

TEST CODE 6 1 4 3 1 2  
 Time Allowed : Three Hours  
 समय : तीन घंटे  
**ForumIAS**  
 Maximum Marks : 250  
 अधिकतम अंक : 250

**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Vedika Benzal	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910103173	Date/दिनांक	04/09/2023
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र			

\*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		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

**INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश**

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक:	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3:00	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:00
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 समय 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।	<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>				
	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

ForumIAS

### 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)

Social influence is the effect of other people on one attitude (thoughts, beliefs & behaviours). It is a technique through which attitudes are formed as well as attitudes are changed. It can take place through obedience, conformity & compliance.

Ethical challenges of Brand Endorsements:

(1) Lack of understanding - of the quality of product they are promoting. Ex: evident in Fyre festival fraud.

(2) Authenticity - complex to find out whether the celebrity even uses the product. Ex: Salman Khan promoting Lakheni chappals.

(3) Unsafe / ineffective endorsement - hazardous to society. Ex: Ajay Devgan - Vimal (tobacco)

- (4) Misleading information - make false claims  
 (ex:) Fair & Lovely Ads - skin whitening creams
- (5) Conflict of interest - ad conflicts with the  
 celebrity's principles. (ex:) Akshay Kumar  
 endorsed tobacco products & got backlashed  
 for it as he was against.

Measures to tackle challenges:-

- (1) Self regulation - set of guidelines & best  
 practices that influencers can follow  
 (ex:) P. Gopichand - not endorsed carbonated  
 soft drinks - deleterious health effect
- (2) Code of ethics for celebrities - to establish  
 authenticity.
- (3) Effective age restriction & parent control -  
 to prevent targeting of children to  
 misleading advertisements.
- (4) Due diligence - to be carried out to  
 advertise responsibly.
- (5) Following celebrity endorsements - know  
how published recently.

"Ethics is knowing the difference between  
 what you have, & right to do & what is right  
to do"

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 सकते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per the Constitution, Part IV-A it is our duty to develop scientific temper i.e. the spirit to enquire & strive towards excellence. Scientific attitude helps to build a healthy & progressive society.

Integration of scientific thinking: Address challenges:

(1) Build rationality - in thinking & the capacity to question the right & wrong.  
Ex: COVID pandemic superstitions - cure via cow ghee & urine. Scientific thinking - push towards vaccinations.

(2) Challenges faced by environment - deforestation, degradation, climate change etc.

- scientific thinking - nudge people's behaviour towards sustainability.  
Ex: Mission Life.

(3) Build tolerance & coexistence - humanism  
in society. It will curb superstitions  
& issues of mob lynching, ethnocentrism  
etc.

Measures to cultivate scientific attitude:

(1) Education curriculum - through use of  
quizzes, plays, etc. (ex: NEP -  
Panchkoshha System & Jadui Pitara)

(2) Reform of religious instruction - deriving  
scientific learning like absolute  
monism - (ex: Truth)  
↑ ↑ ↑ different paths -  
same destination

(3) Strengthen local level institutions -  
spread awareness about science & reasoning  
from rural areas through capacity  
building

(4) Restraint public figures - like politicians  
& professors to uphold & renew  
scientific culture.

The spirit of enquiry & reform are vital  
for success for any country. No progress belongs  
to those who are friends with science (Nehru)

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 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)

"In looking for people to hire, look for three qualities - integrity, intelligence & energy. And if they don't have the first two the other two will kill you."  
- Warren Buffett

It is said that the business that only makes money is poor business. The role of ethics is tremendous in realm of professional conduct.



I, would choose to hire, the one who  
has strong moral values, Reasons:-

(1) Knowledge without values - is highly  
dangerous and a sin as per Grandhiji.

(ex:) lack of values - R. Rajiv Nirav  
Modi

(2) Sets a right work culture in the  
organisation. (ex:) values of fairness,  
trust, altruism etc

(3) A person with low competence can be  
trained, but values are difficult  
to imbibe as they are learned  
from childhood.

(4) Values of honesty & diligence permeate  
all other values.

Thus, it is necessary to build  
ethics - intellectual quotient, for proper  
conduct of organisations.

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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 is the feeling of love, devotion and a sense of attachment to one's country.

[Patriotism - different meanings for different people :-

(1) It may lead to excessive love & attachment, leading to instances of ultra-nationalism or jingoism.

(2) A purpose to serve one's country in full faith & passion.

