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FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-12) – GS Paper #

ForumIAS

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Rochika Garg		
Roll No.	19 1010 3359	Date:	26/7/22
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 &amp; 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>
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<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>
			Start Time   2:40
			End Time   6:45
<b>Total Marks:</b>			<b>Mode Of Examination:</b>
			Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b> 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.			<b>For Office Use Only</b>
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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS

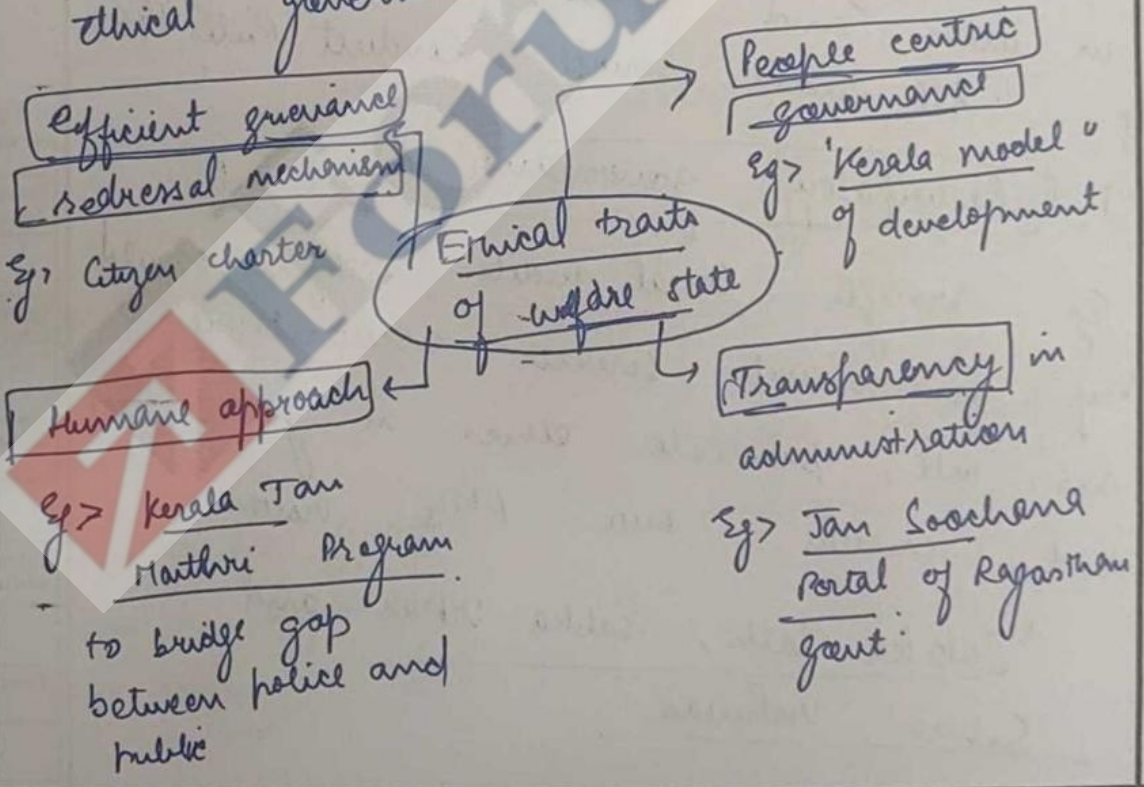
Section - A

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)

Ans:- "In Happiness of his subjects, lies the happiness of the king"

Kautilya in his Arthashastra gave the concept of welfare state and ethical governance is the foundation of it.



ways and means to promote ethics in governance →

(I) Sensitive training →

Putting officers in the shoes of underprivileged citizens and showing them how they can change their lives.

(II) Code of ethics → for each government department.

(III) Code of conduct must be implemented in letter and spirit.

Eg- All India Service Conduct Rules 1968.

(IV) Participatory governance →

Eg. through social audits, citizens should keep government services accountable.

This will promote ethics in governance and ensure our PM's vision

of 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas and Sabka Vishwas'.

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)

जहां 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)

With the USA Supreme Court taking away right to abortion of women, the debate regarding abortion as an ethical dilemma have also come up.

Autonomy of individual vs decision of two partners.

Body integrity of the women vs killing of foetus.

Ethical Concerns related to abortion

Continuity of family vs life of mother

Freedom of choice of women vs the institution of marriage and children as integral part of it

Eg. -> father forcing mother to deliver child even when her life is at risk

Abortion must be ~~for~~ the right of women as she is a major stakeholder in the process. It is the mother who has to undergo physical, mental and emotional changes for 9 months to give birth to a child.

Also, it is right of bodily autonomy of women which is part of their fundamental right of freedom of choice.

But at the same time, opinion of husband/partner as well as family and their emotions must be considered before making a decision. So, women should be the final decision maker after considering all opinions. Doctors, religion, culture ~~must be~~ are all secondary factors to her right of abortion.

