

26 JUL 2022

ForumIAS

TEST CODE : 5 1 4 3 4

FIAS - MGP 2022 - MCQ Paper #4

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	NATASHA GOYAL		
Roll No.	1900038758	Date:	22/07/2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			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.	
5			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.	
6			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 04:10 pm.	End Time 08:00 pm.
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" 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						

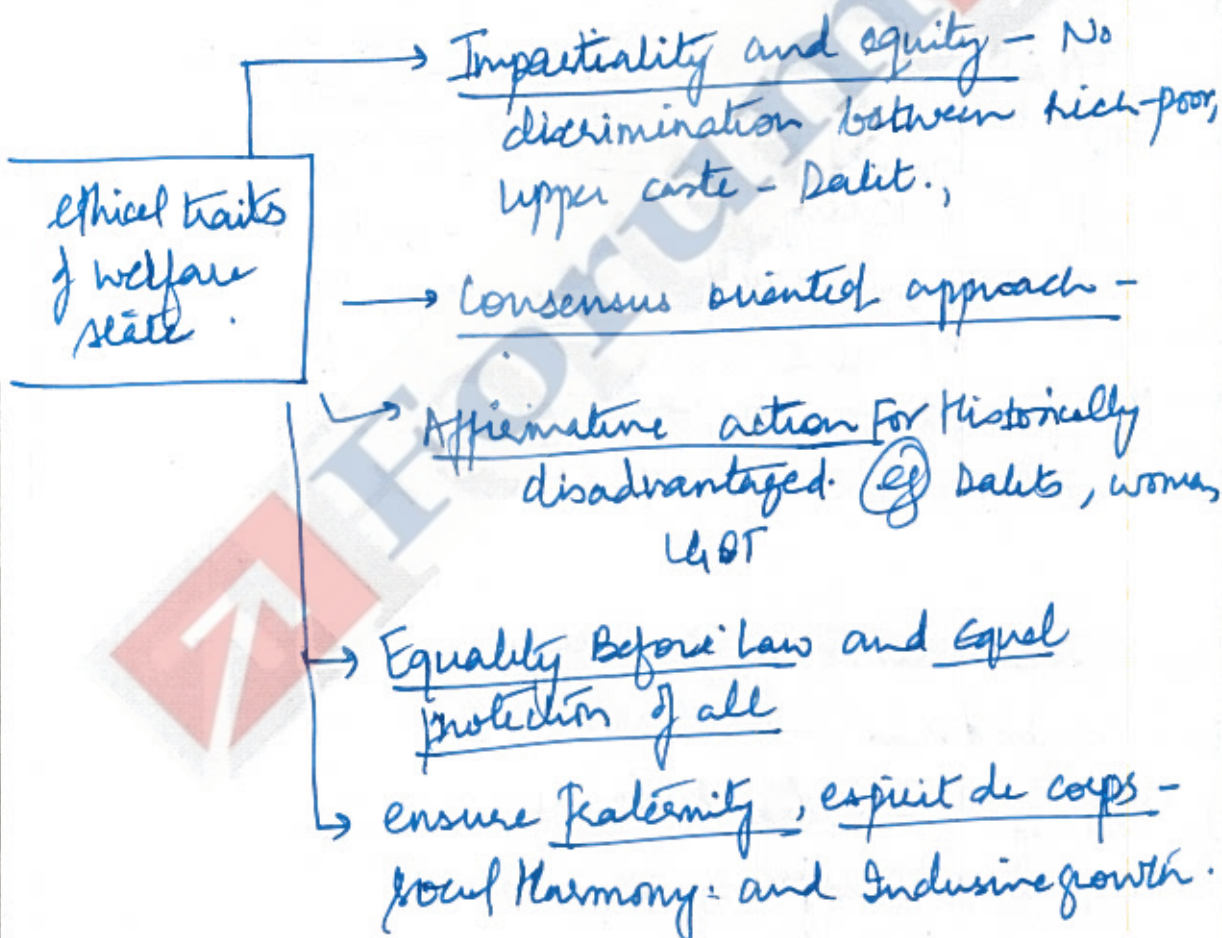
ADDITIONAL REMARKS

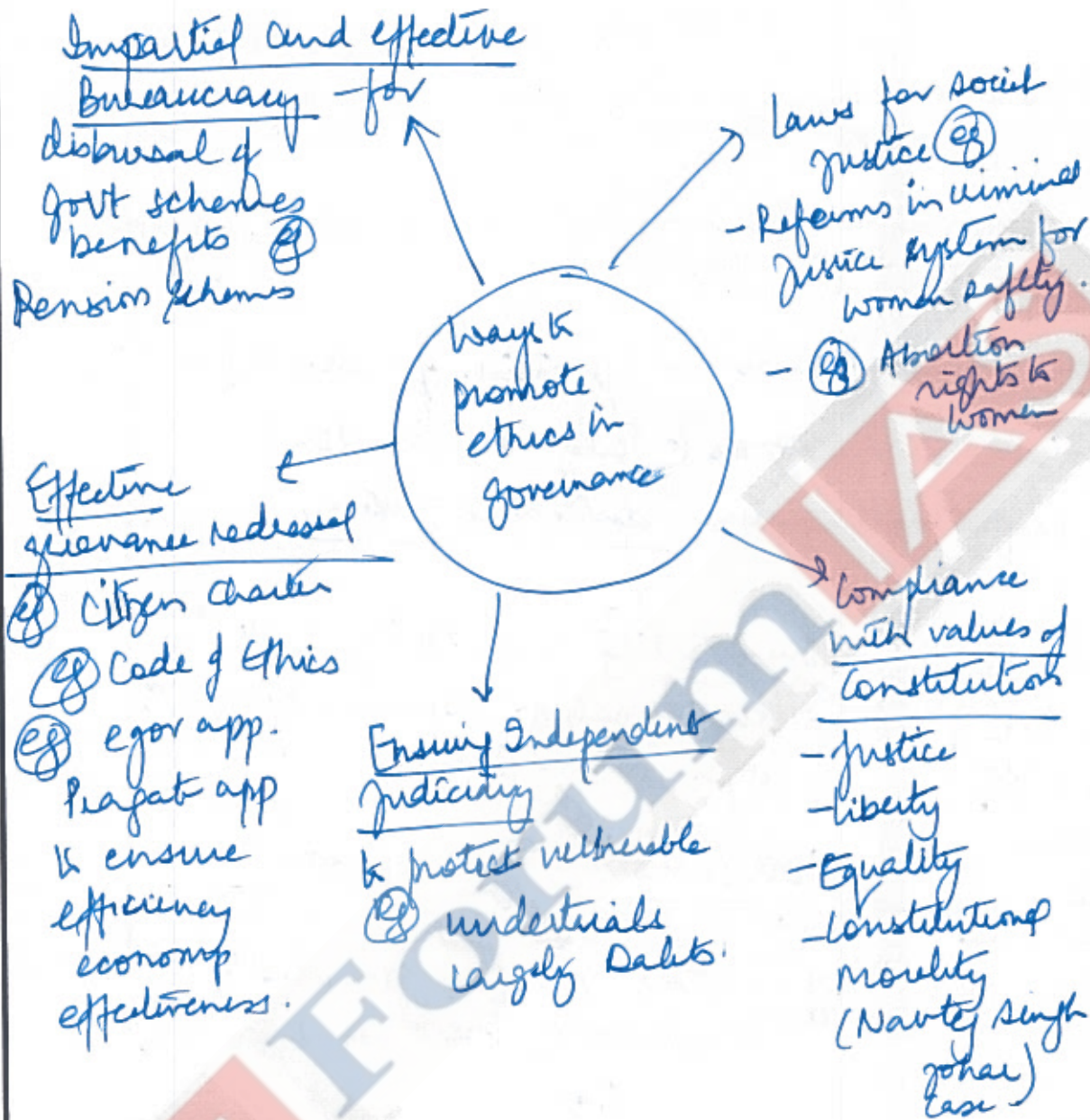
Section - A

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)

Welfare state focuses on provision of essential services and goods to citizens, as matter of right., to ensure distribute justice.





Ethics in governance is essential to realise the vision of Ambedkar - social and economic democracy. and Gandhi's vision of true Swaraj.

Feedback

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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)

Recent USA's regressive verdict on right of abortion of women and India's SC verdict on granted abortion rights to an unmarried woman after 23 weeks of pregnancy has raised debates around Right to abortion.

Ethical Concerns Related to abortion.

→ Pro-abortion debate :-

- Right to body autonomy of woman
- Health of woman in case of foetal abnormalities
- Cases of rape, consensual relts - unwanted pregnancy.
- Right to reproductive health - low use of contraceptive due to low availability.

→ Anti-abortion argument -

- Right of unborn child - No one to fight his/her case
- Sacred gift of life from God.

- Although, right of foetus upholds in a civilised society. However, due to patriarchy and unequal gender equations -
- cases of unwanted pregnancy due to rape at young age (eg) Bitter chocolate in popular cinema depicts trauma of child/sexual abuse
 - Male violence → No criminalisation of marital rape → women's no rights to reproductive health.
 - Right to health → if foetal abnormalities (stigmatisation attached to disability)
 - Cases of underground abortions if banned unsafe abortions.

Right to abortion to women is a part of progressive realisation of rights of women and must be realised at the earliest.

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

Conscience is the inner voice which guides actions of a person, when faced with moral dilemma. It is unwritten law to which a person owes allegiance more than the written law.

Role of conscience for a civil servant:-

