



GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate **ISHITA KISHORE**Roll No. **1910080460**Date: **29 JULY 22**

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<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> <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> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 11 AM	End Time 2 PM
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
			For Office Use Only	
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.			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						
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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)

A welfare state envisages to cater to the basic necessities of the people. It is in line with I. Kant's categorical imperative of inviolability of

human dignity. Ethical practices are a conditio sine qua non for this.

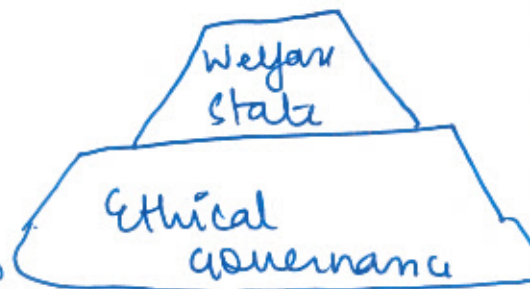
In ancient India, Kautilya's game 'Yogkshema' is the monarch must ensure the material well being.

Ethical governance lies at the heart of it as it

ensures

-i- Corruption free delivery of services

-ii- Inclusivity of all members



Essential ethical traits of welfare state?

- i- Transparency & Accountability in procedure
Eg CAG audits in PDS
- ii- Inclusivity of the 'Antyodaya'
Eg TRIFED for tribal economy
- iii- Impartiality in identification of beneficiaries
- iv- Equity Eg Beti Bachao Beti Padhao for girl child

Ways & Means to promote ethics

- i- Sensitisation of forces via training
- ii- Academia-Bureaucratic collaboration
Eg Himmat App for women safety
- iii- Rewarding the honest
Eg Recognition to Armetrong Pame
- iv- Shaping institutions with innovation
Eg TN Sesham as ECI promoted EPIC for reducing bogus voting

Ethical governance is what ensures a welfare state in letter and spirit

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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 is the premature termination of a pregnancy via medical practitioners. In India it is governed by the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act.

Abortion as an unmitigated evil

- i- Right to life of the fetus is in jeopardy if adults abort it at will
- ii- Against ^{theistic} theistic beliefs
eg frowned upon in Christianity
- iii- Against forces of nature as nature created us to reproduce w/o making provisions for abortion
- iv- Disrupts the moral fabric of society as youth indulges in sexual activities

W/o any responsibility

Abortion as acceptable morally

- i- Rights of woman as held by Supreme Court recently : Right to bodily autonomy u/ Art 21
- ii- Gender disbalance as men are absolved of all responsibilities while women are forced to be both nurturers & providers
- iii- Modern era w/ scientific advances of contraception can enable right to choose

In my opinion, Roe v. Wade in US ^{sparked} ~~create~~ a global conversation on this pertinent issue. It is resolved by the Indian approach of a golden mean

Allow abortion : upto 20 weeks
 & exceptions (eg rape victim)

Deny abortion : beyond 24 weeks as foetus is able to 'feel'

Feedback

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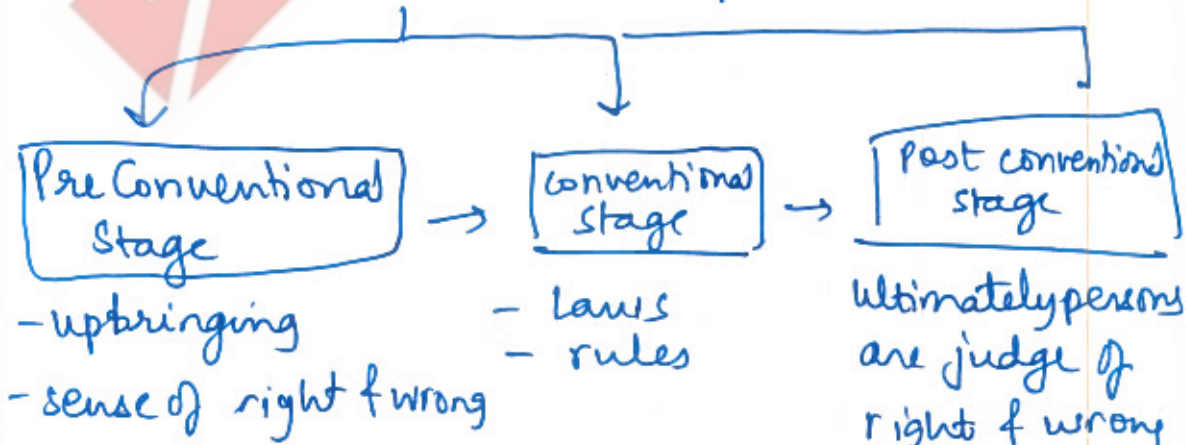
Q.2) a) Conscience keeps ethics from fading when faced with a tough decision. Discuss in context of civil servants. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Adam Smith called conscience as the 'impartial spectator' which analyses the right & wrong in one's actions.