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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)

There is no higher court than  
Court of conscience - MK Gandhi

Civil servants are many times faced with tough situations where a decision demands (OR) choosing between two wrongs ~~at~~ sometimes <sup>between</sup> two rights, leading to crises of ~~the~~ conscience.

Example :- a) professional duty vs personal interest  
b) awarding contracts in a tender where friends / family are involved

In such situations, it is the voice of conscience that keeps men on ethical pathway and help them resist temptations and deceptions.

(1) IAS officer Lt. Gurusprasad Mohapatra ~~was~~ died while arranging for oxygen during COVID 19 to help save lives of others and perform his duty. he kept public welfare above his own life.

(2) Our former CAG Vinod Rai was known as man of conscience. he exposed many scams including 2G scam, even risking his career.

(3) Voice of conscience help overcome conflict of interest eg. recommending names for awards

So conscience help civil servants to do the right thing for the right cause. As Gandhiji also said,

"In the voice of conscience, majority has no role"

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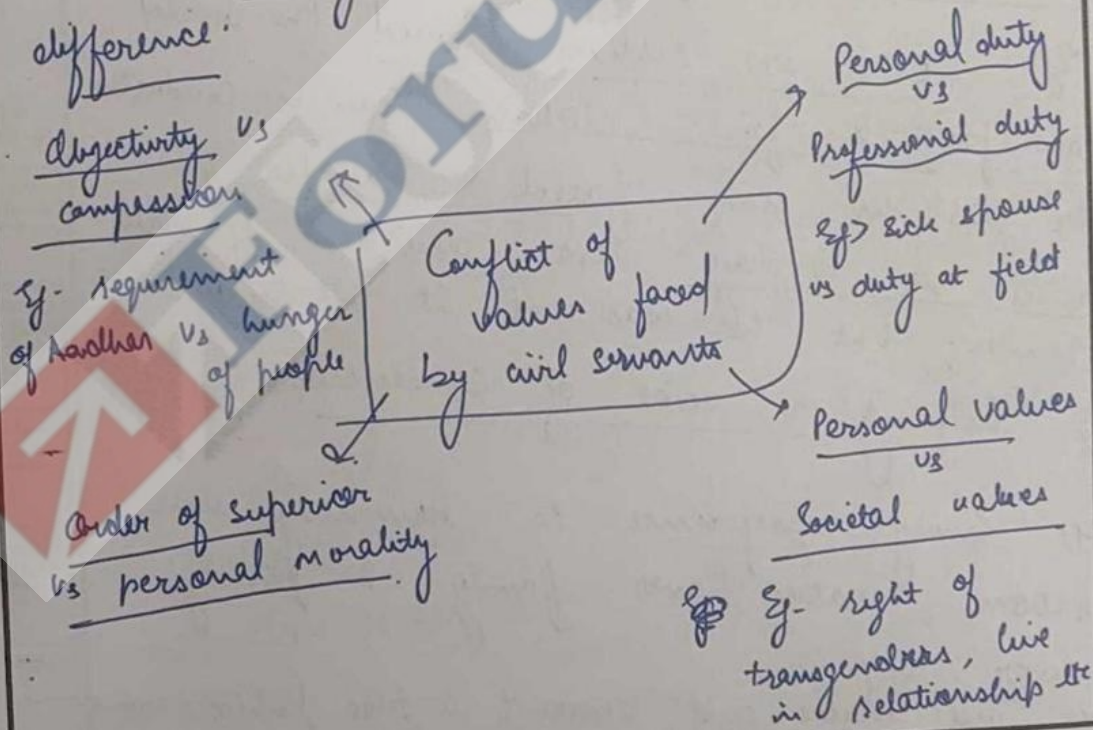


b) What are the various conflicts of values that civil servants face while performing their duty? How can such conflicts be resolved? Discuss with illustrations. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Ans Two roads diverged into the woods,  
and I took the one less travelled by  
and this has made all the difference...  
— Robert Frost.

As the above lines indicate the two choices, the civil servants are also faced with many conflict of values. and the road they choose makes all the difference.



The various conflict of values can be resolved in following manner :-

(1) Transparency in working →

In case of superior's order not aligning with civil servant's values, then he must place his reservations on record.

(OR) ask for orders from superior in written

(2) Personal interests must be aligned with public welfare →

eg) CEC TN Seshan showed no world how free & fair elections can be conducted. For this he even faced transfer 6 times in a day also due to tiff with Senior; but he was not at all guilty.

(3) listening to voice of conscience

(4) Giving preference to humanity over nation, nation over family & family

over self. no. will make civil servant a true public servant

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)

Ans As per Daniel Goleman, Emotional

Intelligence (EI) is the ability to understand and manage one's own emotions as well as emotions of others.

EI helps in managing stress & also transforms distress  $\xrightarrow{EI}$  eustress :-

(i) EI focuses on self awareness and self motivation :-

If a person is in distress, new knowing the cause of distress and motivating oneself to overcome it, will turn it into eustress.

Eg -> Famous sports person Rafael Nadal confessed that he used self belief to turn his new eustress into as a motivation of losing first round ~~test~~ to perform better in other rounds.