- Situations of conflict of ^{interest} values - (eg) Private Interest (vs) professional duty.
- (eg) Nepotism (vs) accountability.
- Civil servants occupy position of power and authority, are trustee of taxpayer's resources.
- Multiple avenues of self aggrandisement.
- Under Demands of political leaders (eg) Illegal mining, bribes to a particular caste, rape by a political leader (eg) Kathua rape case.

→ Role of resource disbursement in times of crisis -
 (eg) Disaster relief material disbursement in Mumbai floods.

→ Ensure compliance with constitutional values of Justice, Equality, Fraternity.

→ Situations of conflict of values due to multiple competing demands in fused society like India (eg) Khap panchayat demand for restrictions on women (MS) demand for women's agency and rights.

Crisis of conscience leads to cognitive dissonance and may lead to change in decision of a civil servant towards more ethical and equitable choice. However, if conscience gets permanently tempered, it leads to abuse of power and authority.

Compliance with voice of conscience keeps ethics from fading, when faced with tough decisions.

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

Conflict of values become acute in a fused society like India, where there is no consensus yet, on fundamental values of justice, equality, liberty.

Conflict of values faced by Civil Servant! -

1) Dev't (V/S) @environment →

- ⊗ Build a dam over river Narmada or ensure right to habitation of villagers.
- ⊗ Allow mining for economic growth in Niyamgiri or protect rights of Tribals.
- ⊗ Allow road highway construction in North east or protect forest.
- ⊗ Allow silverline project for Infrastructure Dev't or protect Biodiversity of western ghats.

2) Conservative norms (V/S) Progressive Ideas:-

- ⊗ Ensure compliance with caste norms or allow right to marry.

- ⊕ allow Dalits to continue with manual scavenging for hygiene in villages or ensure alternate livelihood.
- ⊕ allow Dalit discrimination in mid Day meal program in school or ensure inclusion.

~~How to resolve~~

- (3) political Demands (V/S) value of Neutrality
- ⊕ allow violence on marginalised section for vote bank politics or take action against mob lynching.
 - ⊕ allow discrimination by dominant caste by not supply electricity to lower caste hamlet or ensure equitable justice.

How can conflict of values be resolved:-

- Follow Constitutional values of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.
 - Follow Code of Ethics, Code of conduct.
 - Listen to voice of conscience.
- Gandhi's Talisman of decision in favour of poorest man should be guiding light.

