

Request ⇒ Please provide macro analysis of all answers and also specific review about diagrams.

TEST CODE 5 1 4 3 4

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-13) – GS Paper #4

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

**ForumIAS**

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	POOJA MALANI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910071662	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	24-8-2022

\*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			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।	
2			2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
3			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।	
4			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 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।	
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. 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/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			4:40 PM	8:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी :	

**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

**ADDITIONAL REMARKS**

ForumIAS

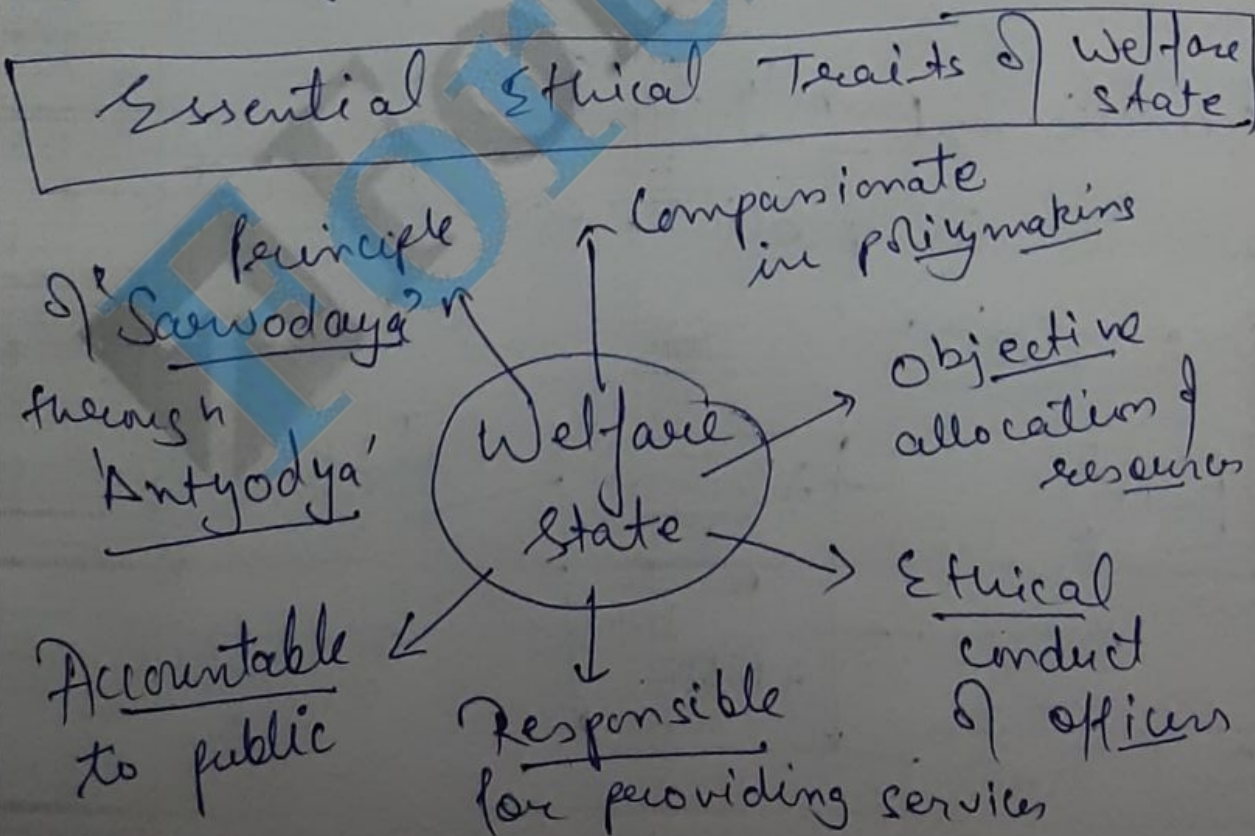
## Section - A

Q.1) a) Ethical governance is the foundation of a welfare state. Identify essential ethical traits of a welfare state. Discuss ways and means to promote ethics in governance. (10 marks, 150 words)

नैतिक शासन एक कल्याणकारी राज्य की नींव है। एक कल्याणकारी राज्य के आवश्यक नैतिक लक्षणों की पहचान करें। शासन में नैतिकता को बढ़ावा देने के तरीकों और साधनों पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ethical governance is defined as governance based on ethics of equality, compassion and justice. It ensures public trust and remains dedicated to public service delivers.

Thus, it becomes foundation of a welfare state.



(Ex) DPSP in Indian constitution directs state's role as welfare state

(i) A-39 ⇒ Decreasing Inequality ⇒ welfare of down trodden

(ii) 'Social Audit' - tool of ethical governance ensures welfare of public

by enabling transparency

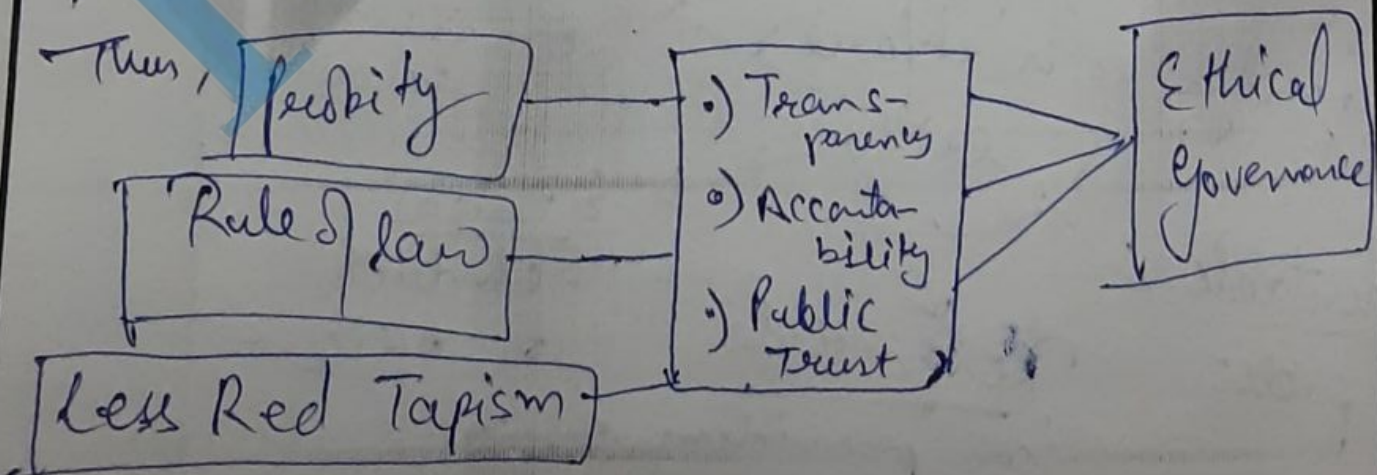
(Ex) MGNREGA - social audit by gram sabha

Ways to achieve ethics in governance

1) Code of conduct for civil servants - 2nd ARC

2) Promoting probity in governance.

3) Awareness in Public regarding right to information.



Feedback

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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

b) While one group considers abortion as unmitigated evil, the other sees it as morally acceptable. Analyse various ethical concerns related to abortion and give your opinion on the issue.

(10 marks, 150 words)

जहाँ एक समूह गर्भपात को निरंतर बुराई मानता है, वहीं दूसरा इसे नैतिक रूप से स्वीकार्य मानता है। गर्भपात से संबंधित विभिन्न नैतिक चिंताओं का विश्लेषण करें और इस मुद्दे पर अपनी राय दें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Abortion refers to killing of foetus by consent of parents. It can be either due to some medical abnormalities or due to parents' discretion.

→ Different views

See as Unmitigated Evil	Morally Acceptable
<p>① Prefer 'right of foetus' over mother.</p> <p>② Considers it as against God's will</p>	<p>① 'Right to privacy of mother' preferred.</p> <p>② 'Right to decent life' for families ⇒ family planning</p>

Ethical concerns in Abortion

① Related to concept ⇒ Some consider that

foetus has 'right to life' which can't be taken arbitrarily by parents.

② For women → lack of bodily autonomy as decision usually taken by men.

(Ex) NFHS-4 → 60% women go for sterilization even male vasectomy is easy.

③ Forced Abortion in case of 'girl child'. Thus personal interests taking away 'right to motherhood' of woman and 'right to life' of girl child.

④ For Rape Victim - when due to procedural complexities, it delays ⇒ women have to 'carry' rapists' child. Thus, violation of her dignity. Further, illegal abortion raised health issues and negated her 'right to health'.

