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FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 4\_FLT #8

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate  
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

SURAMYA SHARMA

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Medium/माध्यम

English

Hindi

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

24-Aug-2023

\*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 <b>TWELVE</b> 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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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
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*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 आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
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Section - A

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(Don't Write anything in this Area/ इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें )

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 appearances. In this context, suggest measures to tackle the ethical challenges of celebrity brand endorsements. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Celebrity brand endorsements use public appeal of a personality to influence opinion of public about a brand.

They raise ethical concerns which are -

- Credibility of the product
  - "Commerce without morality"
  - Using public trust for commercial gains.
  - Responsible behaviour and accountability
- question if the product is has negative externalities. [eg] Pan Parag, Vimal endorsements by Ajay Devgan.

Measures to be taken:

① Individual level

→ follow a moral code of conduct to not endorse such products.

eg → Akshay Kumar clarifying his stand after viral protest

→ do a research about impact product will have on public

② Brands can put a disclaimer about commercial nature of endorsement

③ Regulation by institutional entities

eg FSSAI on food product endorsements.

④ more awareness in the public to not get influenced easily.

Moreover the philosophy of 'utilitarianism' must be kept in mind.

**Feedback**

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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)

Our constitutional in fundamental

duties asks citizens to develop a 'scientific temper'.

Scientific temper helps to set aside impulsive inclination by -

- Developing logical thinking
- Spirit of questioning
- Development of rationality:

Integration of scientific thinking contributes to addressal of contemporary challenges:

① Denying the seek equality of all people (eg) discarding 'untouchability'

and notions of purity attached to it

② Addressing injustice in name of culture or superstition. Eg female genital mutilation in Dawoodi Bohras.

Promotes scientific progress societal → promotes social cohesion  
 discards division of labourers?

Welfare for all is promoted

We can cultivate scientific attitude

by :

① Educational institutions : Role of teachers to provide difference between 'right and wrong'.

② Promotion of scientific exhibitions, etc

This way society can break away from the clothes of darkness and seek truth.

**Feedback**

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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 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)

"In hiring a person - look for three qualities - integrity, knowledge and energy."

I would consider a person with a mix of both professional competence as well as strong moral values as both are 2 wheels for good outcomes.

Moral values are also required because:

- ① "Knowledge without integrity is dangerous" - it will create problems like self-sabotage. eg ICICI Chanda

Kocher used knowledge for own gains -

② For teamwork in a job - moral values like honesty, helpfulness, etc are required.

③ Poor ethical outcomes of the organisation moral values like integrity are required.  
 [eg] ethical capitalism - Ratan Tata.

But with this professional competence is also needed:

① "Integrity without knowledge is useless" - dos mai haon.

[eg] ~~not~~ using poor construction material in bridge.

② Have a problem solving attitude

Thus, a "madhyam marg" is the most preferable option.

**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)

देशभक्ति 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 देशभक्ति का क्या तात्पर्य है? अपने जीवन की उन घटनाओं का वर्णन कीजिए जब आपने देशभक्ति का प्रदर्शन किया था। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Patriotism refers to love and respect for country which is reflected in one's actions and thoughts.

Patriotism means different things to people - an act of bravery at border or simply helping the poor.

For me, patriotism means several things:

① Realising the best of my potential and privilege for progress of country.

eg → Helping a needy student with books.

② Keeping a 'scientific temper' - discard



superstitions, taboos which pull the nation down.  $\rightarrow$  Not practicing caste, gender prejudices.

③ Keeping the ~~country~~ my surroundings clean and healthy.  $\rightarrow$  Encouraging neighbours to recycle waste.

④ Conserving environment of the nation.  
 $\rightarrow$  Keeping food and water for birds, dogs in summer.

Thus in all, to abide by laws, developing a progressive mindset and little acts of patriotism in my opinion.

**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 the structure of organisations 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)

Bureaucracy is a key tool to ensure governance outcomes in a country.

Weberian ~~bureaucracy~~ bureaucracy is relevant in following ways -

- High crime rates - need deterrence.
- Complex social structures.
- Diversity of country.
- Digital means have come up.

It can be integrated by agile approach for meeting today's needs.



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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 world is headed to unequal, poorer and meaner realm" - SS Menon.

Global challenges test ethical fibre of the nation -

- for balancing own interests while respecting others' interests
- the ways used to pursue own goals. eg China's unethical dist traps.

various ethical <sup>principles</sup> challenges thus emerge underlie the concept of enlightened national interest.

① Mutual respect and sovereignty of nations.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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- ② Equal distribution of benefits to all. Keep UNCLOS guidelines to manage resources in high seas.
- ③ Common but differentiated responsibilities according to one's abilities. eg Kyoto Protocol.

efficacy in pursuing national interest.