Feedback

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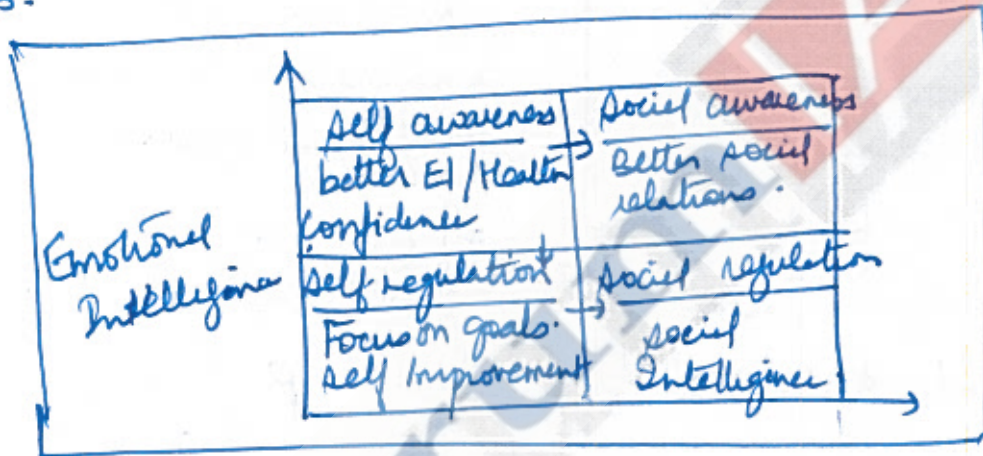
Value
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Q.3) a) Emotional intelligence (EI) not only helps in managing stress but also transforms distress into eustress. Elaborate with relevant examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Emotional Intelligence is the ability to be self aware of one's and other's emotions and self regulate the emotions to pursue one's goals.



EI helps in management of stress as:-

Situation of stress

How EI can help.

→ Emotional response

1) Blame others for one's situation

2) Emotional outburst as violence, self harm (suicide)

Know the true cause of distress - NOT circumstances but one's choice. → gain agency over one's reality.

→ Timely redressal of emotional turmoil.

- Situation / Response of fight / flight
- ⊗ When a person is caught amidst disaster in an area. e.g. floods.
- poor EI leads to blaming externalities (persons events / circumstances) ⊗
- Loss in business during financial recession.
- poor EI → bad / negative attitude → inability to handle success and failure
- ⊗ Failure in exam → suicide
- EI helps to calm oneself, see situation with rationality and strategise for solutions
- EI helps to understand the causes of one's situation and constructive solutions for personal growth.
- EI helps to speak out one's vulnerabilities, seek help and maintain better social relations for growth.

Emotional Intelligence leads to self awareness and better self regulation.

Ways to improve Emotional Intelligence:-

- Hobbies to help grow creativity.
- Journal writing
- Meditation and exercise.

Feedback

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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

→ Feeling of abundance and gratefulness for what one has.

→ Seeing the blessings, rather than problems.

→ helps one to face crisis

→ Hinges on faith on unmanifested, yet omnipresent power.

→ Fundamental value of all religions @ In Sikhism - Shukrana.

Gratification

→ Endowing oneself with material / psychological things @

Material gratification through good clothes, good food.

- psychological gratification through praises from others about one's qualities.

→ fundamental cause - seeing lack in one's life and attempt to fill that gap with external things, people.

Moral Myopia

- "Inability to see long term moral implications of one's actions."
- giving preference to short term personal gains over long term societal gain.
- cause - weak moral values, permanent impairment of voice of conscience
- eg Indulging in act of corruption while allocation of 2G spectrum.

Moral muteness.

- When moral values get permanently impaired.
- person's inability to heed to one's moral values
- blind following of orders without applying critical thinking.
- often results when propaganda by political party. eg radicalisation under an ideology
- eg Nazi Bureaucracy under Hitler regime
- eg rape of minority religious women during communal violence

Feedback

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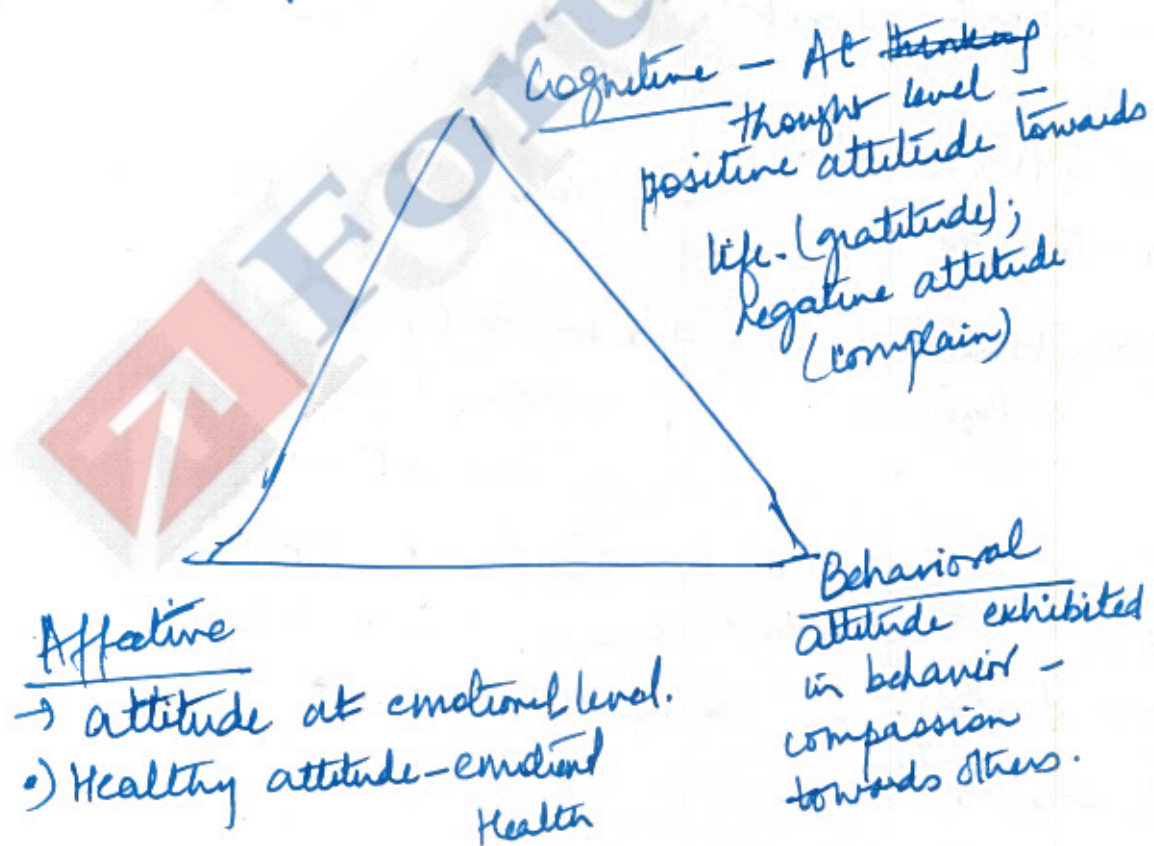
Q.4) a) Although attitude and behaviour are interrelated, the former is a predisposition while the latter is an option. Discuss the structure of attitude and explain the relationship between attitude and behaviour. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 internal predisposition of an individual towards a person, an event or a circumstance.

