

TEST CODE : 5 1 4 3 4

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-12) – GS Paper #4

ForumIAS**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	Aashima Vaswani		
Roll No.	19100 67919	Date:	2/Aug/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION			
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained				
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.			
2						
3						
4						
5						
6			2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.			
7						
8						
9						
10						
11			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.			
12						
13						
14						
15						
16			4. 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.			
17						
18						
19						
20						
Total:	250		5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.			
Evaluator's Discretion: 					For Student Only Start Time 5:00 pm End Time 8:40 pm Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>	
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only ECN CODE: EG: Evaluation Date:			

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
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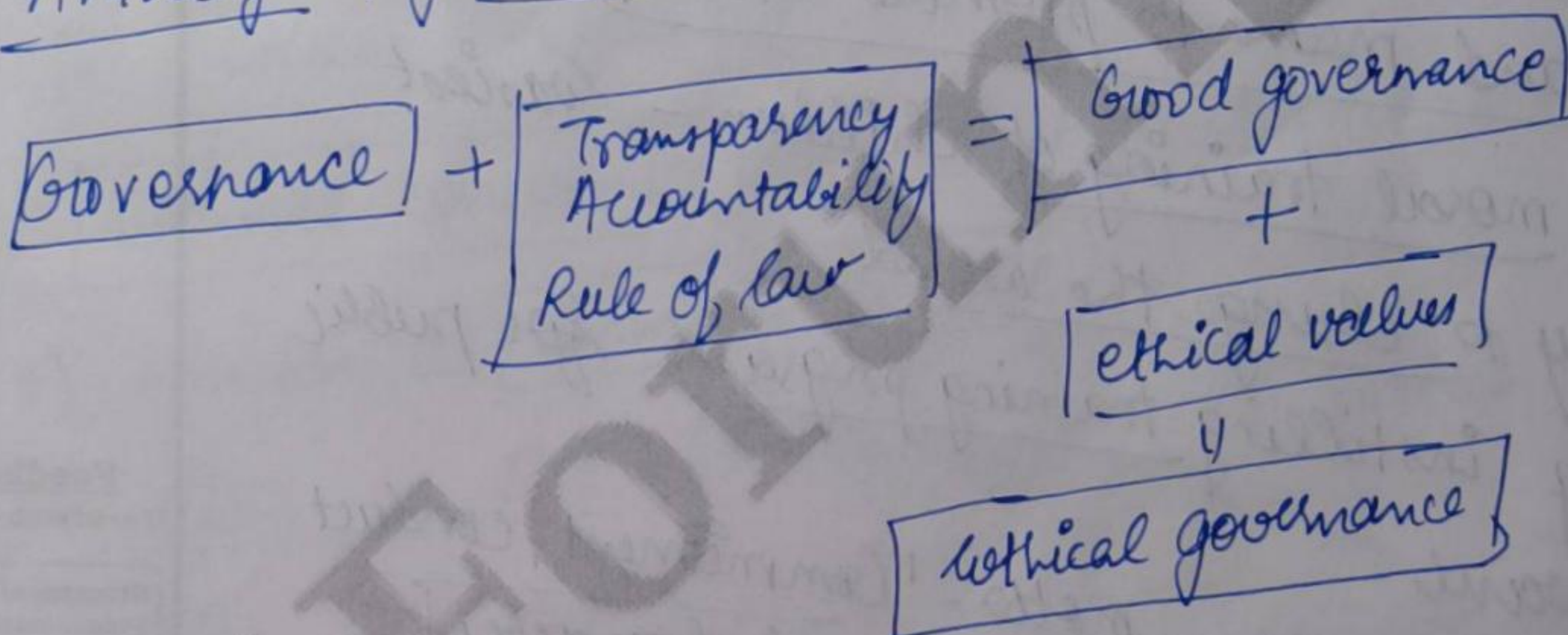
ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Section - A

Q.1) a) Ethical governance is the foundation of a welfare state. Identify essential ethical traits of a welfare state. Discuss ways and means to promote ethics in governance. (10 marks, 150 words)

नैतिक शासन एक कल्याणकारी राज्य की नींव है। एक कल्याणकारी राज्य के आवश्यक नैतिक लक्षणों की पहचान करें। शासन में नैतिकता को बढ़ावा देने के तरीकों और साधनों पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ethical governance is the foundation of a welfare state as it ensures sawodaya and Antodaya by compassion and fair conduct.



Essential ethical traits -

1. Values of compassion and empathy -
 ensure motive of law in spirit, not
 just letter.

Ex: → Inclusion of needy in welfare schemes

even if documents are not present.

(Ex: Migrant crisis amidst Covid)

(ii) Welfare state to be neutral to party lines.

(Ex: → Allegiance to Constitution, not party.

(iii) Flexible and adapting to changing social morality.

(Con: → Sect 377 of IPC was amended.

Ways and means to promote ethics —

1) My moral training of children — earliest way to change the world.

2) My instilling training programs for public servants.

(Ex: → Aarambh — motto — 'Commitment, conduct and character' at LABASNA

3) By formulating code of ethics (2nd ARC)

4) By periodic social audits and reviews.

Ethical governance is the need of the hour to fight increasing inequalities, corruption, newbies in power, and ensure welfare of all (Article 39)

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

b) While one group considers abortion as unmitigated evil, the other sees it as morally acceptable. Analyse various ethical concerns related to abortion and give your opinion on the issue.

(10 marks, 150 words)

जहाँ एक समूह गर्भपात को निरंतर बुराई मानता है, वहीं दूसरा इसे नैतिक रूप से स्वीकार्य मानता है। गर्भपात से संबंधित विभिन्न नैतिक चिंताओं का विश्लेषण करें और इस मुद्दे पर अपनी राय दें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Abortion comes under the category of 'Applied ethics' wherein the disputes arise due to various dilemmas -
 (i) To consider unborn child as life
 (ii) when it becomes life, when is it cells.

ethical concerns with respect to abortion -

1) Abortion as unmitigated evil
 → Right to life (Article 21) for all protects life of unborn

Con: → US court overruled Roe vs Wade banning abortion.

2) Child as gift of god and abortion is equivalent to murder.

Con: → Against Catholic rituals

2) Abortion as morally acceptable
 → Right to liberty, (Article 19) freedom of choice and dignified life (Article 21) for women.

→ Having capacity to self-determination.

→ Mental agony and poor upbringing of an unwanted child.

[Con:]- forced to raise child.

Other ethical issues → Misuse for sex selection
 ↳ Profitable for doctors ⇒ Misuse (medical tourism)
 ↳ Threatens life of women after some weeks (24 weeks).
 ↳ Genetic disorders in fetus call for abortion.

My opinion on the issue is to regulate abortion, following the golden mean of Aristotle rather than completely banning or allowing misuse. This ensures social harmony and personal liberty.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.2) a) Conscience keeps ethics from fading when faced with a tough decision. Discuss in context of civil servants. (10 marks, 150 words)

जब किसी कठिन निर्णय का सामना करना पड़ता है तो अंतरात्मा की आवाज़ नैतिकता को लुप्त होने से बचाती है। सिविल सेवकों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"The highest court of justice is that of conscience" - Gandhiji

Conscience is the inner voice of soul that guides an individual to take ethical decisions.

Keeps ethics from fading when faced with tough decision as Gandhiji listened to his conscience and went for ethical yet illegal Civil Disobedience Movement against the British.

In context of civil servants, conscience helps in decision making as -
1) During ethical dilemmas, to pick the best ethical route.
Con: → Compassion in clearing slums by illegal inhabitants.

2) With regard to personal and professional dilemmas, conscience helps choosing the more righteous options.

[Ex:] → Greatest good of greater number over personal well-being (DSP S Singh) in Haryana.

3) During crisis situations like Covid-19, natural calamities, it helps put dedication and duty over other emotions.

4) Conscience led decisions are in line with holistic development and in line with leading by example.

of civil servant works against his/her conscience it leads to crisis of conscience resulting in Know-Doer split as postulated by Dayanand Saraswati. Thus, conscience led work is must in every field.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

b) What are the various conflicts of values that civil servants face while performing their duty? How can such conflicts be resolved? Discuss with illustrations. (10 marks, 150 words)

सिविल सेवकों को अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करते समय मूल्यों के विभिन्न संघर्षों का सामना करना पड़ता है? ऐसे संघर्षों को कैसे सुलझाया जा सकता है? दृष्टान्तों के साथ चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Conflicts of value arise due to different stakeholders in decision making and governance.

Thus, while performing duty, conflicts need to be resolved by taking the best way.

Various conflicts -

- ① Personal well being vs welfare of citizens
- ② Personal ethics vs Organisational ethics.
- ③ Conflict between Justice and mercy.
- ④ Conflict between order of senior and integrity of job
- ⑤ Accountability vs Speedy & effective delivery.
- ⑥ Rule of law vs ethical governance.
- ⑦ Procedural ethics vs Delivery in spirit

⑧ Abiding by duty vs Supererogatory delivery.

Such conflicts can be resolved as -

① Utilitarian principle - Determining greater good

Ex: → Launching a social scheme (vs) infrastructure development scheme

② Grandhi's Talisman - To benefit those who need it the most.

Ex: → ethical governance over call of duty

③ Kantian human dignity - Should respect

all man as an end in itself.

Ex: → Automation of sewage cleaning should be chosen over other schemes.

④ In line with conscience - Considers ethical conduct.

Thus, conflict can be resolved by

weighing all options and deciding by

wisdom, i.e., incorporating rational & emotional aspects.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.3) a) Emotional intelligence (EI) not only helps in managing stress but also transforms distress into eustress. Elaborate with relevant examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

जवाबदेही और जिम्मेदारी के बीच अंतर कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि जवाबदेही के बिना जिम्मेदारी सार्थक है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

“Rule your feelings before feelings rule you”
 Emotional intelligence is the art of managing and directing not only our own emotions but also of others.