Civil servants are often faced with tough decisions where ethical dilemmas emerge. It is their conscience that then enables timely decision making.

Conscience develops as



Ethics are the foundational values one inculcates and learns. They are the essence of morally correct behaviour across time & space.

Eg Being reasonable, courageous was important in Ancient Greece also (Plato)

However when ethics fade in the presence of

- Personal Commitments
- Career Ambition
- Political pressure
- Legal loopholes

it is our conscience that acts as a compass in finding the difference b/w Kusala & Akusala Karma (Buddha)

It is often a silent whisper that can give sleepless nights. Civil Servants must pay heed to it when all else fails

Feedback

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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)

Conflict of values occurs when different notions of right & wrong emerge at loggerheads with each other.

Faced by civil servants in :-

- i- Personal v/s Professional commitments
Eg My mother gave value to prioritise family matters
 But my duty requires me to be present
- ii- Individual v/s Community needs
Eg As a parent, I'm a provider for child's demands
 But embezzlement will hamper the community's resource
- iii- Ambition v/s Disappointing seniors
Eg While Satyendra Dubey could reach

great career heights by staying quiet in NHAI ~~to~~ diversion of funds. he disappointed his seniors & paid the price with his life

- iv- ~~Community based set~~ Cultural relativity: what is right for an urban Indian is wrong for a tribal (development via deforestation) Eg Narmada Bachao

This can be resolved with

- i- Exercising morality: As held by Ambedkar, a law is only as good as those who implement it
- ii- Abiding to cardinal ethical values (Socrates) i.e. prudence, justice, temperance and courage in all actions
- iii- Not succumbing to external pressure Eg showcased by E. Shreedharan

Values can be conflicting, but conscience is a constant that identifies right from wrong

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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 means the use of emotions in reason, while also reasoning out our emotions

Helps in managing stress

- i- Courage to admit our problems is the first step to resolving it
Sg IAS GK Pillai used courage & communication to resolve Naga issue
- ii- Temperance is a cardinal value as per Socrates. It ~~can~~ prevents us from over reacting and maintaining balance
- iii- Understanding how the problem affects me, why it does, & ~~from~~ what is the way forward acts as a catalyst in tranquility of mind

Transforms distress into eustress

As held by Winston Churchill

'Never waste a good crisis'

Emotional Intelligence enables us to make the most of the situation by

converting our adversity into an opportunity

eg 1) PV Sindhu lost to Carolina Marin in Olympic finals but → courage
 ↓ → acceptance
 positivity temperance
 enabled her to win Singapore Open

2) Helen Keller lost 3 of 4 senses by age 5 but is one of the most revered personalities

3) Courage of Ukraine leader Zelensky surprised the West which then supported Ukraine instead of evacuating the leader

Thus EI not only manages stress but improves results

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 is the feeling of thankfulness and gratefulness towards an act/person

Gratification is the satisfaction we derive from a situation/event/action

Gratitude

- We express gratitude when we receive a favor or kindness
- It is Inward → Outward
- Eg gratitude expressed by Nepal to India after earthquake

Gratification

- Gratification is derived
Eg from a compliment
- It is Outward → Inward
- Eg ~~from~~ social media gives instant gratification

(b) Moral Myopia is the short sightedness in our actions that disregard the eternal morals

Moral muteness is the silence that is practiced despite the occurrence of an event that is against our morals

