

TEST CODE 6 1 4 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 – GS Paper 4_FLT #4

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	HARNIT SINGH SUDAN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910103573	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	05-09-23

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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			13:30	16:30
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the Examiner 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. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.



Section - A

Q.1) a) Celebrity endorsements raise pertinent ethical concerns about responsibility that delve into the realm of ethical considerations of social influence that run deeper than mere surface appeal. In this context, suggest measures to tackle the ethical challenges of celebrity brand endorsements. (10 marks, 150 words)

सेलिब्रिटी एंडोर्समेंट/परांकन जिम्मेदारी के बारे में प्रासंगिक नैतिक चिंताओं को उठाते हैं जो सामाजिक प्रभाव के नैतिक विचारों के दायरे में आते हैं जो महज सतही अपील से कहीं अधिक गहरे होते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, सेलिब्रिटी ब्रांड एंडोर्समेंट/परांकन की नैतिक चुनौतियों से निपटने के उपाय सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The backlash faced by Akshay Kumar after promoting "Dimal Pan Masala" despite being against it has raised concerns of ethics in social influence and media advertising.



Measures

1. Declaration of self-use or not :- actors must declare whether they self use it or not.
2. Verifiable results → the claims like

of effectiveness must be proven and standardised (eg Patanjali Corp medicine claims).

3. Potential side effects must be made aware to the public (eg The trend of vaginal steam therapy → burns to women)

4. Liability Clause on celebrities for violation of public trust (eg lawsuits on "Goop" brand)

5. Rating system of influencers like star based rating to promote public trust & visibility.

6. Popularising moral and ethical acts by celebrities like Keanu Reeves not doing wine-ads.

Only ethics in our actions can make the world beautiful as Einstein said, and hence celebrities must follow in endorsements

Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

b) Embracing a scientific mindset involves setting aside impulsive inclinations in favor of the pursuit of truth. In your view, how does the integration of scientific thinking contribute to addressing contemporary challenges and promoting societal progress? How can we effectively cultivate a scientific attitude in society? (10 marks, 150 words)

वैज्ञानिक मानसिकता को अपनाने में सत्य की अनुसरण के पक्ष में आवेगपूर्ण प्रवृत्ति को अलग रखना शामिल है। आपके विचार में, वैज्ञानिक सोच का समाकलन समकालीन चुनौतियों से निपटने और सामाजिक प्रगति को बढ़ावा देने में कैसे योगदान देता है? हम समाज में वैज्ञानिक प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावी ढंग से कैसे विकसित कर सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

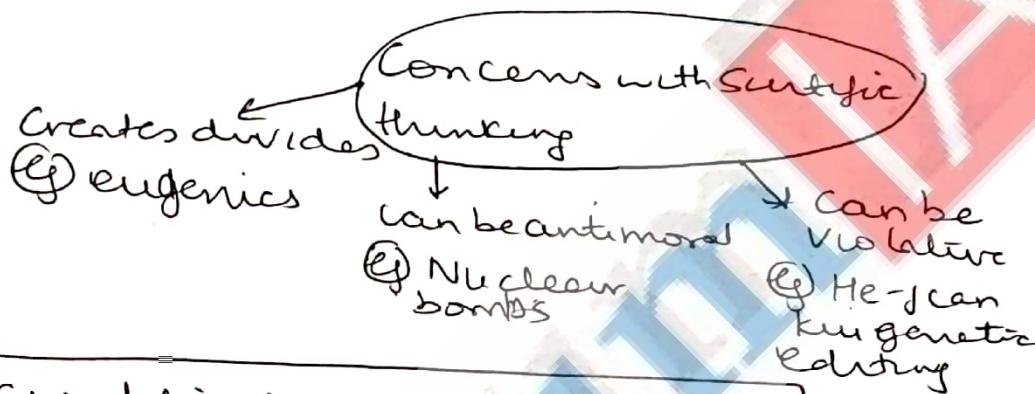
Grandhi's "Ahimsa" preponderates a Scientific mindset, when he does not reply ~~violently~~ violently to slap on face, instead tends to win heart of aggressor, thus focusing on cause not the effect.

Scientific thinking & challenges, societal progress

1. It goes against dogmas like Raja Ram Mohanray providing scientific view against Sati
2. It brings rationality ^(eg) breaks superstition about earthquakes as done by Alfred Wegners theory
3. It promotes R&D and scientific

development like COVID vaccines by Indian companies.

4. Finds new challenges and solves them
 @ use of nuclear power for sustainable energy.



Scientific Attitude cultivation

1. Education reforms → rote learning to critical thinking like NEP 2020

2. Investing in R&D → at present 0.65% of GDP only.

3. Teacher training → like NISTHA, etc.

4. Allowing debate & discussion @ Debate Uniform Civil code beyond religious domain.

We must remember science is a good slave but a bad master and hence morality must prevail in it.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.2) a) In the realm of professional conduct, ethics plays a role that tends to go far beyond fulfilling the roles and responsibilities of the job with diligence and honesty. But some people consider professional competence as the only critical requirement for a job. If faced with a choice, who would you prefer to hire - someone with professional competence or one with strong moral values?
(10 marks, 150 words)

पेशेवर आचरण के क्षेत्र में, नैतिकता एक ऐसी भूमिका निभाती है जो परिश्रम और ईमानदारी के साथ नौकरी की भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने से कहीं आगे तक जाती है। लेकिन कुछ लोग पेशेवर योग्यता को नौकरी के लिए एकमात्र महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता मानते हैं। यदि आपको किसी विकल्प का सामना करना पड़ता है, तो आप किसे नियुक्त करना पसंद करेंगे - पेशेवर योग्यता वाला व्यक्ति या दृढ़ नैतिक मूल्यों वाला व्यक्ति?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Armstrong Paine had the option to stop the road construction due to lack of funds, however his ethics propelled him beyond his roles and responsibilities and he made the 100 kilometer people's road with crowd funding

Choosing professional competence over strong moral values

Benefits :- It can lead to efficiency, effectiveness and on time duty completion like the Metro Man - E-Sreedharan.

Demerits :- lack of moral values makes the persons corruptible and devoid of empathy

Just like JAS Pooja Shinghal, who did
Corruption of ₹ 82 crore.

Strong moral values over competence

Benefits :- Such a personal will have
good integrity, and will consider concerns
of all stakeholders like CAG Vinod Rai
exposing 2G Scam.

Demerits :- Without professional competence
one can accomplish very little in specialised
fields like cybersecurity.

Hence, ideally we would look to hire
a person with both, however hiring a
personal with good morals is preferred, as
one can be trained in competencies
easily over developing morals in someone
as Roosevelt said - Training a person in
mind but not in morals is a menace to
~~the~~ society.

Feedback

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b) Patriotism can hold different meanings for different people, often shaped by personal experiences and convictions. What does patriotism mean to you? Explain narrating incidents from your life when you exhibited patriotism. (10 marks, 150 words)

देशमक्ति अलग-अलग लोगों के लिए अलग-अलग अर्थ रख सकती है, जिसे अक्सर व्यक्तिगत अनुभवों और दृढ़ विश्वासों द्वारा आकार दिया जाता है। आपके लिए देशमक्ति का क्या तात्पर्य है? अपने जीवन की उन घटनाओं का वर्णन कीजिए जब आपने देशमक्ति का प्रदर्शन किया था। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Patriotism is the love of one's nation; however it had different meanings like Hitler's patriotism, which caused mass destruction of WWII, and on the other hand Patriotism of Captain Vikram Batra, who laid his life to regain Kargil.

Patriotism Meaning

1. Patriot is nation before self:- caring for needs of others & before self gratification

(eg) I used to go with my mother, to her school on holidays, to guide underprivileged children

2. Patriotism is the belief in the nation

Ⓔ I did not lose heart when Chandrayaan II did not land, but kept hope on ISRO.

3. Patriotism is honouring the greats of the nations Ⓔ I participated in Harghar tiranga selfie campaign to honour the freedom fighters.

4. Patriotism is to ensure fairness and transparency in the system.

Ⓔ When excessive power cuts occur in society, I always call 1912 helpline to inquire about cause of fault.

5. Finally, patriotism is to abide by the ideals of the constitution and make India a vibrant democracy.

We must all become patriots of the country, for the time is ripe in Amrit Kaal at 2047.

Feedback

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Q.3) a) Max Weber's concept of bureaucracy was developed in the early 20th century, but it still influences administrative structures today. In what ways do you see Weberian bureaucracy as relevant in today's rapidly changing world? (10 marks, 150 words)

मैक्स वेबर की नौकरशाही की अवधारणा 20वीं सदी की शुरुआत में विकसित हुई थी, लेकिन यह आज भी प्रशासनिक संरचनाओं को प्रभावित करती है। आज की तेजी से बदलती दुनिया में वेबेरियन नौकरशाही को आप किस प्रकार प्रासंगिक मानते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

A Weberian Bureaucracy represents the traditional view of administrative structure comprising of highly structured, formalised and impersonal bureaucracy.

Relevance today

1. Rules based organisation - prevent misuse of discretion like Code of Conduct rules 1968.
2. Formalised :- focused on professional competencies and skills → UPSC exam.
3. Impersonal bureaucracy :- no personal biases in application of rules ⊕

IAS Buriga Shakti nappal exposing Land
Scam in Punjab.

However, there are issues :-

1. Rule bound mentality → leading to red tapism @ Death of Jharkhand tribal girl by hunger in 2017, as she did not have documents.
 2. Lack of skills → hence promotion of specialised bureaucracy by lateral entry.
 3. Impersonal → becoming lack of empathy @ A Chattisgarh DM slapping people for violating Covid-19 lockdown.
- Hence there is need of smart bureaucracy for A developed India, as envisaged by Karmayogi scheme of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's vision.