### Feedback

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Q.2) a) Conscience keeps ethics from fading when faced with a tough decision. Discuss in context of civil servants. (10 marks, 150 words)

जब किसी कठिन निर्णय का सामना करना पड़ता है तो अंतरात्मा की आवाज नैतिकता को लुप्त होने से बचाती है। सिविल सेवकों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Conscience refers to 'voice of inner soul' which often guides about 'right' or 'wrong' in an ethical dilemma.

(Ex) Denial of opportunity to cheat in exam as conscience says 'No'.

[For Civil Servants] ⇒ They face multidimensional challenges resulting in ethical dilemmas like:-

① Political pressure to award tender to some known person.

Conscience ⇒ Act according to objectivity.

② Need to expose corruption nexus.

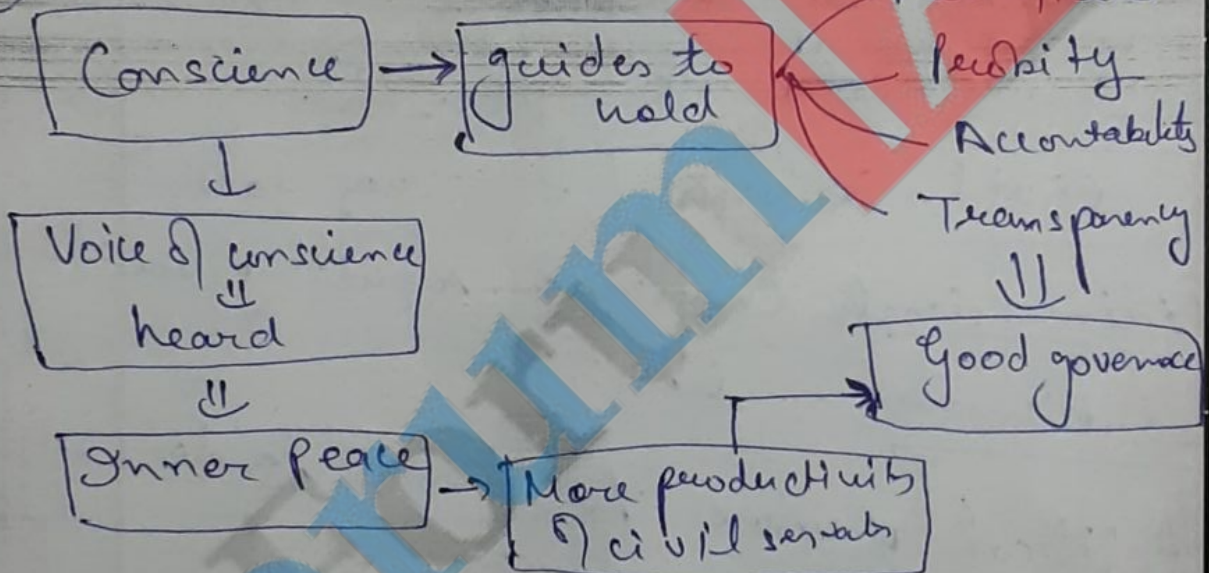
Conscience ⇒ Hold probity in governance and rationality in conduct.

(3) Dilemma of objectivity v/s compassion

(Ex) Denial of ration under POS to a child due to lack of documents.

Conscience ⇒ Find some innovative solution.

(4)



~~The~~ (5) conscience ensures corruption free administration. (Ex) Ashok Khemka IAS transferred for exposing corruption.

As Gandhi ji said, there is no higher court than court of conscience. It helps in maintaining ethical conduct.

Feedback  
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Structure/ Presentation
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Value Addition
Total



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

सिविल सेवकों को अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करते समय मूल्यों के विभिन्न संघर्षों का सामना करना पड़ता है? ऐसे संघर्षों को कैसे सुलझाया जा सकता है? दृष्टान्तों के साथ चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nolan Committee has identified seven fundamental values of civil servants

/ | | |  
 Objectivity    Compassion    Transparency    Accountability

## Conflicts of values

- ① Objectivity v/s Compassion
- ② Action against illegal encroachment v/s Compassion towards street vendors
- ③ Transparency v/s Secrecy
- ④ RTI Act Section-4 v/s Administrative oath of not revealing inner secrets  
 Suo moto disclosure of information
- ⑤ Family Responsibility v/s Professional duty

Ex) Threats to family by influential person doing illegal work

vs Duty to work with rule of law  
A held culpable guilt

Resolution of conflicts

1) By hearing Voice of conscience

By inner morals

Accepted

Right this for downtrodden

Rejected due to

external pressure

guilt and shame

2) Gandhi Ji's Talisman ⇒ when in dilemma, think about 'poor's welfare'

Ex) Exposing illegal work ⇒ reasons to state

2) Illegal encroachment ⇒ poor's welfare  
removal with some safeguards for street vendors

These principles also ensure sustainable and inclusive growth - 'Sarvodaya'

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

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

Emotional intelligence defined as regulation and judicious use of one's own emotions to get desired goals

Helps in managing stress

① Component of Self Awareness help in understanding cause and effect of own emotions ⇒ Making a person trustworthy.

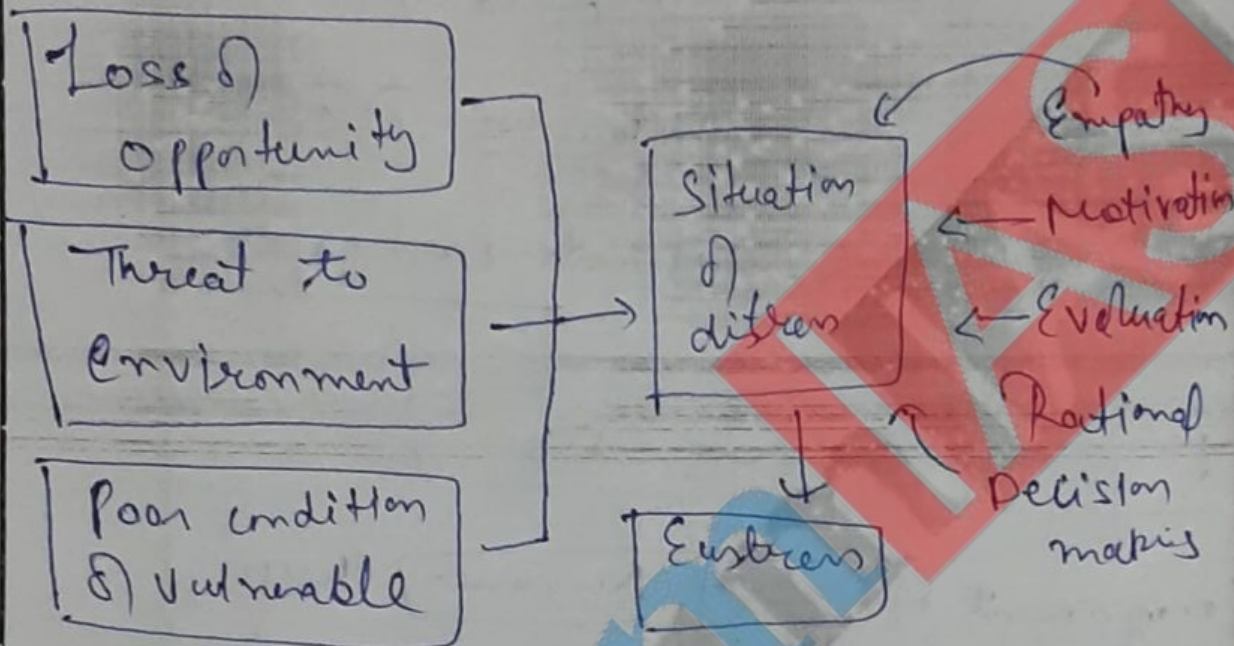
Ex) Angry person doing meditation rather than scolding someone.

② Self Regulation ⇒ Ensuring inner peace by controlling impulsive action ⇒ rational action.

Ex) Person helping in rescue of others during

a fire accident.

Distress into Eustress



(Ex) (1) Sunderlal Bahuguna using compassion towards environment initiated Chipko Bandolan ⇒ opportunity to conserve environment.

(2) Mahatma Gandhi distressed with vulnerable condition of poor ⇒ Non violent freedom struggle ⇒ 'freedom of india'

Thus, emotional intelligence ensures overall development of an individual.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

Structure/Presentation

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b) Differentiate between the following:

i. Gratitude and Gratification

ii. Moral myopia vs Moral muteness

(10 marks, 150 words)

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर करें :

i. कृतज्ञता और संतुष्टि

ii. नैतिक अदूरदर्शिता बनाम नैतिक मौन

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Gratitude

⇒ A gesture of thankfulness

↓  
Arising from notion of being helped

↓  
Directed towards 'other person'

(Ex) Hungry person will feel gratitude  
towards donor

Gratification ⇒ A notion of 'satisfaction'

↓  
When needs are fulfilled, one feels  
Satisfied.