Efficient

- Principles of war eg Geneva Convention  
↳ return of Abhinandan
- Global guidelines like avoidance of chemical weapon use.

Not efficient

- Use of chemical weapons by Russia.
- Delay in funding for climate.
- Protectionism, tariffs.

A middle way based on philosophy of 'Vasudhiva Kutumbakam' can guide the way.

Q.4) a) In the make civil service effective manner

शासन के क्षेत्र में हैं और उन्हें प्रवर्धन कीजिए।

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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)

Persuasion is the ability to change and mould a person's opinions and beliefs by appealing to their reason and logic.

In governance persuasion is crucial for civil servants to fulfil duties:

① to bring societal change by persuading people to drop superstitions.

eg IAS Rahul Kumar ate midday meal cooked by widow to dispel negative attitude.

② Motivate public to work for self-development.

eg Sanjay Rane persuaded people to contribute to build road.

Feedback

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③ To take crucial decisions regarding national security.

eg) Sam Manekshaw persuaded Indira Gandhi to delay war for few months to prepare.

④ For implementation of policies

eg) Sanwara band campaign.

⑤ Balance between development and environment.

eg) successful relocation of 400 families in Subrigarh sanctuary recently.

Moreover eth qualities like credibility for gaining public trust is crucial for successful persuasion.

b) D  
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b) Differentiate between the following:  
 i. Conscientiousness and Conscience  
 ii. Gratitude and Gratification

(10 marks, 150 words)

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर कीजिए :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

i. अंतर्विवेकशीलता और विवेक  
 ii. कृतज्ञता और तृप्ति

All mentioned values are key to enhance civil servants' performance thus require deep understanding.

① Conscientiousness

Conscience

① Refers to mindfulness, awareness and att alertness.

① Refers to inner voice - known as 'chit' in Indian philosophy.

② To be aware of one's actions - it requires high emotional quotient.

② It is inner source of guidance in times of crisis.

eg) Dra Singh's appointment of 2 transgender employees.

③ Ability to differentiate between right and wrong as per Uadhipt



displays her conscientiousness in public service.

eg) Conscience led Gandhi to withdraw from non-cooperation movement after Champaran.

Q2

Gratitude

Gratification

1) Feeling of gratefulness or thankfulness.

2) Emerges when one acknowledges help, support of others.

3) Is ability <sup>found</sup> in emotionally intelligent person.

eg) Britta Kaya tribes erect stone memorials to offer gratitude to ancestors.

1) Acceptance of gift or providing benefits to a person.

2) Can relate to exchange of satisfaction achieved after ~~do~~ achieving a goal.

eg) social service as a gratification for soul - Mother Teresa.

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)

भ्रष्टाचार के बहुआयामी प्रभाव होते हैं। कुछ लोग इसे एक निर्विवाद बुराई मानते हैं, जबकि अन्य इसे नोकरशाही जटिलताओं से निपटने के लिए एक अपरिहार्य आवश्यकता मानते हैं। आपकी राय में, क्या भ्रष्टाचार विकास के पथ को प्रेरित करता है या बाधित करता है? अपने तर्कों को प्रमाणित कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Corruption is like cancer of the body, it infects everything it touches and leads to social and moral degradation." - Thirukkural.

Corruption is seen as

undeniable vice

unavoidable necessity

- "get things done"

- for promotion

- "Cheta hai culture"

- keep job intact

In my opinion, it is a social malady which corrodes the gears of development and must be avoided at all costs.

It breaks social trust: Indians

**Feedback**  
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do not trust governance  $\rightarrow$  corruption  
perception Index  $\rightarrow$  52 rank.

② leads to slippery slope: fear as never ending loop  $\rightarrow$  lowers morale of new officers.

③ Economic losses for the nation by diversion of funds  $\rightarrow$  coal gate scam.  
 (Politician-bureaucrat nexus)

④ leads to social injustice: deflection of welfar  $\rightarrow$  fraud in PM JAY scheme implementation - pointed by CAG recently

Measures required

$\rightarrow$  Soci moral compass must be high.  
 $\rightarrow$  eg Satyendra Dubey did not budge  
 $\rightarrow$  strict laws, eg PCA, Lokpal.

This way 'true welfar state' can be achieved.

b) Ethical ha  
 consequence  
 these practic  
 that different  
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**Feedback**

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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)

In the era of Industry 4.0, concerns regarding practices like hacking raise digital ethical questions of privacy, rule of law, etc.

It is imperative to comprehend what is ethical and unethical, thus differentiation between ethical and malicious hacking is necessary.

Ethical hacking	Malicious hacking
① Hacking as a ' <u>means</u> ' to achieve ' <u>just ends</u> '.	① Hacking a wrong means to achieve <u>wrong ends</u> .
② Aims to disclose	② Aims to bring harm to people,

malicious intent of unethical actors.

eg Terrorists, etc.

government, organisations.

eg Ransomware attack "Akira" recently.