This is the secret behind him becoming winner of Grand Slam tournament.

(2) EI helps a person to use reasoning in emotions and to reason with emotions.

This will help a person overcome losses like financial loss in one's company, argument with a close friend, tiff with a colleague at work etc.

(3) EI helps to build better inter personal relationships both at work and in personal life.

This will help a person overcome negative emotions of distress and turn it into stress.

That is why it is said that a for of success, EQ matters 80%, while IQ only 20%.

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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)

(1). Gratitude and Gratification

Gratitude  
 → It is an acknowledgement of other's efforts by expressing a thankful gesture for their help  
 → It should be immediate

Sample:- Expressing gratitude to a doctor after successful surgery

- keeps the social relationships happy
- Motivates others to do good things

Gratification  
 → It is reward of one's own efforts

→ It can be delayed or immediate

Eg → a teacher works for the whole year with students only to experience gratification later after the results.

- Essential for personal motivation
- Keeps a person himself / herself to do good.

Ex - Modi thanking  
Soldiers after Galwan  
clash is a gratitude  
- on behalf of nation.

Ex. ~~Coach~~ A person  
preparing for competitive  
exams works in  
delayed gratification  
of their efforts.

(ii) Moral Myopia

(+) It is a narrow  
perspective regarding  
moral values and their  
utility.

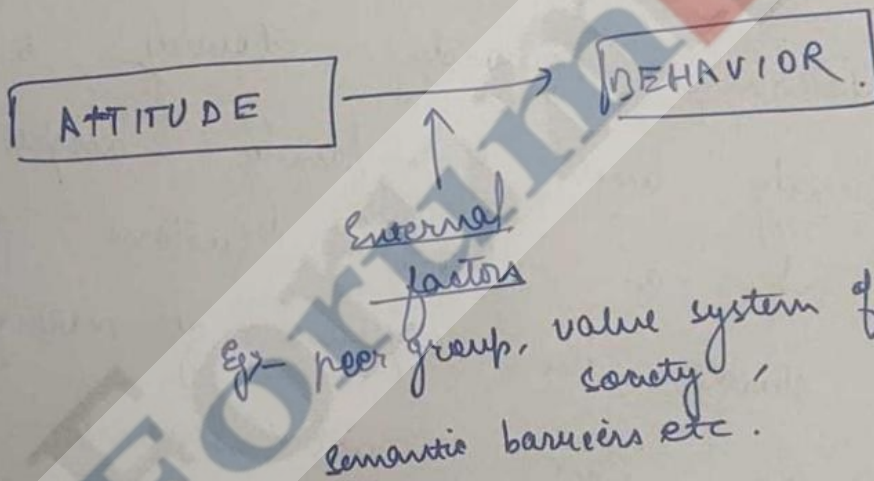
Moral Muteness

(i) It is being  
unaware of moral  
values and their  
utility.

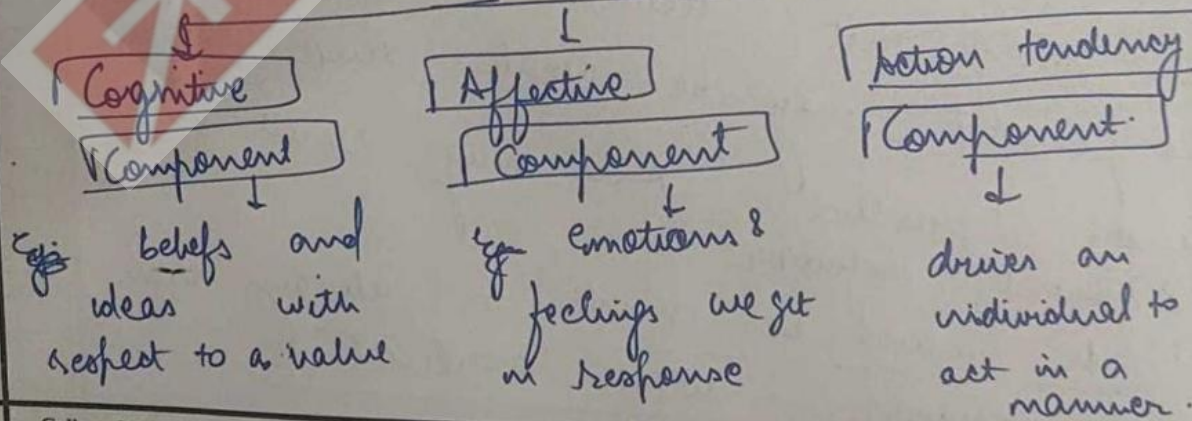
Q.4) a) Although attitude and behaviour are interrelated, the former is a predisposition while the latter is an option. Discuss the structure of attitude and explain the relationship between attitude and behaviour. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Ans . Attitude is a learned enduring predisposition, while behavior is the manifestation of net attitude based on societal factors, situational factors etc.