(Ex) After eating food, hungry person  
will feel gratification.

## (ii) Moral Myopia

⇒ Happens when one can't look beyond their morals.

↓

↳ Resistant to any positive change in their morals.

(Ex) When 'Raja Ram Mohan Roy' was agitating against 'Sati', people were not ready to accept due to 'Moral Myopia'.

## (iii) Moral Muteness

⇒ When morals are not clear to decide right/wrong of any thing.

(Ex) LGBTQ marriage - some accept it while society as a whole is morally mute.

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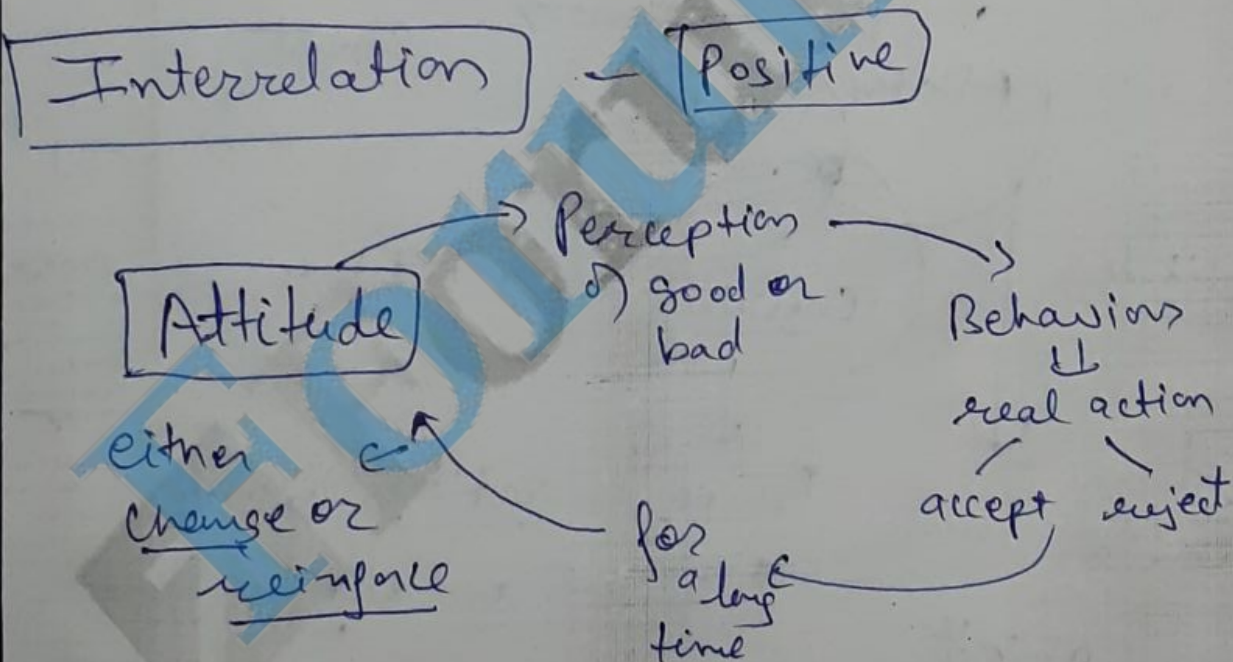
Value  
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Q.4) a) Although attitude and behaviour are interrelated, the former is a predisposition while the latter is an option. Discuss the structure of attitude and explain the relationship between attitude and behaviour. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि अभिवृत्ति और व्यवहार परस्पर जुड़े हुए हैं, पहला एक पूर्वाभास है जबकि बाद वाला एक विकल्प। अभिवृत्ति की संरचना की विवेचना कीजिए तथा अभिवृत्ति तथा व्यवहार के बीच संबंध की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

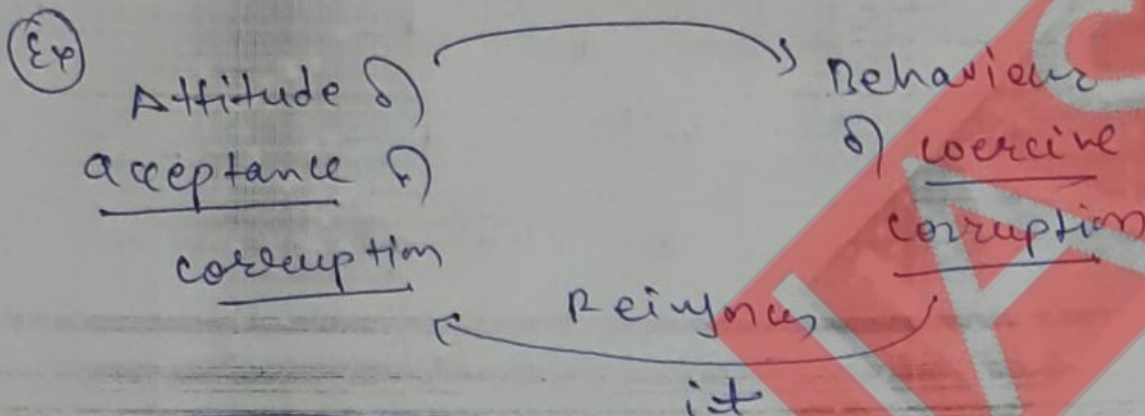
Ans) Attitude refers to predisposition of an individual with respect to something. Based on that perception, when one acts, it translates into behaviour.



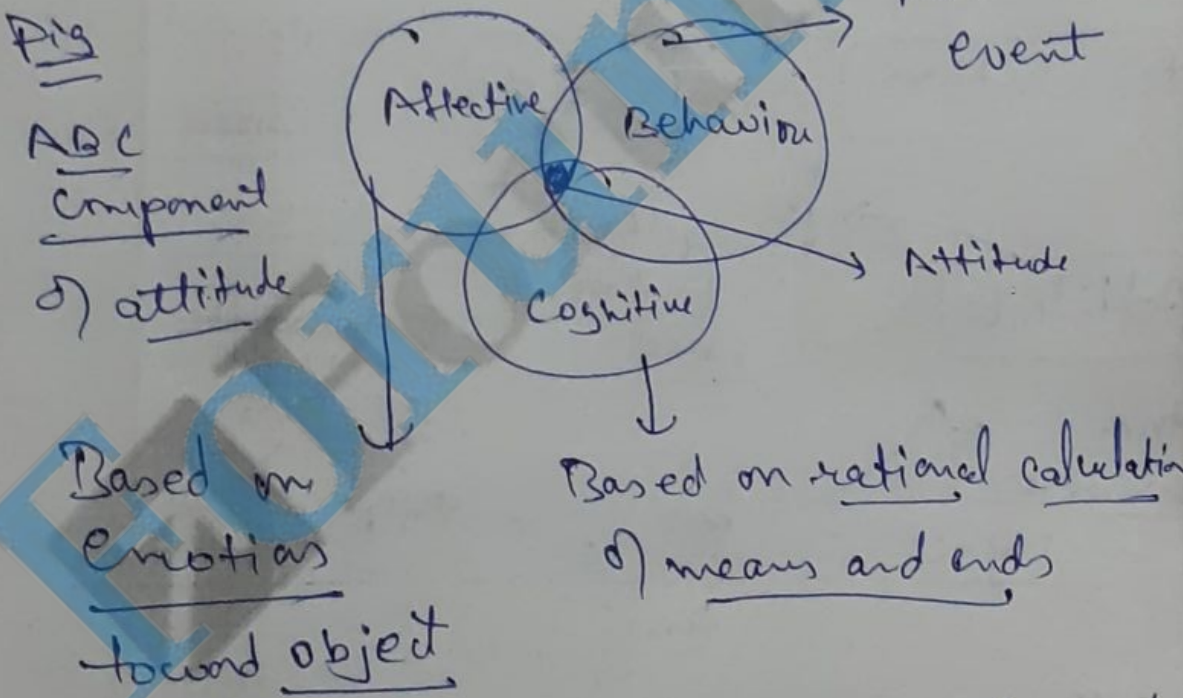
(Ex) Intolerant attitude regarding female foeticide ⇒ behaviour of strict action and law. (PCPNDT Act)

⇒ Perpetuate strict action and awareness  
Changes others' attitudes too.

Negative Relation



Structure of Attitude



Thus, in long run behaviour impacts and alters other two components of attitude also.