Moral Myopia

- It is immaturity as we fail to see the entire situation
- It is often used for furthering one's own interests
- It disrupts the social fabric in long run

Eg sacrificing environment endlessly for development

Moral muteness

- It is a vice as power of inaction lies with us (Aristotle)
- Silent spectators encourage the perpetrators and ruin social fabric
- It can create a subsequent moral outrage

Eg Nirbhaya rape case

Feedback

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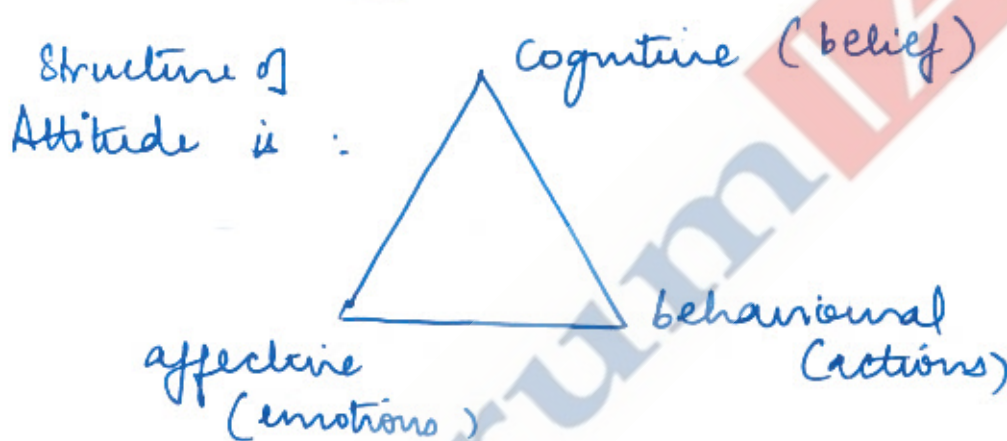
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Q.4) a) Although attitude and behaviour are interrelated, the former is a predisposition while the latter is an option. Discuss the structure of attitude and explain the relationship between attitude and behaviour. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 the external culmination of our internal belief system. Its manifestation is called behaviour.



eg It is cognitive to have preferences like marriage within same caste



But it can create emotions of stereotypes against other castes



This can lead to negative external behaviour like discrimination

This makes attitude a predisposition whereas our behaviour lies in our control. It can

Control the negative tendencies

foster and enforce our attitudes

Further, attitude may be positive or negative. Behavioural changes thus begin with changing attitudes

Eg: Not using toilets w/ Swach Bharat requires attitudinal changes with

→ Cinema: Toilet Ek Prem Katha

→ Campaigns: Darwaza Band

Attitude & Behaviour are interlinked and interdependent.

Feedback

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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)

'Civil servants are the steel frame of India'

- Sardar Patel

They are the invisible pillars of our democratic republic. They work for the cause of good governance, and not applause (ie. political populism)

Anonymity as a foundational value

-i- Implementation of policy made by legislators who are elected leaders.

Thus a civil servant cannot claim credit

-ii- Ethos of impartiality in executing decisions without tendency of 'people pleasing'

- iii- All India approach : ~~bars~~ Officers must not gain popularity but give an all India character to policies
- iv- It can create tensions b/w the political and executive organs
- v- National security concerns

Dilution in Age of Social Media

- i- Thousands of followers on sites like Twitter, Instagram where civil servants display their work
- ii- Viral videos can erode public faith
 eg Haryana IAS during farmer protest
 = Aayush Sirke
- iii- New medium of communication via websites, facebook

This reduces the anonymity. But many continue to work in silence
 → Armstrong fame: Miracle Man of Manipur
 → Subhas LY: Covid Management in UP.
 While anonymity is not an end, it is a means for good governance

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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)

'Rights are claims not empty of duties'
- Laski

A unity between rights and duties inspired Mahatma Gandhi and forms the ethos of Indian Dharma.

According to the above quote, a man giving up a right (by his own will) can often come across as a sacrifice. Eg: Giving up on material wealth of education of child

On the other hand, giving up a duty is a disregard towards our social responsibilities.

eg Refusing to fulfil my duty as a daughter by providing for old age parents

While sacrificing consumerism also, we ~~so~~ give up our right to procure products
eg : A leather bag.