"One should not ask for what India did for you. But ask, what have you done for India" (APJ Abdul Kalam)

(3) Develop brotherhood & ensure welfare of mankind; losing yourself in the service of others.

(4) Promotion of national interest at cost of global interest.

Incidents from my life:-

(1) As a member of National Service Scheme (NSS) in college - I served the community by being part of projects like teaching the kids from vulnerable backgrounds, environmental awareness marches, etc.

(2) Providing a friendly atmosphere & stay to tourists from Australia, and ensuring their welfare, while their stay in India, making them aware of our culture, during their trip for Rotary Club functions.

The philosophy of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' being 'one world as a one family' will help in spreading the values of cosmopolitanism.

**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)

Weberian bureaucracy focused on legal rational authority, selection on merit, focus on rules & regulations.

Weberian bureaucracy - Influence on structures:

- (i) Authority - the authenticity is not based on charisma or traits, but is legal & rational.
- (ii) Standardisation - of methods & processes
- (iii) Built hierarchical structures - increased gap between government & governed.
- (iv) Bureaucratic attitude & sense of complacency, status-quo → not welcomed by people and seen as "ivory towers of power".

(v) Centralisation of power & authority  
& not wanting to delegate - leading  
to issues of corruption, nepotism

Weberian Bureaucracy - Relevance today:-

Rapidly  
changing world

- Globalisation - workforce diversity, flow of ideas, etc
- Increased use of technology - data privacy risks
- Societal issues - law & order (mob lynching - Ura, Gender based violence, etc)

Its Relevance:-

- (i) Objectivity in decision making - by following of rules & regulations.
- (ii) Increased integration & synergy, rather than siloed approach.
- (iii) Maintenance of control - in the organisation.

Weberian bureaucracy, though is a mixed bag of opportunities. Elements like rigidity, merit based selection stand as a pillar to some issues.

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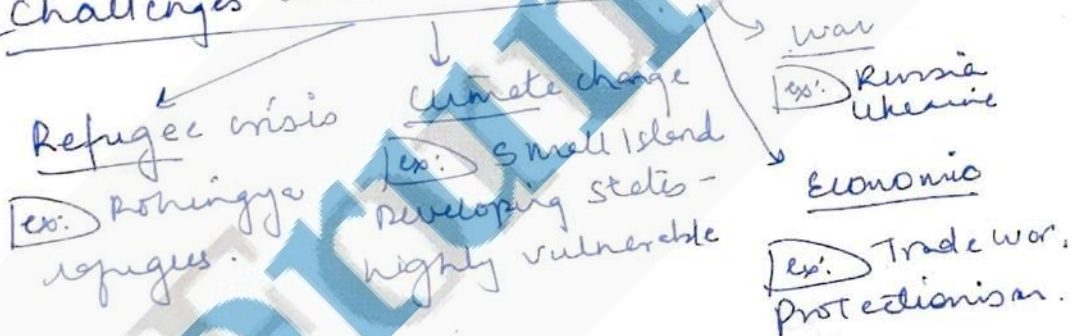
TOTAL MARKS

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)

In the midst of global challenges, each nation faces the dilemma of fulfilling its national interest or larger interest of world at large.

Challenges that test ethical fibre:-



Ethical principles underlying concept of enlightened national interest:-

(1) Utilitarianism - ensuring greater good for greater number of people

ex: India's stand - food security at 120

(2) Justice & equity - safeguard people's rights and ensure their welfare.

(ex.) India's vaccine waiver initiative to help the developing nations.

(3) values of altruism & compassion - development efforts - (ex.) Post mission to Turkey for disaster relief.

However, ethical principles also have undesirable interests -

(1) As a diplomatic measure - spread its reach by helping. (ex.) use of aid - leading to arm twisting due to dependence.

(2) fulfill its vested interests - for geopolitical needs. (ex.) China - providing debt → chequebook diplomacy.

Ethical principles are necessary in the realm of the global challenges, as it will help to promote world order & peace.