Structure of attitude



When the three components of attitude are aligned with each other, then there is ~~no~~ low display of attitude congruent behavior

Example:-

If a civil servant has an attitude of intolerance towards dowry, but the society and his family accepts dowry as a natural custom so as to shield the expense of marriage. In such a case, civil servant

Cognitive and affective component may be strong but action tendency component may be weak due to family pressure. And may result in different behavior. Efforts must be made to always align behavior with attitude.

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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)

Anonymity is no value of working behind the screen and it leads to efficiency in administration. And it is ~~not~~ considered a foundational value.

Anonymity - a foundational value of civil servant

(1) It is tied with value of ministerial responsibility.

Ministers must take responsibility of all actions taken by their department. So that bureaucrats can give advice to ministers without fear of public action.

(2) It enhances public trust. As civil servants are not to take any

- adverse or good public response, they will be neutral in giving right advice. And ministers will also

trust them:

(3) help them resist temptation and deception:

Dilution of bureaucratic anonymity in age of social media →

↳ blurring of line between personal and professional lives of bureaucrats →

> social media is becoming inevitable part of lives

↳ Balance between encouragement to go good work and do good work only for encouragement.

> social media is turning no difference.

↳ Merit of fake news, paid news, make it more difficult.

Civil servants should walk the tight rope and remain anonymous to uphold public welfare.

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

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

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The above quote highlights the importance of rights and duties in a man's life. And it emphasises that the guilt associated with dereliction of duty is much higher than the fulfillment of one's right.

For example :-

a civil servant may give up his right of free speech & expression to maintain bureaucratic anonymity and will not feel guilty of it. But if the same civil servant failed to uphold public welfare by not giving identity certificate to a transgender to

make them realise ~~his/her~~ their identity  
 will amount to ~~dereliction~~ of duty  
 and his conscience will always  
 prick him.

Also, one can give up his/her right  
 as a matter of choice and not be  
 ashamed of it. But if someone  
 fails to fulfil their duty, there will  
 always be moral shame attached  
 to it.

Eg A soldier on border fighting for  
 the nation has to give up many rights  
 but he will feel dejected only  
 when he is unable to defend his  
 country and perform his duty towards  
 the nation.

As rights and duties are correlative  
 to each other, but the consequences  
 of their non fulfillment are diverging.

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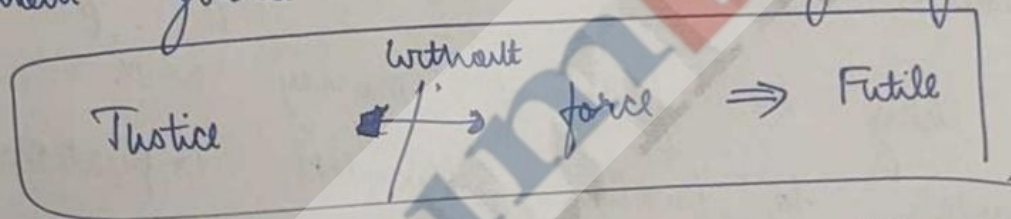
b) Justice without force is futile, force without justice is tyrannical.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The above quote highlights the interdependence of justice and force, indicating that a justice which is not forceful or stringent is of no use but the use of force or violence without justice will lead to tyranny.



It will not lead to right deterrence. In case, if perceived probability of getting punished stringently when caught is low, it will not prevent corruption.

Example :-

Low conviction rate of India's criminal system, does not prevent the criminal from committing crimes.

Low penalty in case of political parties not appointing public information officer.

do not judge them to come into RTI.

Force  $\rightarrow$  Justice  $\rightarrow$  Tyranny

① Treatment of Rohingyas by Myanmar's military is an example of using force without justice on innocent people leading to tyranny.

② Using the force of money and power to favour influential corporations without justice to forest dwellers in case of development projects grants is an example of tyranny.

So justice must not only be done, it must also seem to be done.

And peace and justice are two sides of same coin and <sup>not</sup> force & justice are ~~different~~.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

Ethics in international relations is based on principles of universal peace and brotherhood among nations. But many a times nations are seen fulfilling their national interest at the cost of welfare of whole humanity. This is not always the case though.

National interest determining foreign policy →

(1) USA leaving Afghanistan in a disturbed state by signing a pact with Taliban to fulfil its national interest of bringing back soldiers serving there. Also to fulfil the electoral promises.

(2) India remaining silent on Palestinian cause to maintain good relations with Israel.

(3) ~~US~~  
 These are examples of pragmatic foreign policy approach wherein national interests rule above moral and ethics.

But National interest can also be aligned with international ethics as shown by India's policy

National interest → Ethics in IR

(1) Vaccine Maitri of India during COVID times.

(2) Human Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) activities undertaken by Indian Air force at time of Tsunami, cyclone or Earthquake in Nepal etc.

(3) Relief and aid sent to Afghanistan by different nations.

(4) Policy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

Ethics in IR is not a utopia as proved above. But nations must take concerted efforts to align their national interests with international ethics.