Helps in stress management as -

- EI enables you self-awareness and self-regulation ⇒ Temperance in stress
- EI having social skills as core component breeds empathy ⇒ Better understanding helps to reduce stress in team.

Transforms distress into eustress -

- 1) It can convert any risk into positive moral force by balanced execution of emotions.

[Con:]-> Kailash Satyarthi held that he redirected his anger towards an innovative technique to fight child labour.

2) Stress for arising climate change => Redirected to climate action with EI

[Con:]-> Circular economy, banning single use plastics to fight distress.

3) EI enables man to predict the forthcoming distress => early working for its resolution.

[Con:]-> Government under its Prime Program preparing youth for new technologies.

4) Social reformers and Bhakti-Sufi movements Changed distress to eustress in

[Con:]-> Instilling equality towards religions rather than communal chasms

Thus EI is main in any successful person and good leader. Its training should be provided to reap the benefit of Indian population.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

b) Differentiate between the following:

- i. Gratitude and Gratification
- ii. Moral myopia vs Moral muteness

(10 marks, 150 words)

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर करें :

- i. कृतज्ञता और संतुष्टि
- ii. नैतिक अदूरदर्शिता बनाम नैतिक मौन

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



Q.4) a) Alt
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Q.4) a) Although attitude and behaviour are interrelated, the former is a predisposition while the latter is an option. Discuss the structure of attitude and explain the relationship between attitude and behaviour.
(10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि अभिवृत्ति और व्यवहार परस्पर जुड़े हुए हैं, पहला एक पूर्वाभास है जबकि बाद वाला एक विकल्प। अभिवृत्ति की संरचना की विवेचना कीजिए तथा अभिवृत्ति तथा व्यवहार के बीच संबंध की व्याख्या कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

“Attitude is a small thing that makes big difference”

Attitude and behaviour are interrelated. This can be seen from the structure of attitude—

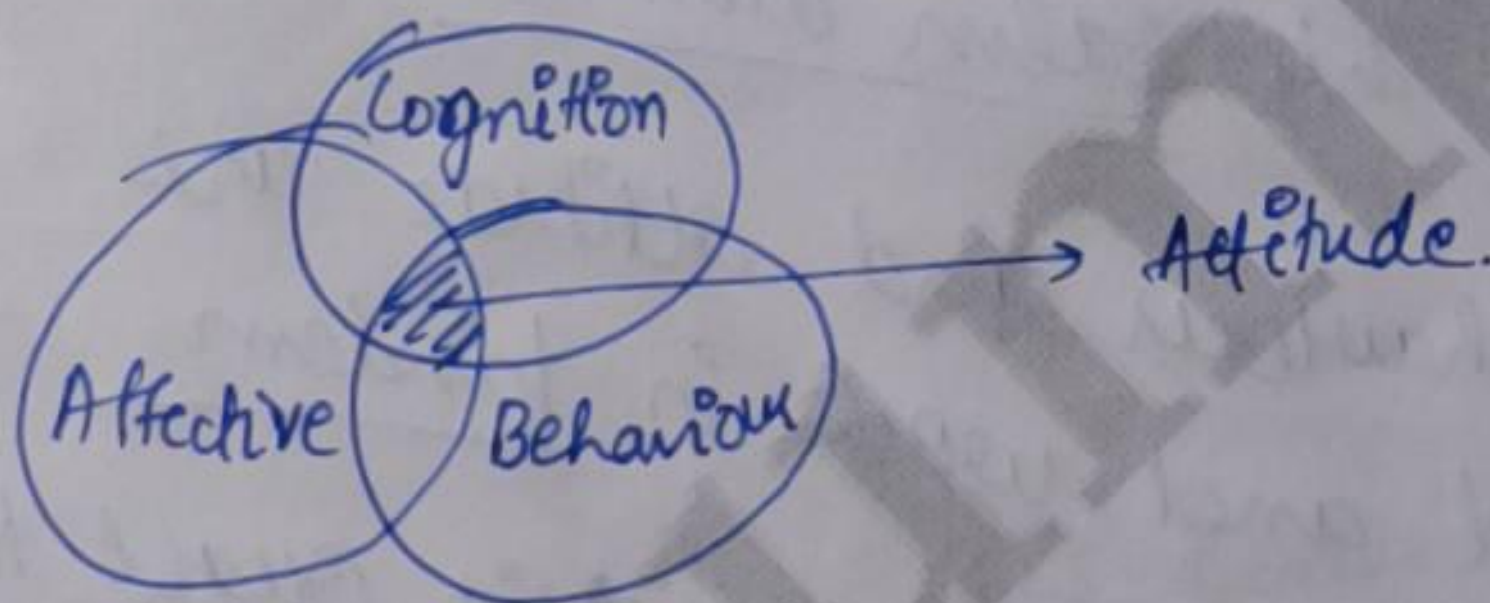


Fig 1: Structure of attitude

Attitude is comprised of →

- ① Cognition, i.e., the knowledge and facts
- ② Affective, i.e., the emotions.
- ③ Behavior, i.e., the action and output

Thus, attitude is the positive or negative perception that emerges on seeing or being in a situation, object, person or thought.

Relationship between attitude and behaviour

1. Behaviour acts as an input for attitude

[Ex:] → ethical behaviour leads to positive attitude towards life.

2. Behaviour is influenced by attitude.

[Ex:] → MS. Dhoni acting coolly on field in due to his calm attitude

3. Thus, behaviour and attitude are inter-related and work in tandem.

[Ex:] → A well behaved child is ought to have socially acceptable attitude

4. However, with training and practice, like Emotional Intelligence, temperance, behaviour could be managed, irrespective of attitude.

[Ex:] → Anger management to behave respectfully.

Thus, attitude is predisposition and behaviour is a choice, which could be regulated through ET

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

b) Civil servants should work for a cause and not for applause. In light of this statement, examine why bureaucratic anonymity is considered a foundational value for a civil servant. How far do you agree that the principle of bureaucratic anonymity has been diluted in the age of social media?
(10 marks, 150 words)

नौकरशाहों को सराहना के लिए नहीं बल्कि मकसद के लिए काम करना चाहिए। इस कथन के आलोक में, परीक्षण करें कि नौकरशाही अनामिता को एक सिविल सेवक के लिए एक मूलभूत मूल्य क्यों माना जाता है। आप कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि सोशल मीडिया के युग में नौकरशाही अनामिता के सिद्धांत को कमजोर कर दिया गया है?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil servants are referred to as 'Steel
Frame of India' by SV Patel. ~~He~~ Civil servants
have duty to serve public and Constitution.
Thus, their actions should be for cause,
rather applause.

Bureaucratic anonymity is considered a
foundational value as -
1) Must for dedicated and devoted work.
[Ex:] → Protects for un-needed media coverages,
press conference and award functions.
→ Full energy and probity in governance.
2) Saves time and Zeal to gather applause
from local citizens rather than social
media followers.



Cox: → Armstrong Palmer made road through 100% local support → only possible if there is greater mass-connect and local reach.

3) Prevents any social media trials, sensationalisation -on of issue and helps in peaceful management of issues.

Dilution of anonymity due to social media -

1) Thousands of followers → name and fame lures civil servants

2) Fan pages of civil servants who top exam
→ Reduced anonymity on mass demand

3) Used for awareness creation by civil servants → public figure

Thus, social media used by civil servants

should be regulated under Official Secrets

Act, 1923 and Information Technology Act, 2000

to prevent any misuse of data shared and to regulate it.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.5) What does each of the following quotation mean to you?

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण आपके लिए क्या मायने रखता है?

a) A man can give up a right, but he may not give up a duty without being guilty of a grave dereliction. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक आदमी अधिकार छोड़ सकता है, लेकिन वह गंभीर लापरवाही के दोषसिद्ध हुए बिना कर्तव्य नहीं त्याग सकता है।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Gandhiji talked about continuity of rights and duties. Only if everyone abides by their duty, the rights of others can be preserved.
 (Ex: → Article 51A (FD) directs parents to send their ward to school (against child labour)
 ⇒ Preserves Right to education. (Article 21A)

A man can give up his right as -

- 1) Army personnels give their right to freedom of speech for national service.
- 2) Right to life is given up by soldiers, civil servants who lose life to protect people and nation. (Ex: → Martyrs in war (1971))



3) A person entitled with affirmative action can give it up if he/she is well placed in society.

However, duties cannot be given up

except found guilty of grave dereliction -

1) ethical conduct of duties is must for progress and prosperity of nation.

[Ex:] → Doctors and scientists working

2) Only on laxity, they can be deprived of duty or leads to waste of human resource.

[Ex:] → Public servants guilty of corruption

can only be freed of their duty.

3) Calling back to serve (Confidential Services Act) ⇒ Can't shy away from duty during crisis or need

[Ex:] → Retired doctors during Covid.

Ethical human resource is the treasure

a nation holds for its welfare.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

b) Justice without force is futile, force without justice is tyrannical.

(10 marks, 150 words)

b) बल के बिना न्याय व्यर्थ है, न्याय के बिना बल अत्याचारी है।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Justice is the first value of any political system for its sustenance. Justice as fairness is essential for inviolability of human dignity and stability in society.

Justice without force is futile -

1) without enforcement, justice cannot be ensured.

(Ex:) → International laws are rarely followed → Human right violations (Rohingyas in Myanmar)

2) Poor enforcement and punishment leads to abortion of justice.

(Ex:) → Economic survey highlighted that pendency of cases ⇒ Poor judicial system can lead to situation of 'Matsanyaya'.