Behavior is the external verbal and non verbal act.

Structure of Attitude



Relationship between attitude and Behavior.

Positive attitude	Behavior
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Seeing the glass half full. → positive thinking → aligned with values of gratitude, compassion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → enthusiasm. → ability to face adversity and success with equanimity → compassion, empathy towards others.

Negative attitude	Behavior
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Complaining about lack → seeing problems in opportunity. → poor Emotional Intelligence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → blaming others in crisis → fight and flight mode. → Inability to handle success & failure <p> (C) Anshant Singh Rajput (D) Rajat Gupta </p>

Attitude is the inner compass, which becomes one's destiny. It can be changed with conscious action.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use only)	
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Question Interpretation	
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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)

Bureaucratic anonymity has been laid as a value under Civil Services Conduct Rules and Code of Conduct for Central Services.

- Reason for Bureaucratic Anonymity as a Foundational value -
- Ensure political neutrality.
 - Avoid development of alternate centre of power → lead to bureaucratic - political class conflict.
 - Bureaucratic not elected, but appointed on basis of merit. → No accountability to people, but to political class.
 - Ensure Neutrality and impartiality in decision making → conflict resolution.
 - ensure citizens' trust in Bureaucracy.
 - position of power and authority - Security & Tenure.

Principle of Bureaucratic Anonymity diluted in age of social media:-

- Facebook, Twitter accounts and updates on personal lives.
- Youtube videos on actions of civil servants.
 - ⊗ Raids by IAS officers on public hospitals.
- Age of social media diplomacy ⊗ MEA twitter diplomacy.
- Use of social media for citizen grievance redressal
 - ⊗ Facebook accounts of Punjab police.
- Active journalism by online media - actions of ^{civil} public servants under constant scrutiny.
- Active citizenry - Bureaucracy seen as role model → Hence constant scrutiny over personal lives. → dilutes boundary of anonymity.

Actions/vices of Bureaucracy are reflective of state's stand on particular issue. Anonymity of Bureaucracy can ensure effective, efficient and accountable Civil services.

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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)

Gandhi had once said, "Rights of an Individual are inherent in one's duties".

→ (eg) Right to entitlement under PDS subsidy.

Man can give up one's right.

→ Right to keep silent (Noble silence) when it's a matter of someone's right - give up Right to Freedom of speech.

→ Give up right to privacy in a close knit joint family.

giving up one's right in above cases doesn't lead to guilt or remorse, as rights are part of one's sphere of existence and a person owns agency in respect to giving up one's rights.

However, duties concern an individual beyond oneself. giving up one's duty inevitably leads to guilt of dereliction as:-

- ~~It~~ It leads to harm to someone else
- ⊗ Not complying with duty of good Samaritan.
- leads to crisis of conscience in oneself. -
Compromise with value of justice, compassion
- ⊗ Indifference towards a child labourer.
- moral duty towards society given precedence in Indian ethics. in Thukkudal, Mahabharata.

⊗ War of Kurukshetra to est Dharma.

⊗ Duty of Arjuna to fight war for honour his duty towards his motherland.

Abdication of Duty concerns violation of other's rights and hence, comes with grave personal moral implications.

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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)

Justice is the primary virtue of any society -
John Rawls.

Justice without force is futile as:-

- Covenants without swords are nothing but words - If there is no power of enforcement, no one would comply.
- Justice for marginalised might need to ~~come~~ be accompanied with force to counter majoritarianism. eg Affirmative action for Dalits.
- Conflicting values inevitable in society - Justice for one inevitable leads to compromise in interest of others.
- eg After World War I, harsh terms on Germany under Treaty of Versailles.

However, Force without justice is tyrannical:-

→ leads to misuse of power - strength of lion prevails.

As per Hindu Shastras:

Matsyanyana → Arjaks → Kalay.
 [Big fish eats small fish] [Anarchy] [Disorder]

→ Rights of weak compromised @ Jews during ~~the~~ Hitler regime.

→ aim is power aggrandisement. without regard for human dignity @ policy of expansionism under Anangas.

→ Violates deontological ethics of Kant

@ Colonial despotism - Rule by Law - Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

Justice needs to be tempered with kindness and law needs to be tempered with compassion to ensure social harmony.

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

International relations is often guided by pure national interest. As Haedep Singh pure, India's Ambassador to UN remarked, "when nations come at horseshoe table of UNSC, only narrow national interest dominates".

Ethics in IR a myth:-

→ IR = pure power politics guided by Machiavellian idea separation of ethics and politics @ US war on Terror in Afghanistan for western geopolitical interest of US.

→ Statesman interest to protect own citizens over others since ultimate answerability to domestic audience (elections) @ Vaccine nationalism during COVID.

@ Refusal of EU for patent waiver to protect patent royalties for MNC's.