Feedback

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b) "Global challenges often test the ethical fiber of nations, urging them to channel narrow pursuit of national-interest into an enlightened self-interest." Enumerating the various ethical principles underlying the concept of enlightened national-interest examine its efficacy in helping nations navigate the fine line between pursuing their strategic interests and upholding ethical principles, particularly in times of conflict? (10 marks, 150 words)

"वैश्विक चुनौतियाँ अक्सर राष्ट्रों के नैतिक ताने-बाने का परीक्षण करती हैं, जो उन्हें राष्ट्रीय-हित की संकीर्ण खोज को प्रबुद्ध स्व-हित में बदलने का आग्रह करती हैं।" प्रबुद्ध राष्ट्रीय-हित की अवधारणा में निहित विभिन्न नैतिक सिद्धांतों को गणना करते हुए, राष्ट्रों को अपने रणनीतिक हितों को आगे बढ़ाने और नैतिक सिद्धांतों को बनाए रखने के बीच सूक्ष्म लाइन (fine line) को मार्गनिर्देशन के लिए मदद करने में इसकी प्रभावकारिता की जांच कीजिए, खासकर संघर्ष के समय में? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The quest for cornering benefits by western nations during COVID-19 lockdowns showed the poor ethical standards that favoured narrow national interests.

Principles underlying concept of enlightened national interest

1. Sovereignty :- own resources for self need. (eg) USA restricting critical vaccines items for itself.
2. Citizens first :- India's export ban of Rice for controlling domestic prices.
3. Realism :- pursuing self interests (eg) China's role in claiming whole of South China sea.

4. Security of the state like India doing Surgical strikes against Uri Attack.

Efficacy of such principles

Though these principles can justify and satisfy needs of domestic population,

(eg GoI not allowing Rohingyas to stay in the country), However they violate

Principle of Humanity, ethics, internationalism and Idealism in the international arena (eg Defence

Industry of USA benefitting from Russia-Ukraine war, and not allowing for a Settlement).



Hence, international ethics must be a balance of national interests & global welfare as "Kofi Annan has said that world today is without a border"

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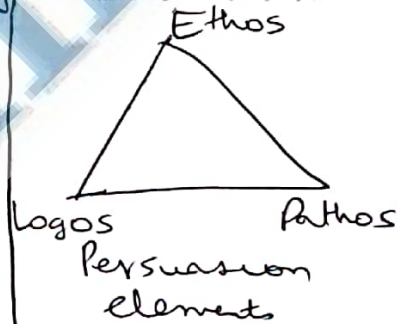


Q.4) a) In the realm of governance, a crucial aspect is the art of persuasion. The qualities that make civil servants proficient persuaders empower them to fulfill their responsibilities in an effective manner. Discuss with illustrations. (10 marks, 150 words)

शासन के क्षेत्र में, एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू अनुनय की कला है। वे गुण जो सिविल सेवकों को कुशल प्रेरक बनाते हैं और उन्हें प्रभावी तरीके से अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए सशक्त बनाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NSA Ajit Doval avoided the bloodshed of 1984 blue star operation, in the operation Blackthunder by using persuasion to make the insurgents surrender peacefully.

Persuasion and Effective-ness



1. Can cause change in the people @ IAS Anurag Athar, in Bhilwara district caused people to reduce child marriages.

2. Bring change in way of governance like IAS Smita Sabharwal's fund your city Campaign for crowdfunding of

development in warangal.

3. Can avoid confrontation @ IPS Basant rath engaged with stonethrowing youth of Kashmir instead of lathi charging.

4. Shows empathy & brings social justice
 @ J&K Government's "Chhod na yaar program" for de-addiction.

Qualities needed for Persuasion

1. Emotional intelligence → managing emotions of self and others.
2. Training → 2nd ARC recommending ethical training of civil servants
3. Public engagement @ Civil servants participating in Social Audits.

Hence, persuasion is a tool for civil servants and it has to be developed, as "persuasion is an Art" - Jim Rohnman.

Feedback

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b) Differentiate between the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

- i. Conscientiousness and Conscience
- ii. Gratitude and Gratification

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर कीजिए :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

- i. अंतर्विवेकशीलता और विवेक
- ii. कृतज्ञता और तृप्ति

A

Conscientiousness

- It is the ability of an individual to cause and influence his internal conscience

• @ Virat Kohli preventing his breakdown and playing the match despite his father's death

- It is a developed trait that comes with practice

Conscience

- It is an act of mind that comes into play when morality of an act is judged.

• @ Moral compass inside of us telling that animal cruelty is wrong.

- It is an inherent capacity in all of us, by virtue of being humans

Gratitude

- It is a feeling of indebtedness towards someone.
- It is a psychological feeling, and could be shown by words / actions of or things.

eg) The culture of "daan" at religious places shows our gratitude towards god/duty for giving a fulfilled life.

Gratification

- It is the desire to consume or do something.
- It usually is a physical desire, fulfilled by doing something or performing something.

eg) Child gratifying his need of watching entertainment by using youtube as a medium.

Feedback

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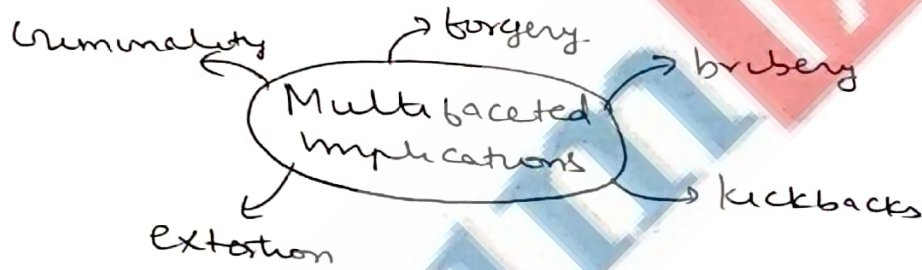


Q.5) a) Corruption has multifaceted implications. Some consider it an undeniable vice, while others contend it to be an unavoidable necessity for navigating the bureaucratic complexities. In your opinion, does corruption oil or corrode the gears of development? Substantiate your arguments. (10 marks, 150 words)

घष्टाचार के बहुआयामी प्रभाव होते हैं। कुछ लोग इसे एक निर्विवाद बुराई मानते हैं, जबकि अन्य इसे नौकरशाही जटिलताओं से निपटने के लिए एक अपरिहार्य आवश्यकता मानते हैं। आपकी राय में, क्या घष्टाचार विकास के पथ को प्रेरित करता है या बाधित करता है? अपने तर्कों को प्रमाणित कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

World bank defines corruption "as use of public office for personal gains"



Corruption oils the gears of development

A section of population argues that :-

(1) Giving bribes makes things done fast @ giving bribe to transfer land quickly versus going for litigation.

(2) Bribes keep the motivation high → officers work hard when incentive of bribe given @ Pooja Singhal ₹ 82 Crore Scam Case.

③ Bribes create a win-win situation for both parties :- ① Criminalisation of politics (welfare of both politician & criminal nexus).

However in reality it corrodes development

- ① Erodes trust of people as it promotes criminality in society ① Reflected in India against corruption movement.
- ② Erodes social justice ① 2G scam case → delay of telecom revolution in India
- ③ Slippery slope → there is no end to this vice ① Nera Yadav IAS → 600 Crore in land assets
- ④ Causes financial loss ① EP's chief estimates \$ 500bn in black money in India

Transparency and accountability measures like RTI, e-governance are required to improve 85th Corruption index rank as Zoeckle has said "Corruption is a cancer", that erodes the nation

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



b) Ethical hacking and malicious hacking stand as divergent paths with distinct intentions and consequences. As technology advances, it becomes imperative to comprehend the nuances that set these practices apart in the cybersecurity landscape. In this perspective, elucidate the principles that differentiate ethical hacking and malicious hacking. (10 marks, 150 words)

एथिकल हैकिंग और मालिसिअस (malicious) हैकिंग के अलग-अलग इरादों और परिणामों के साथ अलग-अलग मार्ग हैं। जैसे-जैसे प्रौद्योगिकी आगे बढ़ती है, उन बारीकियों को समझना अनिवार्य हो जाता है जो साइबर सुरक्षा परिदृश्य में इन प्रथाओं को अलग करती हैं। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, उन सिद्धांतों को स्पष्ट कीजिए जो एथिकल हैकिंग और मालिसिअस (malicious) हैकिंग को अलग करते हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

CERT-in provides training courses ethical/white hat hacking to promote cyber security however North Korea has an army of 9000 hackers for malicious activities:

Principles differentiating Ethical & Malicious Hacking.

Ethical

1. It is done in order for research & development of cyber security.
2. It is mostly based on consent of the person being hacked.

Malicious

1. It is done to gain access to resources of target.
2. It violates the consent of target.

② Facebook's Bug Bounty Program

Where ethical hackers are rewarded to expose critical vulnerabilities

3. It has noble ends like security and sovereignty.

4. Usually, ethical hackers are registered with government

② Chinese hackers Attacking servers of

Maharashtra Power Corporation servers in 2021.

3. It is based on revenge or financial gains from ransomware

4. Malicious hackers are anonymous agents

Hence, technology is a good slave but a bad master, hence ethics must prevail in hacking principles so as to ensure.

Avoiding Gandhi's sin of knowledge without conscience.

Feedback

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Q.6) What does each of the following quotation mean to you?

- a) "Our greatest ability as humans is not to change the world, but to change ourselves."
- Mahatma Gandhi
(10 marks, 150 words)

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके लिए क्या अर्थ है?

- "मनुष्य के रूप में हमारी सबसे बड़ी क्षमता दुनिया को बदलना नहीं है, बल्कि खुद को बदलना है।"
- महात्मा गांधी
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Grandhi ji tells the value of reform in Self and recognises role of individual as a change agent for the society.

