

TEST CODE : 5 1 4 3 4

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-10) – GS Paper #4

ForumIAS**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	GAURI PRABHAT		
Roll No.	1910078266	Date:	15 July 22

Maximum Marks: 250

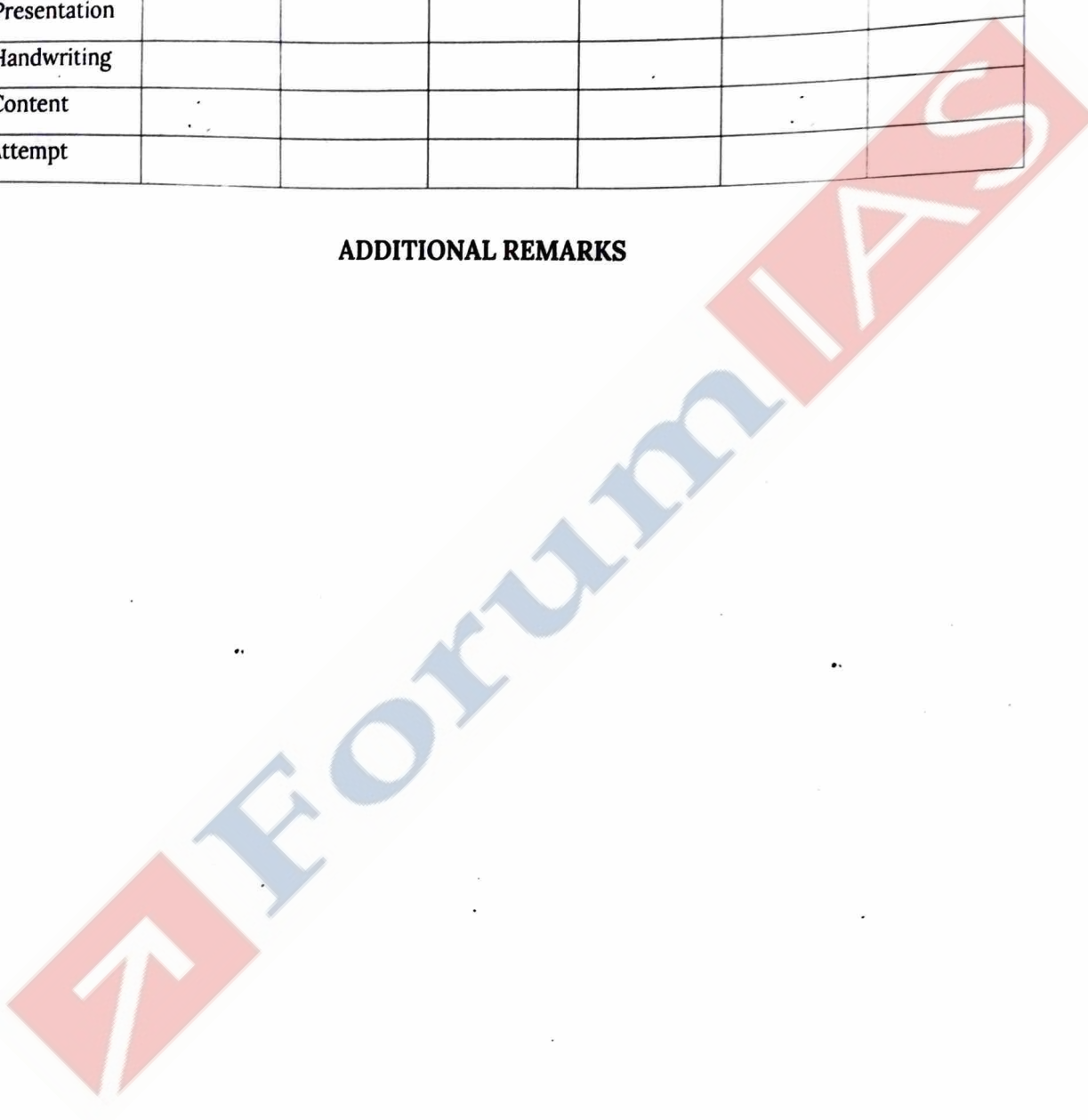
Time Allowed: Three Hours

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12			<p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time	End Time
Total Marks:			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:	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

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 refers to a process of making and implementing decisions that is based on some ethical principles like integrity, accountability, fairness & rule of law



Essential ethical traits of welfare state :-

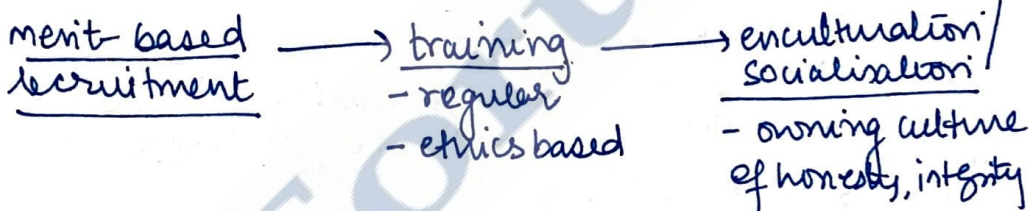
① Accountability & transparency

eg RTI Act 2005, Jan Soochna Portal (suo moto sharing of information - Rajasthan)

- ② Integrity & honesty : countering corruption, embezzlement, nepotism (eg) Code of Conduct Rules
- ③ Objectivity & fairness : decision making based on facts
- ④ Compassion : to alleviate the suffering of poorest (antyo daya), women, children, elderly
- ⑤ Follow rule of law ⑥ Equity ⑦ Efficiency

Ways to promote ethical governance :-

① Professional socialisation



② Role of political will : need to lead by example
↳ zero tolerance for corruption, wavy capitalism,

③ Enhance accountability & transparency : watchdog role of citizens, media, civil society

④ Appreciate cases of ethical decision making : correct cognitive "failure" bias that corruption is acceptable

Recent Mission Karmayogi is also an initiative that will ~~lead to~~ lead to capacity building & ethical governance

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

Recently US Supreme Court overturned its judgement in the landmark case of Roe vs. Wade, taking away women's right to abortion in the US. This has revived the debate on the ethicality of abortions.

Ethical arguments against abortion :-

- ① Taking away right to life of yet-to-be born child
- ② Equivalent to murder - deliberate / conscious decision to abort
- ③ Against religious principles
 - ⓐ Christianity - denounces abortions
- ④ Right to life - divine grants it

Ethical arguments for abortion :-

- ① Woman's right to bodily autonomy - make decisions about her body.