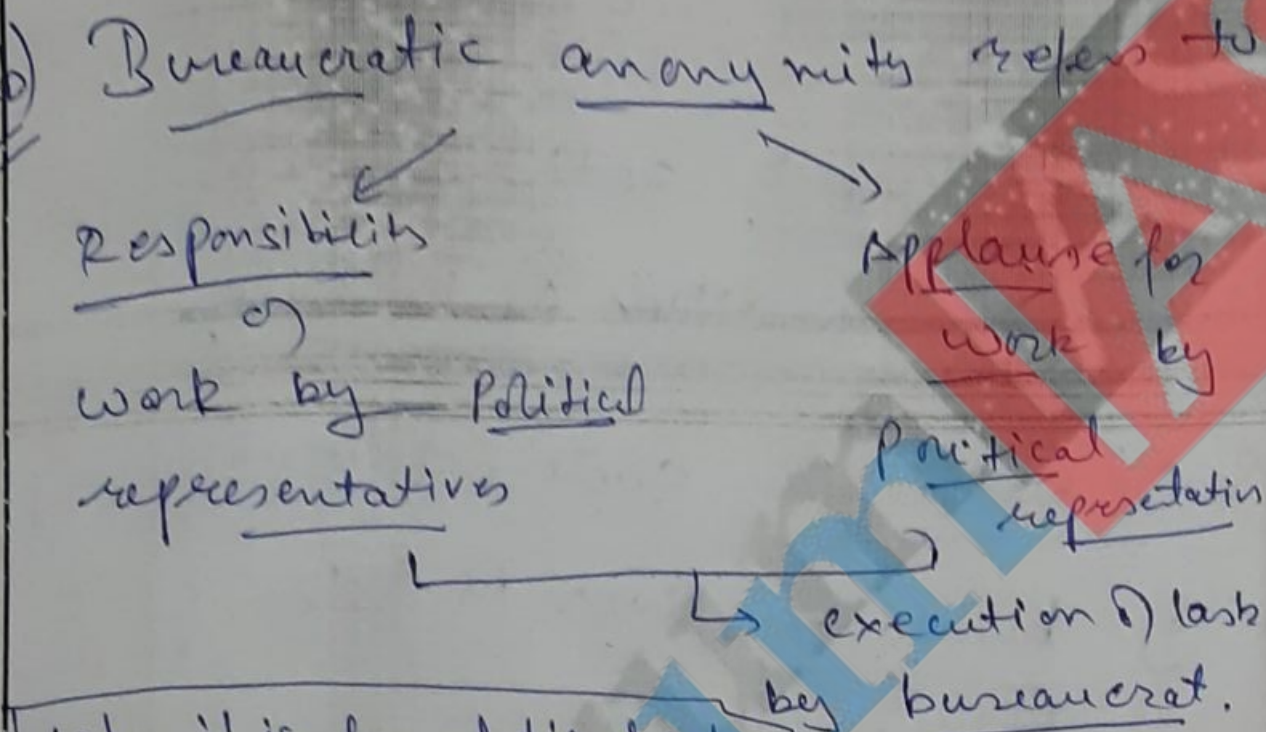
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation
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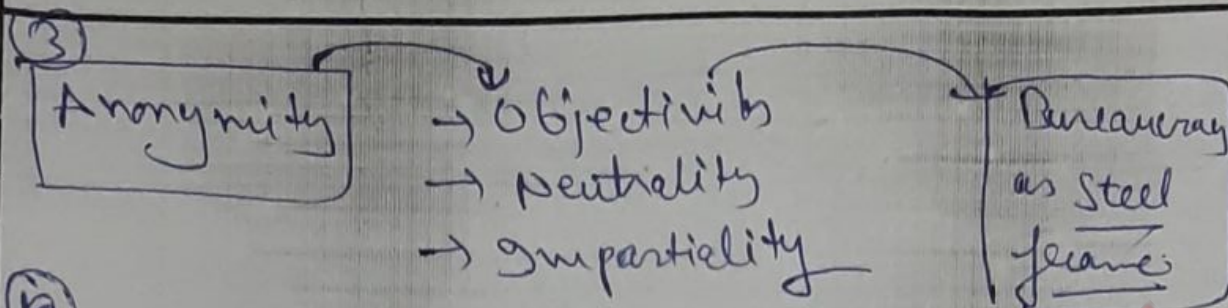
b) Civil servants should work for a cause and not for applause. In light of this statement, examine why bureaucratic anonymity is considered a foundational value for a civil servant. How far do you agree that the principle of bureaucratic anonymity has been diluted in the age of social media? (10 marks, 150 words)

नौकरशाही को सराहना के लिए नहीं बल्कि मकसद के लिए काम करना चाहिए। इस कथन के आलोक में, परीक्षण करें कि नौकरशाही अनामिता को एक सिविल सेवक के लिए एक मूलभूत मूल्य क्यों माना जाता है। आप कहीं तक सहमत हैं कि सोशल मीडिया के युग में नौकरशाही अनामिता के सिद्धांत को कमजोर कर दिया गया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



Why it is foundational value

- No identity revelation ⇒ Minimize threat of dejection  
 Efficient Governance ← Active steps can be taken
- Ex) Framing rules for subordinate legislation
- Public choice resulted in Political representatives ⇒ they demand accountability from them. Thus, Democracy



④ Diluted in age of social media

① More civil servants active on social media ⇒ putting details of initiatives.

② Social media sites quoting news of work of bureaucrats even if they work anonymously.

Ex) Work of IAS Kanan Gopinathan during Kerala floods - by social media.

Thus, need of anonymity arises from need of freedom from public pressure on civil servants and ensuring professional competence with commitment to service.

### Feedback

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

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

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Given quote reflects importance of duty

for a person and reasons for it's

dereliction.

Give up right

→ In interest of others.

→ In larger national interest of  
country.

(Ex) Giving up right of freedom of  
speech during conflict to not  
further escalate tensions.

→ Giving up right of property for  
others' welfare.

(Ex) Bhoodan movement.

Give up duty without grave dereliction

① Civil servants are guided by spirit of service and committed to rule of law.

② Not ready to accept 'threat' on their 'duty' so except grave dereliction.

(Ex) IAS Ashok Khemka was transferred 56 times due to his fight against corruption. But he didn't give up his duty.

③ Often results into Civil services activism.

(Ex) IPS Kisan Bedi initiated prison reforms but didn't give up her duty.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

6(b) 'Justice' is the highest virtue. It is essential to protect rights of citizens.

### Justice without force

(1) Force is needed to enforce judicial decisions.

(Ex) Punishment under POCSO Act  
" Justice served to children-victims.

(2) For ~~law~~ creating deterrent

(Ex) Capital punishment in Nirbhaya case  
to create deterrence against heinous crime.

(3) Setting 'right precedent for future'

(Ex) Punishing corrupt officials ⇒ probity  
in  
governance  
Accessible justice ⇒

Force without justice - tyrannical because

① Democracy ⇒ arbitrary use of force

⊥  
 (Ex) Arbitrary Against Rule of law

arrest under UAPA - considered Tyranny of rules.

unethical

② Force, <sup>is being</sup> used to deliver 'instant justice'

(Ex) Rising no. of encounters in serious

cases due to more public pressure on police ⇒ No trial ⇒ No real justice

③ Rising no. of undertrials serving for long years without justice - shows unethical use of force.

Thus, to ensure protection of human rights, both force and justice should act in complementary.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

International relations (IR) guided by  
concerns of humanity, human security,  
economic growth of world and national  
interests.

Chanakya said, "every friendship  
has some interest behind it". So,  
international relation also guided by  
national interests such as -

- ① Strategic autonomy is ensured.
- ② India abstains from voting against  
Russia in UNSC even after  
pressure from US & allies.
- ③ Economic growth - prime concern  
for foreign policy

(Ex) China & India - trading with Russia and Greece even after US sanction on war & nuclear enrichment

(3) Dealing with emergencies

(Ex) Recently Sri Lanka moved beyond ethics of commitment and granted access to China.

## IR guided by Ethics

(1) Humanitarian assistance to Ukraine by India. (Compassion)

(2) NAM movement ensuring territorial sovereignty of all third world countries

(3) Role as 'net security provider' in Indian Ocean region. (Ex) Operation Neeladri

Reflecting ethics & values of Compassion, equality, empathy & respect of human rights and dignity.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/  
Presentation

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Interpretation

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Value  
Addition

Total



b) It is not power, but fear that corrupts. Fear of losing power corrupts those who wield it and fear of the scourge of power corrupts those who are subject to it. Examine the statement in context of political corruption. (10 marks, 150 words)

यह सत्ता नहीं है, बल्कि भय है जो भ्रष्ट करता है। सत्ता खोने का डर उन्हें भ्रष्ट कर देता है जो इसे इस्तेमाल करते हैं और सत्ता के संकट का डर उन्हें भ्रष्ट कर देता है जो इसके अधीन हैं। राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Given quote reflects relation between power and corruption along with impact of fear.