Why change in self is the greatest ability

1. It is very difficult to change oneself → habits forms over time are immutable to half hearted efforts.
2. It makes us role model for others. @ Ratnakar-a thief, later become Valmiki who wrote Ramayana.
3. It inspires innovative models @ Government's change in approach from

Welfarism to rights based model eg
MGNREGA, NFSA. etc

4. Promotes plato's theory of Philosopher King eg Raja Ram Mohan roy burst
 Changed his beliefs on Sati and later led to 1829 Act.

Change in world is not our greatest ability

1. Limited capacity of individual eg 16% poverty in India, cant change the world
2. Social resistance eg to changes like UCC under Article 44.
3. Dictatorial tendencies over democracy by trying to change masses.

However in some rare cases like Martin Luther King - change in world has also been done. Hence, we must keep evolving - and become the "change we wish to see in the world".

Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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b) 'People know what they do; frequently they know why they do what they do; but what they don't know is what what they do does.' Michel Foucault (10 marks, 150 words)

'लोग जानते हैं कि वे क्या करते हैं, अक्सर वे जानते हैं कि वे ऐसा क्यों करते हैं, लेकिन वे यह नहीं जानते कि वे जो करते हैं वह क्या करता है।' मिशेल फाउकॉल्ट (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Michael Foucault highlights the limits of people's perception of their actions and blind following of Deontological Principles, of their duty for the sake of it.

People & why they do it

1. Cause lies at heart of every action (eg)

Thirst causes us to drink water

2. Actions are to fulfill our desires (eg)

A student studying diligently to clear NTSE.

3. Sometimes actions are also mandated by law (eg) No public gathering when Section 144 is applied.

People not knowing what they do does

1. Multiple variables → ^{Same} actions seldom meet same consequences (eg) Farmer sowing seeds at same time but variation in monsoon → variation in crops.
2. Lack of ethics :- not caring about the consequences (eg) Corruption by IAs T.O. Suraj without concern of poor
3. Hectic life :- Role conflicts in urban India → one action can have multiple consequences.

However, people sometimes do care about consequences like Anil Swarup IAS realising the need to expose local scam for the sake of country.

Hence, we must always follow good means good causes for good ends for self benefit and Antyodaya, Sarvodaya of Gandhi ji

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

c) "I slept and dreamt that life was a joy. I awoke and saw that life was service. I acted and behold, service was a joy." Rabindra Nath Tagore
(10 marks, 150 words)

"मैं सो गया और सपना देखा तो जीवन आनंदमय था। मैं जागा और देखा कि जीवन सेवा है। मैंने अभिनय किया और देखा, सेवा खुशी थी।" रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Rabindranath tagore elucidates the multiple aspects of life, from different perspectives, and in the end creates a syncretic view of all.

Life was joy :- In dreams and sleep as a child, we can't wait to get older and enjoy the perks of life. We create rivers of chocolate and a world of peace and stability however reality is quite different.

Life was a service :- During, the initial adulthood, life feels like a slog. Observing parents' 9 to 5 routine, it seems monotonous, and just like a

Service to the nation without any joy for one self.

Service was Joy :- Things again change when, one steps into the role. Life is a fulfilling journey; with prospects of self joy and service of others. Like Karan Bedi IPS, working tirelessly to uphold law & order, while promoting interests of prisoners; by promoting prison reforms.

Hence, Rabindranath Tagore tells the changing nature of life like the upbringing a child to adulthood. What we as mortals can do is follow "Gandhi ji's quote to lead a fulfilled life: The best way to lose yourself, is in the service of others".

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Section - B

Q.7) Even though the incidents of wars are detrimental to all, it is the women who have been the worst sufferers of all forms of human conflicts. Historical evidences from throughout the globe have highlighted the skewed vulnerability of women to violence in all its manifestations. In the medieval period, the situation of women remained particularly vulnerable; treated as second class citizens in comparison to men, their condition became particularly deplorable during wartime excesses. Invariably, women were considered as part of the plunder, leading to their sexual and psychological exploitation. Similarly, during the second world war, the then Imperial Japanese Army exploited women, pushing them into sexual slavery. These women were euphemistically termed as comfort women. The objectification of women as a commodity for comfort made their exploitation complete and absolute. Issue of comfort women, one of the largest incidents of human trafficking, continues to be a diplomatic flash point between South Korea and Japan.

In contemporary times too, we get to see the manifestation of various social crimes against women. Dharmendra, a young District Magistrate, posted in Khainom, capital of Ranipur recently became witness to such an incident. Ranipur is one of the North Eastern states of India. Ranipur has a rich ethnic diversity consisting of both tribal and non-tribal population. Issues such as access and ownership over resources, settling of outsiders (non-tribals) in tribal areas, dominance/influence over government appointments etc., have remained the bone of contention between the tribal and non-tribal people. However, the matters came to a head when the demands from the non-tribal community for being recognized as tribals started gaining force. These demands were fiercely opposed by the tribals fearing that it will reinforce the positions of non-tribals; allow them to buy land in tribal areas and therefore will marginalize the already backward tribal community in the state. Within no time the situation took a communal turn. Khainom was particularly worst hit. In addition to the incidents of plunder and loot, Khainom gained global attention when a video of a tribal girl being sexually assaulted by non-tribal men surfaced in the social media. The video clearly depicted a group of 20-25 men molesting a tribal girl in front of entire village. A police car, and few police personnel were also visible in the video. The passivity of armed police personnel towards safeguarding the women was being severely criticised across all quarters. Even though this particular incident came into public domain, it was by no measure an isolated happening. Many such occurrences of targeting women from both the communities were reported throughout Ranipur.

The political leadership of the state has taken cognizance of the events in Khainom. Dharmendra has been instructed to prepare a holistic plan to avoid such incidents in the future.

- What recommendations should Dharmendra make to create a safe environment for the women?
- What are the factors that have led to victimization of women, especially during conflicts?

(20 marks, 250 words)

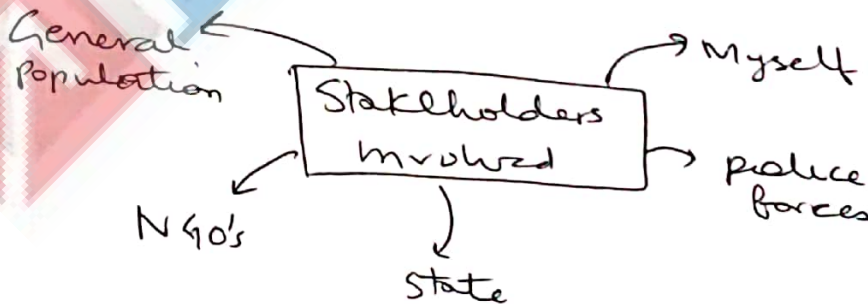
यद्यपि युद्ध की घटनाएँ सभी के लिए हानिकारक हैं, फिर भी सभी प्रकार के मानवीय संघर्षों में महिलाएँ ही सबसे अधिक पीड़ित रही हैं। दुनिया भर के ऐतिहासिक साक्ष्यों ने हिंसा के सभी रूपों में महिलाओं की विषम संवेदनशीलता को उजागर किया है। गध्यकाल में महिलाओं की स्थिति विशेष रूप से असुरक्षित रही; पुरुषों की तुलना में उन्हें दोगुना दर्जा का नागरिक माना जाता था, युद्ध के दौरान ज्यादातियों के दौरान उनकी स्थिति विशेष रूप से दयनीय हो गई थी। हमेशा, महिलाओं को लूट का हिस्सा माना जाता था, जिससे उनका यौन और मानसिक शोषण होता था। इसी तरह, दूसरे विश्व युद्ध के दौरान तत्कालीन शाही जापानी सेना ने महिलाओं का शोषण किया, उन्हें यौन दासता में धकेल दिया। इन महिलाओं को मंगलमाषी ढंग से भोग की महिलाएँ कहा जाता था। भोग की वस्तु के रूप में महिलाओं के वस्तुकरण ने उनके शोषण को पूर्ण और निरपेक्ष बना दिया। मानव तस्करी की सबसे बड़ी घटनाओं में से एक, भोग की महिला का मुदा, दक्षिण कोरिया और जापान के बीच एक कूटनीतिक विवाद बना हुआ है।

समसामयिक समय में भी हमें महिलाओं के प्रति विभिन्न सामाजिक अपराधों की अभिव्यक्ति देखने को मिलती है। राजधानी रानीपुर के खैनोम में तैनात युवा जिलाधिकारी धर्मेंद्र हाल ही में ऐसी घटना के गवाह बने। रानीपुर भारत के उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में से एक है। रानीपुर में एक समृद्ध जातीय विविधता है जिसमें आदिवासी और गैर-आदिवासी दोनों आबादी शामिल है। संसाधनों तक पहुंच और स्वामित्व, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बाहरी लोगों (गैर-आदिवासियों) का बसाना, सरकारी नियुक्तियों पर प्रभुत्व/प्रभाव आदि जैसे मुद्दे आदिवासी और गैर-आदिवासी लोगों के बीच विवाद की जड़ बने हुए हैं। हालांकि, मामला तब तूल पकड़ गया जब गैर-आदिवासी समुदाय की ओर से आदिवासियों के रूप में पहचाने जाने की मांग जोर पकड़ने लगी। इन मांगों का आदिवासियों ने इस डर से जमकर विरोध किया कि इससे गैर-आदिवासियों की स्थिति मजबूत होगी; उन्हें आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जमीन खरीदने की अनुमति दे दिया जाएगा और राज्य में पहले से ही पिछड़े आदिवासी समुदाय को हाशिए पर धकेल दिया जाएगा। देखते ही देखते स्थिति ने सांप्रदायिक रूप ले लिया। खैनोम विशेष रूप से सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हुआ। लूट-पाट की घटनाओं के अलावा, खैनोम ने तब वैश्विक ध्यान आकर्षित किया जब एक आदिवासी लड़की के साथ गैर-आदिवासी पुरुषों द्वारा यौन उत्पीड़न का एक वीडियो सोशल मीडिया पर सामने आया। वीडियो में साफ तौर पर दिखाया गया है कि 20-25 लोगों का एक समूह पूरे गांव के सामने एक आदिवासी लड़की से छेड़छाड़ कर रहा है। वीडियो में पुलिस की एक गाड़ी और कुछ पुलिसकर्मी भी नजर आ रहे हैं। महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के प्रति सशस्त्र पुलिस कर्मियों की निष्क्रियता की हर तरफ कड़ी आलोचना हो रही थी। मले ही यह विशेष घटना सार्वजनिक डोमेन में आ गई, लेकिन यह किसी भी तरह से एक अलग घटना नहीं थी। पूरे रानीपुर में दोनों समुदायों की महिलाओं को निशाना बनाने की ऐसी कई घटनाएं सामने आईं।