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)

"Corruption is like honey on the tongue, no one can resist tasting it" - Kautilya

Political corruption thrives on fear of losing power among those who occupy higher offices and the fear of ill effects of power corrupts those who are subject to it.

Example - Collusive bribery is a phenomenon of power which is result of fear.

Fear of losing power corrupts →

(i) People who are powerful are revered in society even if they are corrupt. So this desire for social status makes them corrupt to sustain it.

(2) Use of money and muscle power in elections is result of fear associated with losing elections.

(3) Consumerism and materialism makes people vulnerable to corruption as they become habitual of lavish lifestyle.

Boxed text: Fear of source of power corrupts.

(1) Giving bribe to complete one's task as a routine matter out of fear that extortionists will hamper the work if not given share in the project.

(2) Sluggish justice system makes our fear real as the hope of receiving justice is very less.

So ~~cancer is like~~ Political corruption is like cancer. And there is only one cure - transparency.

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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 is not a one time treatment for the disease of ignorance, instead it is a life long therapy for mental & emotional well being → Rabindranath Tagore (Kutumbi)

The statement emphasise the value of right education which is not rote learning or memorising facts to fill the vessel of mind. Instead it must be a trigger to innovate and find creative solutions to problems while being rooted to values & ethics. Example Japan education system

Five values that Indian education system must inculcate in every child →

(1) creative thinking - children must be taught "how to think"

Rather than "what to think."

(2) Empathy and Compassion towards weaker sections :-

This will make them realise the real purpose of education and cultivate in them a desire to help others.

(3) Respecting nature -

As they are the future of nation, the values of sustainable development of taught from childhood will help them make responsible choices in future.

(4) Excellence - through hardwork.

(5) Dignity of labour - to reduce inequality.

Grandhige's 'Nai Talim' remains valid

even in present times. And the values incorporated in New Education Policy 2020 are step in right direction to reform Indian education system.

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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।

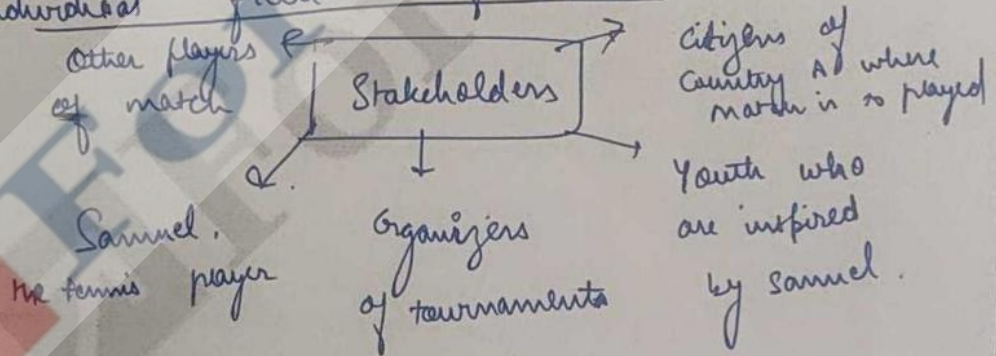
सैमुअल ऐसे ही एक देश का दौरा कर चुका है। लेकिन सैमुअल की इस तरह की घोषणा का मतलब होगा कि वह दुर्लभ से बाहर हो जाएंगे क्योंकि मैचों की शुरुआत में केवल एक सप्ताह बचा है। क्वारंटाइन से बचने के लिए, सैमुअल ने अपने हलफनामे में झूठ बोला और दावा किया कि उसने किसी अन्य महामारी प्रभावित देश का दौरा नहीं किया 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 औचित्य सिद्ध करें।
- सार्वजनिक रूप से स्वयं का संचालन करते समय प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी पर चर्चा करें।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case highlights the issue of vaccine hesitancy which was also seen at time of COVID 19 vaccination and responsibility of celebrities in particular to not support it as well as issue of individual freedom of choice.



The various ethical issues involved in the case are :-

(1) Individual liberty vs the safety of others in case of vaccination

(2) Profit of the organizers vs the morality of their action

(3) Law vs Profit → False affidavit to gain profit

(4) Responsibility of famous personalities vs their individual liberty in case of their social conduct.

(5) Social pressure i.e. popularity of celebrity both on field and in personal life are difficult to balance.

(b) "My choice / freedom of waiving the stick ends ~~for~~ where another's nose begins"

The above saying is true in case of mandatory provision of compulsory vaccination too. As vaccination

not only ensures individual safety  
but also safety of others around  
you. As the fundamental right  
of freedom of expression is also  
reasonably restricted under Art 19(2)

based on public order, morality etc.

So in same mandatory vaccination does  
not violate individual freedom. But

at the same time, vaccination must  
be based on scientific evidence and  
undertaken after considering individual  
differences with respect to physical & mental  
health. Also efforts must be made

to inculcate scientific temper in society.  
(Fundamental Duty)

(c) Conduct of famous personalities  
in public has wide ranging  
implications →



(i) Form a part of social influence in society.