3) Force is must for deterrence to avoid crime and ensure 'rule of law'.

[Con:] → Fear of force disciplines people ⇒
 ensuring justice.

4) Reformative and Distributive justice possible
 Only by force (army and police)

⇒ ensures justice by maintaining law & order.

[Force without justice is tyrannical] -

1) Force represents the domination of weak
 by strong ⇒ Rule of majority, i.e., tyrannically
 of all over few.

[Con:] → Jews at the time of Hitler.

2) International law is tyrannical.

[Con:] → Russian force (aggression) on Ukraine.

3) Justice can control force by bounding
 under law ⇒ Democracy not tyranny.

Thus, for effective justice, punishment
 is must and for democracy, justice is
 must.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.6) a) Ethics in international relations is a myth, only national interest determines the foreign policy. How far do you agree with this statement? Discuss with suitable illustrations.

(10 marks, 150 words)

a) अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों में नैतिकता एक मिथक है, केवल राष्ट्रीय हित ही विदेश नीति को निर्धारित करता है। आप इस कथन से कितना सहमत हैं? उपयुक्त दृष्टान्तों के साथ चर्चा करें।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Realists believe that in international relations, ethics is a myth. They believe in power politics. This is supported by the fact that nations work for their national interest not international peace.

This can be seen as-

1) Protecting sovereignty and territorial integrity are primary motives.

Ex: → Russian attack on Ukraine to protect its sovereignty from NATO expansion.

2) Lack of ethics in places of global commons

Ex: → Pollution of oceans, space (debris)

↳ No work for climate change (USA withdrew from Paris Deal)

3) National interest over ethics.

[Con:] → EU forcing back refugees after Arab Spring.

However, this is not always true as -

1) UN acting as global governance body.

[Con:] → Imposed sanctions on violation of laws.

2) International organisations and countries contributing for global good.

[Con:] → World Food Program (FAO) won Nobel Peace Prize for its poverty removal programs.

3) Coordination during crisis.

[Con:] → India through its vaccine NaTRI put global good over national interest.

Thus, there is need to embrace the

ethics of 'Lokasangraha' - welfare of entire world by cooperation and coordination in

international relations to preserve humanity by preventing wars.

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

b) It is not power, but fear that corrupts. Fear of losing power corrupts those who wield it and fear of the scourge of power corrupts those who are subject to it. Examine the statement in context of political corruption.
(10 marks, 150 words)

यह सत्ता नहीं है, बल्कि भय है जो भ्रष्ट करता है। सत्ता खोने का डर उन्हें भ्रष्ट कर देता है जो इसे इस्तेमाल करते हैं और सत्ता के संकट का डर उन्हें भ्रष्ट कर देता है जो इसके अधीन हैं। राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण करें।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

“Power corrupts, absolute power corrupts absolutely”

Kautilya (Athashastra) described corruption as a termite that hollows the framework of a political system.

[Con:] → Fall of Sri Lankan government and ongoing crisis is due to corruption.

[Fear corrupts] as -

→ Fear of not being able to come to power.

⇒ Slow delay for common. [Con:] → 2G Scam

→ Fear of well-being of loved ones corrupts.

[Con:] → Providing luxury.

→ Sanskritisation of corruption (Kaushik Basu)

to retain status

Fear corrupts who are subordinate -

1) scourge of power \Rightarrow Breakage of continued nexus and position in society.

\Rightarrow corruption to keep the pockets full.

Can't Nirav Modi using bank agent.

2) Criminalisation of politics (43% of MPs)

to use money & muscle power in elections.
 \Rightarrow ensures continued power via corrupt practices.

3) Horse trading and defections to continue being in power.

4) Used by partisan-workers to survive during opposite party in power.

Thus corruption arises due to greed, fear and authority. However, needs to be regulated by temperance, transparency to ensure good governance.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

c) Education is the kindling of a flame, not the filling of a vessel. What do you understand by this statement? In your opinion, which five values should Indian education system inculcate in every student? Justify your choice. (10 marks, 150 words)

शिक्षा लौ जलाने के समान है, खाली बर्तन भरने जैसा नहीं। इस कथन से आप क्या समझते हैं? आपकी राय में, भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में प्रत्येक छात्र में कौन से पाँच मूल्य होने चाहिए? अपनी पसंद का औचित्य सिद्ध करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Education does not teach what to think, but how to think"

Education is the kindling of flame.

It means it ignites the ~~for~~ mind of children, so that they can attain their full potential by continued education - that is 'life'.

Further, education is not filling of a vessel. This implies education is not to put facts and knowledge but to guide way to use facts and attain knowledge.

Con: A good teacher is one who ~~sheds~~ student goes ahead that him \Rightarrow Teacher ignited flame of curiosity by developing him.

Five values needed in every student -

1) Intellectual curiosity - To go beyond the given facts \Rightarrow enhance R&D of India.

Con: \rightarrow ISRO, DSRD.

2) Humanity - To ensure moral use of the attained knowledge.

Con: \rightarrow Knowledge without character is a sin of conduct
7 sins given by Gandhi.

3) Determination - essential to use the education fully for fruitful conclusion.

4) Integrity - To reduce the crimes of hacking, misuse of information and ensure progress and prosperity.

5) Patriotism - To rise above religion, race, locality and party lines to good do good for nation (Eg: \rightarrow needed for democracy.

Thus education is best means to change the world. NEP-2020 is right step in direction.

Feedback
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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Section - B

Q.7) Samuel is a famous tennis player. He is at the top of his career and had won three grand slams last year. The first major tournament of this year is scheduled for next week in country A. Samuel is the defending champion and crowd favourite. Organizers of the tournament expect Samuel to be a crowd puller for his matches. Many aspiring tennis players and youth look up to Samuel as their idol.

The tournament is being organized amidst the deadly third wave of Covid infection in country A. Country A has declared a public health emergency due to the rising number of Covid cases. Keeping in mind medical exigency, the organizers have mandated that every participating athlete as well as the attending audience should be fully vaccinated with two doses. However, Samuel refused to get vaccinated as he believes that vaccines can negatively impact his performance in the tournament. Samuel also argued that mandatory vaccination is a violation of his right to choose and goes against his individual liberty. The organizers of the tournament knew that if Samuel is denied entry in the tournament, their revenue from ticket sales may go down. They hesitantly allowed Samuel to participate in the tournament even without his compliance with vaccine mandate.

To tackle the surging wave of pandemic, country A has prescribed two weeks quarantine for anyone who has visited any other pandemic affected country. Samuel has visited one such country. But such a declaration from Samuel would mean that he would miss the tournament as only one week is left for the start of matches. To avoid quarantine, Samuel lied in his affidavit and claimed that he had not visited any other pandemic affected country. Samuel's popularity became his enemy as people quickly found that he had lied in his affidavit and photos of him vacationing last week in a pandemic affected country went viral on social media. There was a huge outrage against the conduct of Samuel. Samuel was arrested, fined and deported from country A. But there was also a section of the population who wanted to see Samuel in action and was upset that Samuel was forced to leave country A.

Based on this case study, answer the following:

- Identify various ethical issues involved in this incident.
- In your opinion, whether vaccine mandates are a violation of individual liberty or a reasonable restriction on personal freedom. Justify.
- Discuss the ethical responsibility of famous personalities while conducting themselves in public.

(20 marks, 250 words)

सैमुअल एक प्रसिद्ध टेनिस खिलाड़ी हैं। वह अपने करियर के शीर्ष पर है और उसने पिछले साल तीन ग्रैंड स्लैम जीते थे। इस साल का पहला बड़ा टूर्नामेंट देश A में अगले सप्ताह के लिए निर्धारित है। सैमुअल मौजूदा चैंपियन और भीड़ पसंदीदा है। टूर्नामेंट के आयोजकों को उम्मीद है कि सैमुअल अपने मैचों के लिए भीड़ खींचने वाले होंगे। कई महत्वाकांक्षी टेनिस खिलाड़ी और युवा सैमुअल को अपना आदर्श मानते हैं।

टूर्नामेंट का आयोजन देश A में कोविड संक्रमण की घातक तीसरी लहर के बीच किया जा रहा है। देश A ने कोविड के मामलों की बढ़ती संख्या के कारण सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य आपातकाल घोषित कर दिया है। चिकित्सा की अनिवार्यता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, आयोजकों ने यह अनिवार्य कर दिया है कि प्रत्येक प्रतिभागी एथलीट के साथ-साथ उपस्थित दर्शकों को टीके लगे होने चाहिए। हालांकि, सैमुअल ने टीकाकरण से इनकार कर दिया क्योंकि उनका मानना है कि टीके टूर्नामेंट में उनके प्रदर्शन को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित कर सकते हैं। सैमुअल ने यह भी तर्क दिया कि अनिवार्य टीकाकरण उसके चुनने के अधिकार का उल्लंघन है और उसकी व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता के खिलाफ जाता है। टूर्नामेंट के आयोजकों को पता था कि अगर सैमुअल को टूर्नामेंट में प्रवेश से वंचित कर दिया गया, तो टिकटों की बिक्री से उनके राजस्व में कमी आ सकती है। उन्होंने हिचकिचाते हुए सैमुअल को टीके के आदेश के अनुपालन के बिना भी टूर्नामेंट में भाग लेने की अनुमति दी।

महामारी की बढ़ती लहर से निपटने के लिए, देश A ने किसी भी अन्य महामारी प्रभावित देश का दौरा करने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिए दो सप्ताह की क्वारंटाइन निर्धारित किया है।