राज्य के राजनीतिक नेतृत्व ने खैनोम की घटनाओं का संज्ञान लिया है। भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं से बचने के लिए धर्मेंद्र को एक समग्र योजना तैयार करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।

- महिलाओं के लिए सुरक्षित वातावरण बनाने के लिए धर्मेंद्र को क्या सिफारिशें करनी चाहिए?
- वे कौन से कारक हैं जिनके कारण महिलाओं को उत्पीड़न का सामना करना पड़ा, विशेषकर संघर्षों के दौरान? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case resembles the horror violence in manipure, with sexual exploitation of women surfacing on the video. This is a case of failures of low order and the loss of dignity of women in the state.



a) Recommendations to be made

1. Inclusion of women in police force → so that they can handle such brazen incidents in future; in a better way.
2. Social media ethics, regarding protecting identity and privacy of people while showing the gravities of issues
3. Public helpline numbers and one stop centre for women in distress for help of stranded women.
4. Training women in self defence, so that they can defend themselves during such conflict times
5. Guaranteed legal aid under NALSA for deterrence against such crimes against women.
6. Collaborate with district administration

so as to uplift, educational & employment
Status → so as not to be treated as "comfort
women"

7. Building SHS, NGO's like Meera
Phabis for upliftment of women in
grass root level.
8. Promoting women in PR bodies, so as
to ensure political empower.

Demerits of his advice : may face
public resistance and may take long time
to implement.

So, he must also make provisions for
emergency measures like shelter places,
and using Section 144 to control such mob
led activities.

b) Factors leading to victimization of women:-

1. Lack of awareness of their rights → like not aware of provisions of POSH Act.
2. Dependence on men : like the urban employment scenario where women stay at home.
3. Easy targets :- females are physically less capable as compared to males and hence can be easily harassed.
4. Female & pride association :- Traditional morality of women being honour of the house. So, to disrespect a community play with their women.
5. Rise of Human trafficking :- whose women are kept in brothels, and involved in sex work.
6. Pressure on women to work in male

Absence, like if mended in conflict
it becomes their responsibility to cater
to children.

We need to focus on preserving dignity
of women in spirit of SDG-5 and ensure
that women rise to their highest potential
like president Murmu.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.8) Manoj is a young boy studying in class tenth of Nav Bharti school. Even though Manoj is pursuing science stream, as desired by his parents, he has always been more inclined towards arts. His skills in various performing arts viz. music, dance etc., has always received high praises from his friends, teachers and relatives alike. It was his desire to make a name for himself in this field. However, when Manoj informed his parents about his dream, their reaction though disappointing, did not come as a surprise. His parents who have always desired to see him as an engineer, were vehemently against his wish to pursue performing arts as a career option. His father explained him that by being an engineer he can lead a financially rewarding life, which they themselves could never afford. Further, his father also belittled his dream by saying that music and dance did not constitute an honourable profession. Manoj's father also pointed out to Manoj that Praveen, Manoj's cousin, had settled with a high paying job after completing his engineering degree from a renowned university.

Though Manoj never enjoyed studying mathematics and science, he did not want to go against his parent's wishes. Therefore, after completing his board exams, Manoj was sent to Pota. Over the years the reputation of Pota as the coaching hub for entrance examinations had grown far and wide. The determination of Manoj's parents to make their son an engineer was undeterred despite the high fees of the coaching centres in Pota. Therefore, in order to pay the high fees of the coaching institute, Manoj's parents mortgaged their only asset, the ancestral family land. Manoj tried to convince his father against it, but to no avail.

In order to fulfil his parent's aspiration, Manoj started working hard and giving his best. However, despite his consistent and honest hard work, his performance in mock tests remained sub-par and could neither meet the expectations of the teachers in Pota nor that of his parents at home. In addition, due to the alienation from the environment of school, friends, and family Manoj started remaining depressed. Further, in Pota he did not get anytime for pursuing his hobbies in performing arts. He started keeping to himself and even avoided talking to his parents on phone.

Even after two years of gruelling coaching regime, Manoj's condition remained unchanged. The situation came to such a pass that Manoj used to be in a constant fear of failure in the annual Engineering Entrance Examination (EEE). He was aware about the high financial stakes that the exam bore for his family. It was under this pressure that Manoj gave the EEE.

Finally, the results were out, and Manoj was unable to make it to any prestigious engineering college. Even though the result was on the expected lines for Manoj, the realisation that he has failed in the examination crushed him mentally. What made the matters worse was the disappointment that Manoj noticed in his parent's voice over the phone. Manoj felt like a criminal in his mind who had squandered the scarce family resources. Unable to bear the pressure, Manoj took a fatal jump off the building of his hostel. He left behind a note apologising to his parents for being unable to fulfil their aspirations.

- What are the qualities lacked by Manoj's parents?
- What qualities in a person can prevent him/her from taking the extreme step of committing suicide?
- What are the various ethical issues with the education system as depicted in the case study? (20 marks, 250 words)

मनोज एक युवा लड़का है जो नव भारती स्कूल में दसवीं कक्षा में पढ़ता है। मले ही मनोज अपने माता-पिता की इच्छा के अनुसार विज्ञान स्ट्रीम से पढ़ाई कर रहा है, लेकिन उसका रुझान हमेशा कला की ओर अधिक रहा है। संगीत, नृत्य आदि जैसे विभिन्न प्रदर्शन कलाओं में उनके कौशल को हमेशा अपने दोस्तों, शिक्षकों और रिश्तेदारों से समान रूप से उच्च प्रशंसा मिली है। उनकी इच्छा इस क्षेत्र में नाम कमाने की थी। हालाँकि, जब मनोज ने अपने माता-पिता को अपने सपने के बारे में बताया, तो उनकी प्रतिक्रिया निराशाजनक थी, लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात नहीं थी। उनके माता-पिता, जो हमेशा उन्हें एक इंजीनियर के रूप में देखना चाहते थे, अभिनय कला को करियर विकल्प के रूप में अपनाने की उनकी इच्छा के सख्त खिलाफ थे। उनके पिता ने

उन्हे समझाया कि एक इंजीनियर बनकर वह आर्थिक रूप से पुरस्कृत जीवन जी सकता है, जिसे वे स्वयं कभी नहीं कर सके। इसके अलावा, उनके पिता ने भी यह कहकर उनके सपने को छोटा कर दिया कि संगीत और नृत्य कोई सम्मानजनक पेशा नहीं है। मनोज के पिता ने मनोज को यह भी बताया कि प्रवीण, मनोज का चचेरा भाई, एक प्रसिद्ध विश्वविद्यालय से इंजीनियरिंग की डिग्री पूरी करने के बाद उच्च वेतन वाली नौकरी कर रहा है।

हालाँकि, मनोज को गणित और विज्ञान पढ़ने में कभी मन नहीं लगा, लेकिन वह अपने माता-पिता की इच्छाओं के खिलाफ नहीं जाना चाहता था। इसलिए, बोर्ड परीक्षा पूरी करने के बाद, मनोज को पोटो मेज दिया गया। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में प्रवेश परीक्षाओं के लिए कोचिंग केंद्र के रूप में पोटो की प्रतिष्ठा दूर-दूर तक बढ़ी है। पोटो में कोचिंग सेंटर्स की ऊंची फीस के बावजूद मनोज के माता-पिता का अपने बेटे को इंजीनियर बनाने का दृढ़ संकल्प अडिग था। इसलिए, कोचिंग संस्थान की उच्च फीस का भुगतान करने के लिए, मनोज के माता-पिता ने अपनी एकमात्र संपत्ति, पैतृक पारिवारिक जमीन गिरवी रख दी। मनोज ने अपने पिता को इसके खिलाफ समझाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ।

अपने माता-पिता की आकांक्षा को पूरा करने के लिए, मनोज ने कड़ी मेहनत करना और अपना सर्वश्रेष्ठ देना शुरू कर दिया। हालाँकि, उनकी लगातार और ईमानदार कड़ी मेहनत के बावजूद, मॉक टेस्ट में उनका प्रदर्शन अच्छा नहीं रहा और वह न तो पोटो में शिक्षकों की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा कर सके और न ही घर पर अपने माता-पिता की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा कर सका। इसके अलावा स्कूल, दोस्तों और परिवार के माहिल से अलगाव के कारण भी मनोज उदास रहने लगे। इसके अलावा, पोटो में उन्हें प्रदर्शन कला में अपने शौक पूरे करने के लिए समय नहीं मिला। वह अपने तक ही सीमित रहने लगा और यहां तक कि अपने माता-पिता से फोन पर बात करने से भी कतराने लगा।

दो साल की कठिन कोचिंग व्यवस्था के बाद भी, मनोज की स्थिति अपरिवर्तित रही। स्थिति ऐसी आ गई कि मनोज को वार्षिक इंजीनियरिंग प्रवेश परीक्षा (ईईई) में असफल होने का डर सताता रहता था। वह इस बात से अवगत थे कि परीक्षा उनके परिवार के लिए कितनी बड़ी वित्तीय जोखिम पैदा करने वाली थी। इसी दबाव में मनोज ने ईईई की परीक्षा दी।

अंत में, परिणाम सामने आए और मनोज किसी भी प्रतिष्ठित इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में प्रवेश पाने में असमर्थ रहे। मले ही परिणाम मनोज के लिए अपेक्षित था, लेकिन इस एहसास ने कि वह परीक्षा में असफल हो गया है, उसे मानसिक रूप से कुचल दिया। मामले को और भी बदतर बनाने वाली बात वह निराशा थी जो मनोज ने फोन पर अपने माता-पिता की आवाज में देखी। मनोज अपने मन में एक अपराधी की तरह महसूस कर रहा था जिसने परिवार के दुर्लभ संसाधनों को बर्बाद कर दिया था। दबाव सहन करने में असमर्थ, मनोज ने अपने छात्रावास की इमारत से छलांग लगा दी। उन्होंने अपने माता-पिता से उनकी आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में असमर्थ होने के लिए माफी मांगते हुए एक नोट छोड़ा।

- मनोज के माता-पिता में किन गुणों की कमी है?
- किसी व्यक्ति के कौन से गुण उसे आत्महत्या जैसा वरम कदम उठाने से रोक सकते हैं?
- केस स्टडी में दर्शाए अनुसार शिक्षा प्रणाली के साथ विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case represents the brazen reality of Kota coaching industry, where this year till now; 23 students had died by suicide reeling under exams pressure and facing demands of society.