But this does not cause harm.

Forsaking my duties as an inhabitant of earth by mindless consumption of social ills like plastic leads to a grave dereliction of duty as

- Violates law : Ban on Single Use Plastic
- Disturbs Nature : Microplastics in Ocean
- Harms community : Plastic is a menace

Giving up my right to use plastic is not as grave as refusing to fulfil my duty

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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)

According to John Rawls, in the concept of Justice as fairness, the concept of 'Right' comes before the concept of 'Good'

Justice without force

In my opinion, we cannot seek justice without the force of laws

-i- Laws: which equip one to approach authorities

Eg: SLP of Supreme Court

ii- Morals: when society condemns injustice Eg: Finding murderer in Jessica Lal case

iii- Ethics: personal values & behavior

Eg: An unethical person cannot be granted justice (Nirav Modi)

Force without Justice

This creates a 'Leviathan' state or authority that is all powerful. It then ~~only~~ creates risk when

- i- Force acts only ⁱⁿ its own interest
Eg : The British Raj forced coercion via legal methods (Defence of India Act)
- ii- Violence occurs
eg killings in the name of religion often forget that religion envisages justice (9/11 attacks)
- iii- Disproportionately affects the vulnerable
Eg war crimes on women & children in Syria

A harmony is needed b/w cardinal value of justice & the force to achieve it.

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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 दृष्टांतों के साथ चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Realism in international relations (IR)

claims that anarchy prevails and

'Nations are inherently power seeking'

Historically, Kautilya in Arthashastra also called nation as an organism

that has to grow

↓
this leads to

clashes

↓
Nations thus seek power for survival

In contemporary times, this determines the foreign policy calculus of nations.

Their national interest remains supreme

Eg US War on Iraq, Afghanistan withdrawal

Russian invasion of Ukraine.

However, IR are not devoid of ethics

- i- Altruism prevails
eg operations Insaniyat by India for Rohingya refugees
 - ii- Cooperation and coordination to ensure a just global order is aspired for
eg B3W Cornwall Consensus to overcome BRI challenges
 - iii- Helping the weaker and vulnerable
eg IRIS for climate change challenges in small islands as they are disproportionately affected
 - iv- Combating global evils or 'Problems w/o Passports' eg : Organised crime & Terrorist financing (CFATF)
Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Thus we see ethics when 'humanity' gains centrality but it disappears when sovereignty is under threat

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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 is the ability to make someone do something against their will. It is an intangible influence exercised over others.

Fear is the feeling of 'cowardice' or inability to face situations.

While courage is the cardinal value that is the basis of all other values, the lack of it compels ~~one~~ to undertake ill practices to overcome 'insecurities'.

The fear of losing power is a case in point as

-i- Power is seen both as a means and as an end : Without power, persons lose their influence

Eg Bihar Fodder Scam to please rivals so they support politically

-ii- In fear, we commit both

- Omissions
- Commissions

reflecting lapses in judgement.

Eg Unable to see political nexus

-iii- Fear compels one to undertake tasks which they have the power to do but was unethical

Eg Using power to wipe out competition prior to auction, to benefit a corporate

Today, as per ADR, over 29% MPs have heinous crimes pending against them showing money & muscle power are feared to be lost

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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)

'The classrooms of today are the destiny of tomorrow'

Education is the action of teaching children 'how to think' rather than telling them 'what to think'. This

Kindling of a flame fosters

- Intellectual curiosity
- Scientific learning
- Aptitude building

In a country like India when corruption is a concern, APJ Abdul Kalam held that the onus to remove this menace lies most on parents and teachers.