Fear of losing Power

⇒ Political-corporate nexus due to need of support - money & muscle and by politicians.

⇒ money needed for campaigns ⇒ Got this by making favourable policies for corporates.

(Ex) crony capitalism

Fear of Scourge of power

- ① Citizens are threatened by 'power' of politicians ⇒ accept their demands
- ② Business person agreed to pay bribe to keep his/her plant working

③ Coercive corruption - to avoid debt and get clearances and all other work done.

④ lower level government unable to take any action against it due to their dependence for funds and power on higher level of government.

Need of hour is to ensure ethical training and code of conduct for political representatives.

- 2<sup>nd</sup> part

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

c) Education is the kindling of a flame, not the filling of a vessel. What do you understand by this statement? In your opinion, which five values should Indian education system inculcate in every student? Justify your choice.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

शिक्षा लौ जलाने के समान है, खाली बर्तन भरने जैसा नहीं। इस कथन से आप क्या समझते हैं? आपकी राय में भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में प्रत्येक छात्र में कौन से पाँच मूल्य होने चाहिए? अपनी पसंद का औचित्य सिद्ध करें।  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Given quote reflects the true intention of an education - teach students how to think and not what to think.

Indian education system is based on 'rote learning' and education without values.

To prepare a mindful and responsible citizen, value based education is necessary.

Five values

① Compassion

↳ will make students helpful and kind towards vulnerable sections.

Ex) student helping blind person to cross road

② Objectivity

It will help students to take decisions based on merits and not on emotions. (Ex) selecting good friends

③ Accountability

→ students will be answerable for all bad works, they do. (Ex) Bullying a student.

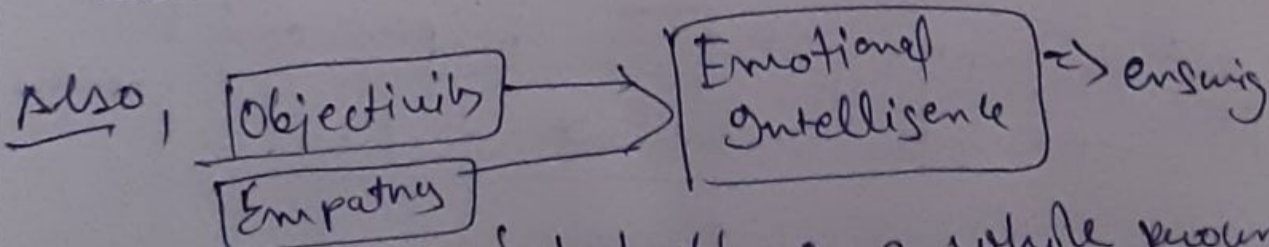
④ Responsibility

towards school, parents, societies and countries.

(Ex) fundamental duty of respecting National flag ensures responsibility towards country.

⑤ Environmentalism

to conserve flora & fauna. (Ex) no plucking flowers



development of 'student' as a whole person.

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

## Section - B

Q.7) Samuel is a famous tennis player. He is at the top of his career and had won three grand slams last year. The first major tournament of this year is scheduled for next week in country A. Samuel is the defending champion and crowd favourite. Organizers of the tournament expect Samuel to be a crowd puller for his matches. Many aspiring tennis players and youth look up to Samuel as their idol.

The tournament is being organized amidst the deadly third wave of Covid infection in country A. Country A has declared a public health emergency due to the rising number of Covid cases. Keeping in mind medical exigency, the organizers have mandated that every participating athlete as well as the attending audience should be fully vaccinated with two doses. However, Samuel refused to get vaccinated as he believes that vaccines can negatively impact his performance in the tournament. Samuel also argued that mandatory vaccination is a violation of his right to choose and goes against his individual liberty. The organizers of the tournament knew that if Samuel is denied entry in the tournament, their revenue from ticket sales may go down. They hesitantly allowed Samuel to participate in the tournament even without his compliance with vaccine mandate.

To tackle the surging wave of pandemic, country A has prescribed two weeks quarantine for anyone who has visited any other pandemic affected country. Samuel has visited one such country. But such a declaration from Samuel would mean that he would miss the tournament as only one week is left for the start of matches. To avoid quarantine, Samuel lied in his affidavit and claimed that he had not visited any other pandemic affected country. Samuel's popularity became his enemy as people quickly found that he had lied in his affidavit and photos of him vacationing last week in a pandemic affected country went viral on social media. There was a huge outrage against the conduct of Samuel. Samuel was arrested, fined and deported from country A. But there was also a section of the population who wanted to see Samuel in action and was upset that Samuel was forced to leave country A.

Based on this case study, answer the following:

- Identify various ethical issues involved in this incident.
- In your opinion, whether vaccine mandates are a violation of individual liberty or a reasonable restriction on personal freedom. (Justify.)
- Discuss the ethical responsibility of famous personalities while conducting themselves in public.

(20 marks, 250 words)

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

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

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

सैमुअल ऐसे ही एक देश का दौरा कर चुका है। लेकिन सैमुअल की इस तरह की घोषणा का मतलब होगा कि यह दुर्नाम से बाहर हो जाएंगे क्योंकि मैचों की शुरुआत में केवल एक सप्ताह बचा है। क्वारंटाइन से बचने के लिए, सैमुअल ने अपने हलफनामे में झूठ बोला और दावा किया कि उसने किसी अन्य महामारी प्रभावित देश का दौरा नहीं किया है। सैमुअल की लोकप्रियता उनकी दुश्मन बन गई क्योंकि लोगों ने जल्दी ही पाया कि उन्होंने अपने हलफनामे में झूठ बोला था और पिछले हफ्ते एक महामारी प्रभावित देश में छुट्टियां मनाते हुए उनकी तस्वीरें सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल हो गईं। शमूएल के चालचलन के विरुद्ध बहुत बड़ा आक्रोश था। शमूएल को गिरफ्तार किया गया, जुर्माना लगाया गया, और देश A से निर्वासित किया गया। लेकिन एक ऐसा वर्ग भी था जो सैमुअल को कार्रवाई में देखना चाहता था और इस बात से परेशान था कि शमूएल को देश A छोड़ने के लिए मजबूर किया गया था।

इस केस स्टडी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दें :

- इस घटना में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान करें।
- आपकी राय में क्या वैकल्पिक अधिदेश व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता को उल्लंघन है या व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता पर उचित प्रतिबंध है। औचित्य सिद्ध करें।
- सार्वजनिक रूप से स्वयं का संचालन करते समय प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी पर चर्चा करें।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Given case reflects the irresponsible conduct of a public celebrity which could led to public health emergency

a) Ethical issues

Stakeholders	Ethical Issues
① Samuel - Tennis player	(i) Right to <u>privacy</u> to choose <u>vaccination</u> (ii) <u>Irresponsible</u> behaviour ⇒ <u>spill over effect</u> over his fans.

(2) Country A

(i) Need to ensure balance between managing public health and ensuring economy thrives towards recovery.

(3) Organizers

(i) Evasion of social responsibility for personal interests  
 (ii) Uncompliance with vaccine requirements and quarantine rules.

(4) Society

(i) Setting precedent from their own model.  
 (ii) Threat to public health.

(b) Vaccine mandates are introduced as part of preventive strategy for Covid against.

As violation of individual liberty

- ① liberty & privacy - protected under Universal declaration of human rights.
- ② Mandatory vaccination ⇒ side effects  
 ↓  
 Violation of right to life ⇒ Sometimes death
- ③ Denial of benefits (scheme) due to lack of vaccination ⇒ more arbitrariness  
 ↓  
 Viol<sup>n</sup> of human dignity.

As Reasonable Restriction

- ① 'Public health' is reasonable restriction for personal freedom.
- ② A-19 of Indian constitution.
- ③ 'Rights' come with 'duties'
- ④ Bhagvad Gita recognise importance of



holding 'Dharma' and 'Kartavya'

(3) Deterioration of Public health → loss of public employees

To avoid

multiple leffets,

⇒ law and order problems

← Economic Crisis

(Ex) Sei tankan crisis

It is justified as a reasonable restriction with some autonomy in deciding time and giving relaxation in scheme benefit.

(i) Responsible Behaviour of personalities

(xi) Public consider as 'Role Model' and 'reference group'.

(ii) Need to hold values of equality, rule of law, compassion and rationality

(iii) Negation of vaccine ⇒ more fear in public

(iv) People should demand accountability.  
Against world in curbing COVID.

As it is said, "With power, comes great responsibility".