- ② Can be threat to life of mother
 - ③ Case of fetal abnormalities - even if child born, may be disabled physically/mentally.
 - ④ Pregnancy could be result of rape / crime
 - ⑤ Giving choice to the woman
↳ may not be ready to become a mother
 - ⑥ If illegal → may lead to unsafe & unlawful clinics
- In my opinion, abortion should be permitted.
- However, there can be certain checks & balances such as in the Medical Termination of Pregnancy

Act of India :- (recently amended)

- abortion upto 20 weeks - 1 doctor's advice
- 20-24 weeks - 2 doctors
- > 24 weeks - State Medical Board
- in case of threat to mother's life - no time limit & 1 doctor's opinion
- extended to unmarried women

Hence, abortion should be permitted to support women's reproductive rights but a balance should be maintained with societal ethics also.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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 आवाज नैतिकता को लुप्त होने से बचाती है। सिविल सेवकों के संदर्भ में बर्तन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Conscience refers to the inner moral compass of an individual that guides them to make decisions in times of an ethical dilemma.

Role of Conscience in re-enforcing ethics in civil servants:-

① Conflict of interest: conscience guides us to maximise public welfare over private welfare → ethical decision making

(eg.) As head of a trust seeking funds & as head of a govt department - conscience will reinforce integrity & honesty & resolve the conflict to maximise public welfare.

② Conflict of authority: in case of an unlawful order from superior, conscience will make the officer courageous & not trying to appease for career progression.

③ Countering corruption

↳ money can be bought, not sleep

↳ food, not appetite

↳ books, not knowledge.

money from corruption will cause
"crisis of conscience" - feeling of
discomfort that will make us
 take ethical decisions kbc honest.

④ Re-enforcing accountability

conscience ⇒ accountability
 to one's self

⇒ -dutyfulness,
 -commitment to
 public service
 -doing one's best
 without fear/
 favour

⑤ Maintaining neutrality

↳ conscience helps resist political pressure as
 it compromises on public welfare.

As Gandhiji said, "There are higher courts than
courts of law, and that is conscience." It
 is the foundation of a civil servant's ethical
decision making as otherwise he suffers from
 a "crisis of conscience"

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

A civil servant often has to make decisions that involve conflicting values, leading to an ethical dilemma. However, their ability to deal with such a dilemma in a professional & ethical manner is the test of their character.

Conflicts of values civil servants may face

① Rule of Law (objectivity) vs. Compassion

(eg) an old widow may lack a document required to avail of pension benefits scheme whether to deny her pension or grant it on grounds of compassion.

② Individual ethics vs. Organisational mandate (Conscience)

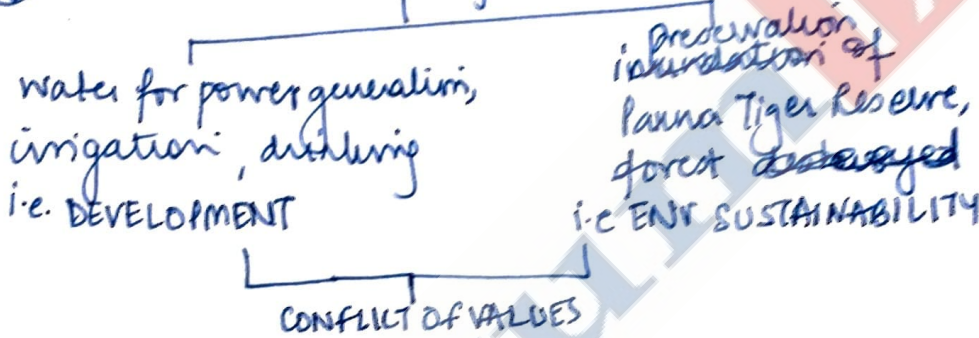
(eg) a police officer may be required to disperse protesters even when he supports the cause of their protest.

③ follow orders of superior vs. Do right by people

eg: superior may tell a civil servant to give govt contract to a particular party - violates meritocracy & fairness

④ Development vs. Sustainability

eg: Ken-Betwa Linki Project -



⑤ Transparency vs. Secrecy

eg: Information asked in RTI Act - may compromise on national security etc (Section 8, RTI) - need to judge

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

To resolve such conflicts :-

Follow CONSTITUTION - equality, democracy, secularism

↓
RULE OF LAW - enforce impartially & effectively

↓
RULES & REGULATIONS - eg civil service conduct rules; AIS conduct rules.

↓
CONSCIENCE - Integrity, honesty, compassion.

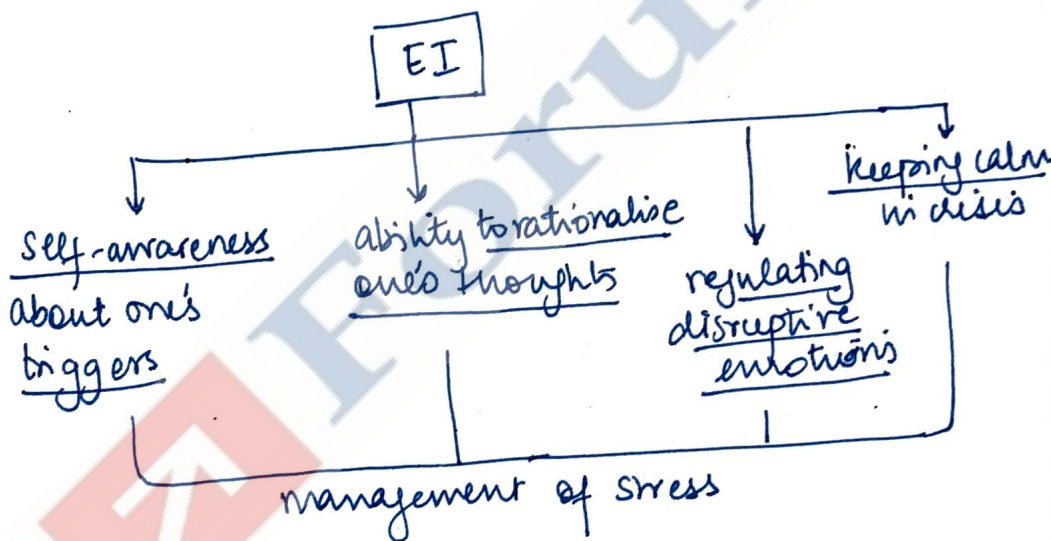
All the above conflicts of values can be resolved by taking queue from above 4 sources to guide decisions.