- No global govt in IR - Anarchy - Hence realist idea of self help - maximal power to ensure security. @ Ukraine's sovereignty imperilled in war with Russia.
- World hears the argument of power, not power of argument.

However, ethics essential in International Relations and can be complementary with global interest:-

- @ NAM move by India for anti colonialism, anti Imperialism, anti apartheid
- Vaccines initiative by India.
- Humanitarian assistance by India in Afghanistan.

As Gandhi said, eye for an eye, makes the whole world blind.

Ethics in politics at national and international level is categorical imperative and needs to be guided by Indian ethos of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

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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)

Lord Acton once said, "power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely"

Abraham Lincoln truly said, "any man can face adversity. If you want to test his character, give him power"

Fear of losing power corrupts those who wield it

→ Power has attractive force due to material and psychological benefits. @ Dollar Hegemony linked with US domination at IMF, WTO.

→ Fear of losing power due to competing interests → leads to immoral practices @ freebies during elections.

@ US war on Iraq and Afghanistan on pretext of Global War on Terror after 9/11.

→ fear of losing dominance → ambition for power aggrandisement. (e.g.) Lebensraum of Hitler and propaganda of anti-Semitism

Fear of scourge of power corrupts those who are subjects:-

→ fear of dispossession of one's resources. due to power tyranny. → leads to revolutions and acts of more tyrannical (e.g.) Jacobin violence after French Revolution.

(e.g.) Violence by 'Naxalites' in WE areas

→ Trust deficit with those in power → leads to mobocracy (e.g.) Mob lynching cases.

→ fear of majoritarianism. may lead to violence by minority in name of ideology (e.g.) religion under danger.

→ fear as tool of mobilisation of masses esp in post truth world

As Ang San Sun Kyi recently said, it is not power that corrupts, but fear that corrupts. Freedom and liberty are the only antidote.

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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)

Education system today have made men machines for fulfilment of material necessities, rather than kindling thirst for knowledge, developing mental ability & rationalise.

Education as filling of vessel

- Rote learning → Focus to score in exam.
- job oriented mindset - education a means for better job
- grading system given preference over child's capability enhancement
- Hierarchy of subjects - STEM over Humanities

Education as kindling of flame.

- Devt of critical thinking.
- Teacher's job is not to teach, but train to engage in Dialectic - Socrates.
- Development of rationality, ability to question estd beliefs with rational ideas & challenge earth as centre of universe.

5 values which Indian education system should inculcate:-

- Critical Thinking
 - question estd norms
 - lead to Innovation
 - civilisation progress.
- empathy and compassion
 - to ensure science with spirituality.
 - wealth with values.
- gender neutrality → critical for patriarchal society. fundamental duty Article 51(A)(h).
- Equality
 - Hierarchical society → caste system.
 - overcoming caste identities essential for social uplift (Amartya Sen)
- Brotherhood
 - Fraternity essential for true democracy (Ambedkar)
 - fundamental duty Article 51(A)(h)
 - Preamble - Fraternity and human dignity.

Feedback

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

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

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

सैमुअल ऐसे ही एक देश का दौरा कर चुका है। लेकिन सैमुअल की इस तरह की घोषणा का मतलब होगा कि वह टूर्नामेंट से बाहर हो जाएंगे क्योंकि मैचों की शुरुआत में केवल एक सप्ताह बचा है। क्वारंटाइन से बचने के लिए, सैमुअल ने अपने हलफनामे में झूठ बोला और दावा किया कि उसने किसी अन्य महामारी प्रभावित देश का दौरा नहीं किया है। सैमुअल की लोकप्रियता उनकी दुश्मन बन गई क्योंकि लोगों ने जल्दी ही पाया कि उन्होंने अपने हलफनामे में झूठ बोला था और पिछले हफ्ते एक महामारी प्रभावित देश में छुट्टियां मनाते हुए उनकी तरवीरें 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)

(a) Ethical issues involved in the case:-

- Abdication of responsibility of a celebrity towards masses.
- Non compliance with laws of Country A.
- Breach of Trust - lying by Samuel.
- Breach of responsibility by organisers towards right to health of citizens. → profit motive over largest interest of public health.

(b) Vaccine mandates are violation of individual liberty as:-

- Self haem is individual's choice - No role of state as *parens patriae*.
- Right to choose of an individual - Right to

Privacy - a natural right.

→ state decision not by consensus - top down approach.

However vaccine mandate - a reasonable restriction as:-

→ Right to public Health crucial - ^{Fundamental} Responsibility of state to protect citizens.

→ Emergency cases demands urgent actions - less time to build consensus.

→ weak ability of public Health Infrastructure to attend disproportionate cases. (e)

Delhi during 2nd wave.

→ State's responsibility to ensure Right to life of all citizens → even if right to choose of minority compromised.

(C) Ethical responsibility of famous personalities.