Values in every student must be

- ① Desire for excellence, it is also a fundamental duty. This will ensure prosperity of child of nation
- ② Integrity in actions even when no one is watching will bring a generation of honest hard working individuals
- ③ Vocation to ensure self sufficiency as also in 'Nai Talim' of Gandhiji's Wardha scheme
- ④ Empathy towards fellows will ensure
 - fraternity
 - inclusivity
- ⑤ Courage to pursue their dreams & stand by what they believe

We must create 'global citizens' so they can spread our message of 'Vasudev Kutumbakam'

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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।

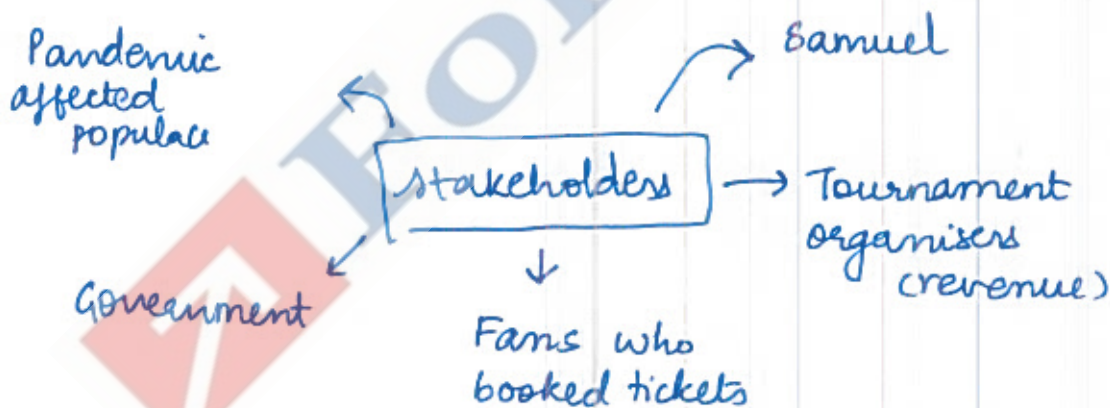
इस केस स्टडी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दें :

- इस घटना में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान करें।
- आपकी राय में, क्या 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।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In the given case, a top tennis player refuses vaccination prior to tournament and lies about his whereabouts in affidavit.

(a) Ethical Issues



-i- Personal v/s Community needs

While the community is battling a

deadly virus, playing a grand slam while disapproving vaccination can have far reaching consequences in society (Eg Novak Djokovic)

- ii- Individual Liberty allows a person the 'right to choose' but as a role model, it influences the youngsters
- iii- Lying on affidavit creates a knower-does split. Despite knowing its wrong, Samuel lies for short term gains by sacrificing his character
- iv- Taking advantage of organisers in the name of revenues, so they hesitantly allowed him
- v- When role models lie, it creates confusion among youth, other players as to which values to subscribe. This disrupts moral fabric

(b) COVID-19 was an unprecedented crisis that ravaged the entire globe & brought it to a halt

In such a global health emergency, vaccines were not only for optimum health but a 'social good' as it stopped community spread.

As Violation of Individual liberty

- i- Mandatory vaccination goes against the 'Right to Freedom of Expression' i.e. deny (Art-19)
- ii- Scientific results are based on clinical trials which have limited samples
eg : Moderna vaccine] feared to cause heart ailments
- iii- Right to bodily autonomy (under Art-21)

As a reasonable restriction

- i- Community spread can put the vulnerable at risk eg Samuel infects old age janitor
- ii- 'common good of all' : As per Bentham, the Greatest Happiness of Greatest Number is

the foundation of all morals & laws.

-iii- ~~Some~~ 'Rights are claims not empty of duties' (Locke)

The unity of rights and duties compels reasonable restrictions.

In my opinion, COVID-19 was an exceptional emergency seeking cooperation from all.

(c) Responsibility of famous personalities

-i- The next generation looks up to them so their action/inaction has lasting impact

-ii- Virtue & Vice are both in our power (Aristotle)

If they have power to reach millions, they must showcase responsible behaviour

-iii- Reputation is like a white cloth. Even a single stain can ruin it. As seen in the viral outrage against Samuel

-iv- One wrong can outdo a hundred rights: Despite being a 3 time grand slam champion, Samuel was fined, arrested & deported.

Famous personalities are thus under heavier scrutiny by society & must act responsibly

Feedback
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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 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 धिरे 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)

In the event of an attack in a foreign country, there is a need for prudence, compassion and meticulous planning.

People-centric governance approach requires keeping the most vulnerable at the centre of policy decisions. eg: women, children, elderly, disabled, diseased.