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)

Emotional intelligence is the ability to understand, perceive, manage & effectively use emotions. The concept was given by Daniel Goleman in 1995

Role in managing stress :-



(eg:) stress about meeting work deadline - EI will help me anticipate such a situation; control my emotions, keep calm & work productively

(Don't Write anything in this)

Role in transferring distress into Eustress :-

→ Distress makes one dysfunctional & takes toll on our emotional state & physical wellbeing

(like inability to sleep, loss of appetite)

→ EI helps channel the above counter-productive thoughts into positive energy, motivating us with an optimistic outlook.

Distress about	without EI	with EI
Upcoming Exam	unable to concentrate, depressed	keeping calm, making schedule & doing one's best
Familial relationships (⊗ fight with spouse)	anger, denial, ego	communication, understanding & adjustment
	 Distress	 Eustress

Thus, Goleman has rightly said that 80% of adult success flows from EI

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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)

Gratitude	Gratification
① Feeling of <u>thankfulness</u> towards some one / something	① Feeling of being <u>satisfied</u> within one's self
② <u>External focus</u> - gratitude for something / towards someone	② <u>Internal experience</u> - inner pleasure or satisfaction
③ <u>Positive</u> emotion	③ Can be <u>positive</u> or <u>negative</u>
④ Makes one <u>altruistic</u> - thinking of others	④ Makes one <u>self-serving</u> / <u>selfish</u>
eg) Gratitude to: God - for life parents - for upbringing family - for support	eg) <u>positive</u> ↳ gratification from being dutiful, honest <u>negative</u> ↳ gratification via <u>crime</u> , <u>stealing</u> , <u>smoking</u>

(Don't Write anything in this)

Q.4)
lat
a

Moral Myopia

Moral Muteness

- ① Narrow range of moral standards
- ② Genuine lack of understanding morals
- ③ Trigger to be immoral
- ④ flows from lack of self-perception, self-observation and exposure
- ⑤ Directly leads to immoral acts
- eg) myopic view of women's rights & dignity
⇒ harassment, stalking, domestic violence done.

- ① Not expressing ones moral standards
- ② Deliberately not voicing ones stand
- ③ Trigger to see immoral
- ④ flows from lack of courage, integrity, honesty
- ⑤ Encourages immoral acts to be done with impunity
- eg) moral muteness
⇒ not complaining / becoming witness to incidents of harassment, violence, stalking against women

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 refers to the learned predisposition towards an attitude object like a person, object, idea, event etc. While attitude is thought-oriented, behaviour is action-oriented.

STRUCTURE OF ATTITUDE

- ① Affective component : I like to study Economics
- ② Cognitive component : Studying Economics makes me knowledgeable
- ③ Behavioural component : So I will study Economics

Relationship between Attitude & behaviour

Strong Relationship

"A man is but a by product of his thoughts, what he thinks, he becomes"
(attitude) (behaviour)

- behaviour
- (eg:) altruistic attitude → compassion, charity, helpfulness, kindness
 ("nishkama karma")
- selfish attitude → laziness, corruption, risk-aversion
 ("mera kya mujhe kya")

However, many times the link between attitude and behaviour becomes weake, causing "cognitive dissonance" (feeling of discomfort)

(eg:) officer with integrity - forced to act a certain way under political pressure

↓
 will cause cognitive dissonance

May change his attitude to match his behaviour - become boss-pleasing

May change his behaviour to match his attitude - refuse to toe the line under pressure.

Thus, attitude is important in shaping the behaviour of people & must be guided based on etnical values of integrity, empathy, objectivity & compassion

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 कहीं तक सहमत हैं कि सोशल मीडिया के युग में नौकरशाही अनामिता के सिद्धांत को कमजोर कर दिया गया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

It is said that civil service should be like the fourth lion of the Ashokan Emblem — completing & supporting the Emblem while remaining invisible.

Significance of bureaucratic anonymity :-

① Commitment to public service

↳ ethos of 'NISHIKAMA KARMA': work without any expectation of reward.

② Aids in maintaining political neutrality

↳ civil servants seeking visibility often associated with political partisanship.

③ Seeking praise may cause bureaucratic over-activism

④ Provides helps work without fear & favour
↳ courage to stand up to wrong since anonymity provides protection.

Further, working for a cause may itself lead to "applause" or appreciation, without having to actively seek it.

⊕ Durga Shakti Nagpal (IAS) - Sand mafia
Saiyukta Karashan (IPS) - Bodo militancy

And "applause" can also be reward of inner satisfaction for having done one's work dutifully & honestly - not necessary to seek it from outside.

Yes, social media has diluted anonymity of civil servants to some extent but has also enabled better governance.

- ↳ faster information dissemination
- ↳ greater reach to people
- ↳ wider publicity of schemes/benefits
- ↳ prompt grievance redressal

⊕ UP Police responding to tweets reporting infr.

There needs to be a self imposed check on conduct of civil servants on social media - seeking popularity may be counterproductive in long run as it may adversely influence their decisions.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

The Indian ethos of "work is worship" highlights the importance of fulfilling one's duty with the same commitment & dedication with which one worships God.

A man may give up his rights; privileges, entitlements etc without letting it compromise his work.

eg: a govt officer may choose to not reside in ~~govt~~ govt house but rather his private house

eg: Dr Saevapalli Radhakrishnan drew only 50% of his salary & later not even that, while serving as President

However, when one gives up one's duty, it leads to work shirking, lethargy & compromise on quality of work.

eg) govt officer not being available in office → compromise on functioning of organisation

eg) rampant teacher absenteeism in govt schools → poor learning outcomes

Thus, exercising one's privileges & entitlements is a choice based on personal beliefs / preferences

However, fulfilling one's duty is a necessity for a purposeful life, productive economy & progressive nation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

"Yatho Dharma, Tatho Jaya"

(Where there is justice, there is victory)

The above Indian saying highlights the importance for justice to prevail in society.

Justice, in the absence of force or the threat of use of force, often fails to be realised.

→ In the Criminal Justice System, IPC, CrPc etc prescribe punishments for the purpose of justly dealing with crimes

→ In the absence of such punishments, criminals will be emboldened & victims/ their families will be disappointed

eg: 6 Year delay in hanging of Nirbhaya case (2012) rape convicts → failure of justice in setting an example for deterrent effect

On the flip side, use of brute force, outside of the framework of democracy & rule of law, leads to unjust acts being committed

⊙ Nazi Germany - Holocaust \Rightarrow unjust killing of ethnic jews under tyranny of Hitler

⊙ Ethnic cleansing of Rohingyas - murder, torture & rapes by Military Junta of Myanmar

Thus,

Justice without force/threat of force \rightarrow ineffective

force without justice \rightarrow inhuman, unjust, tyrinical.