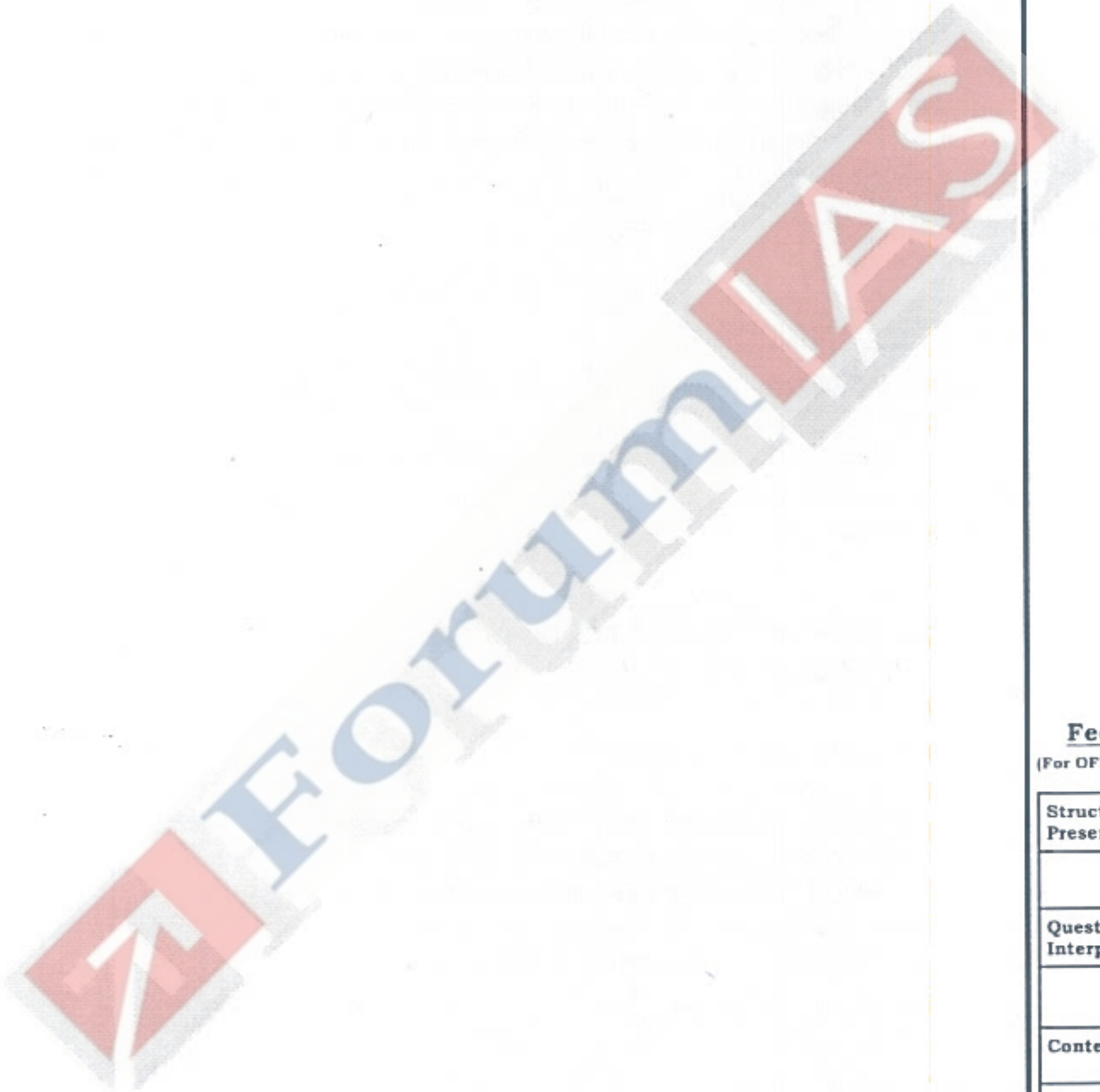
→ Their actions have influencing power over masses → wrong actions become wrong precedents.

- positive actions set right precedent
 - eg) Ronaldo's act of favouring water over carbonated drinks at press conference.
- Their actions emulated by others → need to be correct.
- They are under constant scrutiny of public - need to ensure ethical conduct.
- Their social capital and social influence has wide reaching impact.

eg) Samuel's refusal to oblige by norms → lead to his follower's refusal to comply with laws of vaccine mandate → compromise on health of larger masses.

- Samuel's lying in affidavit → compromise on moral principle of honesty → wrong msg to his followers.
- abdication of responsibility of organisers →

grave threat to right to life of people of country A.



Feedback

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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 घिरे हुए देश से भारतीयों को निकालने की योजना तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया है। आपको बताया गया है कि भारत के एक मित्र पड़ोसी देश ने अपने नागरिकों को निकालने के लिए भारत की मदद मांगी है। युद्ध के कारण, एक बार में सीमित संख्या में ही लोगों को निकाला जा सकता है और सभी को निकालने के लिए कई चक्कर लगाने होंगे। आपने लोगों के निम्नलिखित समूहों की पहचान की है जिन्हें निकाला जाना है :

- i. आप, आपकी पत्नी, बच्चे, माता-पिता और रिश्तेदार।
 - ii. मिशन में राजनयिक कर्मचारी।
 - iii. देश का दौरा करने वाले भारतीय पर्यटक।
 - iv. देश में पढ़ रहे भारतीय छात्र
 - v. एक फिल्म क्रू और अभिनेता जो देश में एक फिल्म की शूटिंग कर रहे थे। इनमें बॉलीवुड के कुछ बड़े नाम शामिल हैं।
 - vi. मित्र पड़ोसी देश के नागरिक जिन्होंने भारत से मदद का अनुरोध किया है।
- देश के एक सिविल सेवा अधिकारी के रूप में आप किस क्रम में इन लोगों को निकालेंगे और क्यों? औचित्य दीजिए। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Facts of the case :-

- Attack on country of IFS diplomatic posting, by a neighbouring country.
- Order by govt for evacuation from war torn country

Stakeholders

- IFS officers and family.
- Diplomatic staff.
- Indian tourists and students.
- film fraternity.
- Citizens of friendly neighbouring country.
- Govt of IFS officers' country.

Ethical premise

- Right to life over narrow identity of nation.
- Professional Duty over personal interest
- Compassion, empathy.