③ Just a method incorporated by government entities mostly for defensive.

③ Tool used for coercion by non-state actors

eg Organised crime networks.

Measures are required to differentiate

- lay down clear principles eg. Principles on data
- Institutional framework eg. CERT-IN, NPLIC.  
This will ensure harm is minimized.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS

What does each of the following quotation mean to you?

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

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

“हमारे सबसे बड़ी क्षमता दुनिया को बदलना नहीं है, बल्कि खुद को बदलना है।”  
- महात्मा गांधी (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

“Charity begins at home”

To make any significant changes anywhere, one must first begin with self, and human conscience provides this ability to change ourselves first.

In my understanding, this quotation means following things:

- ① Changing oneself is greatest ability because it requires one to humble self, let go off the ego and accept shortcomings.
- ② Identifying inner prejudices first will automatically lead to curbing of external prejudices.

eg leaders must first shed caste based considerations to create an equal society - go beyond vote banks

(3) "Bring the change one wants to see in the world" - start with oneself

eg do go off business, being being energetic.

(4) Bring emotionally intelligent to

→ self regulate our senses.

eg leaders Be tolerant to other situations.

→ self-awareness of inner potential

eg Neraj Chopra's life is testimony.

This may as we can achieve 'supramental consciousness' as suggested by Sri Anubindo.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

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

"As much as we determine our deeds, our deeds determine us".

To me the quotation means several things:

- 1) People mostly know what they are doing.
  - ↳ They are aware of their actions whether self-centred or society-centred.
  - ↳ Criminals are mostly aware of intensity of crime.
- 2) People ~~at~~ only sometimes know why they are doing something.
  - ↳ Work with conformism: doing what others are doing.
  - ↳ Herd mentality.



↳ work with conscientiousness!

cost-benefit analysis before taking an action.

↳ Thinking twice before giving a speech in public.

(3) But people don't comprehend the consequences of their actions.

(i) Negative externalities of actions.

↳ Hate speech fueling communalism.  
(social media fueling Nuh riots).

(ii) Impact on other people.

↳ Corruption consequences - loss of GDP → incision in poverty.

Thus a 'mindful manifesto' is required for taking actions to ensure 'summum bonum'.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

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

Service is considered as the greatest action a human can take which makes a man from human to king humane.

According to me, this quote has many perspectives:

① We often dream that <sup>goal of</sup> life means achieving happiness thus people run after material goods.

eg) Black Friday frenzies.

② But inner awareness helps one to realize essence of life is service as Martin Luther King has said - "Life's most persistent question is, what are you doing for others?"

(3) But service and joy are not divorced - a deeper understanding reveals service is equivalent to joy, which is true essence of life

(i) life of dedicated to upliftment of poor - Melton Peres's works.

(ii) Service as means to reach God.

eg "service of Jiva is service of Shiva" - Vivekananda.

(iii) (4) It is an action, while actually working with poor, really we realise the value of one smile which is true joy.

Thus service is what makes us humane and makes world a better place to be live.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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और जाप

**Section - B**

Even though the incidents of wars are detrimental to all, it is the women who have been the greatest sufferers of all forms of human conflicts. Historical evidences from throughout the globe highlighted the skewed vulnerability of women to violence in all its manifestations. In the colonial period, the situation of women remained particularly vulnerable; treated as second class citizens in comparison to men, their condition became particularly deplorable during wartime crises. Invariably, women were considered as part of the plunder, leading to their sexual and biological exploitation. Similarly, during the second world war, the then Imperial Japanese exploited women, pushing them into sexual slavery. These women were euphemistically referred 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 came 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 to land 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)

यदि 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 भेदनाशीलता को उजागर किया है। मध्यकाल में महिलाओं की स्थिति विशेष रूप से असुरक्षित रही; पुरुषों की तुलना में उन्हें दोगुना दर्जा का नागरिक माना जाता था, युद्ध के दौरान ज्यादतियों के दौरान उनकी स्थिति विशेष रूप से दयनीय हो गई थी। हमेशा, महिलाओं को लूट का हिस्सा माना जाता था, जिससे उनका यौन शोषण 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 दंग से भोग की श्रेणी में रखा गया था। भोग की वस्तु के रूप में महिलाओं के वस्तुकरण ने उनके शोषण को पूर्ण और अपेक्ष बना दिया। मानव तस्करी की सबसे बड़ी घटनाओं में से एक, भोग की महिला का मुद्दा, दक्षिण कोरिया और जापान के बीच एक कूटनीतिक विवाद बना हुआ है।