Use of force must be minimum ([⊙] 'rarest of rare' cases for capital punishment - SC) and within the bounds of Law & Constitution

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

Ethics in international relations is a ~~area~~ tricky arena, with some countries openly aiming for self-benefit (eg: "America First" Approach) while others are hiding their true intentions (eg: Pakistan's tacit support to terrorist outfits in ISAF)

Ethics being a myth

① Dominance of P-5

↳ resistance to UNSC reforms for democratisation

eg) Coffee Club opposing India's permanent seat in UNSC, opposition to India joining NSG

② Issue of migrants / displaced people

↳ self-serving attitude of countries, unwilling to take in persecuted people

eg) grim visuals of boats overturning in Mediterranean sea as migrants flee from Africa to Europe

③ Lack of consensus on Terrorism

↳ inability to arrive at a definition & treaty/ convention at UN

④ Climate change

↳ developed countries "passing the buck"

↳ 100 billion \$ to be made available to underdeveloped countries yet to be fulfilled

↳ controversy over "phase out" vs. "phase down" of coal - lack of consensus

↳ "free-ridership" of global commons ⊕: atmosphere, oceans

However, there are instances of responsible countries standing forth as champions of their ethics & leading by example.

⊕ India

↳ ethos of 'vasudhaiva kutumbakam' - "Vaccine Maitri" during COVID → 95 countries

↳ responsible member of global community - 'PANCHAMRITA' at Glasgow Summit, UK

↳ "first responder" in humanitarian crisis - food, medical kits exported to Afghanistan

This, India shows the alternative path to warning ethical standards in international relations.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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 इस इस्तेमाल करते हैं और सत्ता के सकट 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 and absolute power corrupts absolutely".

However, the factor that makes power effective in corrupting people is fear - fear of losing power & fear of being punished by power.

Fear of losing power

Those in powerful positions may try to appease others to retain those positions

eg: a civil servant may blindly follow orders of his political bosses, fearing a transfer from that post.
↳ violates neutrality, integrity

(Don't Write anything in this)

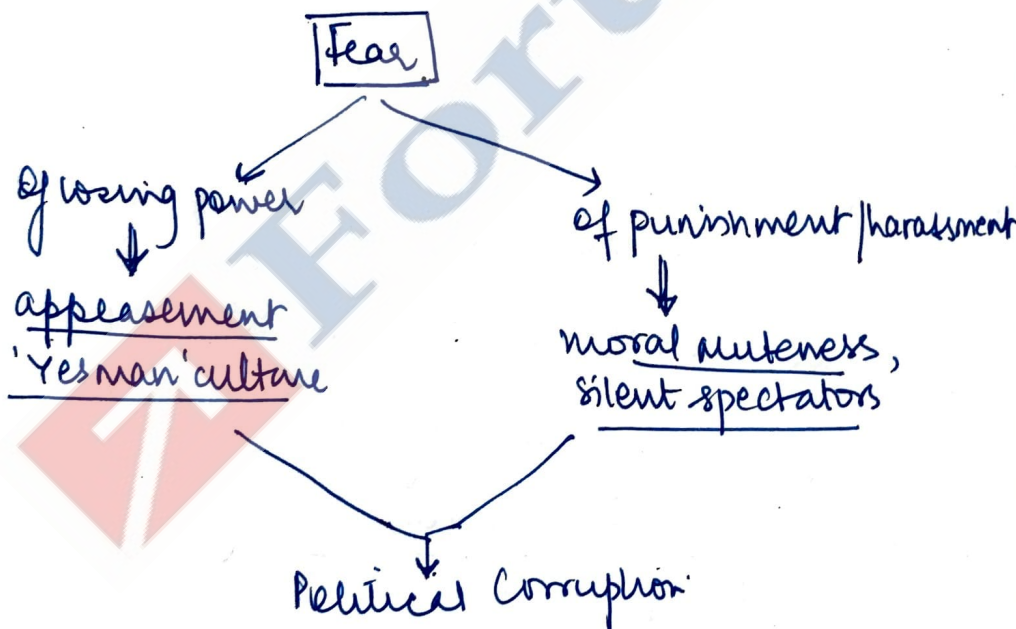
Fear of being punished by power

Threat of being punished by those wielding power may cause corruptibility

(eg) murder of whistleblowers like Satyendra Dubey, Manjunath Shankmukham,

harassment of RTI activists - ~~scary~~

discourages honesty, accountability & fearless whistleblowing.



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

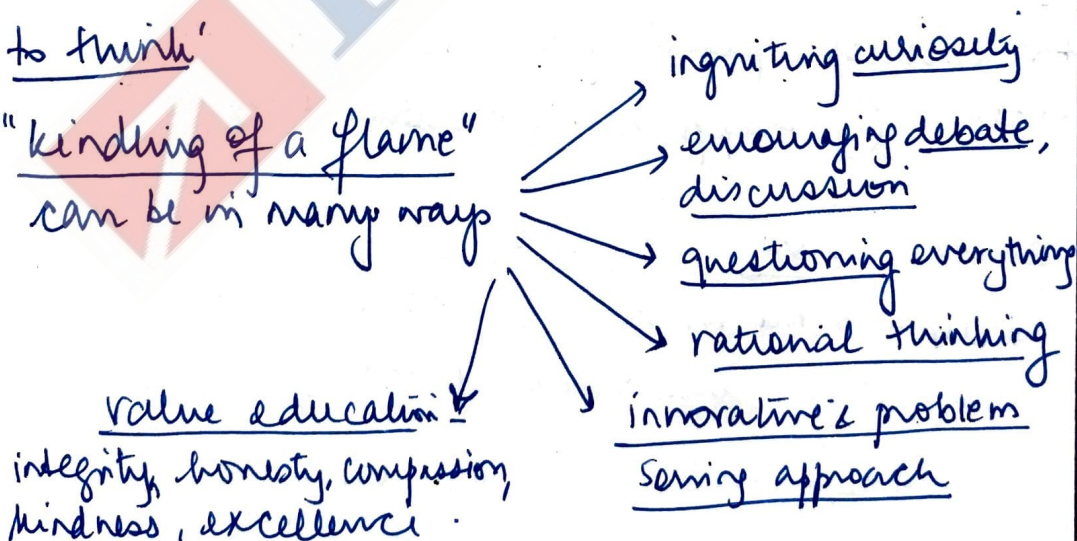
शिक्षा लौ जलाने के समान है, खाली बर्तन भरने जैसा नहीं। इस कथन से आप क्या समझते हैं? आपकी राय में, भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में प्रत्येक छात्र में कौन से पाँच मूल्य होने चाहिए? अपनी पसंद का औचित्य सिद्ध करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Paulo Friere, a Brazilian Educator, argues against the 'Banking Model' of Education - where each child is supposed to have been born with a hypothetical 'bag' on his back, to be crammed with information as he grows up, thus being treated like a bank