### Feedback

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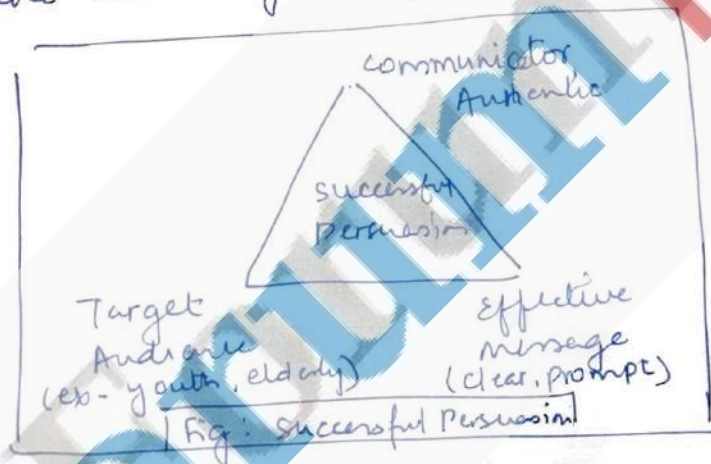
Q.4) a) In the realm of governance, a crucial aspect is the art of persuasion. The qualities that make civil servants proficient persuaders empower them to fulfill their responsibilities in an effective manner. Discuss with illustrations.

(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 process of influencing attitudes & behaviour through use of logic, facts, etc. It is a potent tool in the hands of civil servants to bring a change for the better good of humanity.



Persuasion - Qualities required:-

- (1) Good communication skills - to put across the message.
- (2) Inter-personal relations - through mutual understanding.
- (3) Listening to people's concerns - ex through Insanwais.

(Persuasion - tool to fulfill responsibilities)

(1) Bring change - through use of facts, emotions, use social its like child labour, child marriage, etc.

Ex: Athar Anjum Khan - persuasion to use child marriage in Rajasthan.

(2) Nudge behaviour - Ex: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao - selfie campaign.

(3) Implement public policies - success of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - can be attributed to persuasion.

(4) Moral conditioning - bring change in attitude. Ex: District collector visiting houses to persuade people to segregate waste before disposal.  
 Persuasion can bring lasting change in people's behaviour. It is about winning the hearts & minds of people.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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

Conscientiousness & conscience help one to make decisions & act dutifully.

Difference between conscientiousness & conscience.

Conscientiousness

- (1) It is the drive that one makes act dutifully & performs actions with utmost hardwork & dedication.
- (2) It leads to good performance at workplace.
- (3) It leads to fulfillment of duties, making decisions through thorough analysis.
- (4) ex: Kiran Bedi - conscientious in ensuring reforms at Tihar Jail

Conscience

It is the inner voice that helps distinguish between right or wrong.

It helps resolve ethical dilemmas.

It ensures one's peace of mind, helps to make decisions.

ex: Gandhi's conscience - leading to suspension of non-cooperation movement

(b) Gratitude & Gratification

Gratitude

- (1) It is the sense of thankfulness for any act / situation / object.
- (2) Based on Nishkama karma or selfless desire.
- (3) It is inward-outward → felt internally
- (4) Makes one feel content
- (Ex: Gratitude shown to mother by a child)

Gratification

It is the sense of fulfillment of a desire

Based on pleasure principle

It is outward-inward fulfillment of desire - happiness

Makes one want more & more - excess desire

(Ex: Gratification after being promoted in a job by buttering the employer.)

Gratitude must be practiced at all times for better inter-personal relations. Gratification must not be promoted.

**Feedback**  
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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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)

Corruption is the abuse of power to fulfill vested interests. It is a vice in the society & corrodes the social fabric.

Corruption - as oil to gears of development:-

(1) Fulfillment of work in less time - leading to increased economic activities.

Ex: Notion of bribing - faster movement of files.

(2) As compensatory measure of institutional weaknesses - leading to view of institutions being flexible.

(3) Petty corruption seen as negligent and progressing to higher levels

Ex: A recent news depicted that in a police station - each employee had a fixed cut. (Greta Noide)

(4) Seen as ease of doing business - for citizens - easy to hike. However, it leads to vicious cycle of para value system.

Corruption - Corrodes the gear of development:-

(1) Compromise value system - for instance, for integrity; which should be non-selective & non-negotiable.

(2) Perpetuates the vice in the governance system as a whole → para governance.

(3) Loss of trust & credibility in the Government - loss of social capital - may lead to anarchy.

As said by St. Augustine, "a right is right even if no one is doing it, a wrong is wrong even if everyone is doing it." Corruption doesn't grease the wheels of growth, rather it sands it.

**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)

Hacking is a technique to encroach upon one's technological systems. The rising use of technology has increased various cybersecurity risks.

Difference between ethical hacking & malicious hacking:-

Ethical Hacking  
(1) It is done with the right intention to protect the interest & right of public.