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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 घर्मेंद्र 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 स्वागित्व, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बाहरी लोगों (गैर-आदिवासियों) का बसना, सरकारी नियुक्तियों पर प्रभुत्व/प्रभाव आदि जैसे मुद्दे आदिवासी और गैर-आदिवासी लोगों के बीच विवाद की जड़ बने हुए हैं। हालाँकि, 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 जगकर विरोध किया कि इससे गैर-आदिवासियों की स्थिति मजबूत होगी; उन्हें आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जमीन खरीदने की अनुमति दे दी जाएगी 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 घर्मेंद्र को एक समग्र योजना तैयार करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।

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

The given case highlights the plight of women in Ranipur and weaponisation of women's dignity for political gains. This goes against human rights and constitutional morals enshrined in fundamental rights and duties -

(a) Administrators can make following recommendations for safe environment of women:

Recommendation

values upheld

① strict action towards the people who assaulted women in video — will had serve as deterrent for future.

• Retributive justice for the women.

• Prevent Broken window syndrome.

② Deploy female armed forces and police personnel — who will better empathize with women's fright.

• Empower local women to come up with complaints —

Empathy, moral support upheld

③ Provide amenities like public transport, install CCTV cameras to check crime.

• Law Rule of law.

• Role of govt. servants in critical thinking

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① strength local communities of women.

leg like Mela Paibis, Nupi Keithel in Manipur

- women empowerment - "power within"
- social cohesion & social capital built

b) Factor leading to victimization of women during conflicts:

- ① Objectification of women as sexual goods in society - a layer societal issue
- ② Patriarchal mindset and superiority complex in men.
- ③ Moral degradation of humankind

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- ④ Wrong means " to achieve ends " of war.
- ⑤ Lack of awareness about human rights.
- ⑥ Failure of education system on the whole.
- ⑦ Lack of gender sensitisation of armed forces.