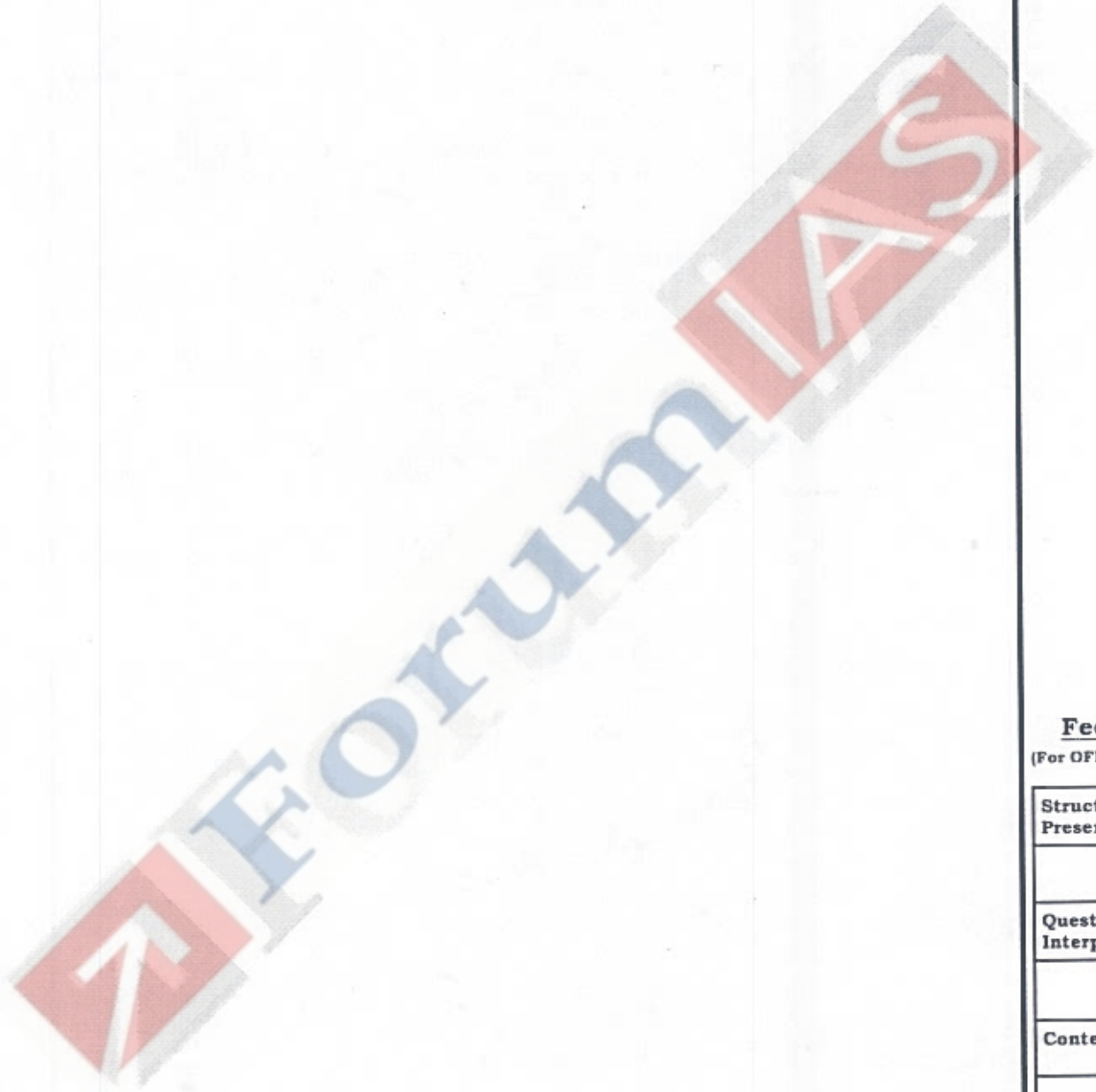
Order for evacuation :-

- 1) Indian students → Youth are future of any nation → need to be evacuated first.
- 2) Indian Tourists - If old age people in the crew → susceptible to adverse effect in a war torn country.
- 3) Citizens of friendly neighbouring country - Indian ethos of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.
→ friendly relations with neighbour.
- 4) Film crew and actors -
- 5) Diplomatic staff at the mission
→ official responsibility
→ leadership to put team before self.
- 6) One's own family. → As a leader, responsibility towards others comes first.

→ It will ensure trust of others in actions taken by IFS officers.

④





Feedback

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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 असांजिक 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)

(a) Hate speech → Intent to cause harm to members of a particular community.

Free speech → exercising one's right with an obligation, not to harm others' rights to life.

↳ One person's right to extend hand ends, where other person's nose begins!

(b) Social media influence over actions and thoughts of others due to:—

→ wide social reach.

→ Infodemic.

→ Filter bubble and echochamber.

→ Susceptibility of people to trust media blindly - inability to understand difference between journalistic media and user generated content.

→ Attention model of social media → polarised news → polarised masses → more followers → more business → more profit.

- Lack of media ethics → tendency to forward msg without checking authenticity.
- Preconceived biases → perpetuated by biased news → gives social identity of narrow community. and sense of security and solidarity.

(C) Course of action For Rashmi.

- Ignore the protests by minority community and crackdown on protestors.
- Issues → It will lead to wider unrest.
 - accusations of majoritarianism by police administration.
 - perception of injustice among minority community.
 - Wrong precedent for political leaders indulging in hate speech in future.
- Strict action against political leader.
 - Issues → Aggravate social divisions.
 - allegations of minority appeasement
 - Charges of authenticity of videos not yet proven.

Most appropriate course of action for

Reshmi:-

- Ensure impartial inquiry into videos circulated online. → ensure authenticity of video.
 - Just and fair enquiry to ensure justice.
- If videos proven doctored →
 - o) ensure strict action against originator of the video.
 - o) Holding social media accountable for its fiduciary responsibility. → Trace originator to ensure social harmony.
- Have a conciliation commission with political and religious leaders with influence in local community → ensure conciliation, ask political leader to tender unconditional apology for sake of peace and harmony.
- Ensure strict laws and rules on hate speech - wider dissemination → to set

moral boundaries and ensure peace not harmed in future.

→ encourage investments and business activities through local business groups and organisations. → Channelise youth energy.

change political discourse towards devel.
(Development)
rather than appeal on narrow religious identity.

→ ensure regular patrolling of prone areas.

→ sensitive policing

Feedback

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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। यह 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)

Facts of the case

- suicide of a doctor due to mental harassment and accusation of murder due to negligence.
- Violence on doctor by MLA and his staff.
- Demand by Indian medical Association for strike, demanding strict action.

Ethical values

- Compassion and empathy.
- Safety of Doctors as public servant.
- Harassment by police - abdication of responsibility to protect citizens → politicisation of bureaucracy.

Stakeholders

- Armita and her family.
- MLA and his family.
- followers of MLA
- police administration
- medical fraternity

→ citizens.