Qualities lacked by manoj's parents

1. Lack of empathy :- for their son's wishes and concerns.
2. Lack of rationality :- blinded by craze for engineering, while singers like Data Mangeshkar have brought honour to the country.
3. Lack of democratic parenting attitude :- where his freedom ^{to} pursue his stream of choice was curtailed.
4. Contentment :- driven by greed of a financially satisfying job despite the mental trauma.
5. Unnecessary risk taking :- despite poor finances → going for high cost

Coaching.

b) ~~the~~ Qualities that prevent suicide :-

- 1) Love for life :- realising that exam is a part of life and there is life beyond it.
- 2) Self-awareness :- about one's ~~speed~~ own capability, potential & limitations.
- 3) Self-motivation :- like the ability to keep oneself going (like Gandhiji during freedom struggle).
- 4) Concern for near & dear ones :- realising the effects on family and parents.
- 5) Will power :- Attitude of not giving up despite how hard the conditions are like Bursa munda.

However, having personal qualities is one thing but one must consider the role of environment, parental pressure that can overpower our Emotional intelligence.

c) Various Ethical Issues in education System

a) Rate-race culture → forcing children into science/engineering only.

b) Costly-tuition culture → degrades the value of School led education system.

c) Lack of mental health concern → no counselling facilities available to children in school going ages.

- d) Prestige and societal expectations
in education: of high package &
settled life.
- e) Lack of talent appreciation and
uniqueness of each child is not
accounted for.

Government of India has taken steps like
NEP-2020 to ensure value led development
& education and de-stress the exams to
achieve SDG-4 in Amritkaal of India
@ 2047, online with Kasturirangan
Committee -

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.9) Rajendra has been appointed as the General Manager of South Eastern Zone of the Indian Railways. After taking charge of his new posting, one of the first major shortcomings that Rajendra found in his jurisdiction was the gross shortage of staff, especially at operational level. Given the sensitive nature and importance of railways, Rajendra immediately apprised his seniors in the ministry about this issue. In his report, Rajendra pointed out that shortages at various positions are leading to an over-stretched workforce, which may become detrimental for the security of the freight and the passengers. However, Rajendra's report fell on deaf ears and no action was taken by Railways in this regard.

As fate would have it, a devastating train accident took place at Salasore, which fell under Rajendra's jurisdiction. Around 300 lives were lost and more than 1000 passengers were injured. The accident sent shock waves across the country and serious questions were being raised on railway safety. Given the seriousness of the incident, immediately an internal fact-finding committee was constituted under Rajendra.

The internal committee completed its enquiry and prima facie found "human error in signaling" as the cause of the accident. The accident, as per the committee, happened when two trains which erroneously, due to faulty signaling, were on the same track; the collision between the two trains derailed some bogies; the derailed bogies collided with yet another train that was running on the parallel track. The fact-finding team also highlighted that Anand, who was in charge of signaling, was working continuously for more than 16 hours, instead of his regular 8 hours shift. The report concluded "lack of adequate staff as one of the major reasons behind the accident."

The very next day Rajendra was summoned by his superior in the ministry. Rajendra's superior congratulated him on the good and timely work on the report. However, he also asked him to modify the report by removing "lack of adequate staff" as one of the causes of the accident, as it showed Railways in a poor light. His superior further hinted that a lenient approach from Rajendra will bode well for his career. He also promised that Rajendra's cooperation in the matter will have a positive bearing on his request for a study leave. Moreover, the superior also reasoned with Rajendra that a rigid attitude may not bode well for him and he might get ostracized within the rank and file. Further, to make things 'easy' for Rajendra, his superior advised him to report Anand's negligence as the cause of the accident. However, Rajendra is aware that Anand is a very sincere and hard-working employee. He came out of the Chairman's office, dejected and undecided on his next course of action.

- What are the ethical concerns associated with the case study?
- What are the options available with Rajendra?
- If you were at the place of Rajendra, which option would you choose and why?

(20 marks, 250 words)

राजेंद्र को भारतीय रेलवे के दक्षिण पूर्वी क्षेत्र का महाप्रबंधक नियुक्त किया गया है। अपनी नई पोस्टिंग का कार्यभार संभालने के बाद, राजेंद्र को अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में जो पहली बड़ी कमी दिखी, वह थी कर्मचारियों की भारी कमी, खासकर परिचालन स्तर पर। रेलवे की संवेदनशील प्रकृति और महत्व को देखते हुए, राजेंद्र ने तुरंत मंत्रालय में अपने वरिष्ठों को इस मुद्दे से अवगत कराया। अपनी रिपोर्ट में, राजेंद्र ने बताया कि विभिन्न पदों पर कमी के कारण कार्यबल अत्यधिक बढ़ गया है, जो माल दुलाई और यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए हानिकारक हो सकता है। हालांकि, राजेंद्र की रिपोर्ट को अनसुना कर दिया गया और रेलवे द्वारा इस संबंध में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

जैसा कि माग्य को मंजूर था, सालासोर में एक विनाशकारी ट्रेन दुर्घटना हुई, जो राजेंद्र के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता था। लगभग 300 लोगों की जान चली गई और 1000 से अधिक यात्री घायल हो गए। इस दुर्घटना से पूरे देश में शोक की लहर दौड़ गई और रेलवे सुरक्षा पर गंभीर सवाल उठने लगे। घटना की गंभीरता को देखते हुए तुरंत राजेंद्र के नेतृत्व में एक आंतरिक तथ्यान्वेषी समिति का गठन किया गया।

आंतरिक समिति ने अपनी जांच पूरी की और प्रथम दृष्टया दुर्घटना का कारण 'सिग्नलिंग में मानवीय त्रुटि' पाया। समिति के अनुसार, दुर्घटना तब हुई जब दोषपूर्ण सिग्नलिंग के कारण गलती से दो ट्रेनें एक ही ट्रैक पर आ गयी थीं, दो ट्रेनों के बीच टक्कर से कुछ डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गए; पटरी से उतरे डिब्बे समानांतर ट्रैक पर चल रही एक अन्य ट्रेन से टकरा गए। तथ्यान्वेषी टीम ने इस बात पर भी प्रकाश डाला कि आनंद, जो सिग्नलिंग का प्रभारी था, अपनी नियमित 8 घंटे की शिफ्ट के बजाय, 16 घंटे से अधिक समय तक लगातार काम कर रहा था। रिपोर्ट में निष्कर्ष निकाला गया कि दुर्घटना के पीछे प्रमुख कारणों में से एक 'पर्याप्त कर्मचारियों की कमी' थी।

अगले ही दिन राजेंद्र को मंत्रालय में उनके वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने बुलाया। राजेंद्र के वरिष्ठ ने उन्हें रिपोर्ट पर अच्छे और समय पर काम करने के लिए बधाई दी। हालांकि, उन्होंने दुर्घटना के कारणों में से एक 'पर्याप्त कर्मचारियों की कमी' को हटाकर रिपोर्ट को संशोधित करने के लिए भी कहा, क्योंकि इसमें रेलवे को खराब स्थिति में दिखाया गया था। उनके वरिष्ठ ने आगे संकेत दिया कि राजेंद्र का उदार रुख उनके करियर के लिए अच्छा रहेगा। उन्होंने यह भी वादा किया कि इस मामले में राजेंद्र के सहयोग से अध्यक्ष अवकाश के उनके अनुरोध पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसके अलावा, वरिष्ठ ने राजेंद्र को यह भी समझाया कि कठोर रवैया उसके लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा और उसे रैंक और फाइल के भीतर बहिष्कृत होना पड़ सकता है। इसके अलावा, राजेंद्र के लिए चीजों को 'आसान' बनाने के लिए, उनके वरिष्ठ ने उन्हें दुर्घटना के कारण के रूप में आनंद की लापरवाही की रिपोर्ट करने की सलाह दी। हालांकि, राजेंद्र जानते हैं कि आनंद एक बहुत ही ईमानदार और मेहनती कर्मचारी हैं। वह निराश होकर और अपने अगले कदम के बारे में अनिर्णीत होकर अध्यक्ष के कार्यालय से बाहर आये।

- केस स्टडी से जुड़ी नैतिक चिंताएँ क्या हैं?
- राजेंद्र के पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?
- यदि आप राजेंद्र के स्थान पर होते, तो आप कौन सा विकल्प चुनते और क्यों? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case is a representation of Balasore railway accident in Odisha that caused wide hue and cry and Railway Minister himself visited to site of accident.

a) Ethical issues

i) Poor work ethics :- where prior warnings of staff shortage were ignored by superiors.