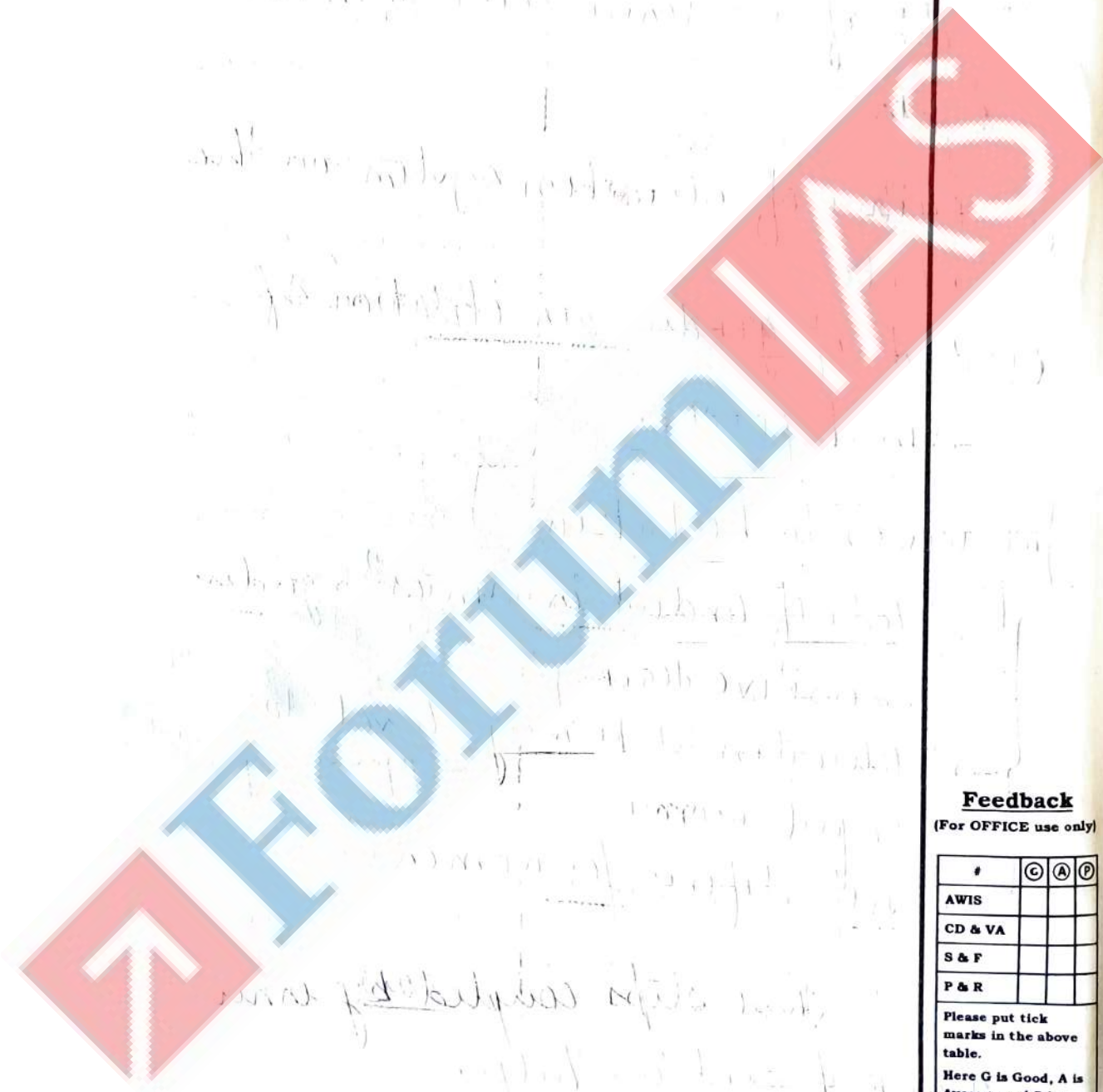
Measures to be taken

- ↳ "code of conduct in armies" → gender sensitive training
- ↳ Education at primary level to respect women
- ↳ self defence for women.

These steps coupled by inner change of soul can help.



*[Faint handwritten text in Hindi, mostly illegible due to bleed-through and watermarks.]*



**Feedback**

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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. <sup>Manoj's father</sup> 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 <sup>condition</sup> 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

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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।

हालांकि, 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 पोटा भेज दिया गया। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में प्रवेश परीक्षाओं के लिए कोचिंग केंद्र के रूप में पोटा की प्रतिष्ठा दूर-दूर तक बढ़ी है। पोटा 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। हालांकि, उनकी लगातार और ईमानदार कड़ी मेहनत के बावजूद, मॉक टेस्ट में उनका प्रदर्शन अच्छा नहीं रहा और वह न तो पोटा 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 माहौल से अलगाव के कारण भी मनोज उदास रहने लगे। इसके अलावा, पोटा 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 आवाज़ 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 बरम 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 issue of pursuit of educational education aspirations of parents, fear of failure in exams and sense of alienation, feeling like a criminal is a story of lakhs of children across India.

Lang's parents lacked several qualities:

1) Lack of motivation of child to pursue his dreams.

2) Hard mentality towards science stream.

3) Stereotyping of humanities, music as 'unhonourable'.

4) Lack of empathy and compassion for child's condition.

5) Compassion of children neglecting their unique abilities.

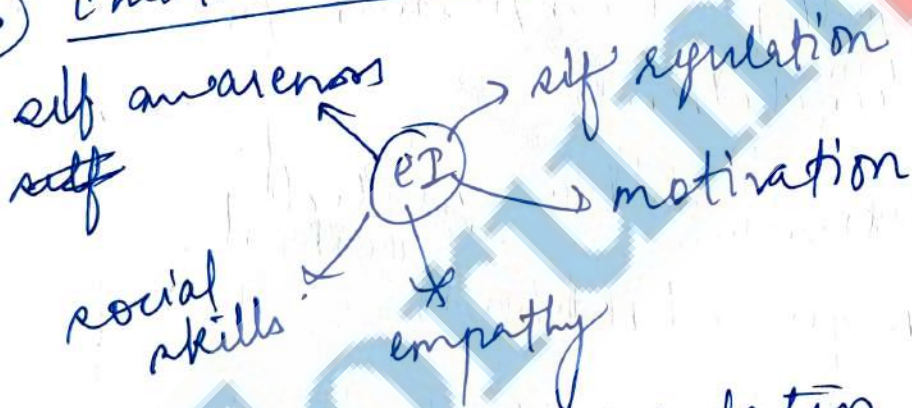
6) Uncomforting tone after failure of their child.

7) Lack of emotional intelligence.

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(b) Qualities which can prevent a person to take extreme step -

- ① Positive attitude for life - focusing on one's abilities.
- ② Developing aptitude to deal with such pressures.
- ③ Emotional intelligence -



④ awareness & self regulation help to judge one's emotions better.

④ Courage and fortitude to live life facing challenges.