Ex: Hacking to find a perpetrator of spreading radicalised literature to spread violence.

Malicious hacking  
It is done with the malicious interest of causing harm to someone.

Ex: Hacking into account of a person to send offensive mails to damage the reputation.

(2) It is promoted to ensure safety in the systems & build the offensive defensive technologies.

(3) Organisations encourage it to better build the systems in place.

(4) legally permissible

It is illegal & unethical as it aims to steal confidential information, & damage the systems.

It can lead to cybersecurity, ransomware, cyberwarfare, etc.

It is a fraud, illegal & punishable.

In the current times, it is essential to build ethical principles of the use of cybersystems. As said by Christian Lagne - Technology is a useful servant but a dangerous master

### 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)

"Be the change you wish to see in the world." When we wish to change ourselves, the world will change itself. It is us individuals who make up this world. If we all change for the better it will lead to a peaceful & happy place to live in.

Reasons to change ourselves:-

- (1) Helps to lead by example & provide good leadership.

Ex: Mahatma Gandhi - when asked by a mother to tell his son to stop eating sugar. He didn't advise till he changed himself.

- (2) Better self awareness & self regulation  
the greatest victory is conquering self; changing self will lead to

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better management of emotions & develop empathy.

(3) Small changes lead to ripple effects

ex: saving water - each day if one saves water, it will lead to water security for the nation (every step counts).

(4) Builds resilience & change of attitude

ex: When Helen Keller lost her eyesight - change of attitude from being disabled to finding a passion to write.

(5) Makes the impossible possible - change of beliefs, thoughts & attitudes.

ex: judging of behaviour to change - situation of open defecation in India - change within self led to increased usage of toilets.

Therefore, one needs to look within first, before changing the world. As said by Buddha, "Atme kepo bhavch!" "Be gone over light first."

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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)

The quote signifies that our every action has a certain reaction. "What we sow, we reap." It is the lack of long term vision for fulfilling short term desires.

It exhibits how one means can lead to ends. For instance, hiring an officer to get a tender for short term gain leads to erosion of values in the long term.

We often know, what we are doing despite of our conscience not allowing to however, to fulfil certain desires, it hampers our inner voice.

It leads to a condition of moral myopia & makes us by-hand. We see through a short term prism.

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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)

"The best way to find yourself is to  
lose your self in the service of others."  
The quote by Rabindranath Tagore signifies  
how important it is to serve the society.

Service as a joy :-

- (1) Peace & progress in the society -  
coexistence
- (2) Values of empathy & compassion in  
the society. (ex: Prakash Apte - service.)
- (3) Good & ethical governance - citizen  
friendly administration  
(ex: Promotion of public interest  
always.)
- (4) Social capital - good networks &  
social relationships -
- (5) Ethics of care - in the society -  
the vulnerable & down trodden are  
looked as active citizens & not

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passive beneficiaries.

(b) Inclusive growth & development -  
distribution across society in a fair & equitable manner.

(c) Builds collective strength & unity -  
helps to take steps in a coordinated manner.

As said by Swami Vivekananda, "service to mankind, is the true service to God."



### Feedback

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### 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.

a) What recommendations should Dharmendra make to create a safe environment for the women?

b) What are the factors that have led to victimization of women, especially during conflicts?

(20 marks, 250 words)