I will create sub categorisation after the initial segmentation in 6 categories

I Dependent population will be the first priority as they will not be able to sustain for long in a war ravaged country. This will also reduce loss of lives

-i- Elderly above 60 :

category 1 : among parents, relatives

2 : among staff (if any)

3 : among tourists

5 : In film crew

6 : In neighbour's citizens

-ii- Children along with ^{their} mothers

Age less than 15 to be accompanied by their mothers for safe return.

Children are disproportionate victims of the war - trafficking, molestation, harassment. This will include

-iii- Cat. 1: My children & wife if they meet age criteria

2: Staff & children

3: Tourists.

... and so on

-iii- Women

They are victims of war crimes i.e. rape, molestation, etc. and must be duly evacuated. Their maternal or menstrual health also requires more resources

like sanitary pads to prevent infections

thus they must be safely returned

II Non-dependent population

Here, priority will be given to citizens over those of neighbouring country.

-i- Students emerge as most vulnerable in this category as they are not financially independent, not fully mature members of society.

They are also the future workforce and citizens with most potential

-ii- The tourists and film crew can be clubbed together. Due to limited number of seats, the 'biggest Bollywood names' can internally decide if they want to travel w/o their team. If no consensus is reached, tourists (with limited resources) will be sent before the crew.

- iii- After this citizens of friendly country will be sent. This will showcase India's altruism at the global stage and also cement relations of goodwill
- iv- Me, along with the remaining diplomatic staff will be the last to leave as we need to coordinate the return of all the above categories till the end. Had we left, it would create utter chaos and confusion.

While all human lives are precious, if nobody is more important than the other, a systematic categorisation based on reason & logic will ensure psychological cooperation during evacuation.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

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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)

In the given case, Pashmi is dealing with a communally tensed scenario resting on the conflict b/w free speech and hate speech.

(a) Difference b/w

Free Speech

- i- Protected under our Constitution (Art-19)
- ii- It is the right to freely express one's thoughts, expressions, beliefs
- iii- It is for one's own full development
- iv- Research on eg communal history & publishing data

Hate Speech

- i- ~~not~~ Punishable under laws like Sedition (Sec 124 A IPC)
- ii- It is derogatory, spiteful and harms the other
- iii- It violates the 'harm principle'
- iv- Inflaming sentiments by manipulating facts

In the given case, a leader's free speech

is permissible, but it is constitutionally subject to reasonable restrictions like public order, reputation, morality.

However, making a doctored video is

- i- Not free speech of aggrieved. It is hate speech as it fuels tensions
- ii- Falsely tries to reduce free speech of leader.

(Or) 21st century is now synonymous with the 'Age of Social Media'. It has a strong influence on actions & thoughts of users as

-i- Instantaneous communication

Eg Creating chat groups, sharing media files, group calls

This enables viral spread of information, without verification or traceability

(In this case the doctored video)

-ii- Virtual v/s real world

Anonymously it is easy to express anything w/o any repercussions.

Eg Making trolls, morphing pictures

- iii- Social Media : here everyone has an opinion on half baked knowledge, endless arguments occur, widespread threats, easily deleted
- iv- 'Infodemic' occurs. The matter in the case was easily politicised and grabbed attention of national media.
- v- Echo Chambers like Reddit further give mutual reinforcement of our rigid views

As held by Pruman, 'We must trust, but verify' becomes extremely relevant today.

(c) In this situation, Rashmi must

- i- Prepare forces for a potential anti communal clash, near sites where crowd can gather
- ii- Impose Section 144 temporarily to prevent gatherings

- iii- Meet the political leader who made speech. Try to pacify by showing need for 'common good'. This can settle his community
- iv- Activate social media dissemination pages with disclaimer that the video is 'FAKE' & must not be trusted
- v- Reach out to Compliance officers of social media house.
Request I & B Ministry to send request for taking down this inflammatory comment
- vi- Reach out to religious leaders of both communities to seek cooperation
- vii- Close schools, colleges for the day to prevent any collateral damage by requesting DM.