1) Ethical issues with education system

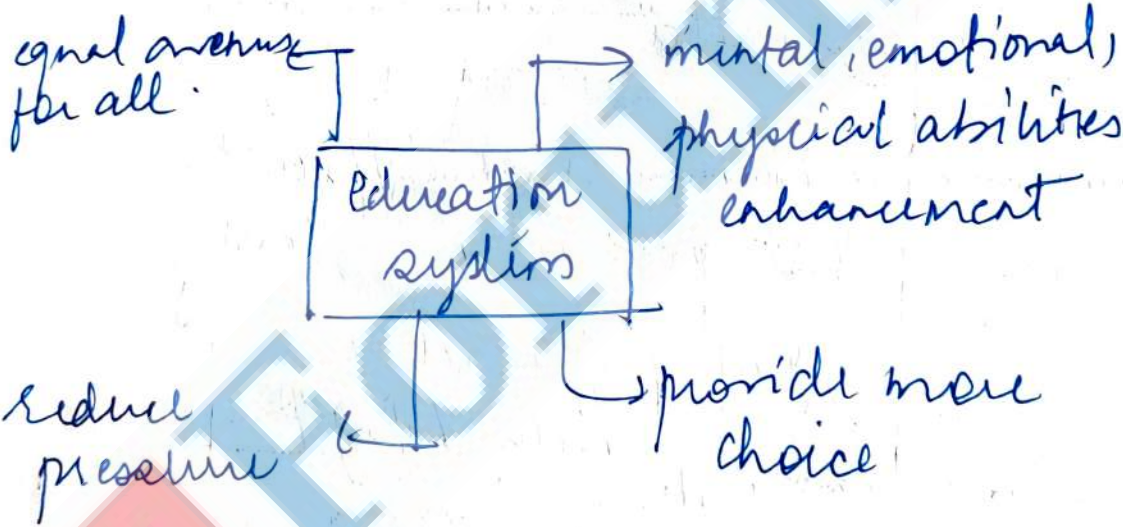
<u>Stakeholder</u>	<u>Ethical issue</u>
1) Students	① <u>Lack of avenues</u> to make a career (out of every stream) ② <u>Glorification of science</u> over arts. ③ <u>Coaching</u>
2) Coaching institutes	① exams are so difficult that poor cannot afford. ② <u>fueling of coaching industry</u> with <u>lefty fees</u> . ③ <u>Toxic culture</u> (eg <u>Kota</u> suicides).

(Don't Write in this Area) पर कुछ न लिखें

Parents

- ① lack of awareness about other streams
- ② Conformalist tendencies
- ③ lack of risk taking due to limited avenues of career.

Need for holistic system



National education policy is a step in right direction is this regard -

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 c) If you were...

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use)

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AWIS	
CD & VA	
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Please put tick marks in the table.  
 Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Rajendra has been appointed as the General Manager of South Eastern Zone of the Indian Railway. After taking charge of his new posting, one of the first major shortcomings that Rajendra encountered in his jurisdiction was the gross shortage of staff, especially at operational level. Given the critical 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 due to an over-stretched workforce, which may become detrimental for the security of the trains and the passengers. However, Rajendra's report fell on deaf ears and no action was taken by the ministry in this regard.

Just a few days after he 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 were moving in opposite directions, due to faulty signaling, were on the same track; the collision between the two trains resulted in the derailed bogies colliding with yet another train that was running on the main 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 also mentioned "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 commended 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 him in a poor light. His superior further hinted that a lenient approach from Rajendra will bode ill for his career. He also promised that Rajendra's cooperation in the matter will have a positive impact on his request for a study leave. Moreover, the superior also reasoned with Rajendra that a lenient attitude may not bode well for him and he might get ostracized within the rank and file. 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 भार संभालने के बाद, राजेंद्र को अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में जो पहली बड़ी कमी दिखी, वह थी कर्मचारियों की कमी, खासकर परिचालन स्तर पर। रेलवे की संवेदनशील प्रकृति और महत्व को देखते हुए, राजेंद्र ने तुरंत कार्य में अपने बरिष्ठों को इस मुद्दे से अवगत कराया। अपनी रिपोर्ट में, राजेंद्र ने बताया कि विभिन्न पदों पर कर्मचारियों के कारण कार्यबल अत्यधिक बढ़ गया है, जो माल दुलाई और यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए हानिकारक हो रहा है। हालाँकि, राजेंद्र की रिपोर्ट को अनसुना कर दिया गया और रेलवे द्वारा इस संबंध में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

कुछ दिनों के बाद, राजेंद्र के अधिकार क्षेत्र में एक विनाशकारी ट्रेन दुर्घटना हुई, जो राजेंद्र के अधिकार क्षेत्र में थी। 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।



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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 ट्रेनों 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। हालाँकि, 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 अध्ययन 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। हालाँकि, 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)

"Acceptance of mistake is the first step towards progress"

The given case highlights poor governance, infrastructure as well as unethical means of getting away with the consequences.

(i) Several ethical concerns emerge here.

(ii) Underperformance and inadequacy of railway infrastructure and staff.

(ii) Professional Incompetence from side of railway professionals causing loss of lives.