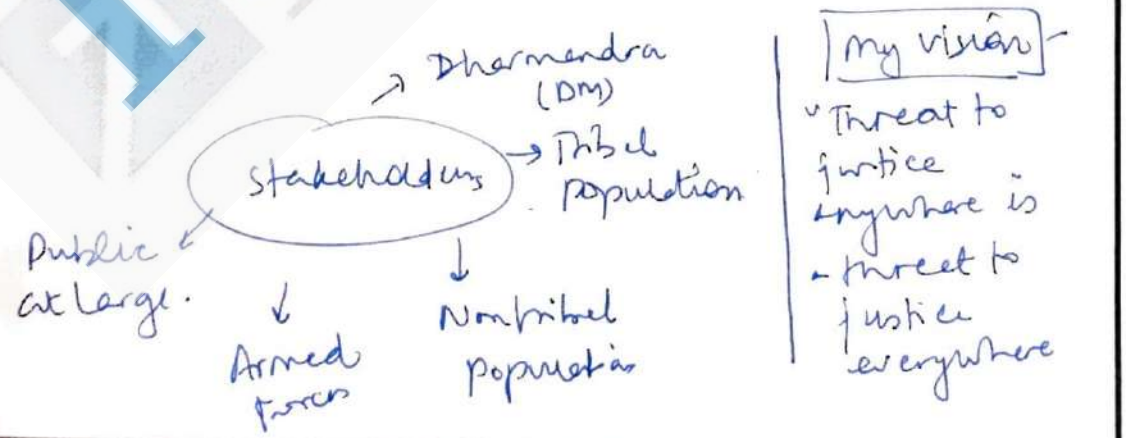
यद्यपि युद्ध की घटनाएँ सभी के लिए हानिकारक हैं, फिर भी सभी प्रकार के मानवीय संघर्षों में महिलाएँ ही सबसे अधिक पीड़ित रही हैं। दुनिया भर के ऐतिहासिक साक्ष्यों ने हिंसा के सभी रूपों में महिलाओं की विषम संवेदनशीलता को उजागर किया है। मध्यकाल में महिलाओं की स्थिति विशेष रूप से असुरक्षित रही; पुरुषों की तुलना में उन्हें दायम दर्जे 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 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 मुद्दा, 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। संसदों तक पहुंच और स्वामित्व, 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 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। भले 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। मविध्य में ऐसी घटनाओं से बचने के लिए धर्मेंद्र को एक समग्र योजना तैयार करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।

- a) महिलाओं के लिए सुरक्षित वातावरण बनाने के लिए धर्मेंद्र 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 case highlights the vulnerable position of women & the atrocities faced. Such instances, lead to the loss of basic right to life of dignity & bodily autonomy.

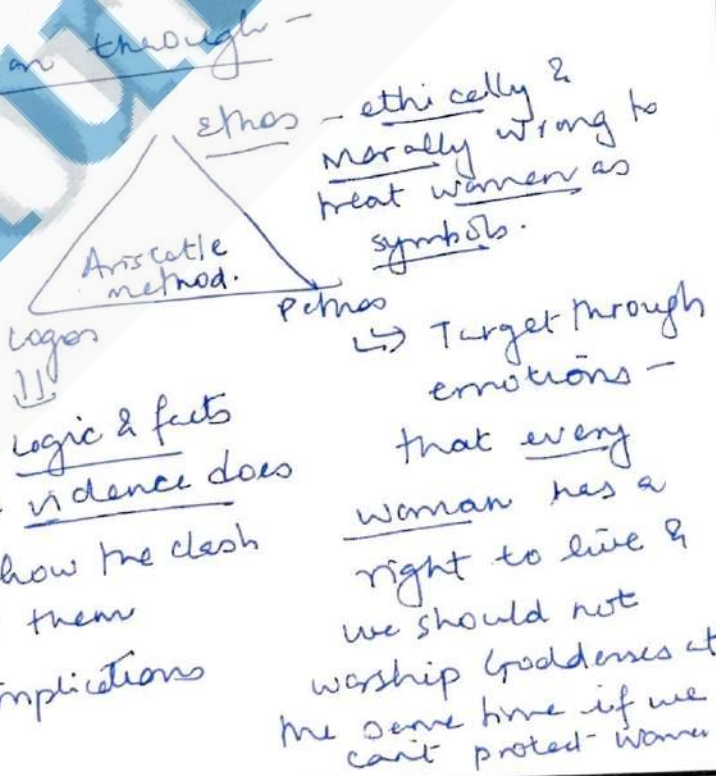


(a) Due to the communal clashes prevailing in khairon, there is a need to ensure protection of vulnerable population like women.

Recommendations to create safe environment for the women:-

(1) Sensitisation - towards the vulnerability by generating awareness on the basic human rights & the need to abjure violence & deification

(2) Persuasion through -



This will help bring a change in attitude.

→ Highlighting how women have played role in the freedom struggle like Sarojini Naidu, Arune Asaf Ali, etc.

→ Make people aware of how women have progressed in every arena of field - science (Tessy Thomas), Business (Indira Nooyi), etc.

This will help break the patriarchal notion of women being seen as a weak gender.

(3) Collaborate with NGo, civil society of kharijans to build trust & credibility, roping in members of society like elders can also help.

(4) Robust safety measures - to ensure law and order.

→ Surveillance through posting of



flying squads, community policing for informing.

(5) Gender friendly administration - apathy shown by armed forces needs to be corrected - sensitising through workshops, Role playing training, etc.