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.8) You are an IFS officer who heads a diplomatic mission in a European country. You live there with your wife and children. Your parents and few of your relatives are also visiting you for vacation. The country is known for its scenic mountains and it is a popular destination for tourists. In an unexpected turn of events, the country in which you are posted has been attacked by its neighbour due to some unresolved bilateral issues. All the major transportation channels have been adversely impacted by the attack. Flights have been cancelled and airspace above the country has been declared unsafe for commercial aircrafts. You have received an urgent communication from New Delhi asking you to prepare a plan for evacuation of Indians from the besieged country. You have been informed that a friendly neighbouring country of India has sought India's help to evacuate its citizens. Due to war, only a limited number of people can be evacuated in one go and multiple rounds would be required for evacuating everyone. You have identified following groups of people who are to be evacuated:

- i. You, your wife, children, parents and relatives
- ii. Diplomatic staff at the mission
- iii. Indian tourists visiting the country (3)
- iv. Indian students studying in the country (1)
- v. A film crew and actors who were shooting a film in the country. These include some of the biggest names of Bollywood.
- vi. Citizens of the friendly neighbouring country that has requested India's help.

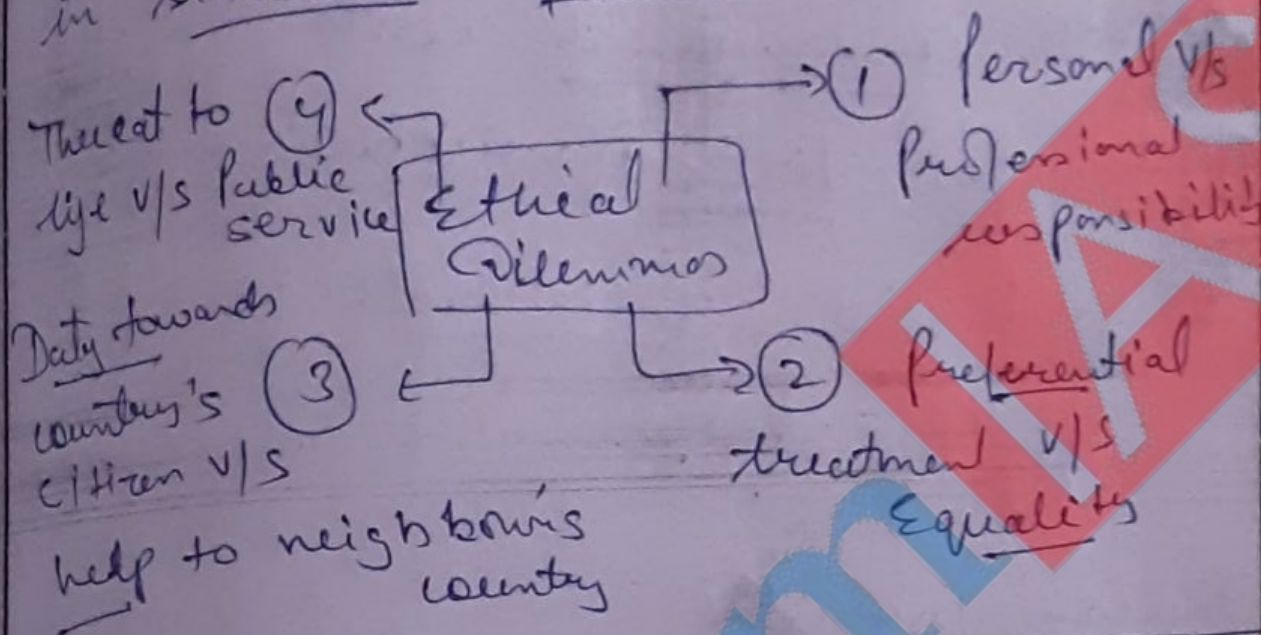
As a civil services officer of the state, what would be the order in which you would evacuate these people and why? Give Justifications. (20 marks, 250 words)

आप एक IFS अधिकारी हैं जो किसी यूरोपीय देश में एक राजनयिक मिशन के प्रमुख हैं। आप वहां अपनी पत्नी और बच्चों के साथ रहते हैं। आपके माता-पिता और आपके कुछ रिश्तेदार भी छुट्टी पर आपसे मिलने आ रहे हैं। देश अपने सुंदर पहाड़ों के लिए जाना जाता है और यह पर्यटकों के लिए एक लोकप्रिय गंतव्य है। घटनाओं के एक अप्रत्याशित मोड़ में, जिस देश में आप तैनात हैं, उस पर उसके पड़ोसी देश द्वारा कुछ अनसुलझे द्विपक्षीय मुद्दों के कारण हमला कर दिया गया है। हमले से सभी प्रमुख परिवहन चैनलों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। उड़ानें रद्द कर दी गई हैं और देश के ऊपर के हवाई क्षेत्र को वाणिज्यिक विमानों के लिए असुरक्षित घोषित कर दिया गया है। आपको नई दिल्ली से एक तत्काल संदेश प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें आपसे विदेश से भारतीयों को निकालने की योजना तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया है। आपको बताया गया है कि भारत के एक मित्र पड़ोसी देश ने अपने नागरिकों को निकालने के लिए भारत की मदद मांगी है। युद्ध के कारण, एक बार में सीमित संख्या में ही लोगों को निकाला जा सकता है और सभी को निकालने के लिए कई चक्कर लगाने होंगे। आपने लोगों के निम्नलिखित समूहों की पहचान की है जिन्हें निकाला जाना है :

- i. आप, आपकी पत्नी, बच्चे, माता-पिता और रिश्तेदार।
- ii. मिशन में राजनयिक कर्मचारी।
- iii. देश का दौरा करने वाले भारतीय पर्यटक।
- iv. देश में पढ़ रहे भारतीय छात्र
- v. एक फिल्म क्यू और अभिनेता जो देश में एक फिल्म की शूटिंग कर रहे थे। इनमें बॉलीवुड के कुछ बड़े नाम शामिल हैं।
- vi. मित्र पड़ोसी देश के नागरिक जिन्होंने भारत से मदद का अनुरोध किया है।

देश के एक सिविल सेवा अधिकारी के रूप में आप किस क्रम में इन लोगों को निकालेंगे और क्यों? औचित्य दीजिए। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Given case demands demonstration of leadership qualities of a civil servant in situation of adversity.



## Order of Evaluation

① Indian students  
 ⇒ In war like situations, schools and hostels became easy target.  
 ⇒ penance on home government by their parents.

## Justification

⇒ As they are students, they had limited money.  
 ⇒ without emotional support of family, they are at high risk of mental health issues.

② Citizens of friendly neighbouring countries

↳ Meanwhile, diplomatic staff

had made arrangements with

documents for citizens of neighbouring country

↳ It will boost India's role as

'Net Security Provider'.

③ Indian Tourists

↳ They can sustain till students

& other citizens will be evacuated due

to monetary & accommodation support.

↳ But after a limit, 'hotels' can become

'target' and 'money' may also get consumed

↳ Same problems of lack of emotional support

need to be evacuated

before film and crew.

my family

(4) Now, I will find vulnerable sections like children, women and elderly among my families, relatives and film crew. They are at high risk of becoming soft target.

(5) Young persons and diplomatic staff can help in consoling them and making arrangements for them.

(6) After that, film crew young members along with some members of my families will be evacuated.

In final round, I with my diplomatic staff will leave conflict-ridden countries.

By this way, I have upheld values of objectivity, courage, compassion and commitment to public service.

Q.9) Rashmi is a young IPS officer who is posted as the SP law and order in a district that has a history of communal clashes. During a cultural event, a political leader made certain controversial comments regarding the religion of another community that can potentially harm communal harmony in the district. The representatives of the aggrieved community met Rashmi with their complaint. An FIR was registered in the matter and the police department promptly started an investigation. During questioning, the accused political leader denied the charges. He claimed that he was exercising his right to freedom of expression and had no intention of hurting anyone's feelings. He even offered to tender an apology if his statement had hurt someone's religious feelings. However, the aggrieved community was not satisfied with this apology and demanded strict action against the accused.

The next day, a video went viral on social media in which the accused political leader can be seen making derogatory statements against another religious faith. However, Rashmi suspects that the video going viral on the internet is a doctored video and someone has mischievously edited it to make it more vitriolic and inflammatory. The video has ignited communal tensions in the district. The accused political leader belongs to an influential community and his community has put their support behind him. Local intelligence has warned that some anti-social elements are trying to use this opportunity to create communal riot in the district. The entire matter has been politicized and is being covered by the national media. In this situation answer the following:

- What differentiates a hate speech from a free speech?
- Why does social media have a very strong influence over the actions and thoughts of its users?
- What is the most suitable course of action for Rashmi in this situation? Justify.