(iii) ethical dilemma for Rajendra:

a) Personal career vs professional integrity - as his future prospects are at stake.

b) conformism with senior orders vs moral uprightness.

c) Caligonal impuative vs easy way out  
(Justice for Anand)

b) options available to Rajendra are -

option 1	
merits (+)	Demerits (-)

(1)

b) options available to Rajendra are:

Option 1	Merits	Demerits
<p>① do as said - rightly Arand</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easy way out</li> <li>• good will earned</li> <li>• personal career requirement fulfilled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violation of categorical imperative</li> <li>• <u>vices of conscience.</u></li> </ul>
<p>Option 2 ② Remove "lack of adequate staff" from report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Save Arand</li> <li>• <del>save</del> <del>some</del> career</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unethical action</li> <li>• Integrity is compromised</li> </ul>
<p>Option 3 ③ Present report as</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uphold morality, integrity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May cost <del>his</del> his career.</li> </ul>

ite anyth  
a/ इस  
लिखें )

It is without  
succumbing  
to pressure.

- Justice to Anand.
- Lead to larger good "utilitarianism".

• Create problems  
for him in  
future.

(c) I would choose option 3

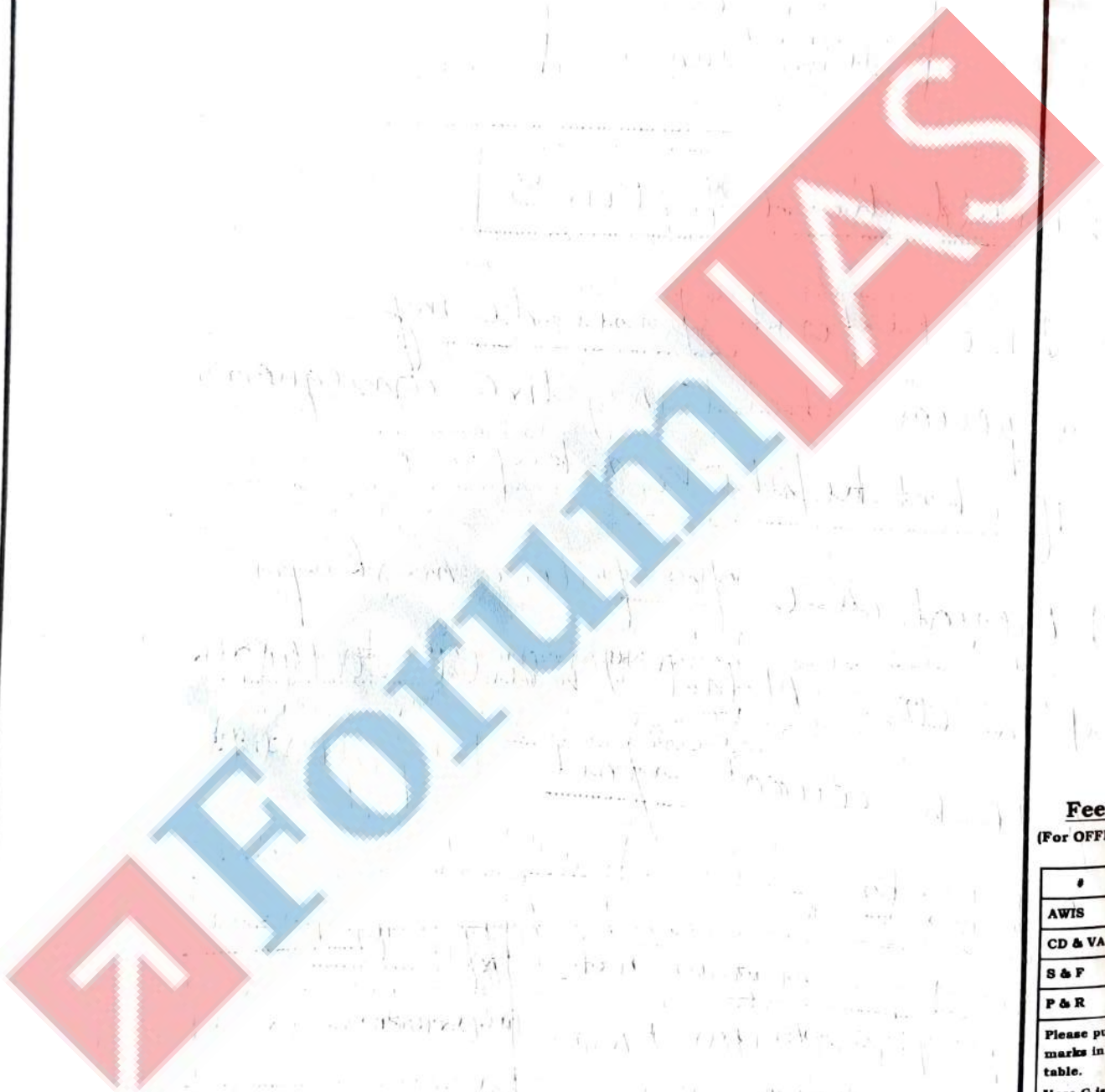
(i) I would first persuade my superior about negative consequences of what he/she is asking.