- ii) Victimization of innocent :- "Anand"
is being targetted as a scapegoat.
- iii) Pressure on Rajendra :- choosing
between integrity and personal
public cost.
- iv) Public trust in railways is
at stake.
- v) Human Rights to life of citizens
being violated.

Options Available to Rajendra

1. Comply with superior's command :- as
it creates easy conditions for him, and
tries to preserve public trust.
2. Don't comply with superior's command
and uphold professionalism and

Integrity in the case.

3. Try to arrive at a compromise

with superiors :- trying to persuade,
and convince superiors, as it
shows a problem solving approach.

4. Whistleblowing :- to multiple authorities
as it keeps his conscience clear and
prevents mal administration.

c) I would have chosen option B & 4
under which following steps :-

B) trying to influence the views of
seniors by telling ^{them} their duty and
potential harms of such an act
in the future.

2) If not, trying to go to bodies like CVC, CBI, Lokpal to bring this matter into light.

Reasons for doing so

1. It follows Kant's Categorical Imperative, as I would be doing my duty.
2. It reflects morality and integrity on my part.
3. It sets a good precedent for the future and motivates a change in work culture.
4. It brings personal Satisfaction and exposes corruption in the adminis-

tration -

However, there are limitations - as personal costs, ostracization, and transfers.

Rajendra must get legal advice and show courage of conviction in short run for the sakes of country.

We must take inspiration from Dr Lal Bahadur Shastri ~~Rajendra Prasad~~ who resigned after the railway accident and build a future

ready Railways using technology like KAVACH System

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.10) Grander Neobar Island is one of the world's most important biodiversity hotspots. Covered by thriving rainforest, the Island hosts a vast diversity of flora and fauna, many of which are endemic in nature. The Island is also known for being home to some of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). For years, the region has been preserved for its ecological and cultural importance. Besides its environmental richness, the Grander Neobar is also particularly unique for its geo-strategic importance. The position of the Island in the Indian Ocean makes it ideal for gaining strategic leverage over the country's adversaries in the region.

Grander Neobar Development Project (GNDP) is a security and infrastructure project proposed for the southern tip of the island. The project is important for economic benefits such as logistics, commerce, industry, and coastal tourism. GNDP includes an international container transshipment terminal, a greenfield international airport, township development, and a gas- and solar-based power plant together occupying over a large area in the island.

Though touted as vital for country's economic growth and strategic presence in the region, some NGOs have been protesting against the project for its high environmental cost. The NGOs claim that the project would require cutting down of more than 900,000 trees of the rainforest biome, which are a prime source of carbon sequestration. Further, the loss of tree cover will not only affect the flora and fauna on the island, but it will also lead to increased runoff and sediment deposits in the ocean, impacting the coral reefs in the area. Also, the influx of outside population is expected to impose a significant ecological pressure on the island and its surroundings. The PVTGs residing in the Island for centuries may lose their traditional rights over land, and may also face undue interference in their culture and practices. As per some experts, as PVTGs are secluded from mainland since time immemorial, a sudden contact with outside population may pose grave health risks in forms of various infections. It is also being highlighted that the project is in contradiction to the government's vision to promote a sustainable world and a climate friendly lifestyle.

However, the supporters of the project firmly believe that the project is essential, given its strategic importance for the country. The supporters of the project reason that since other countries also host several military bases in the region, India cannot afford to remain absent from this strategic backyard. Further, as per the advocates of the project, presence of a robust security infrastructure can check the oft-occurring incidents of piracy, cementing the country's role as the net security provider in the region. Moreover, the proponents of the development project argue that Grander Neobar is located close to one of the busiest choke points in the global trade route, and neglecting its development may run counter to country's trade and security interests. Also, as per a government think tank's report, the proposed port will allow Grander Neobar to participate in the regional and global maritime economy by becoming a major player in cargo transshipment and a delay in the same may have the effect of losing the competitive advantage.

a) What are the key ethical concerns present in the above case study?

b) According to you between the twin objectives of development and conservation what should be given more priority and why?

(20 marks, 250 words)

ग्रेडर नियोबार द्वीप दुनिया के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण जैव विविधता वाले हॉटस्पॉट में से एक है। समृद्ध वर्षावन से आच्छादित, यह द्वीप वनस्पतियों और जीवों की एक विशाल विविधता का घर है, जिनमें से कई की प्रकृति स्थानिक हैं। यह द्वीप कुछ विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) का घर होने के लिए भी जाना जाता है। वर्षों से, इस क्षेत्र को इसके पारिस्थितिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के लिए संरक्षित किया गया है। अपनी पर्यावरणीय समृद्धि के अलावा, ग्रेडर नियोबार अपने भू-रणनीतिक महत्व के लिए भी विशेष रूप से अद्वितीय है। हिंद महासागर में द्वीप की स्थिति इसे क्षेत्र में देश के विरोधियों पर रणनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए आदर्श बनाती है।

ग्रेडर नियोबार डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट (जीएनडीपी) द्वीप के दक्षिणी सिरे के लिए प्रस्तावित एक सुरक्षा और बुनियादी ढांचा परियोजना है। यह परियोजना रसद, वाणिज्य, उद्योग और तटीय पर्यटन जैसे आर्थिक लाभों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।



जीएनडीपी में एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय कंटेनर ट्रांसशिपमेंट टर्मिनल, एक ग्रीनफील्ड अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा, टाउनशिप विकास और एक गैस और सौर-आधारित विजली संयंत्र शामिल हैं, जो द्वीप के एक बड़े क्षेत्र पर स्थित है। हालांकि इसे देश की आर्थिक वृद्धि और क्षेत्र में रणनीतिक उपस्थिति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण माना जा रहा है, लेकिन कुछ गैर सरकारी संगठन इसकी उच्च पर्यावरणीय लागत के कारण इस परियोजना का विरोध कर रहे हैं। गैर सरकारी संगठनों का दावा है कि इस परियोजना के लिए वर्षावन बायोम के 900,000 से अधिक पेड़ों को काटने की आवश्यकता होगी, जो कार्बन पृथक्करण का एक प्रमुख स्रोत हैं। इसके अलावा, वृक्षों के आवरण के नष्ट होने से न केवल द्वीप पर वनस्पतियों और जीवों पर असर पड़ेगा, बल्कि इससे समुद्र में अपवाह और तलछट के जमाव में भी वृद्धि होगी, जिससे क्षेत्र में प्रवाल भित्तियाँ प्रभावित होंगी। साथ ही, बाहरी आबादी के आगमन से द्वीप और उसके आसपास महत्वपूर्ण पारिस्थितिक दबाव पड़ने की आशंका है। सदियों से द्वीप में रहने वाले पीवीटीजी भूमि पर अपने पारंपरिक अधिकार खो सकते हैं, और उन्हें अपनी संस्कृति और प्रथाओं में अनुचित हस्तक्षेप का भी सामना करना पड़ सकता है। कुछ विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार, चूंकि पीवीटीजी प्राचीन काल से ही मुख्य भूमि से विलग निवास करते हैं, बाहरी आबादी के साथ अचानक संपर्क विभिन्न संक्रमणों के रूप में गंभीर स्वास्थ्य जोखिम पैदा कर सकता है। इस बात पर भी प्रकाश डाला जा रहा है कि यह परियोजना एक स्थायी विश्व और जलवायु अनुकूल जीवन शैली को बढ़ावा देने के सरकार के दृष्टिकोण के विपरीत है। हालांकि, परियोजना के समर्थकों का भरोसा है कि देश के लिए इसके रणनीतिक महत्व को देखते हुए यह परियोजना आवश्यक है। परियोजना के समर्थकों का तर्क है कि चूंकि अन्य देश भी इस क्षेत्र में कई सैन्य अड्डों की मेजबानी करते हैं, इसलिए भारत इस रणनीतिक क्षेत्र में अनुपस्थित रहने का जोखिम नहीं उठा सकता है। इसके अलावा, परियोजना के समर्थकों के अनुसार, एक मजबूत सुरक्षा बुनियादी ढांचे की उपस्थिति से समुद्री घुसपैठ की बार-बार होने वाली घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाया जा सकता है, जिससे क्षेत्र में सकल सुरक्षा प्रदाता के रूप में देश की भूमिका मजबूत हो सकती है। इसके अलावा, विकास परियोजना के समर्थकों का तर्क है कि ग्रैंडर नियोजन वैश्विक व्यापार मार्ग में सबसे व्यस्त चोक पॉइंट्स में से एक के करीब स्थित है और इसके विकास की अपेक्षा करना देश के व्यापार और सुरक्षा हितों के विपरीत हो सकता है। इसके अलावा, एक सरकारी थिंक टैंक की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, प्रस्तावित बंदरगाह ग्रैंडर नियोजन को कार्गो ट्रांसशिपमेंट में एक प्रमुख खिलाड़ी बनकर क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक समुद्री अर्थव्यवस्था में भाग लेने की अनुमति देगा और इसमें देरी से प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक अवसर खोने का असर हो सकता है।

a) उपरोक्त मामले के अध्ययन में मौजूद प्रमुख नैतिक चिंतारें क्या हैं?

b) आपके अनुसार विकास और संरक्षण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों में से किसे अधिक प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए और क्यों? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case is the representation of Greater Nicobar project, which will create new infrastructural amenities in Galathea bay, but will cut 9.64 lakh trees for the same. It is a perfect dilemma for development versus nature debate.

Key ethical concerns

1. environmental degradation → cutting trees, deforestation of thick forests, ocean ecology effects.
2. Biodiversity losses :- flora and fauna, corals loss etc.
3. Right to life of PVTs → coming in contact may lead to new diseases.
4. Right to livelihood → Minor forest produce loss for PVTs.
5. Strategic concerns : regarding security of the state, security and integrity debate.
6. International relations at stake :- being the net security providers.