(ii) Potential to change behavior of youth in good as well as bad direction

Example - celebrity endorsing tobacco products may not be illegal but is unethical. BAD

Amitabh Bachchan - promoting vaccination GOOD

(iii) They are look upto as ideals by many. So they carry an additional responsibility in promoting right behavior.

But at the same time, there must be understanding that they are individuals too with one's own choices, not prejudices etc. And there must not be overglorification or blind imitation of anyone's conduct.

Instead of everyone must be judge of one's own conduct.

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)

Ans.

As a civil servant, I would be guided by values of public service, integrity, empathy, compassion, leadership; objectivity during my task. To evacuate the people from adverse situation. And I will follow no following

Order :-

(1) First I will evacuate the diplomatic staff at the mission →

As they are public servants and their service will be required in making further arrangements for safe evacuation to India. Also, they are my ~~also~~ responsibility as an officer.

Meanwhile, I will ask for security and help for my family to keep them safe till others are evacuated. I will leave no stone unturned to keep my family safe.

Also in my judgement, I will be guided by rationality and objectivity.

(ii) So next group will be Indian Students Studying in Country

As they are more vulnerable than other groups. Also being the future of nation they must be protected. They may not have amenities to sustain themselves.

(iii) in war zone. Also it will negatively impact their mental health.

(iii) Next will be Indian tourists who may not have abilities to sustain them for any longer as they are on holiday. Also being Indian

(iv) They would be the nationals of other country who have requested India's help. → This is because of India's policy of vasudha kutumbakam

- and Neighbourhood first policy.

(v) Men would come the film crew.

and actors →

they are kept below in order because  
 being a big and young team, they  
 will be having better resources. Also

they may be having contacts with  
 the government here, as they are some  
 big Bollywood names.

vi) In the end, after safely evacuating  
 everyone I would ~~leave~~ evacuate my  
 family and myself. This is because

my duty towards nation and humanity comes  
 before personal and family interests.

In the whole process, I would  
 leave no stone unturned to

ensure safety of every Indian  
~~and~~ which is the responsibility  
of government towards its  
citizens

In the end, I will be guided  
by my voice of conscience and  
remember Gandhiji's lesson that

'One alone lives who live for  
others'

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, जहाँ सांप्रदायिक झड़पों का इतिहास रहा है। एक सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम के दौरान, एक राजनीतिक नेता ने दूसरे समुदाय के धर्म के बारे में कुछ विवादास्पद टिप्पणियाँ 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)

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Incidents of hate speech have the potential to disturb the social fabric of country, as was seen in recent case of remarks by Ms Nupur Sharma, BJP spokesperson and following Udaipur killings of Kanbiya etc.

# Differences between hate speech and free speech

HATE speech

1) As per Supreme Court, any speech which has the potential to incite violence in community can be called hate speech.

2) Against the law of the land

FREE speech

1) Free speech is the ability to express one's views and opinion freely and without any fear or detention.

2) It is legal and also a fundamental human right



3) Disturbs peace and harmony in society

Eg) Communal riots occur after politician's speech.

4) Against the right of others to have freedom of choice

5) Must be restricted by state & society

3) Promotes tolerance in society. As everyone has the right to express their opinions without hurting others' sentiments

4) It is in conformity with right of others.

5) Must be promoted by state & society

(b) As Justice Pillay said → "Social media controls the pulse of the nation. So those who control media must be held accountable and be responsible in their conduct".

Social media enjoys a strong influence because →

(a) Increasing user base <sup>has</sup>  
 with 340 million users on whatsapp  
 in India alone, the reach of  
 social media is growing by leaps  
 and bounds.

(b) Increase accessibility due to internet  
 penetration  
 After the information technology revolution,  
 the spread of internet has been very  
 rapid and also very economical.

(c) User friendly social media platforms  
 make their platforms customised as per  
 user's choices which increase its  
 influence.

(d) Increasing materialising, social status etc.

(e) Easy reward policy → likes in  
 millions on every other post encourages  
 all type of content.

- Most suitable course for Rashmi will be +.
- (1) First the politician must be asked to apologise. on national media to cool off the matter immediately.
  - (2) Investigation committee must be setup to find out authenticity of video and went viral.
  - (3) Local intelligence must be taken in confidence and anti social elements must be arrested and put behind bars after evidence is found against them.
  - (4) Social media account of such users can be blocked for 24-48 hrs as penalty.
  - (5) The video was authentic, the politician must be punished. As the duty of public service and maintaining law and order is foremost for Rashmi.

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)

Ans. The above case study highlights the plight of doctors who had to face humiliation and disrespect even in COVID times; even after risking their lives to save others.

# Doctors face violence in our country because :-

- (1) Perception of doctors as 'God' who could save everyone. So in case of mishaps, ~~they are~~ <sup>they</sup> are blamed for ~~error~~ <sup>deliberate</sup> intentions of doctor.
- (2) Lack of empathy towards them.
- (3) Lack of emotional intelligence. For example - in case of unfortunate death of close ones, the most common reflex is to blame the doctor as in this case, it was Ashmita.
- (4) Lack of protection available to doctors.