(20 marks, 250 words)

रश्मि एक युवा आईपीएस अधिकारी हैं, जो एक ऐसे जिले में एसपी कानून-व्यवस्था के रूप में तैनात हैं, जहां सांप्रदायिक झड़पों का इतिहास रहा है। एक सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम के दौरान, एक राजनीतिक नेता ने दूसरे समुदाय के धर्म के बारे में कुछ विवादास्पद टिप्पणियों की जो जिले में सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव को संभावित रूप से नुकसान पहुंचा सकती हैं। पीड़ित समुदाय के प्रतिनिधियों ने अपनी शिकायत लेकर रश्मि से मुलाकात की। इस मामले में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कर पुलिस विभाग ने तत्काल जांच शुरू कर दी है। पूछताछ के दौरान आरोपी राजनीतिक नेता ने आरोपों से इनकार किया। उन्होंने दावा किया कि वह अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग कर रहे थे और किसी की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने का उनका कोई इरादा नहीं था। अगर उनके बयान से किसी की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंची हो तो उन्होंने माफी मांगने की भी पेशकश की। हालांकि, पीड़ित समुदाय इस माफी से संतुष्ट नहीं था और आरोपी के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की मांग की।

अगले दिन, सोशल मीडिया पर एक वीडियो वायरल हुआ जिसमें आरोपी राजनीतिक नेता को एक और धार्मिक आस्था के खिलाफ अपमानजनक बयान देते देखा जा सकता है। हालांकि, रश्मि को संदेह है कि इंटरनेट पर वायरल हो रहा वीडियो एक छेड़छाड़ वाला वीडियो है और इसे और अधिक कटु और भड़काऊ बनाने के लिए किसी ने इसे शरारतपूर्ण तरीके से संपादित किया है। वीडियो ने जिले में सांप्रदायिक तनाव को हवा दे दी है। आरोपी राजनीतिक नेता एक प्रभावशाली समुदाय से ताल्लुक रखता है और उसके समुदाय ने उसे अपना समर्थन दिया है। स्थानीय खुफिया विभाग ने चेतावनी दी है कि कुछ असामाजिक तत्व इस अवसर का उपयोग जिले में सांप्रदायिक दंगा भड़काने के लिए कर रहे हैं। पूरे मामले का राजनीतिकरण किया गया और राष्ट्रीय मीडिया द्वारा इसे कवर किया जा रहा है। इस स्थिति में निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दें।

- एक स्वतंत्र भाषण से घृणास्पद भाषण/हेट स्पीच को क्या अलग करता है?
- अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं के कार्यों और विचारों पर सोशल मीडिया का बहुत मजबूत प्रभाव क्यों है?
- इस स्थिति में रश्मि के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त कार्यवाही का तरीका क्या होगा \ औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Facts of case as follows

- Derogatory statement by political leader
- Religious community's sentiments hurt.
- Demand of strict action.
- Fake news, doctored videos
- Politicization of issue
- Possibility of communal riot

Threat to Law & order along with unity of nation

Ethical Dilemmas

- 1) Right to freedom of speech v/s
- Religious Sentiments of Others

a) Hate speech v/s Free speech

Criteria	Hate Speech	Free speech
① Legal Protection	IPC section-159 criminalises it	Protected under <u>A-19</u> of constitution
② Hatred	Intended to spread <u>hatred</u> against <u>someone</u> .	<u>Dissent</u> , <u>criticize</u> or appreciative speech about any issue.

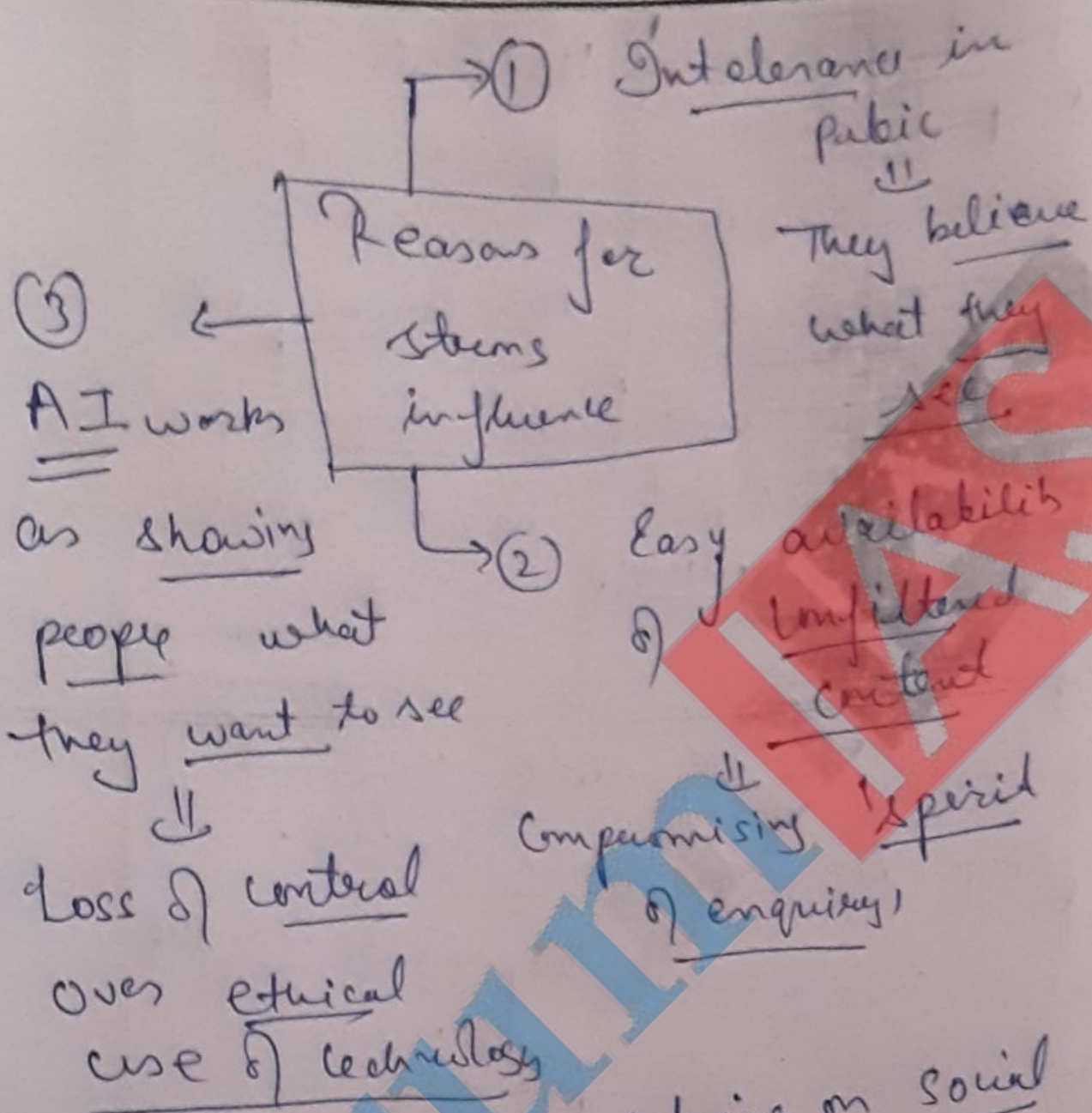
<p>(f) Target</p>	<p>Targeted towards a <u>particular</u> <u>communities</u> - religion or <u>linguistic</u>.</p>	<p>Used to <u>spread</u> <u>opinion</u> and <u>awareness</u> to larger public</p>
<p>(g) <u>Violence</u></p>	<p>Supreme court has identified it as <u>containing</u> <u>violence</u>.</p>	<p>No <u>violence</u> and <u>hated</u> related content.</p>

(ex) of free speech include criticize of govt policy by opposition leaders. however, given case represents 'targeted hunting' and 'hate speech'.