However, true purpose of education should be to teach How TO THINK & not 'what to think'

"kindling of a flame" can be in many ways



5 values that should be inculcated :-

① Commitment to constitution & its ideals

↳ Rule of law, secularism, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Fraternity

↳ patriotism (eg) Deshbhaht curriculum, visit to museums & art galleries - pride in rich heritage & culture

② Scientific Temper (Art 51A - fundamental Duty)

↳ question dogmas, superstition, rituals

↳ encourage, innovation, discovery.

↳ cleanliness (eg) Shram daan in schools.

③ Kindness & Respect

↳ towards elders, parents, teachers, domestic help & those less privileged

(eg) visit to old age homes

④ Positive attitude

↳ for success, peace of mind, being calm in crisis

(eg) Happiness Curriculum - Delhi Govt

⑤ Hardwork, courage & honesty

↳ Stand up against wrong, do not take to dishonest means like cheating - never pays dividend

Children are the future of tomorrow - value education is indispensable for 'Amrit kaal' to be realised.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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 हैं 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 हैं। 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 वैकसीन 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।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case study is similar to a recent incident where Novak Djokovic, a famous Tennis player, refused to get vaccinated and was hence deported and not allowed to play in the tournament.

a) Ethical Issues involved in the case →

① Refusal to get vaccinated by Samuel: a negative externality for all

↳ vaccination is a public good
i.e. it is effective only when done in majority by public.

- ② Samuel's Individual freedoms vs. Public Health/Safety
- ③ Samuel is an idol & influential celebrity
↳ setting bad example for others
- ④ Claim that vaccination will negatively affect performance → non-scientific/irrational basis
- ⑤ Samuel lying to be allowed to participate
- ⑥ Compromise by tournament organisers on public health & safety for increasing ticket sales
i.e. ETHICALITY VS. PROFITABILITY
- ⑦ Loss of public trust & reputation for Samuel - humiliated & embarrassed

b) In my opinion, vaccine mandates constitute a "reasonable restriction" on personal freedom because:-

- ① Constitutional backing
↳ Article. 19(2) allows "reasonable restrictions" on grounds of public interest, public health etc.

② Debunking superstitions → develop scientific temper, faith in science & technology
↳ Fundamental duty [Article 51(A)]

③ Public Welfare over Private Welfare

↳ "ask not what others can do for you,
ask what you can do for others"

↳ selflessness - public health paramount

④ Nature of vaccination - public good and positive externality

↳ nobody is safe till everybody is safe (vaccinated)

↳ given highly communicable nature of disease

⑤ Ethical duty / obligation

↳ especially as celebrity / influential personality

↳ power to influence others

⑥ WHO's concept of 'ONE HEALTH': striving for good health of all \leftarrow people environment

⑤ Ethical responsibilities of famous personalities:
Given their mass appeal, must behave responsibly:-

① Honesty - maintains public trust & popularity
↳ Samuel used for lying

② Leading by example of good behaviour

(eg): Seni Lord - helping migrants reach their home during COVID

(eg): Indian Home Minister - 1st to get shot of indigenous Bharat Biotech vaccine \rightarrow to tackle vaccine hesitancy

③ Must not cut corners, compromise on rules \rightarrow show discipline.

④ Must uphold public welfare - otherwise legitimise selfishness

Thus, famous personalities are obligated to behave responsibly by ethics of selflessness, honesty, empathy and public trust.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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:

- You, your wife, children, parents and relatives.
- Diplomatic staff at the mission.
- Indian tourists visiting the country.
- Indian students studying in the country
- A film crew and actors who were shooting a film in the country. These include some of the biggest names of Bollywood.
- 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 पड़ा 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 :

- आप, आपकी पत्नी, बच्चे, माता-पिता और रिश्तेदार।
 - मिशन में राजनयिक कर्मचारी।
 - देश का दौरा करने वाले भारतीय पर्यटक।
 - देश में पढ़ रहे भारतीय छात्र
 - एक फिल्म क्रू और अभिनेता जो देश में एक फिल्म की शूटिंग कर रहे थे। इनमें बॉलीवुड के कुछ बड़े नाम शामिल हैं।
 - 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 highlights the importance of prioritising, especially in a situation of emergency with limited resources.

At the outset, rather than the status of a person, some other factors should guide evacuation.

These are factors that make a particular group more vulnerable :-

- ① Women & children
- ② Elderly
- ③ Disabled people

} Governance with a "humane" face requires they be given priority & extra help

Will prioritise them across all groups. Thereafter, ~~(depending on the risk level)~~ the order of evacuation of different groups, can be:-

① Indian students

↳ likely to be short on money & resources for survival

↳ difficult for them to arrange for private travel

↳ alone, away from family and inexperienced

② ~~Neighbouring country citizens and our own tourists~~② Our own tourists

↳ includes bollywood crew

↳ safety of Indian citizens → 1st priority

↳ bollywood crew → no special treatment - will be given same priority as other Indians

③ Citizens of friendly neighbours

↳ In line with Indian ethos of being "first responder" in crisis & "Vasudhaiva Kutumbham"

eg) India evacuating Nepalese, Bangladeshis from Ukraine.

④ Diplomatic staff at mission

↳ I will only retain a minimum number that is essential to help plan the evacuation and run the embassy in crisis times

⑤ My family & me

↳ as head of diplomatic mission, I am a representative of my country

↳ position of responsibility & trust

↳ requires to put welfare of my countrymen over my/my family's safety.