सैमुअल ऐसे ही एक देश का दौरा कर चुका है। लेकिन सैमुअल की इस तरह की घोषणा का मतलब होगा कि वह टूर्नामेंट से बाहर हो जाएंगे क्योंकि मैचों की शुरुआत में केवल एक सप्ताह बचा है। क्वारंटाइन से बचने के लिए, सैमुअल ने अपने हलफनामे में झूठ बोला और दावा किया कि उसने किसी अन्य महामारी प्रभावित देश का दौरा नहीं किया है। सैमुअल की लोकप्रियता उनकी दुश्मन बन गई क्योंकि लोगों ने जल्दी ही पाया कि उन्होंने अपने हलफनामे में झूठ बोला था और पिछले हफ्ते एक महामारी प्रभावित देश में छुट्टियां मनाते हुए उनकी तस्वीरें सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल हो गईं। शमूएल के चालचलन के विरुद्ध बहुत बड़ा आक्रोश था। शमूएल को गिरफ्तार किया गया, जुर्माना लगाया गया और देश A से निर्वासित किया गया। लेकिन एक ऐसा वर्ग भी था जो सैमुअल को कार्रवाई में देखना चाहता था और इस बात से परेशान था कि शमूएल को देश A छोड़ने के लिए मजबूर किया गया था।

इस केस स्टडी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दें :

- इस घटना में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान करें।
- आपकी राय में, क्या वैक्सीन अधिदेश व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का उल्लंघन है या व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता पर उचित प्रतिबंध है। औचित्य सिद्ध करें।
- सार्वजनिक रूप से स्वयं का संचालन करते समय प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी पर चर्चा करें।

→ “It takes 20 years to build a reputation (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)
but 5 minutes to ruin it” - Warren Buffet

The above case study reflects the dilemmas faced by a famous personality in exercising their personal liberty. It has become easier today to detect lies and exercise freedom of speech often leading to sensationalisation of issue.

(A) ethical issues in this incident.

(i) Country A allowing Samuel to participate without vaccination ⇒ Breaches principle of equality before law for famous personalities.

- (ii) Samuel lying in his affidavit \Rightarrow Against honesty & integrity of sports person
- (iii) Country A's tackling with public health emergency among third wave of covid \Rightarrow crowd puller for funds over public health
- (iv) People's outrage and dissent \Rightarrow law and order situation of country A
- (v) Country arresting, fining and deporting Samuel \Rightarrow law of checking and regulatory relaxation highlighting partial behaviour \Rightarrow bad name in international world for Country A.

(b) Vaccine mandates -

- 1) They are based on the utilitarian principle of greater good of greatest number. Thus, can be mandated for common good.

(b) The right to freedom in Article 19 has reasonable restrictions like public health \Rightarrow justifies mandating vaccines.

However,

a) Freedom of choice and liberty should be given in line with human dignity principle of Immanuel Kant

Cox \rightarrow Freedom to choose the company / manufacturer of vaccine.

\rightarrow Freedom for immuno-compromised and pregnant and infants to go for vaccination or not.

b) Freedom of liberty to get vaccinated or not ~~must~~ as a right needs to be balanced by the duty to ensure social harmony.

Thus, in my opinion, vaccine mandates should be avoided. However, steps should be

taken to remove vaccine hesitancy to achieve vaccine immunisation targets by social influence, persuasion and awareness. This balances liberty and social health.

(C) ethical responsibility of famous personalities

(i) They are role models for many, thus should ensure ethical conduct.

[Con:] → 'Cool' of M.S. Dhoni.

(ii) They help in social influencing, thus should act, speak and conduct themselves responsibly.

[Con:] → success of polio because of Anirudh Bachchan.

(iii) Youth often immitate famous personalities → needs famous persons to be integral, honest and dedicated to shape the future of nation.

Thus, with great power comes great responsibility, as is expected from famous personalities to spread positively & guide ethically.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.8) You are an IFS officer who heads a diplomatic mission in a European country. You live there with your wife and children. Your parents and few of your relatives are also visiting you for vacation. The country is known for its scenic mountains and it is a popular destination for tourists. In an unexpected turn of events, the country in which you are posted has been attacked by its neighbour due to some unresolved bilateral issues. All the major transportation channels have been adversely impacted by the attack. Flights have been cancelled and airspace above the country has been declared unsafe for commercial aircrafts. You have received an urgent communication from New Delhi asking you to prepare a plan for evacuation of Indians from the besieged country. You have been informed that a friendly neighbouring country of India has sought India's help to evacuate its citizens. Due to war, only a limited number of people can be evacuated in one go and multiple rounds would be required for evacuating everyone. You have identified following groups of people who are to be evacuated:

- i. You, your wife, children, parents and relatives.
- ii. Diplomatic staff at the mission.
- iii. Indian tourists visiting the country.
- iv. Indian students studying in the country
- v. A film crew and actors who were shooting a film in the country. These include some of the biggest names of Bollywood.
- vi. Citizens of the friendly neighbouring country that has requested India's help.

As a civil services officer of the state, what would be the order in which you would evacuate these people and why? Give Justifications. (20 marks, 250 words)

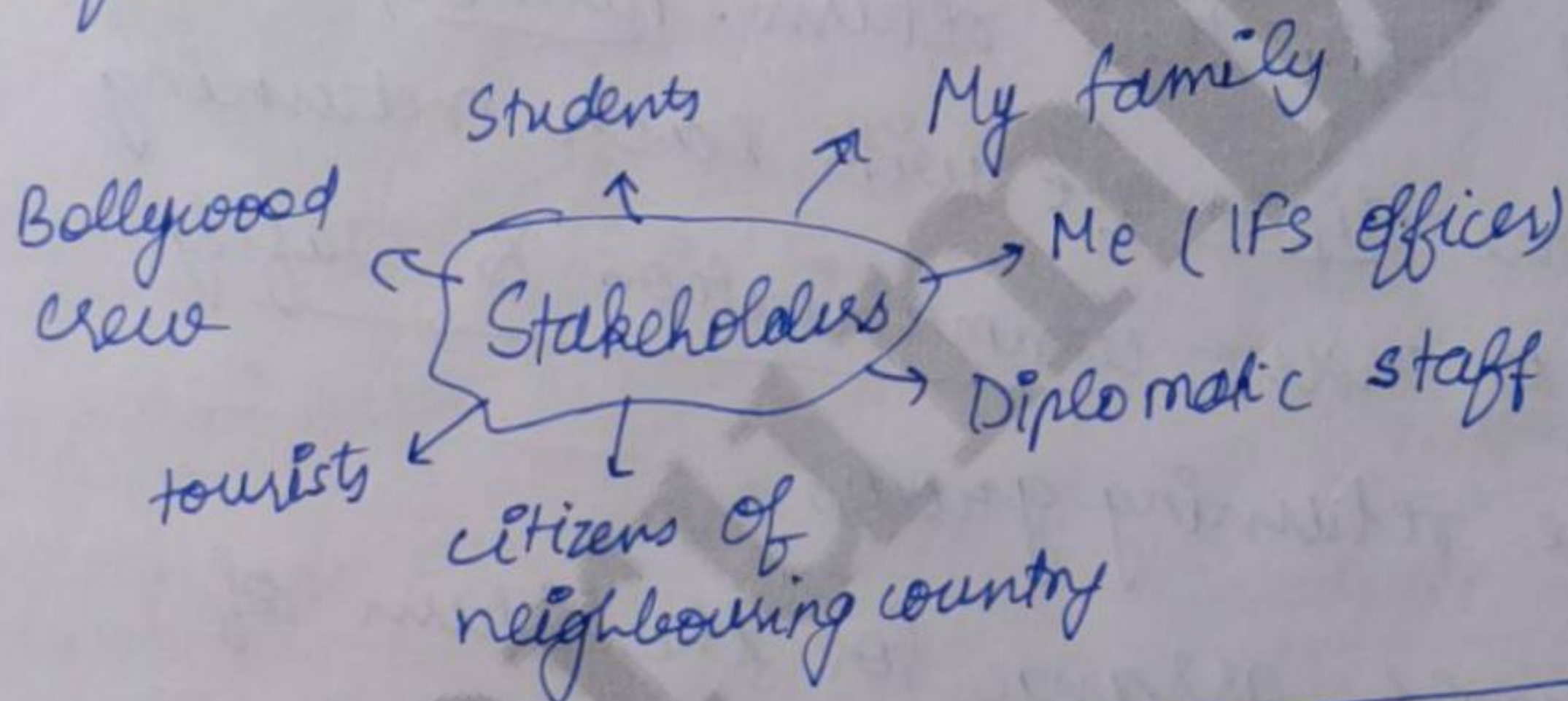
आप एक IFS अधिकारी हैं जो किसी यूरोपीय देश में एक राजनयिक मिशन के प्रमुख हैं। आप वहां अपनी पत्नी और बच्चों के साथ रहते हैं। आपके माता-पिता और आपके कुछ रिश्तेदार भी छुट्टी पर आपसे मिलने आ रहे हैं। देश अपने सुंदर पहाड़ों के लिए जाना जाता है और यह पर्यटकों के लिए एक लोकप्रिय गंतव्य है। घटनाओं के एक अप्रत्याशित मोड़ में, जिस देश में आप तैनात हैं, उस पर उसके पड़ोसी देश द्वारा कुछ अनसुलझे द्विपक्षीय मुद्दों के कारण हमला कर दिया गया है। हमले से सभी प्रमुख परिवहन चैनलों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पैदा है। उड़ानें रद्द कर दी गई हैं और देश के ऊपर के हवाई क्षेत्र को वाणिज्यिक विमानों के लिए असुरक्षित घोषित कर दिया गया है। आपको नई दिल्ली से एक तत्काल संदेश प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें आपसे घिरे हुए देश से भारतीयों को निकालने की योजना तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया है। आपको बताया गया है कि भारत के एक मित्र पड़ोसी देश ने अपने नागरिकों को निकालने के लिए भारत की मदद मांगी है। युद्ध के कारण, एक बार में सीमित संख्या में ही लोगों को निकाला जा सकता है और सभी को निकालने के लिए कई चक्कर लगाने होंगे। आपने लोगों के निम्नलिखित समूहों की पहचान की है जिन्हें निकाला जाना है :

- i. आप, आपकी पत्नी, बच्चे, माता-पिता और रिश्तेदार।
- ii. मिशन में राजनयिक कर्मचारी।
- iii. देश का दौरा करने वाले भारतीय पर्यटक।
- iv. देश में पढ़ रहे भारतीय छात्र
- v. एक फिल्म क्रू और अभिनेता जो देश में एक फिल्म की शूटिंग कर रहे थे। इनमें बॉलीवुड के कुछ बड़े नाम शामिल हैं।
- vi. मित्र पड़ोसी देश के नागरिक जिन्होंने भारत से मदद का अनुरोध किया है।

देश के एक सिविल सेवा अधिकारी के रूप में आप किस क्रम में इन लोगों को निकालेंगे और क्यों? औचित्य दीजिए। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case study represents the course of action taken by administrators during any calamities like floods, wars, landslide to minimize human loss.