7. economic growth concerns → will create jobs, boost trade → can help in poverty alleviation and promoting MSME's etc.

B. Development vs Conservation debate

a) Erwing Development more priority

i) can lead to short term growth

eg) Building cities in hilly areas of Himalayas.

ii) can boost economic activities like trade, tourism etc.

But as Sunder Lal Bahuguna says-

ecology is permanent ~~ecology~~ →

in the long ~~long~~ run we may see disasters like Kedarnath floods

Joshumath Land subsidence etc.

b) Promoting Conservation as priority.

i) keeps environment pristine →
clean air, clean water etc.

ii) brings disaster resilience in the
system. like Mangroves on coasts.

However can lead to lack of development
and social unrest as seen in the Naxal
Areas of Indian Red Corridor areas. →
have Dense forests, but have taken
up arms.

Hence like the brundt land Commission
report says development & conservation
both are required as :-

- i) They bring long term sustainable growth.
- ii) Follow Purusharta's principles of Dharma over Karma (Development/ economics in line with environment).
- iii) cause min^m displacement of people and make them partners in growth.
- iv) prevent negative externalities like ~~develop~~ pollution etc.

Hence, projects must be done with EIA, and Social Impact assessment, utilising NGOs, as "Nature protects, if she is protected".

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.11) Mr. Gopal Mahto is the sitting Chief Minister of one of the most populous states in India. He is a young and dynamic leader, popular not just in his state but across the country. Many political analysts opine that he has the potential to become Prime Minister of India in future. One day, the CM was taking a review meeting of law-and-order situation in the state, with senior officials in the state capital. Suddenly he felt a light pain in his abdomen. The CM had been feeling such bouts of pain since a long time, but like always he neglected it this time too, and continued with the meeting. However, in the next few weeks, the intensity of pain increased and the CM was forced to see a doctor. After initial examination, the doctor gave some medicines and prescribed few tests. After few days, the report came and it showed that the CM is suffering from 'Liver Cirrhosis.' It was in the advanced stage and posed a threat to the life of Mr. Mahto. The doctor told that the only option was the liver transplant without any further delay.

In apprehension that it may create chaos among the general public, particularly the supporters of the CM and his party, it was decided to not make the news public. Only very few senior functionaries at the centre and state along with medical staff were aware of the situation. Meanwhile, the Health Minister of the State directed the State's Health Secretary to take necessary actions, coordinate with medical staff and arrange for liver transplant for the CM.

The next day, the Health Secretary called the State Director General (DG), Health, who is the competent authority, dealing with the matters related to organ transplantation in the state. The DG, Renuka was informed of the situation and directed to make immediate arrangement for liver transplant. However, Renuka told the Secretary that there is a laid down Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) regarding organ transplantation. She informed him that there is already a patient named Sunil at first position in the waiting list, who also requires urgent liver transplant. The health secretary is also informed that Sunil is left with a very short time window for a successful transplantation. Sunil is 35 years old, a father of two, and the sole bread winner of the family of six that also includes his wife and aging parents. Sunil's family is of limited means and often found it rather difficult to cater even for their needs. Also, various medical costs associated with Sunil's conditions have further worsened the financial condition of the family.

Renuka further informs the secretary, as per SOP, the CM would be at the second position in the waiting list. As a matter of chance, Renuka receives a phone call from one of her subordinates. She informs Renuka that a liver has been donated by family of an old person, who died his natural death. After relevant tests, it was found that the available liver is fit for Sunil. Incidentally, the liver also fits the medical profile of the CM. Renuka immediately intimates the secretary about this development.

Even though all the facts with regard to the SOP are explicitly clear, the secretary still tries to persuade Renuka for bending the rule in favor of Mr. Gopal Mahto. He explains that if anything untoward happens to the CM, it may lead to chaos and instability in the State. It may also require fresh elections which will be a drain on state exchequer and a drag on the governance process. He also hinted that if Renuka 'bent' the rule, this will be favorable for her career growth in the future. Further, to ease Renuka's conscience, the health secretary assured her that her actions are in larger interest of the state as well as the country. He also reasoned that if Sunil fails to receive a healthy liver in time, he will personally ensure that Sunil's family is well taken care of, and an eligible member of his family is accorded with a government job.

Meanwhile, the time is running out for both Sunil and the CM.

- What are the ethical concerns associated with the above case study?
- What are the options available with Renuka? Analyse the merits and demerits of the options?
- If you were at the place of Renuka, which option would you choose and why?

(20 marks, 250 words)

श्री गोपाल महतो भारत के सबसे अधिक आबादी वाले राज्यों में से एक के वर्तमान मुख्यमंत्री हैं। वह एक युवा और ऊर्जस्वी नेता हैं, जो न केवल अपने राज्य में बल्कि पूरे देश में लोकप्रिय हैं। कई राजनीतिक विश्लेषकों का मानना है कि उनमें भविष्य में भारत के प्रधानमंत्री बनने की क्षमता है। एक दिन, सीएम राज्य की राजधानी में वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ राज्य में कानून-व्यवस्था की स्थिति की समीक्षा बैठक ले रहे थे। अचानक उसके पेट में हल्का दर्द महसूस हुआ। सीएम को इस तरह का दर्द काफी समय से महसूस हो रहा था, लेकिन हमेशा की तरह उन्होंने इस बार भी इसे नजरअंदाज कर दिया और बैठक जारी रखी। हालांकि, अगले कुछ हफ्तों में दर्द की तीव्रता बढ़ गई और सीएम को डॉक्टर को दिखाने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा। शुरुआती जांच के बाद डॉक्टर ने कुछ दवाएं दीं और कुछ टेस्ट लिखे। कुछ दिनों के बाद, रिपोर्ट आई और पता चला कि सीएम 'लिवर सिरोसिस' से पीड़ित हैं। यह अंतिम चरण में था और श्री महतो के जीवन के लिए खतरा था। डॉक्टर ने बताया कि बिना किसी देरी के लिवर ट्रांसप्लांट ही एकमात्र विकल्प था।

इस आशंका में कि इससे आम जनता, विशेषकर सीएम और उनकी पार्टी के समर्थकों के बीच अराजकता पैदा हो सकती है, इस खबर को सार्वजनिक नहीं करने का निर्णय लिया गया। चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों के साथ-साथ केंद्र और राज्य के बहुत कम वरिष्ठ पदाधिकारी ही स्थिति से अवगत थे। इस बीच, राज्य के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने राज्य के स्वास्थ्य सचिव को आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने, चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों के साथ समन्वय करने और सीएम के लिए लिवर प्रत्यारोपण की व्यवस्था करने का निर्देश दिया।

अगले दिन, स्वास्थ्य सचिव ने राज्य के स्वास्थ्य महानिदेशक (डीजी) को बुलाया, जो राज्य में अंग प्रत्यारोपण से संबंधित मामलों से निपटने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी हैं। डीजी, रेणुका को स्थिति से अवगत कराया गया और लिवर प्रत्यारोपण की तत्काल व्यवस्था करने का निर्देश दिया गया। हालांकि, रेणुका ने सचिव को बताया कि अंग प्रत्यारोपण के संबंध में एक निर्धारित मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) है। उसने उन्हें बताया कि प्रतीक्षा सूची में पहले स्थान पर पहले से ही सुनील नाम का एक मरीज है, जिसे तत्काल लिवर प्रत्यारोपण की भी आवश्यकता है। स्वास्थ्य सचिव को यह भी बताया गया है कि सुनील के पास सफल प्रत्यारोपण के लिए बहुत कम समय बचा है। सुनील 35 साल के हैं, दो बच्चों के पिता हैं और छह लोगों के परिवार में अकेले कमाने वाले हैं, जिसमें उनकी पत्नी और बूढ़े माता-पिता भी शामिल हैं।

रेणुका ने सचिव को आगे बताया, एसओपी के अनुसार, सीएम प्रतीक्षा सूची में दूसरे स्थान पर होंगे। संयोग से, रेणुका को उसके एक अधीनस्थ का फोन आता है। वह रेणुका को बताती है कि एक बूढ़े व्यक्ति के परिवार ने उसका लिवर दान किया है, जिसकी प्राकृतिक मृत्यु हुई है। प्रासंगिक परीक्षणों के बाद, यह पाया गया कि उपलब्ध लिवर सुनील के लिए उपयुक्त है। संयोग से, लिवर भी सीएम के मेडिकल प्रोफाइल में फिट बैठता है। रेणुका ने तुरंत सचिव को इस घटनाक्रम के बारे में सूचित किया।

मले ही एसओपी के संबंध में सभी तथ्य स्पष्ट हैं, फिर भी सचिव श्री गोपाल महतो के पक्ष में नियम को मोड़ने के लिए रेणुका को मनाने की कोशिश करते हैं। वह बताते हैं कि अगर सीएम के साथ कुछ भी अनहोनी होती है तो इससे राज्य में अराजकता और अस्थिरता पैदा हो सकती है। इसके लिए नए चुनावों की भी आवश्यकता हो सकती है जो राज्य के खजाने पर बोझ होगा और शासन प्रक्रिया पर बोझ पड़ेगा। उन्होंने यह भी संकेत दिया कि यदि रेणुका ने नियम को तोड़ दिया, तो यह भविष्य में उनके करियर के विकास के लिए अनुकूल होगा। इसके अलावा, रेणुका की अंतरात्मा को शांत करने के लिए, स्वास्थ्य सचिव ने उन्हें आश्वासन दिया कि उनके कार्य राज्य के साथ-साथ देश के व्यापक हित में हैं। उन्होंने यह भी तर्क दिया कि यदि सुनील को समय पर स्वरथ लिवर नहीं मिल पाता है, तो वह व्यक्तिगत रूप से यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि सुनील के परिवार की अच्छी तरह से देखभाल की जाए और उनके परिवार के एक योग्य सदस्य को सरकारी नौकरी दी जाए। इस बीच, सुनील और सीएम दोनों के लिए समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

- उपरोक्त मामले के अध्ययन से जुड़ी नैतिक विंताएँ क्या हैं?
- रेणुका के पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? विकल्पों के गुण और दोषों का विश्लेषण कीजिए?
- यदि आप रेणुका के स्थान पर होते, तो आप कौन सा विकल्प चुनते और क्यों? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The represents the demand-supply mismatch condition in organ trans-plantation in India where less than 0.5% of the population performs such donations. Renuka is caught between integrity and personal benefits for overriding the SOP.