Thus, in case of the above evacuations, I will prioritise within each group to help the vulnerable like

- children
- women
- elderly
- disabled

Further, as head of the diplomatic mission in a country that has been attacked, I will also fulfil other responsibilities:-

- ↳ Dissemination of information
 - ↳ Emergency helpdesks for Indians to contact Embassy
 - ↳ Guidelines to be followed for public safety
 - ↳ Enabling communication between family (in India) and Indian students
- ↳ Countering misinformation
- ↳ Arranging emergency supplies
 - ↳ food, water, shelter - till a group is evacuated
- ↳ Effective Coordination with Govt of India
New Delhi for prompt and quick evacuation

Thus, there is a need to step up and shoulder responsibility

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
PresentationQuestion
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 सद्भाव 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)

The above case study highlights the issues of hate speech and vulnerability of a polarised society to communal mobilisation, along with role of social media and notorious elements preaching disharmony.

(a)

Free Speech

- ① Fundamental Right granted under constitution (Art 19(1)(a))
- ② Subject to "reasonable restrictions" (Art 19(2)) on grounds like sovereignty of India, incitement to offence, public order etc

Hate Speech

- ① No legal definition
↳ seeks to promote hatred, strife
↳ punishable under IPC, RPA 1957
- ② Can be ^{grounds} part of a restriction on free speech
eg) Hate speech may disturb public order, cause incitement, affect friendly relations with foreign nations

③ Purpose can be :-

expressing views
 holding govt accountable
 debate & discussion

③ Purpose / Intention :-

↳ cause hatred, anger, strife, disharmony, violence

④ Legal Constitutionally granted freedom

② Freedom of Press

④ Illegal

↳ punishable under laws like IPC, Representation of People's Act 1951

(b) In today's digital age, social media has unparalleled reach & impact because :-

① Quick communication

↳ ability to make things go "viral"

② Vast outreach

↳ large no. of internet users in India

↳ everyone with smart phone on social media like Facebook, Instagram.

③ Impactful media

↳ use of photos, videos - audiovisual more effective in communication
eg: Youtube, Instagram

④ Herd mentality

↳ emboldened by "trending" hashtags/topics eg: on Twitter

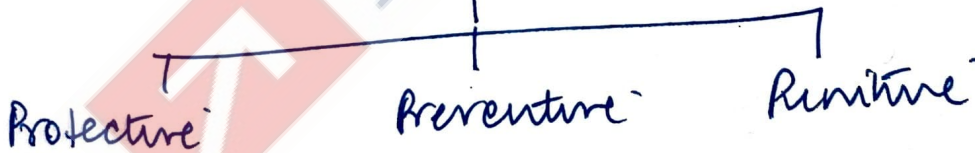
⑤ Anonymity

↳ no fear of expressing any opinion

⑥ Sensitivity of issues

eg: Religion - "opium of the masses" - always inflames feelings

⑦ Suitable course of action for Kashmir:-



Protective

- ask IT cell to take down video
- counter misinformation via social media posts - that video was doctored

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

→ ask for Rapid Action Force & Police to be on stand by - in case of violence - fragile situations
↳ deterrent effect on public

Preventive

- can impose CRPC Section 144, preventive arrests, "bound down", deposit of weapons
- hold meeting of Peace Committee - support and harmony between religious leaders
- use of media:
 - for intelligence gathering
 - for countering fake news
 - publicising apology of the leader

Punitive

- FIR against political leader - objective & impartial investigation.
- Investigation of who posted doctored video & FIR → for promoting communal disharmony
- Identification of mischievous & notorious anti-social elements
 - warning
 - preventive arrests
 - FIR

However, in long term, must be supplemented with promoting communal harmony via inter-faith celebrations of festivals, social media campaigns etc

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 enjoy 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)

अशिमता एक सम्मानित डॉक्टर हैं जो एक छोटे से शहर में अपना मैटरनिटी क्लिनिक चलाती हैं। वह दो बच्चों की मां हैं और उनके पति भी डॉक्टर हैं। अशिमता 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 अशिमता के प्रसूति क्लिनिक में भर्ती कराया गया था। विधायक ने अशिमता से मुलाकात की और उनके कौशल पर भरोसा जताया। उन्होंने उनसे व्यक्तिगत रूप से शिखा की अतिरिक्त देखभाल करने का अनुरोध किया, जिस पर अशिमता खुशी से सहमत हो गईं। अगले दिन तड़के शिखा को यकायक प्रसव पीड़ा हुई। इस दौरान अशिमता 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। अशिमता के शिखा की प्रसूति में शामिल नहीं होने से विधायक काफी नाराज दिखे। आपातकालीन सर्जरी पूरी हो जाने के बाद, अशिमता शिखा की प्रसूति में शामिल हो गईं। 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 अशिमता ने वह सब कुछ किया जो वह शिखा की जान बचाने के लिए कर सकती थी।

विधायक ने शिखा की मौत के लिए अशिमता को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। अशिमता को विधायक और उनके स्टाफ ने पीटा। जब उसके पति ने अशिमता को बचाने की कोशिश की तो उसे अस्पताल से घसीटकर पीटा गया। अशिमता 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 अशिमता और अधिक अपमान सह नहीं पाईं 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 Parmo Devata'

The above saying implies that a doctor should be treated with the same respect as god. It becomes even more relevant in the context of increasing cases of violence against doctors, in the background of the covid pandemic.

- a) In the given study also, Ashwita is subject to violence - she & her husband are beaten up and harassed.

Reasons for this :-

① Attitude of citizenry

↳ apathy, arrogance and sense of entitlement in dealing with doctors

② Mental stress due to ailment/injury

↳ causes patient/family to become irritable, impatient

③ Lack of understanding of medical science
 eg In above case study, failure to understand PPH is unpredictable

④ Lack of legal protection to doctors
 ↳ encourage violence with impunity
 ↳ legal provisions for punishment made after increasing violence during COVID under Epidemic Diseases Act

⑤ Misunderstanding and poor communication between doctor and patient / his family
 ↳ feeling of being neglected

b) Moral Ethical Lapses

① Beating up of Ashmita & her husband
 ↳ she was a compassionate doctor,
 mother of two
 ↳ good reputation & trust

② Unfairly punished
 ↳ had tried her best to save Shikha's life
 ↳ excessive harassment → suicide

- ③ Against Principles of Natural Justice
 - ↳ punished & harassed Ashmita without allowing her to defend/justify her action
- ④ Expectation by MLA of special treatment
 - ↳ unreasonable and unfair, against principles of equality
 - ↳ represents feudal mindset
- ⑤ Threat of nation-wide strike by doctors
 - ↳ will cripple provision of medical services in the country