The need of the hour is
Short term: contain tensions
Long term: regulate social media

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 लाप, रवाही 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 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)

In the case, Dr Ashmita was fulfilling her duties on 'emergency case' during which MLA's relative died due to natural reasons.
(shikha)

Subsequent harassment led to her suicide.

a) As Chairperson of investigation committee, doctors face violence because

-i- Portrayed not as professionals but as 'Gods' who can never fail.

They are believed to have extraordinary powers which decides life & death.

-ii- Power is exercised when results are not favourable

~~Ex~~ Calling Dr. Ashmita a 'murderer'

-iii- Trust Deficit : unsuitability with Doctor is merely labelled as a 'commercial venture' in a noble profession.

- iv- Clash of values : When a historically charitable profession, now has monetary gains. It is felt doctors do it for money
 - v- Rackets : Fake doctors and clinics erode the faith in this profession
- Historical, Social, Political & Economic factors are the cause of violence

(b) Lapses

I Moral - Ethical

- i- Tacit approval by Dr Ashmita for 'extra case' for Shikha. Dr did not realise that she indirectly agreed to prioritise Shikha's health over all others
- ii- Blame game by MLA as results were not favourable
- iii- Violence on Ashmita: Gandhiji held that 'Eye for an eye makes the whole world blind'

Here, without fault, Ashmita was beaten up further, her husband was thrashed

- iv- Harassment by police makes the crime institutionalized showing a bureaucratic-political nexus.
- v- Suicide due to mental pressure and physical torture ~~is not~~ puts the onus of her death on the entire society
- vi- Silence of her previous patients who earned her a good reputation shows inaction is a choice.

II Administrative

- i- Handing over emergency surgery to expert who was operating Shikha. Timely switch would keep emotions in check as Ashmita would be w/ Shikha
- ii- Safety of doctors must be ensured by police, rather they harassed her
- iii- Timely information about early labour & fencers bleeding to handle MCA's emotions

(c) With a suicide, threat of protests and violence, there is a need to:-

- i- Proclaim Shikha as innocent as she did not commit murder. The BDR police complaint must be withdrawn
 - ii- Violence by police must be followed by suspension & subsequent training on sensitisation of forces
 - iii- Violence by supporters: Complaint must be filed and appropriate punishment given to set the right example in societies
 - iv- Compensation to Ashmita's family for their loss.
 - v- Therapy for psychological well being of her husband & children
 - vi- Request IMA to withdraw protest threats and place 'Charter of demands'
- Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere
Balance & Justice must be ensured.

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।

Ques differat in Ques Paper (Shoran) Real estate

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

अ) आपको प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस को संबोधित करना है। मीडिया 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 निपटने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In the case, demolishing two illegal towers over a wetland is risky for the other four legal towers.

(a) Ethical Dilemma

-i- Environment v/s Development debate.

Negligence towards wetland can have long term consequences

Eg: water logging, rise in pollutants
(Wetlands are kidneys of nature)

But humans need homes

-ii- Rights of those living in legal towers are under threat as any demolition affects their ~~so~~ day to day lives as well as lifetime of savings.

- iii- Morals of developer : If rights of residents is given primacy, it will create a wrong precedent as Bhuvan-ultra will not be accountable
- iv- Social consequences : It discourages breadwinners like Satish to aspire for residential property
- v- Corruption in our bureaucratic system erodes public trust in investments which can slowdown progress
- vi- Waste of resources in the 2 illegal buildings as they are illegal.
- vii- Dichotomy where lakhs are homeless yet homes are destroyed.

Environmental encroachment is a recipe for disaster & must be condemned. Illegal constructions are the root cause of urban menace.

(b) Justice without demolition can be achieved by

- i- Convert ^{part of} residential towers into official research building / Centre of Excellence for environmental studies
- ii- Compensatory Afforestation by Bhuvan-ultra for same land size in another area
- iii- Contribution to CAMPA funds based on Net Present Value of wetland along with 50 years of its productive capacity
- iv- Strict regulation on EIA compliance especially on Bhuvan Ultra.