(b) Factors that have led to victimisation:

(1) Patriarchal structure of society - have led to being seeing women as the prize won in a war, especially from historical times.

(2) Discrimination from the first stage of socialisation i.e. homes -  
→ objectification depicted from a very young age - like a doll given to a girl & a car given to boy - showing the masculine & feminine differences.

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(3) Societal factors - that perpetuate victimisation

- seeing 'girls' as a burden vice versa - neglect of their welfare.
- Negative attitude of seeing women as weak due to biology & projecting them as soft nature.

(4) Absence of participation - for instance, in elections, judiciary, parliament, etc.

- Economic dependence.
- Lack of decision making power makes them victims of violence.

A society's progress is judged by how it treats women. As said by Swarni Vachanande, "A bird cannot fly with one wing."

### Feedback

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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। भले 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

The case highlights the societal & emotional pressure faced by a child leads to crushing of one's dreams & aspirations & one extreme step of suicide when the decision making blurs.

(a) Qualities lacked by Manoj's parents:

In the case, Manoj's parents push him towards a stream of education for which he has no aptitude. Qualities lacking in his parents -

(i) Foresightedness - lack of vision of his child's welfare in the long term; despite being aware of lack of interest in engineering.

(ii) Lack of empathy - not being able to understand his emotions.

(iii) Differentiating between the right & wrong → pushing him to something which he doesn't agree to.

- (iv) Emotional Intelligence - Manoj depicting signs of depression, though his less talking on the phone, but not taking any step to cure his depression.
- (v) Economic resources - selling off the only land for Manoj's education.
- (vi) Objectivity - not deciding his career based on his aptitude.
- (vii) Not accepting failure with a sportsman spirit & not encouraging his son despite his fear of failure.

(b) Qualities required to prevent taking such extreme steps:-

- (i) Emotional intelligence - leading to better management of emotions -  
→ self awareness, self regulation & self motivation.

(i) Courage - to persuade the parents to let one follow his/her dreams, even when there is reluctance from parents.

(ii) Adversity quotient - to handle the adverse circumstances with ease.

- Following Nishkama Karma can help to be detached from outcomes.

(iv) Learn from one's failure - and evaluate the mistakes committed & take a corrective action.

(v) Dedication & perseverance - towards the aptitude, if not the ones which are forced upon.

(c) Ethical issues in the education system :-

(i) Not seeing every stream as equal - demeaning the arts

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background - leads to showing it as a negative stream to take up and 'poor attitude' towards the ones who take up.

(i) Shows commercialisation of education - the flourishing industry of coaching institutes - due to which manoj's father had to sell land.

(ii) Not valuing one's aptitude & the attitude of competition → leading to changes in values systems

(iv) Seeing failure in an exam - as negative perception towards child.

"Aptitude with right attitude leads to attitude". Therefore, one must follow passion & parents should not force child to do something that may jeopardise his well being -

**Feedback**  
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#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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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.

a) What are the ethical concerns associated with the case study?

b) What are the options available with Rajendra?

c) 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 मारी 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 भाग्य 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।



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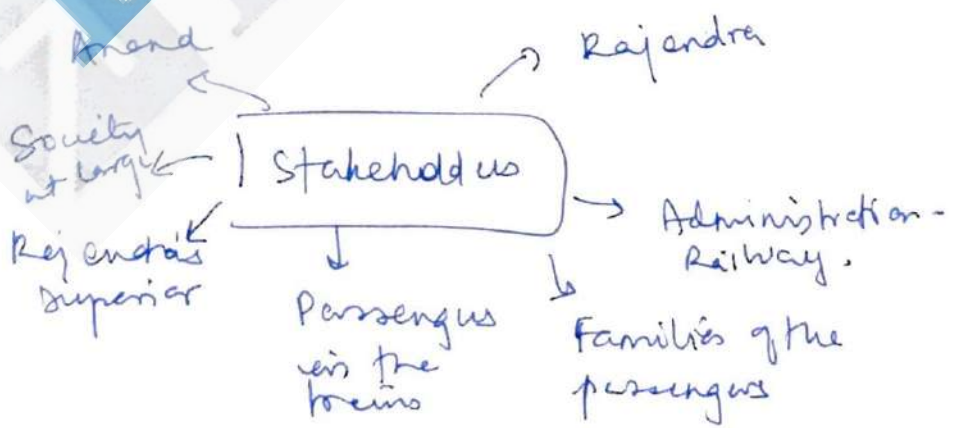
आंतरिक समिति ने अपनी जांच पूरी की और प्रथम दृष्टया दुर्घटना का कारण 'सिग्नलिंग में मानवीय त्रुटि' पाया। समिति के अनुसार, दुर्घटना तब हुई जब दोषपूर्ण सिग्नलिंग के कारण गलती से दो ट्रेनें एक ही ट्रैक पर आ गयी थीं; दो ट्रेनों के बीच टक्कर से कुछ डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गए; पटरी से उतरे डिब्बे समानांतर ट्रैक 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। 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 फ़ाइल 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।