Ex: 1 → Operation Ganga of India to repatriate people from Ukraine.



The order of evacuation along with reasons -

- 1) Firstly, I will evacuate the students studying in the country.

Justification → They are the future of nation

And need to be repatriated first.
→ They are in huge numbers, lack experience,

and can become easy target because they are less powerful. \Rightarrow need most urgent government help.

(ii) I will ensure the safety of the diplomatic staff at mission and my family. As in war, they ~~are~~ embassies are not targeted, I will delay their return. Further, I would send one diplomat with each returning round to ensure communication & safety of the returning group.

(iii) I would arrange for the return of tourists as they lack any social support or leverage (like the film crew)

(iv) This will be followed by returning of film crew as they can survive on their own for longer comparatively. They have sufficient resources and mass

appeal to survive during need of hour.
However, I will talk to them to explain
government's plan of action to calm them
and check for their safety. This will
check any social media aggression for
the government.

(v) This will be followed by citizens of
friendly nation. As India has image of
'Vishwaguru' and voice of moral force
(NAM), it is essential to save the neigh-
ours. This goes in line with humanity
and peaceful borders.

(vi) This will be followed by evacuation
of my family and relatives. As, I am the
chief manager of operation threading diplomatic
relation is the war-attacked country.
I can ensure their safe stay and accept

expect their support and understanding for my 'dedication to duty'

Thus, this evacuation is justified on the principles of -

- ① Utilitarianism - Ensuring greatest good of greatest number
- ② Sarvodaya - As no one is left behind.
- ③ Equity - Preferred treatment to less advantaged to ensure justice (Rawls)
- ④ International Ethics - Vaisudhave Kutumbakam
considers this world as one family. Thus ensuring their well being.
Such operations often need to be organised. Their success is dependent on the emotional intelligence of person in charge to avoid panic and act with prudence.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



Q.9) Rashmi is a young IPS officer who is posted as the SP law and order in a district that has a history of communal clashes. During a cultural event, a political leader made certain controversial comments regarding the religion of another community that can potentially harm communal harmony in the district. The representatives of the aggrieved community met Rashmi with their complaint. An FIR was registered in the matter and the police department promptly started an investigation. During questioning, the accused political leader denied the charges. He claimed that he was exercising his right to freedom of expression and had no intention of hurting anyone's feelings. He even offered to tender an apology if his statement had hurt someone's religious feelings. However, the aggrieved community was not satisfied with this apology and demanded strict action against the accused.

The next day, a video went viral on social media in which the accused political leader can be seen making derogatory statements against another religious faith. However, Rashmi suspects that the video going viral on the internet is a doctored video and someone has mischievously edited it to make it more vitriolic and inflammatory. The video has ignited communal tensions in the district. The accused political leader belongs to an influential community and his community has put their support behind him. Local intelligence has warned that some anti-social elements are trying to use this opportunity to create communal riot in the district. The entire matter has been politicized and is being covered by the national media. In this situation answer the following:

- What differentiates a hate speech from a free speech?
- Why does social media have a very strong influence over the actions and thoughts of its users?
- What is the most suitable course of action for Rashmi in this situation? Justify.

(20 marks, 250 words)

रश्मि एक युवा आईपीएस अधिकारी हैं, जो एक ऐसे जिले में एसपी कानून-व्यवस्था के रूप में तैनात हैं, जहां सांप्रदायिक झड़पों का इतिहास रहा है। एक सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम के दौरान, एक राजनीतिक नेता ने दूसरे समुदाय के धर्म के बारे में कुछ विवादास्पद टिप्पणियां कीं जो जिले में सांप्रदायिक सदभाव को संभावित रूप से नुकसान पहुंचा सकती हैं। पीड़ित समुदाय के प्रतिनिधियों ने अपनी शिकायत लेकर रश्मि से मुलाकात की। इस मामले में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कर पुलिस विभाग ने तत्काल जांच शुरू कर दी है। पूछताछ के दौरान आरोपी राजनीतिक नेता ने आरोपों से इनकार किया। उन्होंने दावा किया कि वह अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग कर रहे थे और किसी की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने का उनका कोई इरादा नहीं था। अगर उनके बयान से किसी की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंची हो तो उन्होंने माफी मांगने की भी पेशकश की। हालांकि, पीड़ित समुदाय इस माफी से संतुष्ट नहीं था और आरोपी के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की मांग की।

अगले दिन, सोशल मीडिया पर एक वीडियो वायरल हुआ जिसमें आरोपी राजनीतिक नेता को एक और धार्मिक आस्था के खिलाफ अपमानजनक बयान देते देखा जा सकता है। हालांकि, रश्मि को संदेह है कि इंटरनेट पर वायरल हो रहा वीडियो एक छेड़छाड़ वाला वीडियो है और इसे और अधिक कटु और भड़काऊ बनाने के लिए किसी ने इसे शरारतपूर्ण तरीके से संपादित किया है। वीडियो ने जिले में सांप्रदायिक तनाव को हवा दे दी है। आरोपी राजनीतिक नेता एक प्रभावशाली समुदाय से ताल्लुक रखता है और उसके समुदाय ने उसे अपना समर्थन दिया है। स्थानीय खुफिया विभाग ने चेतावनी दी है कि कुछ असामाजिक तत्व इस अवसर का उपयोग जिले में सांप्रदायिक दंगा भड़काने के लिए कर रहे हैं। पूरे मामले का राजनीतिकरण किया गया और राष्ट्रीय मीडिया द्वारा इसे कवर किया जा रहा है। इस स्थिति में निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दें :

- एक स्वतंत्र भाषण से घृणास्पद भाषण/हेट स्पीच को क्या अलग करता है?
- अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं के कार्यों और विचारों पर सोशल मीडिया का बहुत मजबूत प्रभाव क्यों है?
- इस स्थिति में रश्मि के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त कार्यवाही का तरीका क्या होगा \ औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

→ "One who controls media, controls minds"

The doctored video is used as a tool of hybrid warfare by spreading disinformation. This converts minute tensions into communal riots threatening the internal security and prosperity of a nation.

(a) Hate speech (vs)

→ Use to instigate hate in society.

→ Unethical use of freedom of speech

→ Is used by terrorist organisations, communal leaders having secessionist motives and enemy nations to distort peace

→ Spreads negativity, hate & anger.

Free speech

→ Use to express one's views and opinion (Article 19)

→ Good / ethical use of freedom of speech

→ Is used by social media influencers, educators & journalists

→ Spreads awareness, knowledge and allows government to reframe its policies.

Ex: → Hate speeches leading to communal riots in Khargone (MP).

Con: → Farmer's protest led to retraction of farm laws.

(b) Social media has very strong influence on users as -

1) It creates echo chambers ⇒ Strengthened beliefs ⇒ extremism and radicalisation of users.

2) Increased time on social media, reduces other medium of information exchange like books, radio, news channel.

⇒ Relying on social media content

3) Social media pressurises users to act and conduct themselves a certain way for social acceptability.

⇒ Turns thoughts and actions by continued exposure to it.

4) The recommendations to like pages, watch reels are similar to those already subscribed.

→ Prevents counter-arguments.

5) Anonymity on social media and no proper conduct rules give unregulated liberty to users.

Lead to → Boys Locker Room case
→ Hate crimes
→ Social media trials

Need to → Form social media ethical rules
→ Regulated time (China - 1 hour cap)
→ Parental watch for ethical conduct
→ Content regulation by cyber volunteers (Delhi model).

f) Suitable course of action for Rashmi

1) Prepare a team for maintaining law & order situation in the district.

Rationale

→ Prime duty at SP (Commitment to law)

→ Minimal loss of life and to prevent any violence (preserves social harmony)

2) will launch an awareness campaign to point that the video was doctored.

Rationale: → Pacify the anger of aggrieved community (Give me time to think calmly)

→ ~~not~~
3) will ask local intelligence to bring the culprit to light as soon as possible.

Rationale: → shifts the target from political

leader to actual defaulter.

4) will ask political leader to give a public apology and will tender a nominal fine on him

Rationale: → will resolve the conflict
→ Retributive justice

Thus, ~~key to~~ in long term I will put social media ~~watch~~ village in order to prevent any further spread of fake news.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.10) Ashmita is a respected doctor who runs her own maternity clinic in a small town. She is a mother of two and her husband is also a doctor. Ashmita handles multiple cases of child delivery every day and is known for her compassionate treatment of patients. Her clinic enjoys a good reputation in town.