(A) Doctors face violence because:-

- Lack of security from dominant elements
 @ in this case - influential MLA's
- Increasing burden on medical infrastructure.
- lack of avenues for grievance redressal of citizens - - rising hospital expenses + low service delivered.
- lack of empathy → degradation of social values → rising intolerance.
- Cases of doctors' negligence and drive towards profit motive → lack of trust between doctors and patients.
- poor public Health Infrastructure → more pressure on private Health Infrastructure.
- No law to ensure culpability of those indulging in violence.

(B) Moral ethical lapses:-

- breach of duty by MLA - of abiding by

Oath to constitution - allegiance to values of justice.

→ IMA's delay to voice concerns at first instance of violence towards Ashmita and her family -

→ Lack of empathy by society towards a doctor known for her compassion.

Administrative lapses

→ Harassment by police → partisan attitude, politicisation → abdication of duty to ensure right to life of citizens. - Right to live with dignity under Article 21.

(C) Recommendations

→ Ensure strict action against MIA and his followers responsible for physical violence over doctor and her family.

↳ set precedent for intolerance towards violence by a public servant.

↳ meet demands by IMA of strict action

- Ensure action against police officials responsible for causing harassment. →
- Ensure public trust in administrative neutrality.
- Draft laws and code of conduct, SOP for hospital administration to deal with cases of violence in future → awareness on strict action (penal offence) against those indulging in violence.
- ensure security outside Hospital staff to protect doctors.
- Channels for grievance redressal of citizens for genuine cases of doctor's negligence.
- Ensure public infrastructure on health facilities to cater to rising needs for health services.

Feedback

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

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

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

(20 marks, 250 words)

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

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

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

facts of the case

- Illegal construction of 2 towers on wetland area.
- Collusive corruption & state negligence.
- court's order for demolition may compromise right to livelihood of many.
 - ↳ compromise structural integrity of 4 other legally constructed buildings.

Stakeholders

- Satish
- Bhuvan Ultra-owner
- buyers of Housing property-investors in Bhuvan's property. (those who bought the tower accomodation).
- Govt of locality.
- people/citizens.

ethical Dilemma

- Rule of law vs right to livelihood.
- Legal justice vs social justice.

- ~~Abdic~~ Negligence by State → breach of ~~social~~ Trusts (Collusive corruption).
- Economic growth vs Sustainable growth.

(b) Demolition of Illegal towers:-

Pros

- Ensure Rule of law.
- penalisation of corrupt act.
- set right precedent for other real estate developers
- ensure justice to seem to be done.

Cons.

- Violation of Right to livelihood of Investors.
- setback of real estate market → low investor sentiment in future.
- NPA's in banks - due to inability of people to pay back loan
- Social Distress

Allow the construction of Building.

Pros

- Ensure Right to livelihood of millions - affordable Housing.
- Ensure right consumer sentiment for future Investments

Cons

- sets wrong precedent for future builders.
- Unsustainable urbanisation → future urban floods (e.g) Mumbai BKC complex

- on mouth of Nithi river.

Recommended action

- Strict action against Bhuvan Builders for negligence of duty. to deliver safe housing → ensure polluters pay principle
- Strict action against officials responsible for granting NOC to builders → under Prevention of Corruption Act.
- Ensure impartial, fair and just enquiry into safety of ~~illegal~~ towers → NSE prone to structural weakness + not prone to flooding → to ensure safety of inhabitants.
- If possible, ensure compensation to buyers of ~~the~~ illegal towers by Bhuvan Company.
- Ensure demolition of ^{illegal} structures, while ensuring structural strength of 4 other legal constructions.
- Steps for strengthening of structural integrity of 4 legal towers - for ensuring

Safety of Inhabitants.

↳ This will ensure consumer interest protected.

↳ Investor sentiment protected.

↳ violators of law penalised → Rule of law.

↳ sets precedent for others to follow.

Feedback

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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)

Facts of the case

- Discovery of lithium mines in central India →
- Mining would lead to displacement of tribals.
- Chances of Naxalite violence in case of forceful displacement
- Political pressure for mining → State earn revenue + Country earns forex reserves through exports.

Stakeholders

- Tribals
- Political leaders
- Amit
- Government.
- Security agencies
- Citizens of country.

Ethical Dilemma

- Sustainable Development vs growth.
- Right to livelihood of tribals vs National growth (Forex earn)
- Greatest Happiness of Greatest Number (vs) deontological ethics of Rights of tribals to live with dignity.
- National growth vs National security.
- Inclusive Development. (vs) GDP growth.

Various courses of action for Amit:-

a) Allow mining operations as sought by political class.

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Mining of lithium → state earn revenue → Use of lithium for green energy technology → more R&D by India in clean energy segment → earn forex through exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Unrest - Injustice to tribals. → Naxal violence - Internal law and security issue → Destruction of biodiversity.

(a) → personal career growth

(b) Stop all mining operations to protect rights of tribals:-

Pros

- Ensure right to livelihood of tribals
- Equitable growth.
- Justice.
- Abiding by Nehru's policy of Panchsheel.

Cons.

- Setback to national growth
- Can lead to illegal mining (e.g. Illegal sand mining in UP).
- Loss of Forex.
- Loss of India's R&D in clean energy Technology

(c) Suitable course of action :-

- Build consensus with tribal leaders -
 - ↳ explain them the utility of the project for national growth.
 - ↳ convince them through local community leaders, influential people.
 - ↳ ensure adequate compensation and proper rehabilitation.

↳ ensure relocation of shrine to alternate place to respect religious sentiments.

- Ensure mining operations after EIA reports -
 - ↳ ensure protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna. So that livelihood of tribals not compromised.
 - ↳ ensure strict checks on illegal mining operations.

→ Coordinate with security agencies to check Naxalite infiltration.

↳ ensure grievances of tribals are heard in time.

↳ ensure law and order is maintained

→ Ensure state regulated mining operations - to keep strict check on illegal mining.

→ ensure livelihood opportunity in mining for tribals - to ensure distributive justice.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

Outcomes

1	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	
2	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	
3	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	

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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