- a) केस स्टडी से जुड़ी नैतिक चिंताएँ क्या हैं?
- b) राजेंद्र के पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?
- c) यदि आप राजेंद्र के स्थान पर होते, तो आप कौन सा विकल्प चुनते और क्यों?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The train incident shows the leaps in the administration of railways, putting lives of passengers of millions at risk. It highlights how 'shortage of staff' has led to a man-made disaster.



(a) Ethical concerns associated :-

- (i) Administrative irregularities - in  
appointment of staff  
→ leading to increased pressure on  
existing employees like Ananda.
- (ii) Weak organisation culture - Ananda  
being made to work for 16 hours  
leading to his previous condition -  
shows poor quality of worklife.
- (iii) Breaches trust & credibility - social  
contract theory (John Locke) -  
→ Non-performance of duty is also  
a form of corruption.
- (iv) Lack of accountability mechanisms -  
after the report of Rajendra - no  
action taken → lack of  
responsibility.
- (v) Apathy of higher authorities -

by asking Rajendra to cover up the issue of shortage.

(b) Options available to Rajendra:-

(i) Follow superior's directions & remove the reason of lack of staff.

Merit

Demerit

- (1) Promotion opportunity, study leave
- (2) Good looks of the superior
- (3) Maintain the trust of public & save reputation of railway.
- (4) Save from ostracising from rank & file.

- (1) Put Anande in jeopardy - may lose his job.
- (2) Sets a wrong precedent - breaches public trust.
- (3) Compromised integrity → not reporting makes Rajendra a part of the misdeed.

(ii) Report the issue of 'lack of staff' in the report -

merit

(1) Integrity shown -  
"Calamity is the test of  
integrity"

(2) Save Anand's job.

(3) Right precedent -  
save from further  
accidents.

(iii) Leaking the report

merit

(1) Not procedurally correct

(2) Push railways to  
take steps quickly.

(3) Quick justice to  
the passengers.

Demerit

(1) May lose my job -  
threat - due to  
superior's orders.

(2) Not loyal to superior

(3) Being bad reputation  
to limelight of passengers

Demerit

(1) Not procedurally  
work - violating ethics  
of organisation

(2) Public pressure  
& media trial -  
put government in  
bad light.

(c) Had I been in Rajendra's place, I would choose the Option 2 - that is reporting the issue of lack of adequate staff. It is the right decision because -

- (i) Stands the ground of Kant's Categorical Imperative - Principle of universality & universality.
- (ii) Duty of public interest - citizens' trust needs to be maintained.
- (iii) Utilitarian principle - it benefits the greater good of greater number of people.
- (iv) ensures rights of citizens are upheld in letter & spirit.

"Integrity is non-selective & non-negotiable." It is necessary to stand with courage for the right thing to build ethical governance.

**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	
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**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 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 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 मूमि 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 मसौदा 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 चौक 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 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 (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case highlights the dilemma between strategic needs and environmental concerns along with rights of tribals.

(a) Ethical concerns of the case:-

(i) Balancing of security & strategic needs along with development hempering environment & the rights

of the PTAs.

→ the islands' location & its rich biodiversity - poses a concern.

(2) Protests by NGOs - needs to be checked whether they are influenced by geopolitics or not.

(3) Economic development vs Environment justice → when the world is seen India projecting it as a sustainable world, and at the same time it is cutting acres of forest - shows dichotomy.

(4) Traditional rights of the PTAs at stake who are not part of the mainstream.

(5) Geostrategic implications - military bases nearby - compromising security of India.



(b) Prioritising development or conservation?