Among other expecting mothers, Shikha, daughter-in-law of an MLA, was admitted to Ashmita's maternity clinic for child birth. The MLA met Ashmita and expressed his confidence in her skills. He requested her to personally take extra care of Shikha, to which Ashmita agreed happily. Shikha unexpectedly went into labour in the early hours the next day. During this time, Ashmita was performing an emergency surgery on another patient, so she could not attend to Shikha. Shikha was taken care of by other qualified doctors and hospital staff. The MLA was visibly unhappy that Ashmita did not attend Shikha herself. Once the emergency surgery was completed, Ashmita joined her staff and attended Shikha. However, Shikha passed away due to excess bleeding from Postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) during childbirth. Postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) is unpredictable heavy bleeding and Ashmita did everything that she could have done to try to save Shikha's life.

The MLA blamed Ashmita for Shikha's death. Ashmita was beaten by the MLA and his staff. When her husband tried to save Ashmita, he was dragged out of the hospital and thrashed. A police complaint was also lodged against Ashmita accusing her of murder due to negligence. For many days after the incident, she and her family faced constant harassment by police and supporters of the MLA. Ultimately, Ashmita could not take any more humiliation and committed suicide. The news of suicide by the doctor spread like wildfire. Indian Medical Association took cognizance of the case and warned nationwide strike of doctors if appropriate actions in this case were not taken.

The state government has appointed a committee to investigate the matter and recommend suitable actions. You are the Chairperson of this committee. In this scenario, answer the following:

- Why do doctors face violence in the country?
 - Identify various moral-ethical and administrative lapses in this case.
 - What would you recommend in this case? Give rationale behind giving those recommendations.
- (20 marks, 250 words)

अशमिता एक सम्मानित डॉक्टर हैं जो एक छोटे से शहर में अपना मैटर्निटी क्लिनिक चलाती हैं। वह दो बच्चों की मां हैं और उनके पति भी डॉक्टर हैं। अशमिता प्रति दिन प्रसूति के कई मामले संभालती हैं और रोगियों के प्रति सहानुभूतिपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए जानी जाती हैं। उसका क्लिनिक की शहर में प्रतिष्ठित है।

अन्य गर्भवती महिलाओं में, एक विधायक की बहू शिखा को बच्चे के जन्म के लिए अशमिता के प्रसूति क्लिनिक में भर्ती कराया गया था। विधायक ने अशमिता से मुलाकात की और उनके कौशल पर भरोसा जताया। उन्होंने उनसे व्यक्तिगत रूप से शिखा की अतिरिक्त देखभाल करने का अनुरोध किया, जिस पर अशमिता खुशी से सहमत हो गई। अगले दिन तड़के शिखा को यकायक प्रसव पीड़ा हुई। इस दौरान अशमिता एक अन्य मरीज की इमरजेंसी सर्जरी कर रही थीं, इसलिए वह शिखा को अटेंड नहीं कर सकीं। शिखा की देखभाल अन्य योग्य डॉक्टरों और अस्पताल के कर्मचारियों ने की। अशमिता के शिखा की प्रसूति में शामिल नहीं होने से विधायक काफी नाराज दिखे। आपातकालीन सर्जरी पूरी हो जाने के बाद, अशमिता शिखा की प्रसूति में शामिल हो गई। हालांकि, प्रसव के दौरान प्रसवोत्तर रक्तस्राव (पीपीएच) से अधिक रक्तस्राव के कारण शिखा का निधन हो गया। प्रसवोत्तर रक्तस्राव (पीपीएच) अप्रत्याशित भारी रक्तस्राव है और अशमिता ने वह सब कुछ किया जो वह शिखा की जान बचाने के लिए कर सकती थी।

विधायक ने शिखा की मौत के लिए अशमिता को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। अशमिता को विधायक और उनके स्टाफ ने पीटा। जब उसके पति ने अशमिता को बचाने की कोशिश की तो उसे अस्पताल से घसीटकर पीटा गया। अशमिता के खिलाफ लापरवाही के कारण हत्या का आरोप लगाते हुए पुलिस में शिकायत भी दर्ज कराई गई थी। घटना के बाद कई दिनों तक उन्हें और उनके परिवार को पुलिस और विधायक के समर्थकों द्वारा लगातार उत्पीड़न का सामना करना पड़ा। अंततः अशमिता और अधिक अपमान सह नहीं पाई और आत्महत्या कर ली। डॉक्टर द्वारा आत्महत्या की खबर जंगल में आग की तरह फैल गई। इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन ने मामले का संज्ञान लिया और इस मामले में उचित कार्रवाई नहीं होने पर डॉक्टरों की देशव्यापी हड़ताल की चेतावनी दी। राज्य सरकार ने मामले की जांच और उचित कार्रवाई की सिफारिश करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है। आप इस समिति के अध्यक्ष हैं। इस परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दें :

- a) देश में डॉक्टरों को हिंसा का सामना क्यों करना पड़ता है?
 b) इस मामले में विभिन्न नैतिक-नीति विषयक और प्रशासनिक खामियों की पहचान करें।
 c) इस मामले में आप क्या सुझाव देंगे? उन सिफारिशों को देने के पीछे तर्क दीजिए।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

→ "Vaidya Paramo Devta"

The above can represent the misuse of power by MLA and harassment of doctors on death of closed ones.

Ex: → Attack on doctors during Covid-19
 ↳ Suicide by Dr. Aparna Mishra in Rajasthan
for mental harassment

(a) Doctors face violence because -

(i) People lack the basic understanding that death is inevitable ⇒ Blame doctors.

→ Shows lack of emotional intelligence.

(ii) The death of near and dear ones leads to anger and mental imbalance ⇒

is often manifested through violence on doctor

→ Shows lack of humanity and compassion

(iii) Lack of proper medical infrastructure and facilities at clinics leading to mishaps is related to the attending doctors's laxity.

(Health expenditure = 2.1% of GDP)

(iv) Misuse of power and authority.

↳ Social media pressure
↳ Misuse by politicians (MLA in this case)

(b) Moral - ethical lapses -

(i) Lack of prudence of MLA \Rightarrow Blamed Ashmita

(ii) Blind following of MLA

\Rightarrow Staff attacked Ashmita & his husband

\Rightarrow supporters of MLA harassing Ashmita.

(iii) Ashmita's agreement to MLA for preference to Shikha \rightarrow shows her impracticality as doctor (emergency case as in this case)

\rightarrow shows her partial commitment

to MLA rather than 'call of duty' based

on lottery system for patient.

Administrative lapses:

1. police filed complaint against Ashmita
 → undue influence of MLA (against free and non-partisan police)
 → should have checked and investigated & provided protection to Ashmita.
2. Hospital Administration did not ensure protection → should have contacted police
3. Indian Medical Association came into protests too late → costing human life.

(c) Recommendations as Chairman

1. As an investigating committee, I will carry out full proof checks of incidents.

Rationale

- To ensure rule of law
- To ensure social justice
- To find out loopholes in system leading to violence on doctors.

2. Course of action recommendations -

(i) To arrest MLA and his staff for beating and harrasing Ashmita.

Rationale → To act as deterrence
 ↳ Court of law to deliver justice
 ↳ To pacify the wildfire and TMA.

(ii) To arrange for compensation for Ashmita.

Rationale → Loss of life due to system negligence ⇒ Rectificatory justice

(iii) To strengthen guidelines for hospital conduct and to ensure doctors are protected.

Rationale → Long term solution to ensure Rule of law over mob-behaviour.

(iv) Launching awareness drive for ill-effects of social pressure and harrasment

Rationale → Unethical conduct by public.
 ↳ To instill sense of responsibility for action

This ensures such incidents are not repeated and doctors are respected.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.11) Bhuvan-ultra is a famous real estate developer engaged mostly in housing projects. It has a very good track record of timely delivery of housing projects and enjoys a high level of trust among buyers. One of the ongoing projects of Bhuvan-ultra is a housing project with six residential towers. The construction has been in full swing for the last four years. Given the good record of the builder, all the flats have already been sold. Four out of six towers are complete and people have started living in these towers. Two other towers are near completion and it is expected that these would be ready in the next few months.

Satish lives in a rented house and he daily crosses through this project on his commute to office. Satish always wanted to buy a flat in one of these towers. One day while reading the newspaper Satish came across a news article on the ongoing project of Bhuvan-ultra. Through the news article, he came to know that Bhuvan-ultra had permission to construct only four towers and it has illegally constructed two more towers in the project. The two illegal towers were standing on ground which was supposed to be a wetland. The entire conundrum points toward massive corruption and negligence by state development authorities. The matter went into the court and the court has ordered demolition of the two illegal towers. However, as the two illegal towers lie in close proximity with the other four legally constructed and inhabited towers, demolishing them is not only expensive but also a risky affair. Further, as all the six towers share a common basement, demolition of two towers can have implications for structural integrity of other four towers. Satish sits there thinking about the pain of the people who have invested their life's savings in the project and questioning whether he should ever invest in a residential property. He is also questioning himself whether demolition of a residential apartments in a country where lakhs of people are homeless, is justified or not. On the basis of above case study, answer the following:

- Identify various ethical dilemmas involved in this case study.
 - What can be the other options to achieve justice in the given case, apart from demolition of the illegal towers? Evaluate each of these options and suggest the most suitable option.
- (20 marks, 250 words)