(b) Various moral - ethical and administrative lapses in this case are -

Moral - ethical lapses :-

- (1) life of one patient vs another patient who is from influential background.
- (2) Lack of medical understanding by MLA and putting blame on a qualified doctor.
- (3) Unethical use of power by MLA to harass innocent doctor.
- (4) Lack of societal support to Ashmita which led to her committing suicide.

Administrative lapses ->

- (1) Inhumane attitude of police towards the doctor and her family.
- (2) Unruly behavior with Ashmita's husband was wrong.
- (3) ~~Delay~~ ~~lack of~~ action from administration which led to IMA - announcing strike of doctors:

7c) As the chairperson of Committee, I would recommend the following in this case -

(i) Setting up grievance redressal mechanism for doctors as soon as possible -  
either by Indian Medical Association or by government.

To ensure that no such incidents of harassment with doctors go unattended.

As doctors are doing essential public service by trying to save lives, they deserve respect and not humiliation.

(ii) Greater sensitization of police towards doctor -

(iii) MLA must be arrested for ~~arrested for~~ after ~~arrested~~

(iv) Investigation against MLA must take place and if accusations of murder on doctor are found to be false

he should be arrested. As punishing  
 one MLA would serve as right  
 deterrent for others in future

(v) The case of suicide by Ashwini  
 must serve as a trigger point  
 to bring changes in law as well changes  
 in perception of society regarding doctors.

Example :- Protection of doctors was  
 undertaken by bringing a law to  
 ensure their safety as was ~~done~~ in  
 time ~~case~~ of COVID 19.

In the end, there must be  
 sensitization in society to  
 respect doctors and encourage people  
 to take up this revered profession  
 and not discourage them.

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



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

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

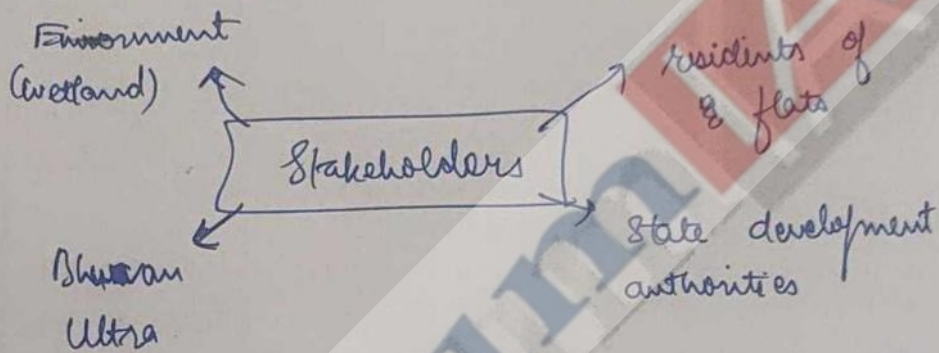
- Identify various ethical dilemmas involved in this case study.
- What can be the other options to achieve justice in the given case, apart from demolition of the illegal towers? Evaluate each of these options and suggest the most suitable option. (20 marks, 250 words)

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

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

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

The above is a classic case of ~~illegal means to gain profit~~ negligence of authorities to achieve development at cost of environment by illegal means.



- (a) Ethical dilemmas in the above case are :-
- (1) Upholding rule of law vs the livelihood ~~rights of millions~~ of flat owners.
  - (2) Environmental concern vs justice to residents of flats.
  - (3) Sustainable development vs Rights Risk of lives of flat owners associated with demolition.

14) Punishing the authorities for negligence  
as ordered by court  
the right to shelter of flat owners.

(b) Some of the options available apart  
from demolition are :-

(i) Penalising Bharan ultra and order  
the company to pay for rehabilitation  
of flat owners and demolish the towers.

Merits

→ Set the right precedent  
→ uphold rule of law  
→ by demolishing the towers.

Demerits

→ The demolition can  
itself cause pollution  
→ Inconvenient to  
flat owners due to  
rehabilitation  
→ Loss of their savings  
and emotional turmoil  
of leaving their homes.

(ii) The two towers' construction must  
be stopped and the land must be  
used to develop garden / urban  
forest →

## Merits

- Bhuvan ultra will pay for its wrong doing partially.
- Flat owners will not lose their home.

## Demerits

Set a slippery slope as the ~~amount~~ of punishment as many companies can get away with illegal construction by building small gardens.

(ii) The towers must not be demolished instead restoration of wetland at some other place must be undertaken by Bhuvan ultra. Also stringent punishment must be imposed on State Development Authorities as well as Company.

↳ This is the best option if we will uphold the right of m.u.

Best option :-

- iii) Bhawan ultra must develop the region around the towers in a sustainable manner.
- NO development zone must be marked in places around it.
- The company owner and authorities must be punished stringently.
- ~~Supreme court can't~~
- ~~People~~ Flat owners must be made aware about the permissions needed before construction like environmental clearance. So that they can make honest investment choices.
- Justice to flat owners must be done by not demolishing towers. But punishing Bhawan ultra is necessary to set right precedence and promote sustainable development along with compassionate capitalism.