Development	Conservation
(1) <u>Alleviate poverty</u> & provide <u>employment opportunities</u>	(1) <u>Loss of ecosystems</u> - threat to nature
(2) <u>Security needs</u> - protection of people from adversities.	(2) <u>Lead to loss of services of ecosystems</u> - that provide livelihoods
(3) <u>National interest</u> is primary in the midst of geopolitical challenge.	(3) <u>Responsibility</u> towards <u>nature</u> & for future generation
	(4) <u>Conservation</u> - necessary as <u>Ecology's permanent economy</u> ( <u>Sunderlal Bahuguna</u> )

Balancing the two is important. It can be achieved through-

(1) Proper Environment Impact Assessment & Social Impact Assessment of the

project. Public hearings must be sought to understand concerns.

(2) Compensatory Afforestation - Centre taken as a measure to enhance the forest cover lost.

(3) Protection of the tribal rights - by not interfering in their customs/traditions etc.

Thus, it is necessary to build an security needs a balance environment along with it. As said in Indian philosophy, Prakriti Rakshate Prakshate.

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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. 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)

The case highlights the dilemma faced by Dr. Renuka in saving the lives of a politician or a common man.

(a) Ethical issues involved:

- (1) Preferential treatment to CM - clash of value & equality
- (2) Medical ethics - calls for saving the life of person who approached first
- (3) Utilitarian perspective - saving CM's life will save the state's stability & costs that would be incurred for the election.
- (4) Means & ends - saving life of CM to achieve greater good harms the life of unit & family
- (5) Rights of the patients - equally important - issue of who to provide care.

(b) options available to renuke

(i) Provide the liver to CM

Merits	Demerits
(1) save state from political instability (2) save <u>Chegani's</u> last-prevent election (3) <u>may get promotion's</u> - self interest.	(1) <u>Against</u> <u>hats</u> <u>categorical imperative</u> - cannot be universalised (2) <u>Hamper</u> <u>Sanil's</u> <u>life &amp; his family</u> - who are already <u>feeling</u> <u>difficult</u> <u>circumstances</u> - (3) <u>Compromise</u> <u>on</u> <u>integrity &amp; medical</u> <u>ethic</u>

(ii) provide transplant to Sanil

Merit	Demerit
(1) <u>Justice</u> <u>to</u> <u>Sanil</u> <u>&amp; his</u> <u>family</u> (2) <u>integrity &amp; courage</u> <u>shown</u>	(1) <u>election, political</u> <u>instability</u> - may <u>lead</u> <u>to</u> <u>issues</u> <u>in</u> <u>governance</u> . (2) <u>lose</u> <u>opportunity</u> <u>of</u> <u>promotion</u>

(C) If I were in Renuka's place, I would choose the second option i.e. providing transplant to Sunil & prioritising his treatment. It will ensure -

(1) Satisfy my conscience - as I believe that the one who deserves first should be treated first.

(2) Preferential treatment - must be done on basis of first - must be

(3) Medical ethics upheld - the trust between patient & doctor will remain.

Renuka will uphold the values of public service by being fair & just & showing compassion.

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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.

- 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 शर्मिदा 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)

"Hatred & intolerance are enemies of correct understanding." - Gandhi

The case depicts the prejudice prevailing against a certain religion & intolerance towards it.



(a) ethical issues in the case:-

(i) Prejudice against a religion & a prevailing negative attitude

(ii) Discrimination - towards religions by denying so even sit is the restaurant.

(iii) Setting a wrong example - by passing down the attitude of ill treatment.

(iv) Lack of tolerance - not willing to coexist at the same place in the name of religion.

(v) Not adhering to the constitutional values - promoting fraternity, equality, etc.

(b) Different course of actions:-

(i) Listen to the grandfather &

leave the place

Save from embarrassment → Merit → Wrong example

Respect shown towards elders.



→ Against fundamental rights & duties

→ Negative attitude shown by not standing up for the right.

(ii) Do not leave the place & persuade  
the grandfather -

May lead to  
positive  
outcome

Adherence to  
constitutional values

Intellectual  
integrity & moral  
courage shown



Disrespect  
towards elderly  
orders

may create  
further issues &  
embarrass the  
community.

Most suitable course of action :-

The course of action should be to  
persuade the grandfather & change  
his attitude.

(1) Bring to his notice - the importance  
of brotherhood in society -  
reasons for coexistence.

(2) Building of tolerance - for the  
progress of society.

(3) leaving the place would perpetuate  
the prejudice & would not lead  
to any change.

Building values of empathy & tolerance  
is a sine qua non for progress & peace of  
society.

**Feedback**

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