANDHI says "Education without Values is no education at all."

STEPS to be taken as SDM in current scenario are :

1. Meet and enlighten the children on the issue, involve them in discussion
→ As Abdul Kalam said "children are like clay, who can be moulded at tender age".
2. Speaking to mothers of all wards first, SENSITIZING them on importance of job for Dalit woman
3. Tapping elected PRI representatives, specifically Dalit Representatives (73rd CA) to support the family of woman.
4. Meeting woman and family, providing them requisite support in legal and moral terms.
5. Building village awareness on consequences of social boycott or harassment [possibility of filing case on PROTECTION of CIVIL RIGHTS ACT]

On a long run,

1. ACQUAINT children with leaders like Gandhi, Ambedkar.
2. SKIT and role enactment for SENSITIZATION & EMPATHY
3. DOCUMENTATION to ensure no other DALIT woman faces discrimination.

This case study explains the need for BANDHIJI's TALISMANN in compassionate decision making and ground level attitudinal change on caste.

12. A bridge is being built by a powerful local contractor in a district. The Public Works Department (PWD) is responsible for issuing the tender, checking the quality of the bridge and giving approval to it. During the construction of the bridge, testing by the quality control lab in the PWD showed its strength to be slightly below the minimum value required for granting approval for its further construction and completion. The local contractor paid hefty bribes to some officials in the PWD to get the contract. These officials are pressurising the quality control lab in the PWD to sign the report and give the required approval to the bridge. The local MLA is also pressuring the concerned lab for the approval, as elections in the state are approaching and the bridge has to be inaugurated. However, the in-charge of the lab is aware that if he grants approval and any mishappening related to the bridge occurs in the future, he may come under scrutiny. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the issues involved in this scenario?
- (b) Evaluate the options available to the in-charge of the quality control lab in the given situation.
- (c) What course of action should the lab in-charge take? Justify with logical arguments. (20)

एक जिले में एक शक्तिशाली स्थानीय ठेकेदार द्वारा एक पुल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। लोक निर्माण विभाग (PWD) निविदा जारी करने, पुल की गुणवत्ता की जांच करने और इसे मंजूरी देने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। पुल के निर्माण के दौरान, PWD में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला द्वारा किए गए एक परीक्षण में पाया गया कि इसकी मजबूती, आगे के निर्माण कार्य और उसे पूरा करने के लिए मंजूरी देने हेतु आवश्यक न्यूनतम परिमाण (वैल्यू) से थोड़ा कम है। स्थानीय ठेकेदार द्वारा PWD के कुछ अधिकारियों को ठेका दिलाने के लिए अत्यधिक रिश्वत दी गई। ये अधिकारी PWD में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला पर रिपोर्ट पर हस्ताक्षर करने और पुल को आवश्यक मंजूरी देने का दबाव बना रहे हैं। स्थानीय विधायक भी मंजूरी के लिए संबंधित लैब पर दबाव बना रहा है, क्योंकि राज्य में चुनाव निकट हैं और पुल का उद्घाटन किया जाना है। हालांकि, लैब के प्रभारी को पता है कि यदि वह मंजूरी देता है और भविष्य में पुल से संबंधित कोई भी दुर्घटना होती है, तो वह जांच के दायरे में आ सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) इस परिदृश्य में शामिल मुद्दे क्या हैं?
- (b) प्रदत्त स्थिति में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला के प्रभारी के समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
- (c) प्रयोगशाला प्रभारी को क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए? व्यावहारिक तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Case study examines the issue of corruption, importance of ethics in Public administration and Foundational Value of integrity and spirit of service

(a) ISSUES involved in SCENARIO:

1. CONSTRUCTION of below par Quality Public Transport (Bridge)
2. UTILIZATION of CORRUPTION as means by contractor
3. ILLEGAL means of influencing QUALITY contract lab for appraisal
4. POLITICAL Pressure for using subpar Bridge inauguration for VOTES
5. Lack of accountability and responsibility for Bridge and future consequences.
6. Ethical crisis of LAB in charge to approve or not approve.

(b) OPTIONS available to LAB IN CHARGE:

(i) TO QUIT as LAB-in charge.

PRO

- can help avoid any future blame and responsibility

CONS

- it is equivalent to lack of courage (VIRTUE)
- lives maybe impacted, it is against one's conscience.

(ii) To give permission, considering it is slightly below par.

PRO

- can survive pressure of approval

- May also receive some bribe (one time illicit gain)

CON

- however, future mishap will be the responsibility of LAB in charge.
- Lack of honesty, integrity (foundational values)
- impact on public & their lives if bridge collapses
- it is against one's conscience (long term guilt)

(iii) To state objectively the reasons and deny approval

PRO

- It is interest of Public lives (utilitarian)
- will ensure no mishap can happen
- will ensure clear conscience.

CON

- LAB in charge may receive threat calls or be sacked.
- they can level false accusations.

(K) COURSE OF ACTION to be TAKEN by LAB IN CHARGE: - (iii)

- To prepare OBJECTIVE report on SUB-PAR QUALITY

↓

Deny approval and submit report to PWID Department

↓

Also, speak to Local MLA and tell them how inaugurating subpar bridge can have long term political career impact

↓

Provide recommendations to PWD department for FUTURE tenders to include QUALITY TEST component.

REASONS for COURSE
of ACTION

1. As Aristotle said, COURAGE is highest virtue.
2. It is CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE to do the right thing for PUBLIC. (Deontology)
3. Ensuring no lives loss even with current delay is utilitarian perspective - ETHICAL
4. in interests of CLEAR CONSCIENCE of a CIVIL SERVANT.

This case study throws light on spirit of service and courage in ethical decision making.