Fee
(For OFF)
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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 उन दूरदर्शी शासन और विकास मॉडल का परिणाम है।

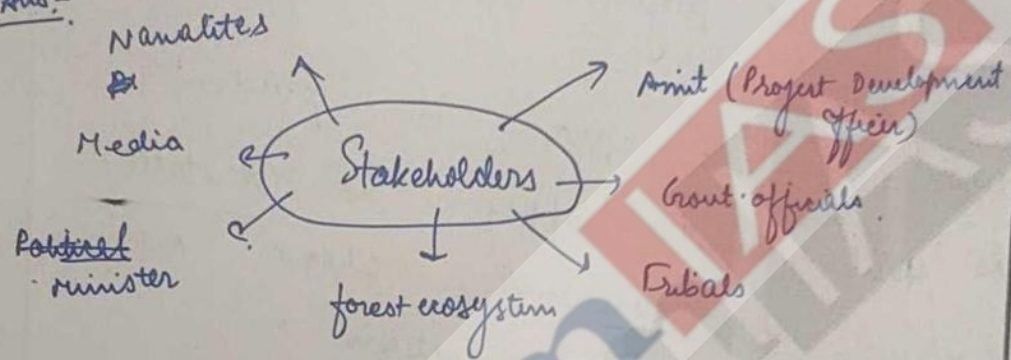
अमित एक वरिष्ठ सरकारी अधिकारी हैं जिन्हें इस खनन परियोजना के लिए परियोजना विकास अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है। परियोजना के प्रारंभिक मूल्यांकन के दौरान, अमित ने पाया कि खोजा गया भंडार आदिवासियों के निवास वाले जंगल में स्थित है। यह एक प्राचीन जंगल है, जो अब तक स्वदेशी जनजातीय समुदायों के अलावा मनुष्यों से अछूता है। यह जंगल विभिन्न प्रकार के वनस्पतियों और जीवों को होस्ट करता है, जिनमें से कई स्थानिक हैं। इसके अलावा, लिथियम रिजर्व ए 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।

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)

Ans:-



The various ethical dilemmas in the case are :-

- (1) Development of green technologies vs the displacement of tribals
- (2) Religious sentiments of tribals with the shrine on the hillock
- (3) Threat of nasal indiscrimination vs performance of one duty
- (4) security of state vs fulfillment of project
- (5) Fulfil order of superior vs morality of self
- (6) Forest ecosystem vs development

(5) Various course of action are :-

- (1) Go ahead with the project and rehabilitate the tribals
- (2) Stop the project and uphold interests of tribals.

None of the options is prudent.

So Amit must apply the Aristotle's  
Doctrine of Mean and choose the  
following course of action :-

(a) Confidence building with the local tribals →

He must engage with the tribal leaders to take them into confidence and assure them of proper rehabilitation based on Forest Right Act 2006.

This will not turn the tribals against the state.

(b) Next, the shrine on hillock can be installed to a different place with the consent of tribals :



This will uphold the religious sentiments of tribes and do not ~~but~~ hinder the process of mining.

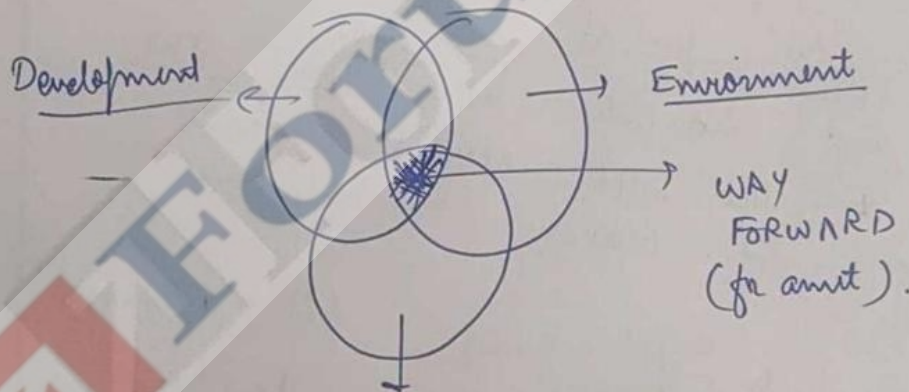
(c) Also provision must be made to first displace and rehabilitate tribals to a safe place, by utilising funds under the District Mineral Foundation and asking minister to release funds.

(d) In case the tribals do not agree, then Amnt should not go ahead with the project. As the rights of tribals and morality are above the profits of mining that will accrue from lithium.

(e) Prospects of giving the livelihood opportunities to tribals under the project and a just approach towards their way of life are needed to have long term gains.

(f) In the end, any development which is not inclusive of its citizens is not true development. It is against the concept of welfare state.

(g) We must move towards sustainable development that involves community in it and not being exclusive to it to fulfil our SDGs.



amsit must remember Gandhiji's Talisman while taking any decision.

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