Ethical concerns

1. Violation of right to life to suicid who deserves it, being first in the list.
2. Promotion of elitism :- value of CM's life more than citizens
3. Poor Social Capital :- people's lack of empathy for saving other's life
4. Greediness :- being aroused in Renuka for personal benefits and compromise of integrity

5. Question on professionalism of doctors
in India
6. Trust of people in the healthcare
system at stake.

Options Available to renuka.

1. Comply with demands to ignore SOP -
as it saves CM's life and brings
her benefits.
2. Follow SOP rigorously and show
Professional integrity
3. Asker her seniors for advise in
this matter for guidance.
4. Whistleblowing - internally first,
then externally if too much pressure
is being put on her.

Option 1 :-

Merits :- brings personal benefits, saves life of CM, and ensures mental peace

Demerits :- Cognitive dissonance, lack of empathy for sunil, compromise of integrity

Option 2 :-

Merits :- brings professionalism and sets good role model, precedent for future

Demerits :- personal costs, victimisation and political instability in state

Option 3 :-

Merits - brings expert advice and guidance for her, consultative approach.

Demerits - may take too long, may compromise integrity, violate secrecy of CM's condition

Option 4

Merits :- follows SOP, shows objectivity, commitment to duty

Demerits :- CM's life in danger, public trust decreases, personal costs.

c) I would option 3 and option 4 :-

- a) It follows "Nish-Kam Karma" philosophy of Gita, doing one's duty
- b) It shows problem solving approach on my part
- c) It shows accountability and transparency towards public
- d) Promotes right to health of every citizen.

Limitations :- will endanger life of CMs, personal costs and victimization -

Hence, Renuka must get in touch with legal advisors, and prepare for short term consequences , .

As a long term measure , she can recommend policy of organ donation in public, as each person can save life of 8 people with NDTTO.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	C	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here C is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.12) Mr X is travelling by road with his family to attend a marriage ceremony. His grandfather, who is the head of the family is also travelling with him.

On the way to their destination, all of them stop at a road side restaurant for lunch. This is a well-known restaurant owned by one of the friends of Mr X. The place is known for its tasty and hygienic food.

However, the grandfather notices a picture on the wall of the restaurant and enquires about the religion of the restaurant owner. Mr X's friend belongs to a religion different from the grandfather's religion. The grandfather has a negative attitude towards the religion of Mr X's friend and he insists that he will not eat in that restaurant. He demands that the entire family should leave the restaurant immediately as they are travelling for a happy occasion and eating at this particular restaurant will pollute them. Mr X tries to calm down his grandfather and explain to him that religion has nothing to do with purity or pollution. He also reasons that several travel magazines have rated the restaurant highly, especially for its superior hygiene standards. Also, he points out that there is no restaurant in the way for the next 100 Km and it will be difficult for all to make do without food for that long. However, his arguments fall on deaf ears, and which is more his grandfather admonishes him for bringing the family to the restaurant despite being aware about the religion of the owner. Mr X's friend feels insulted and discriminated against due to his religion. Mr X's father is upset but refuses to say anything out of respect for the grandfather. Entire family is embarrassed by the attitude of the grandfather and they are getting ready to leave the restaurant. Mr X is confused regarding how he should act in this situation.

a) What are the various ethical issues in the above case study?

b) Imagine yourself in the place of Mr X. Evaluate the different courses of actions available with you. What is the most suitable course of action? (20 marks, 250 words)

मिस्टर X एक विवाह समारोह में भाग लेने के लिए अपने परिवार के साथ सड़क मार्ग से यात्रा कर रहे हैं। उनके दादा, जो परिवार के मुखिया हैं, भी उनके साथ यात्रा कर रहे हैं।

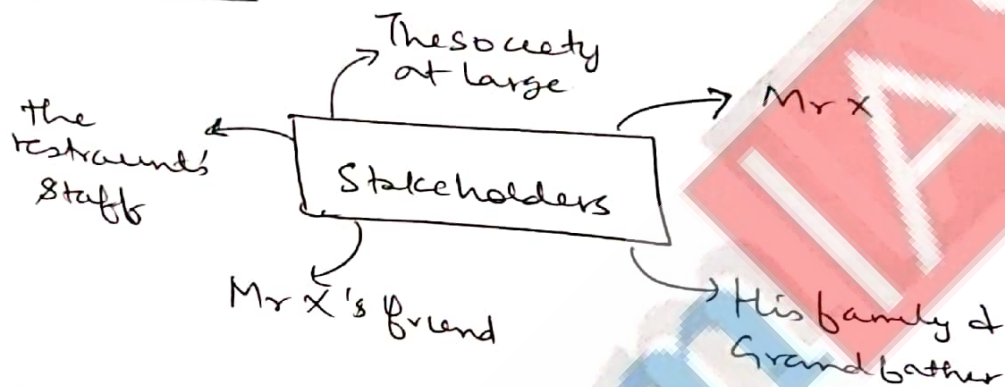
अपने गंतव्य के रास्ते में, वे सभी दोपहर के भोजन के लिए सड़क किनारे एक रेस्तरां में रुकते हैं। यह मिस्टर X के दोस्तों में से एक के स्वामित्व वाला एक प्रसिद्ध रेस्तरां है। यह स्थान अपने स्वादिष्ट और स्वच्छ भोजन के लिए जाना जाता है।

हालांकि, दादाजी ने रेस्तरां की दीवार पर एक तस्वीर देखी और रेस्तरां के मालिक के धर्म के बारे में पूछताछ की। मिस्टर X का दोस्त दादा के धर्म से अलग धर्म का है। वह मांग करता है कि पूरे परिवार को तुरंत रेस्तरां छोड़ देना चाहिए क्योंकि वे एक खुशी के अवसर के लिए यात्रा कर रहे हैं और इस विशेष रेस्तरां में खाने से वे अपवित्र हो जाएंगे। मिस्टर X अपने दादाजी को शांत करने की कोशिश करते हैं और उन्हें समझाते हैं कि धर्म का पवित्रता या अपवित्रता से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। उनका यह भी कारण है कि कई यात्रा पत्रिकाओं ने रेस्तरां को उच्च दर्जा दिया है, खासकर इसके बेहतर स्वच्छता मानकों के लिए। साथ ही, वह बताते हैं कि अगले 100 किलोमीटर तक रास्ते में कोई रेस्तरां नहीं है और इतने लंबे समय तक भोजन के बिना गुजारा करना सभी के लिए मुश्किल होगा। हालांकि, उनकी दलीलें अस्वीकार हो जाती हैं, और इसके अलावा उनके दादाजी उन्हें मालिक के धर्म के बारे में जानकारी होने के बावजूद परिवार को रेस्तरां में लाने के लिए डांटते हैं। मिस्टर X का दोस्त अपने धर्म के कारण अपमानित और भेदभाव महसूस करता है। मिस्टर X के पिता परेशान हैं लेकिन दादाजी के सम्मान में कुछ भी कहने से इनकार करते हैं। दादा के रवैये से पूरा परिवार शर्मिंदा है और वे रेस्तरां छोड़ने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। मिस्टर X इस बात को लेकर असमंजस में हैं कि उन्हें इस स्थिति में कैसे कार्य करना चाहिए।

a) उपरोक्त मामले के अध्ययन में विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

b) मिस्टर X के स्थान पर खुद की कल्पना कीजिए। आपके पास उपलब्ध कार्यों के विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। कार्रवाई का सबसे उपयुक्त तरीका क्या है? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case represents a traditional mindset of religious animosity between ^{different} religions and the rigid beliefs of certain sections of population.



a) Ethical issues

i) Religious superstitious belief on Mr. X's grandfather.

ii) Lack of rationality in Mr. X's grandfather

iii) Lack of moral will in Mr. X's grandfather, who refuses to say anything

iv) Insult, and lowering of dignity

of Myx's friend just by belonging
to a particular religion.

V) Psychological + Physiological pressure for everyone
as no food stop for next 100km.

Different courses of Action available

1. Complying with grand father's wish and leaving with him, to pacify his concerns
2. Have lunch at the restaurant and give a message to grandfather
3. Get food packed and trying to convince grandfather on the way, and eat in between if he agrees.
4. Looking for online food delivery nearby and continue without food if nothing is found.

Option 1 :-

Merits :- prevents spoiling of mood, promotes traditional hierarchy, shows familial values.

Demerits :- insult of friend, and sets wrong precedent in front of the family.

Option 2 :-

Merits :- makes me a change agent, promotes rationality and challenges traditional beliefs

Demerits :- conflict in family, disrespect of elders and mental dissonance

Option 3 :-

Merits - finds a middleway, shows consultative approach, manages hunger.

Demerits :- May not be fruitful, leading to bigger issue on account of bringing polluted food in car.

Option 4 :-

Merits :- Shows a problem solving way and

Satisfies grandfather

Demerits :- highly possible change of being hungry, disrespect of friend.

I would choose option 2+3 where I would have food at the restaurant, and promote others to have it there, or else eat it with carrying in the car.

Reason

1. It shows balance of Golden mean of Aristotle.
2. Makes attitude change waves in grandfather.
3. Restores dignity of my friend.

Connotations :- Grandfather may still not be satisfied and still spoil mood of whole family.

Instead, in the long run, efforts must be made to persuade grandfather and build 'Saru Dharma Sambhavi Ideals in him'!

Feedback

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AWIS			
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P & R			
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