This is the most suitable way forward amidst a dichotomy b/w options like

I Allow Residential tower to function

- This would create a wrong precedent of 'moral hazard' in business decisions.
- It undermines our efforts to reverse climate change
- It reduces public support as they feel businesses win with money power

II Leave building empty

- This would waste → land
→ resources
- While a symbol of denial to money power, it will be a constant reminder of bureaucratic nexus

III The above 4 steps are a balance between demolition and condemnation.

This is the way forward

Feedback

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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)

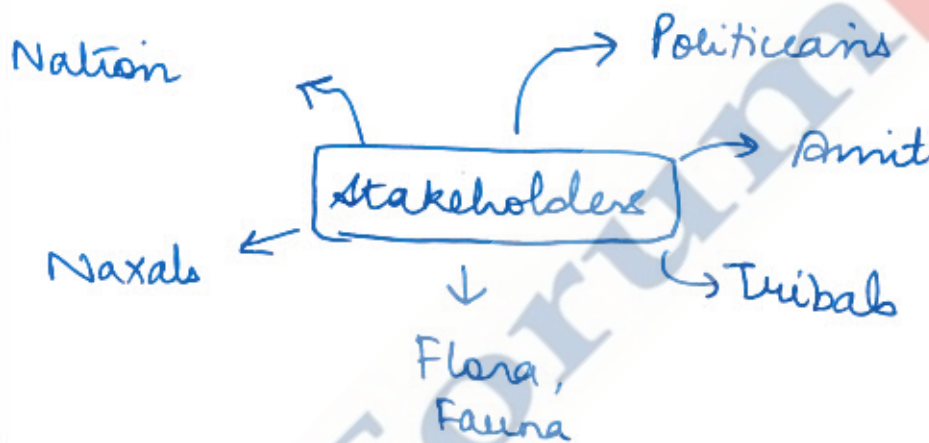
आधुनिक दुनिया में लिथियम नए सोने के रूप में उभर रहा है। फोन, लैपटॉप, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों आदि में उपयोग की जाने वाली रिचार्जबल बैटरी बनाने में इसका बड़े पैमाने पर उपयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-जैसे दुनिया स्वच्छ ऊर्जा की ओर बढ़ रही है, लिथियम की मांग तेजी से बढ़ रही है। भारत अपनी लिथियम जरूरतों के लिए आयात पर 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)

In the given case, lithium discovery has been made but in an area inhabited by tribals



Ethical dilemmas

- i - Development v/s Deforestation debate

On one hand, national economic progress occurs, on the other, nature is destroyed

-ii- Environment v/s Environment



Sustainability in
a modern world
Lithium → EVs,
batteries



Indigenous way of
life, flora, fauna,
hillcock line in
peace

-iii- Violating rights of voiceless

The 'Antyodaya' tribals are already
marginalised and their rights need to
be proactively protected

-iv- Cultural differences: Just because
their way of life is age-old, we do
not get to disrupt it for our modern
needs

-v- Power over humanity: It leads to
powerful industrialists displacing
innocents - tribals, flora, fauna

-vi- Personal v/s community: An individual's
personal career v/s rights of a community
are at loggerheads

Course of Action

I Give approval to project

Pros: (i) Lithium resolves national import bill dependence

(ii) Sustainability and the 'future is electric' ensured w/in lithium

(iii) Pleases politicians, gives Amrit a boost in career

Cons

(i) Risks tribal collusion with Naxals → security threat for nation

(ii) Violates rights of indigenous people in a democracy

(iii) Environmental destruction in an era of climate change

II Deny political pressure

Pros (i) Ensure rights of flora, fauna, tribals as they're left undisturbed

- (ii) Prevent indoctrination by Naxals
 - (iii) Environmentally conscious decision
- cons
- (i) National progress is halted
 - (ii) State needs to 'earn' to ensure 'welfare'
 - (iii) Dinit's career at stake

I would recommend Dinit to

- (i) Ensure judicious implementation of EIA → during 'public consultation' stage, ensure quorum of tribals with translator
- (ii) Identify spot for rehabilitation of tribals with their consent
- (iii) Use approach of 'Core Area' of Biospheres here. Avoid disruption in core area of flora & fauna
- (iv) Ensure communication to prevent Naxal threat

This may slow down the process but will ensure all stakeholders are kept in loop

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

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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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