Administrative lapses

- ① Lapse of Law & Order
 - ↳ MLA / his staff publicly beat up Ashmita and her husband
- ② Harassment of Ashmita by police
 - ↳ needed impartial investigation
 - ↳ effective intelligence collection would have shown threat to Ashmita's life
 - ⇒ grant of police protection to her should have been given
- ③ Lack of mental health support / services to Ashmita → extreme step of suicide
- ④ Unsatisfactory grievance redressal of doctors
 - ↳ threatened with nationwide strike

c) Recommendations :-

- ① Impartial and ~~decent~~ efficient investigation into
 - (a) Shikha's death circumstances
 - ↳ team of medical experts to judge if it was a case of negligence.
 - (b) Ashmita's death
 - ↳ identification of perpetrator & launching of FIR for abetment to suicide
- ② Exemplary punishment → deterrent effect in violence against doctors
- ③ Systemic improvements
 - ↳ in consultation with representatives of Indian Medical Association and other stakeholders
 - ↳ supportive environment for doctors, staff
 - ↳ safe workplace & protection
- ④ Need to provide mental health services
 - ↳ special suicide helpline for doctors
- ⑤ Effective implementation of law - Epidemic Diseases Act
 - ↳ can consider making punitive provisions more stringent.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.11) The farmer unions in one of the states has called for mass protest owing to large number of arrears/their dues not being paid by the private sugar factories for the last two years. On the day of mass protest, farmers turned up in huge numbers and at several places the protest turned violent. There were instances of stone pelting, vehicle burning etc. The police were not able to control the violent protesters at some places and had to resort to lathi charge. But at one of the places, police resorted to firing in which four farmers were killed. This further aggravated the situation as farmers at other places also resorted to violence to protest against police action.

Looking at the intensity of the situation, under opposition pressure, one of the Minister of the state gave the statement that farmers did not die due to police firing but there were some anti-social elements amongst the protesters who fired in order to create unrest in the state.

This statement of the Minister instead of calming the protesters further angered them as some eyewitness testified to news channels about the deaths being the result of police firing. All this further projected government in bad light and the police action has come under severe criticism by various sections of intelligentsia. The public sentiment has started to sway in favour of the protesting farmers.

There is huge pressure on the government to diffuse the tension, address farmers' grievances and take action against the police personnel involved in firing at the protesters since the protesters have started blocking all the major state highways which has crippled the day-to-day routine of the people of the state. Further, there is danger that the situation may get out of control anytime.

Suppose you are the district magistrate where the incident has taken place:

- You have to address the press conference. What will be your statement to the media if it seeks clarification on whether people died in the police firing as stated by the state minister?
- What are the ethical issues involved in the case?
- What steps will you take to tackle the post-firing situation effectively? (20 marks, 250 words)

पिछले दो वर्षों से निजी चीनी कारखानों द्वारा बड़ी संख्या में बकाया का भुगतान नहीं किए जाने के कारण एक राज्य में किसान संघों ने बड़े पैमाने पर विरोध का आह्वान किया है। बड़े पैमाने पर विरोध के दिन किसान भारी संख्या में पहुंचे और कई जगहों पर विरोध हिंसक हो गया। पथराव, वाहन जलाने आदि की घटनाएं हुईं। पुलिस कुछ स्थानों पर हिंसक प्रदर्शनकारियों को नियंत्रित करने में सक्षम नहीं थी और उन्हें लाठीचार्ज का सहारा लेना पड़ा। लेकिन एक जगह पुलिस ने फायरिंग की जिसमें चार किसान मारे गए। इससे स्थिति और भी विकट हो गई क्योंकि अन्य स्थानों पर भी किसानों ने पुलिस कार्रवाई के विरोध में हिंसा का सहारा लिया।

स्थिति की गंभीरता को देखते हुए विपक्ष के दबाव में राज्य के एक मंत्री ने बयान दिया कि पुलिस की गोलीबारी से किसानों की मौत नहीं हुई है बल्कि प्रदर्शनकारियों में कुछ असामाजिक तत्व हैं जिन्होंने राज्य में अशांति पैदा करने के लिए गोलीबारी की थी।

मंत्री के इस बयान ने प्रदर्शनकारियों को शांत करने के बजाय उन्हें और नाराज कर दिया क्योंकि कुछ चश्मदीदों ने समाचार चैनलों को बताया कि ये मौतें पुलिस फायरिंग का परिणाम हैं। यह सब सरकार को खराब छवि पेश करता है और बुद्धिजीवियों के विभिन्न वर्गों द्वारा पुलिस कार्रवाई की कड़ी आलोचना की गई है। प्रदर्शन कर रहे किसानों के पक्ष में जनता की भावना आनी शुरू हो गई है।

सरकार पर तनाव को दूर करने, किसानों की शिकायतों को दूर करने और प्रदर्शनकारियों पर गोलीबारी में शामिल पुलिस कर्मियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए भारी दबाव है क्योंकि प्रदर्शनकारियों ने सभी प्रमुख राज्य राजमार्गों को अवरुद्ध करना शुरू कर दिया है, जिसने राज्य के लोगों की दिन-प्रतिदिन की दिनचर्या को पंगु बना दिया है। इसके अलावा, यह खतरा है कि स्थिति कभी भी नियंत्रण से बाहर हो सकती है।

मान लीजिए कि आप जहां घटना हुई है, वहां के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट हैं।

अ) आपको प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस को संबोधित करना है। भीड़िया के लिए आपका क्या बयान होगा यदि वह इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण मांगती है कि क्या पुलिस फायरिंग में लोग मारे गए थे? जैसा कि राज्य के मंत्री ने कहा था?

ब) मामले में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

स) फायरिंग के बाद की स्थिति से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटारे के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

At the core of the case study lies the fundamental Right to Protest (Article 19(1)(a), (b))

in a democracy, however, this is subject to reasonable restrictions like public order and general public interest.

Any protest must be peaceful and not involve destruction of public property.

a) As the DM, it is important to use the press conference to diffuse the tension and calm the inflamed emotions of the public.

Statement to media

↳ impartial investigation is being conducted into the police firing incident

↳ statement of eyewitnesses will be recorded.