भुवन -अल्ट्रा एक प्रसिद्ध रियल एस्टेट डेवलपर है जो ज्यादातर आवास परियोजनाओं में लगा हुआ है। आवास परियोजनाओं के समय पर वितरण का इसका बहुत अच्छा ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड है और खरीदारों के बीच उच्च स्तर का विश्वास है। भुवन -अल्ट्रा की चल रही परियोजनाओं में से एक छह आवासीय टावरों के साथ एक आवास परियोजना है। पिछले चार साल से निर्माण कार्य जोरों पर है। बिल्डर के अच्छे रिकॉर्ड को देखते हुए सभी फ्लैट पहले ही बिक चुके हैं। छह में से चार टावर पूरे हो चुके हैं और लोग इन टावरों में रहने लगे हैं। दो अन्य टावर पूरा होने के करीब हैं और उम्मीद है कि ये अगले कुछ महीनों में तैयार हो जाएंगे।

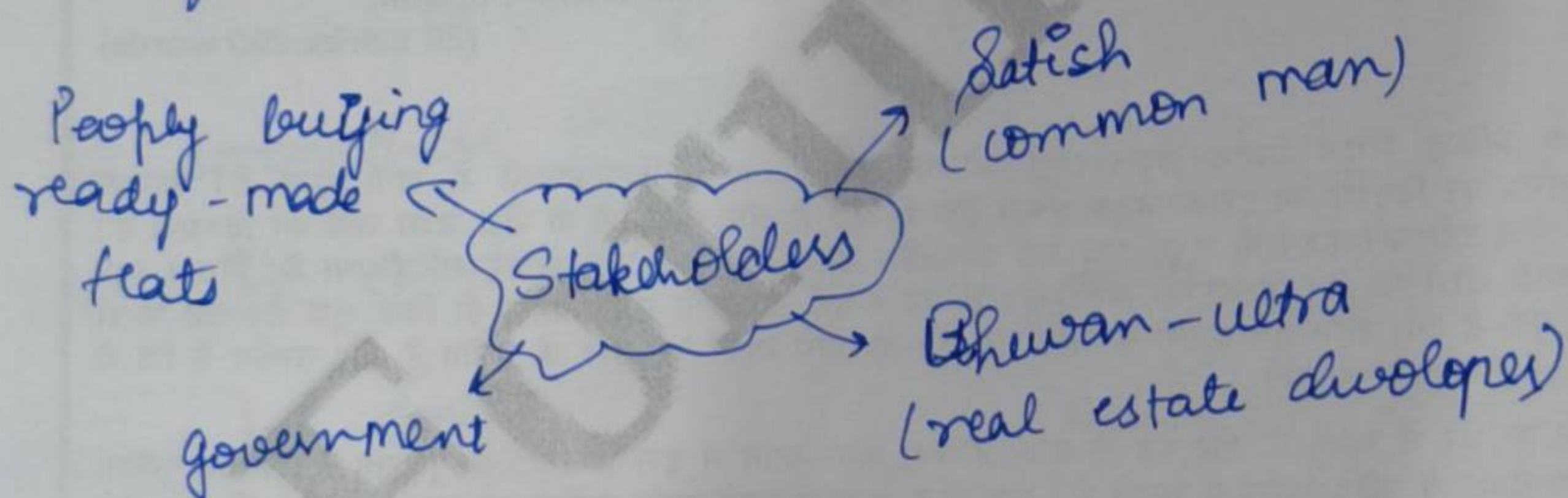
सतीश एक किराए के घर में रहता है और वह रोजाना ऑफिस आने-जाने में इस प्रोजेक्ट से गुजरता है। सतीश हमेशा इनमें से किसी एक टावर में फ्लैट खरीदना चाहते थे। एक दिन अखबार पढ़ते समय सतीश को भुवन -अल्ट्रा की चल रही परियोजना पर एक समाचार लेख मिला। समाचार लेख के माध्यम से, उन्हें पता चला कि भुवन -अल्ट्रा को केवल चार टावरों के निर्माण की अनुमति थी और इसने परियोजना में अवैध रूप से दो और टावरों का निर्माण किया है। दो टावर अवैध जमीन पर खड़े थे जिसे आर्द्रभूमि माना जाता था। पूरी पहेली राज्य के विकास अधिकारियों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार और लापरवाही की ओर इशारा करती है। मामला कोर्ट में चला गया और कोर्ट ने दो अवैध टावरों को गिराने का आदेश दिया है। हालांकि, चूंकि दो अवैध टावर अन्य चार कानूनी रूप से निर्मित और बसे हुए टावरों के साथ निकटता में स्थित हैं, उन्हें ध्वस्त करना न केवल महंगा है, बल्कि एक जोखिम भरा मामला भी है। इसके अलावा, चूंकि सभी छह टावर एक साझा बेसमेंट साझा करते हैं, दो टावरों के विध्वंस से अन्य चार टावरों की संरचनात्मक अखंडता पर असर पड़ सकता है। सतीश वहां बैठे उन लोगों के दर्द के बारे में सोचते हैं जिन्होंने परियोजना में अपने जीवन की बचत का निवेश किया है और सवाल किया है कि क्या उन्हें कभी आवासीय संपत्ति में निवेश करना चाहिए। वह खुद से यह भी सवाल कर रहे हैं कि जिस देश में लाखों लोग बेघर हैं, वहां आवासीय अपार्टमेंट को गिराना जायज है या नहीं। उपरोक्त केस स्टडी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित उत्तर दें :

- इस केस स्टडी में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाओं की पहचान करें।
 - इस मामले में न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिए अवैध टावरों को गिराने के अलावा और क्या विकल्प हो सकते हैं? इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन करें और सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प सुझाएं।
- (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

→ "Greed, anger and desire are gateway to hell."

The above case study represents a sad picture of unholy nexus between the government machinery and rich builders, depriving common man of his life, hard earned money and hope of happy life.

Con: → Collapsing building due to weak enforcement of laws.



(A) Ethical dilemmas

(i) Builders unethical means for larchy riches
(vs) lakhs of homeless people due to
continued corruption, nepotism and nexus

- (ii) Faith of common man on infrastructure projects with his life savings.
- (iii) Trust deficit for government due to support to malpractices.
- (iv) Threat to life of people leaving is disaster-prone (wetlands) and weak structural flats.
- (v) greed and desire by those in power.
- (b) Apart from demolition, other options for justice are -
- (i) To continue with the ongoing projects and activities as they are

<u>Merit</u>	<u>Demerit</u>
→ No loss of money	→ will pose threat to <u>right to life</u> (Article 21)
→ Home for <u>homeless</u>	→ will go <u>against justice</u> and <u>Rule of Law</u>
→ Demolition will lead to <u>waste</u> of money, time & energy	

(ii) To let the illegal towers remain there, sealing it for any occupation.

Merit

- No impact on other towers and structure
- No threat to life of occupants
- Acts as penalty for Bhuvan ultra

Demerit

- waste of time, energy, and money
- Can be still risky due to occupation of wetland

(iii) Option 3 will take -

(1) I will go for detailed social impact analysis of the project constructed along with safety checks.

⇒ Risk evaluation for its occupation.

Rationale → To reach to optimum use of residential towers → to be occupied or not.

(2) I will register a case against the development authorities and builder for

negligence leading to such a compromising situation.

Rationale → Justice to deter future crimes.
 ↳ To put in place the state machinery.

(3) To redirect some other land for wetland to ensure lack of waterlogging and ecological conservation.

Rationale → concrete foundation remains strong
 ↳ Avoids flood and balances environment.

(4) Use the flats as per the assessment done earlier.

Possible use → To use as business space with proper exit routes, drills and awareness
 ↳ To give for free to people enrolled in PM-Awas Yojana highlighting them to real issue

Rationale → Reduce waste and compensatory justice.

Under RERA, government checks such illegal constructions. Rules need to be properly enforced.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.12) Lithium is emerging as the new gold in the modern world. It is used extensively in making rechargeable batteries that are used across phones, laptops, electric vehicles etc. As the world is transitioning towards clean energy, demand for lithium is rising exponentially. India is dependent on imports for her lithium needs. Recently, a large lithium deposit has been found during a geological survey in Central India. According to initial estimates, the reserve is large enough to not only fulfill domestic requirements but also leave enough surplus for India to export lithium to other countries. The news of this discovery is covered by national media. This reserve can provide much needed impetus to adoption and development of green energy technologies in the country. Many prominent union ministers have expressed their desire for timely development of lithium mines and claimed that this discovery to be an outcome of their far-sighted governance and development model.

Amit is a senior government official who has been appointed as project development officer for this mining project. During initial assessment of the project, Amit found that the discovered reserve lies inside a forest inhabited by tribals. This is a pristine forest, hitherto untouched by humans, other than indigenous tribal communities. This forest hosts a wide variety of flora and fauna, many of which are endemic. Further, the lithium reserve lies at the foothill of a hillock. This hillock has a small shrine where the deity worshipped by the tribals is located. Lithium mining in this area would mean destruction of forest, blasting of the mountain where shrine of the tribal deity is located and displacement of tribals. The tribal population is against this mining project. They consider this project as an assault on their way of life and culture. Intelligence report suggests that if these tribals are forcefully displaced and their shrine destroyed, they can become easy targets for the Naxal indoctrination and create a security nightmare for the state. On the other hand, Amit is facing political pressure for execution of this project and has been repeatedly reminded that not only this project is of national importance but also can be a stepping stone for his career.