(ii) Present case for future mishaps.

(iii) ~~to other~~ At last I would still publish correct report to ~~uphold~~ uphold my ideals.

66 A decision is not difficult to make, if you know your values - Roy Disney.

*[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]*



**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

#	①	②
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)

ग्रैंडर 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, ग्रैंडर 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।

ग्रैंडर 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।

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जीएनडीपी में एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय कंटेनर ट्रांसशिपमेंट टर्मिनल, एक ग्रीनफील्ड अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा, टाउनशिप विकास और एक गैस और सौर-आधारित बिजली संग्रहण 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 नियोबार वैश्विक व्यापार मार्ग में सबसे व्यस्त चोक पॉइंट्स में से एक के करीब स्थित है और इसके विकास की उम्मीद 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 नियोबार 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 चिंताएँ 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)

development vs environment conservation  
is a perennial debate in ethics.

a) Key ethical concerns present:

<u>concern</u>	<u>value at stake</u>
① high environmental cost of project	→ high poverty rates in country

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② Fragile ecology of ana

→ inc costs in social sector

→ environmental ethics violated for flora, fauna.

③ Contact with PVTG

→ Against tribal rights.

→ narrow interests.

④ loss of other ecosystems like coral.

→ cascading effect on environment.

⑤ Dilemma

↳ security vs environment

↳ means vs ends debate.

→ health an crucial



b) Both objectives deserve priority

### Importance of security

- Utilitarianism
- long term security of country
- Balance of power in the region
- cost-benefit analysis

### Importance of environment

- All beings also have rights ( Jain philosophy)
- Sustainability of ecosystem

### Minerals can be taken

- Go on with project but delineate most fragile areas - avoid them

- COMPA mechanism to offset damages  
from development -
- offset planting of trees elsewhere -
- Bio engineering to prevent  
coral reefs.

This may a middle way  
(Aristotle) can be achieved.

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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)

Feedback

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#	(C)	(A)	(G)
VIS			
D & VA			
& F			
& R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Where G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS



a common young citizen who has a family.

a) ethical issues

- ① Dilemma of Renuka to oblige Chief Minister or Senit.
- ② ↳ Personal cost vs professional integrity
- ② Following of rules — equality for all or precedence to CPM.
- ③ Bending of rule which will compromise categorical imperative
- ④ Term a with one candidate is less.

b) options available

option	merit	demerit
<p>① Avoid SOP-guideline to CM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State stability</li> <li>• <del>for</del> <u>career gratification</u> of Renuka</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crisis of conscience</li> <li>• leads to violation of <u>code of conduct &amp; medical ethics</u>.</li> </ul>
<p>② <del>for</del> <u>sure</u> abide by rules</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>instability</del> <u>politically</u></li> <li>• upholds integrity</li> <li>• prevent cognitive dissonance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• political instability</li> <li>• cost career <u>stopping</u> steps</li> <li>• <del>moral question</del> <u>can't</u> death of <u>sure</u>.</li> <li>• Can cause harm to Renuka in future.</li> </ul>

② I would go with option 2 but will also ensure another liver across the country to be available as soon as possible for com.

⇒ ensure integrity

⇒ Equality

⇒ Moral compass upheld.

⇒ Work ethics upheld.

I will also seek to ~~to~~ create 'green corridor' for transportation of com's liver in time.

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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.

- What are the various ethical issues in the above case study?
- 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 रेस्टोरेंट छोड़ने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। मिस्टर X इस बात को लेकर असमंजस में हैं कि उन्हें इस स्थिति में कैसे कार्य करना चाहिए।

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

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	⊙	Ⓐ
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	
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The given case highlights various prejudices present in people regarding religion in ~~non~~ secular matters as well.

2) ethical issues involved

① discrimination of people on religious basis:

② attaching "purity" and "pollutions" with religion → superstitious and regressive mindset.

③ dilemma in family:

↳ Respect elder or uphold morally right action

① Causes of action available

Action	Value at stake / Impact
① Leave the restaurant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• morally incorrect</li> <li>• disrespectful to owner</li> <li>• upholds / validates wrong action</li> </ul>
② Do not leave grandfathers to eat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uphold rightness</li> <li>• But foulful conduct on elder - wrong</li> </ul>
③ Grandfather can have meal elsewhere - rest can eat in this restaurant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• middle way ensured</li> </ul>

course 3 is most suitable as

- It will not let owner feel discriminated.
- uphold ideal of secularism
- set example in front of elder for change of heart.
- apologize to owner
- Grandfather's wish can be agreed but not the reason behind it must be denounced.

This way right means can be ensured.

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
- .....

**Marking Scheme**

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓ ✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.