- ↳ whoever is responsible for the deaths - will be ~~finally~~ arrested and punished as per law
- ↳ in the meanwhile, appeal to maintain peace and not indulge in uncalled-for violence

b) Factual issues

① Stressed conditions of farmers

- ↳ non payment by sugar mills for 2 years
- ↳ absence of their grievance redressal forced to resort to protest

② Right to protest vs. Public order (Stone pelting, vehicle burning)

③ Politicisation of issue

- ↳ Statement by MP worsened the situation

④ Means vs. Ends

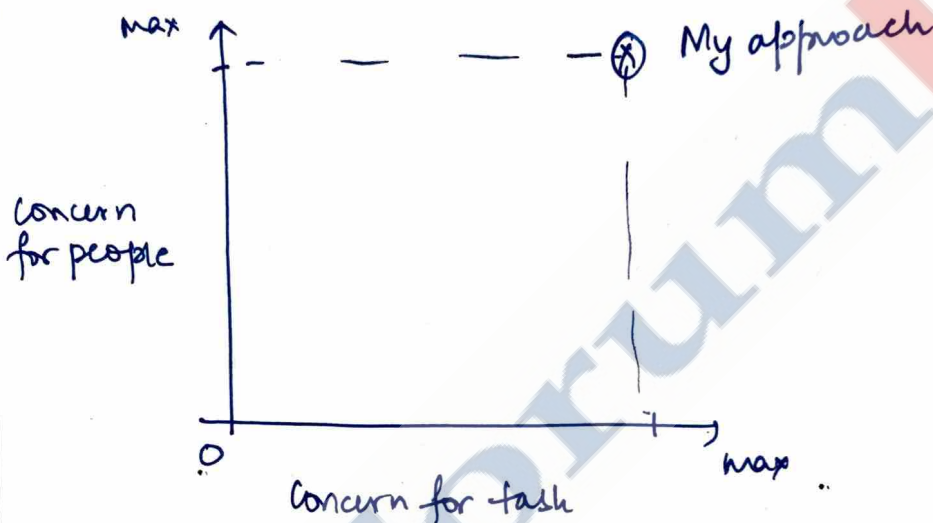
- ↳ violent or peaceful protests
- ↳ grievance redressal of farmers

⑤ Blocking of state highways

- ↳ SC judgement in Shaheen Bagh protests that

people have right to protest but not at cost of public convenience like blocking of road.

(c) Steps I will take:-



Concern for task

- Task → maintain law & order
- bring perpetrators of crime to justice
- uphold Rule of law

① To maintain law & order

- ↳ preventive provision like Section 144 CrPc
- ↳ mobilisation of force

② Uphold rule of law
 ↳ inquiry into → violence ~~of~~ and destruction of public property at protest
 ↳ followed by identification of perpetrators or AR
 ↳ death of farmers

③ Enforce justice - whether anti-social elements responsible or police personnel - will be brought to justice

Concern for people

① ~~Deceased~~ Deceased farmers - talking and assuaging their families that perpetrators will be suitably punished

② Police - already under severe criticism
 ↳ request minimal use of violence
 ↳ need to re-build trust with people.

③ All farmers - negotiation with representatives
 ↳ promise to look into grievances and attempt to resolve issues.

Thus, combination of strict disciplined approach with humane touch is needed

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 आवादी 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।

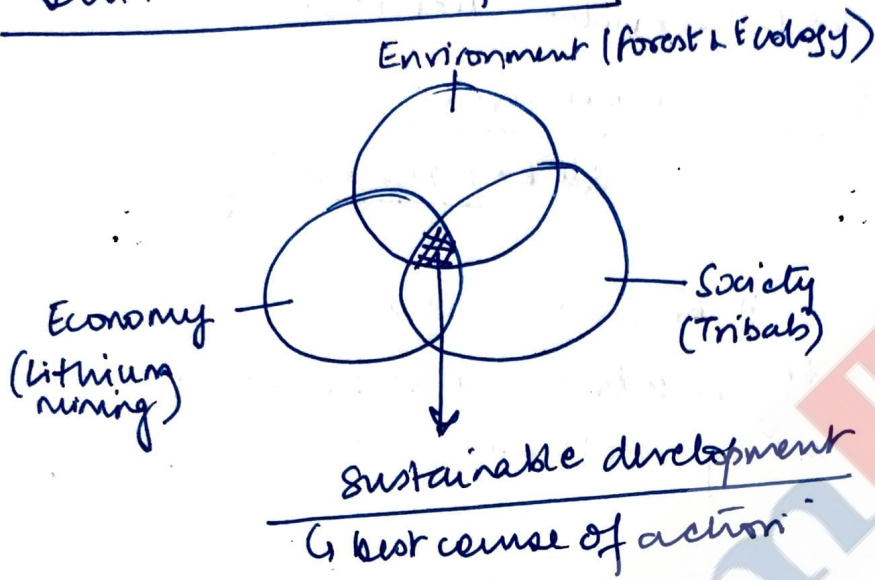
अमित आपके सहयोगी और करीबी दोस्त हैं। वह आपसे इस मामले में आपकी सलाह मांगते हैं। वर्णित स्थिति के आधार पर, अमित को इस मामले में विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाओं की पहचान करने में मदद करें। आपकी राय में, अमित के लिए कार्रवाई का सबसे उपयुक्त तरीका क्या है? अपने विकल्प का औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The given study points to the conflicts that exist between development and environment on the one hand, and economically beneficial mining vs. rights of tribals on the other.

Mutual Dilemmas

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
| <p>① <u>Economy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Lithium ('new gold') mining | vs. | <p><u>Environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ deforestation of pristine forests |
| <p>② <u>Import dependence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ currently importing Lithium ↳ vulnerability to foreign supplies ↳ Current Account Deficit | vs. | <p><u>Self reliance / EXPORTS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ aid 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' ↳ export → positively affects current account |

Suitable Course of Action :-



→ Conduct of Effective Environmental Impact Assessment (Under Environment Protection Act (1986)) be recommended.

↳ all alternatives be evaluated based on cost-benefit analysis

→ If decision is in favours of lithium mining :-

- ① Compensation and Rehabilitation of Tribals
- ② To prevent them from falling prey to Naxalism, welfare schemes & socio-economic development

(eg): Eklavya Residential Schools, 'Tribes India', Van Dhan Yojana.

- ③ Compensatory Afforestation (CAMPA -
under Forest Conservation Act 1980)
- ④ Attempt to save hikal shrine
↳ part of culture - will be irretrievably
lost
- ⑤ Mining - must be sustainable.
↳ eco friendly & advanced technologies
↳ non-polluting methods

If cost-benefit analysis against mining.

↳ Arit should recommend the same -
decision awarded based on due process
of law

↳ not to succumb to political pressures
↳ sense of duty & public welfare above
private concern of career progression

Thus, after weighing the interests of
economy, environment & society, a
sustainable path should be chosen -
in long run interest of country.

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.