Amit is your colleague and a close friend. He asks you for your advice in this matter. Based on the described situation, help Amit identify various ethical dilemmas in this case. In your opinion, what is the most suitable course of action for Amit? Justify your choice. (20 marks, 250 words)

आधुनिक दुनिया में लिथियम नए सोने के रूप में उभर रहा है। फोन, लैपटॉप, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों आदि में उपयोग की जाने वाली रिचार्जबल बैटरी बनाने में इसका बड़े पैमाने पर उपयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-जैसे दुनिया स्वच्छ ऊर्जा की ओर बढ़ रही है, लिथियम की मांग तेजी से बढ़ रही है। भारत अपनी लिथियम जरूरतों के लिए आयात पर निर्भर है। हाल ही में मध्य भारत में एक भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के दौरान बड़ी मात्रा में लिथियम निक्षेप पाया गया है। प्रारंभिक अनुमानों के अनुसार, भंडार न केवल घरेलू आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए काफी बड़ा है बल्कि भारत के लिए अन्य देशों को लिथियम निर्यात करने के लिए पर्याप्त अधिशेष भी छोड़ता है। इस खोज की खबर राष्ट्रीय मीडिया द्वारा कवर की गई है। यह भंडार देश में हरित ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने और विकास के लिए बहुत आवश्यक प्रोत्साहन प्रदान कर सकता है। कई प्रमुख केंद्रीय मंत्रियों ने लिथियम खानों के समय पर विकास की इच्छा व्यक्त की है और दावा किया है कि यह खोज उनके दूरदर्शी शासन और विकास मॉडल का परिणाम है।

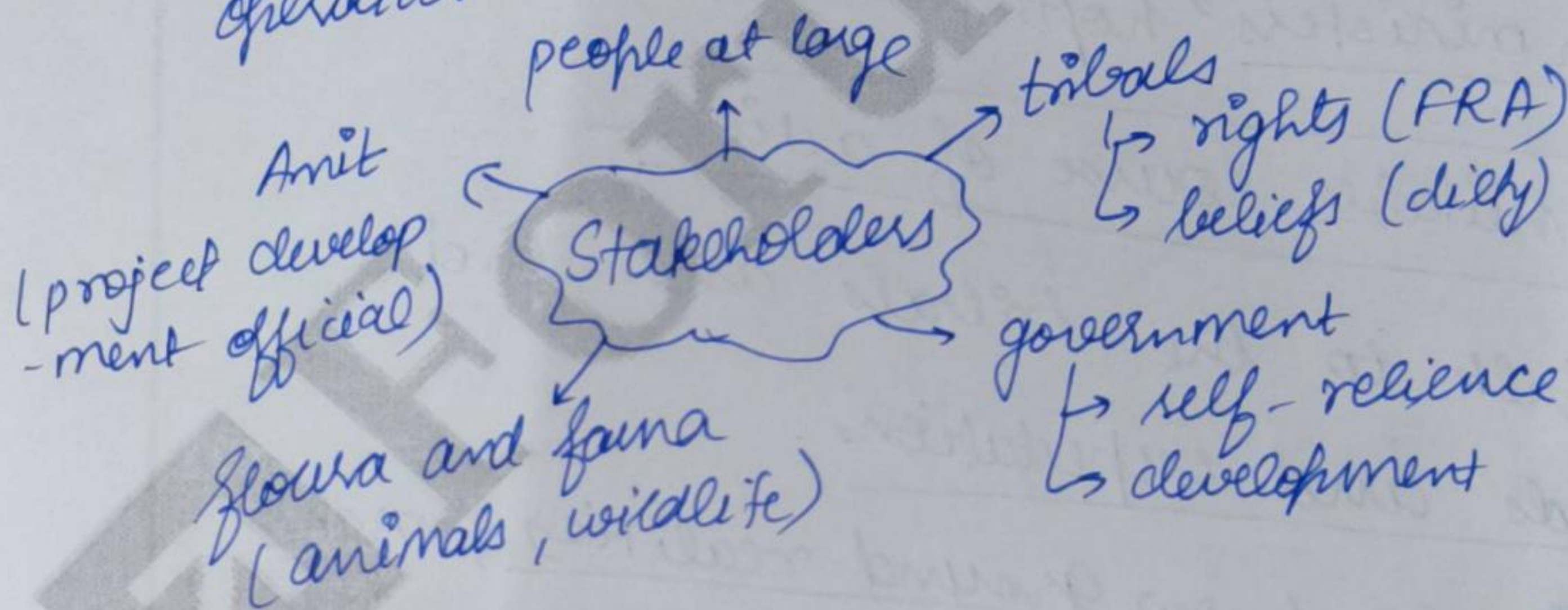
अमित एक वरिष्ठ सरकारी अधिकारी हैं जिन्हें इस खनन परियोजना के लिए परियोजना विकास अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है। परियोजना के प्रारंभिक मूल्यांकन के दौरान, अमित ने पाया कि खोजा गया भंडार आदिवासियों के निवास वाले जंगल के अंदर है। यह एक प्राचीन जंगल है, जो अब तक स्वदेशी जनजातीय समुदायों के अलावा मनुष्यों से अछूता है। यह जंगल विभिन्न प्रकार के वनस्पतियों और जीवों को होस्ट करता है, जिनमें से कई स्थानिक हैं। इसके अलावा, लिथियम रिजर्व एक पहाड़ी की तलहटी में स्थित है। इस पहाड़ी में एक छोटा मंदिर है जहां आदिवासियों द्वारा पूजे जाने वाले देवता स्थित हैं। इस क्षेत्र में लिथियम खनन का मतलब होगा जंगल का विनाश, पहाड़ को नष्ट करना जहां आदिवासी देवता का मंदिर स्थित है और आदिवासियों का विस्थापन। आदिवासी आबादी इस खनन परियोजना के खिलाफ है।

वे इस परियोजना को अपने जीवन और संस्कृति के तरीके पर हमला मानते हैं। खुफिया रिपोर्ट बताती है कि अगर इन आदिवासियों को जबरन विस्थापित किया जाता है और उनके धर्मस्थल को नष्ट कर दिया जाता है, तो वे नक्सलियों के लिए आसान लक्ष्य बन सकते हैं और राज्य के लिए एक सुरक्षा खतरा पैदा कर सकते हैं। दूसरी ओर, अमित इस परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए राजनीतिक दबाव का सामना कर रहे हैं और उन्हें बार-बार याद दिलाया गया है कि यह परियोजना न केवल राष्ट्रीय महत्व की है, बल्कि उनके करियर के लिए एक कदम भी हो सकती है।

अमित आपके सहयोगी और करीबी दोस्त हैं। वह आपसे इस मामले में आपकी सलाह मांगते हैं। वर्णित स्थिति के आधार पर, अमित को इस मामले में विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाओं की पहचान करने में मदद करें। आपकी राय में, अमित के लिए कार्रवाई का सबसे उपयुक्त तरीका क्या है? अपने विकल्प का औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

→ The above case study represents the most common ethical dilemma of environmental ethics (vs) development (vs) cultural right of tribals.

Ques → Destruction of Amazon forest for mining operations in Brazil



ethical dilemmas in this case -

1. Mining for development (progress) VS culture of tribal community.

2. Destruction of forest (ecological imbalance)
(vs) economic development (Lithium export)

3. Blasting of mine (shrine dismantled \Rightarrow loss of faith) vs see green energy for reduced emissions.

4. Risk of nationalism due to displacements of tribals (vs) profession growth of Amit

5. Risk of loss of endemic species (vs) union ministers' hope and aspirations.

Most suitable course of action -

1. To talk to the tribals and their demands and expectations.

Rationale \rightarrow To know ground realities, make tribals feel respected and considering their demands to avoid national insecurity.

2. To persuade tribals, making them improve aware of the importance of lithium ores

for holistic development and dependency on others for rare earth metals (China)

[Rationale] → To make them emotionally involved for development and arousing patriotism.

3. Go for detailed plan of relocation with agreed compensation, along with guaranteed education of children.

[Rationale] → Tribals get their rights. In line with PESA, their approval of project and compensation is must to proceed.

4. Plan out relocation of wildlife with Forest officer, transplantation of trees to ensure sustainable development.

[Rationale] → In line with National Forest Policy (30-1. Forest land) and India's Panchamitra, CNED to prevent deforestation.

5. To plan mining operation with minimum

Loss of land and lithium. Consume no
illegal mining and child labour or rat
hole mining

Rationale → Maximum use of resources →
minimum wastage

→ No violation of human rights
→ Green energy and import substitution of
lithium ensuring self-reliance.

However, this all needs to be done
after compliance with Social Impact Assessment
and Environmental Impact Assessment. The

mandated amount should be deposited in
CAMPA and shrine of tribals should be
relocated to their new place of residence.

This goes in line with consensus, accountability,
trusteeship and Sarvodaya. Rather than
taking tribals and wildlife as stakeholders,
they should be made shareholders for
development.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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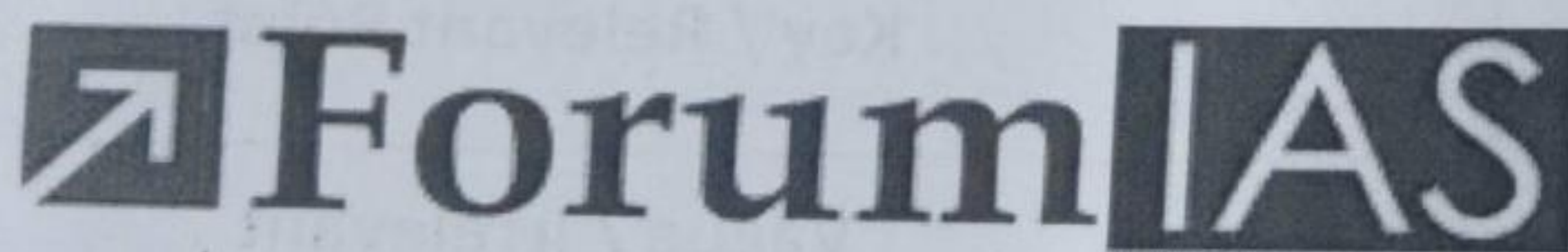
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