Even A-19 has certain restrictions like Public order, decency and morality. Constitutional morality.

b) Social media acts as an accentuating factor in increasing conflicts in such situations. Such as



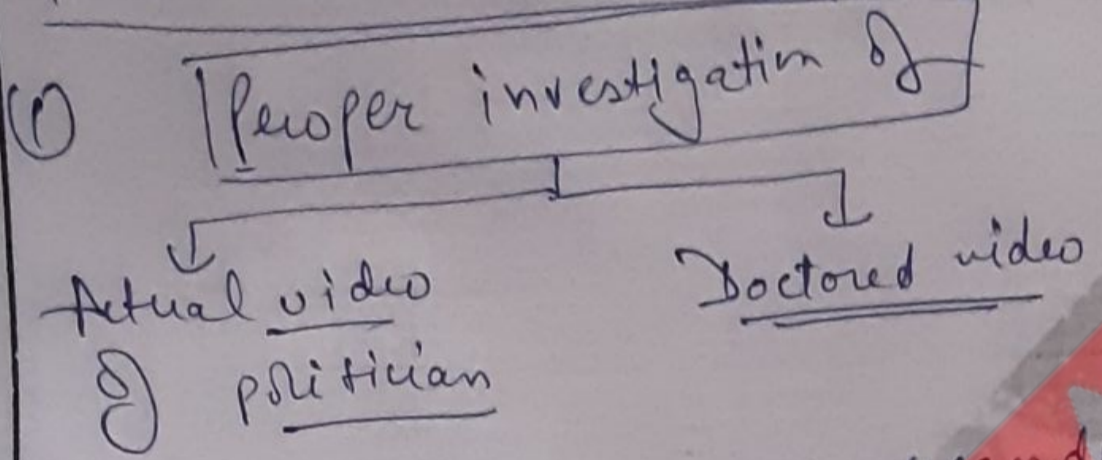


④ Further, public is relying on social media for current updates rather than credible sources => Rising influence

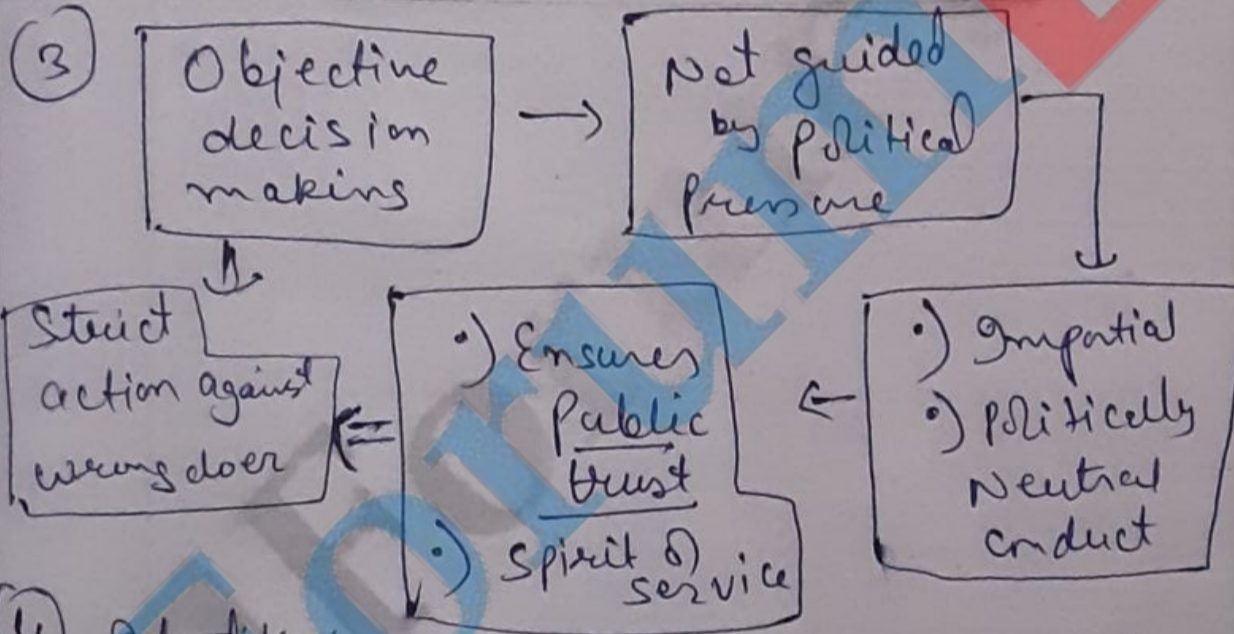
C) As an IPS Officer, Rashmi has some priorities like

- ↓ Effective implementation of law
- ↓ Maintains law & order
- ↓ Preventing communal riots

Most suitable course of action



(2) Removing 'ambiguities' <sup>regarding</sup> action to be taken.



(4) Identifying 'anti-social elements' with help of local communities.

(5) Persuade 'religious heads' of a section to initiate focus on peacebuilding.  
Further, she can also ensure 'unity and integrity' of nation by making them realise their identity as 'Indian'.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.10) Ashmita is a respected doctor who runs her own maternity clinic in a small town. She is a mother of two and her husband is also a doctor. Ashmita handles multiple cases of child delivery every day and is known for her compassionate treatment of patients. Her clinic enjoys a good reputation in town.

Among other expecting mothers, Shikha, daughter-in-law of an MLA, was admitted to Ashmita's maternity clinic for child birth. The MLA met Ashmita and expressed his confidence in her skills. He requested her to personally take extra care of Shikha, to which Ashmita agreed happily. Shikha, unexpectedly went into labour in the early hours the next day. During this time, Ashmita was performing an emergency surgery on another patient, so she could not attend to Shikha. Shikha was taken care of by other qualified doctors and hospital staff. The MLA was visibly unhappy that Ashmita did not attend Shikha herself. Once the emergency surgery was completed, Ashmita joined her staff and attended Shikha. However, Shikha passed away due to excess bleeding from Postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) during childbirth. Postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) is unpredictable heavy bleeding and Ashmita did everything that she could have done to try to save Shikha's life.

The MLA blamed Ashmita for Shikha's death. Ashmita was beaten by the MLA and his staff. When her husband tried to save Ashmita, he was dragged out of the hospital and thrashed. A police complaint was also lodged against Ashmita accusing her of murder due to negligence. For many days after the incident, she and her family faced constant harassment by police and supporters of the MLA. Ultimately, Ashmita could not take any more humiliation and committed suicide. The news of suicide by the doctor spread like wildfire. Indian Medical Association took cognizance of the case and warned nationwide strike of doctors if appropriate actions in this case were not taken.

The state government has appointed a committee to investigate the matter and recommend suitable actions. You are the Chairperson of this committee. In this scenario, answer the following:

- a) Why do doctors face violence in the country?
  - b) Identify various moral-ethical and administrative lapses in this case.
  - c) What would you recommend in this case? Give rationale behind giving those recommendations.
- (20 marks, 250 words)

अशिमता एक सम्मानित डॉक्टर हैं जो एक छोटे से शहर में अपना मैटरनिटी क्लिनिक चलाती हैं। वह दो बच्चों की मां हैं और उनके पति भी डॉक्टर हैं। अशिमता प्रति दिन प्रसूति के कई मामले संभालती हैं और रोगियों के प्रति सहानुभूतिपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए जानी जाती हैं। उसका क्लिनिक की शहर में प्रतिष्ठित है।

अन्य गर्भवती महिलाओं में, एक विधायक की बहू शिखा को बच्चे के जन्म के लिए अशिमता के प्रसूति क्लिनिक में भर्ती कराया गया था। विधायक ने अशिमता से मुलाकात की और उनके कौशल पर भरोसा जताया। उन्होंने उनसे व्यक्तिगत रूप से शिखा की अतिरिक्त देखभाल करने का अनुरोध किया, जिस पर अशिमता खुशी से सहमत हो गईं। अगले दिन तड़के शिखा को यकायक प्रसव पीड़ा हुई। इस दौरान अशिमता एक अन्य मरीज की इमरजेंसी सर्जरी कर रही थीं, इसलिए वह शिखा को अटेंड नहीं कर सकीं। शिखा की देखभाल अन्य योग्य डॉक्टरों और अस्पताल के कमरियों ने की। अशिमता के शिखा की प्रसूति में शामिल नहीं होने से विधायक काफी नाराज दिखे। आपातकालीन सर्जरी पूरी हो जाने के बाद, अशिमता शिखा की प्रसूति में शामिल हो गईं। हालांकि, प्रसव के दौरान प्रसवोत्तर रक्तस्राव (पीपीएच) से अधिक रक्तस्राव के कारण शिखा का निधन हो गया। प्रसवोत्तर रक्तस्राव (पीपीएच) अप्रत्याशित भारी रक्तस्राव है और अशिमता ने वह सब कुछ किया जो वह शिखा की जान बचाने के लिए कर सकती थीं।

विधायक ने शिखा की मौत के लिए अशिमता को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। अशिमता को विधायक और उनके स्टाफ ने पीटा। जब उसके पति ने अशिमता को बचाने की कोशिश की तो उसे अस्पताल से घसीटकर पीटा गया। अशिमता के खिलाफ लाप रवाही के कारण हत्या का आरोप लगाते हुए पुलिस में शिकायत भी दर्ज कराई गई थी। घटना के बाद कई दिनों तक उन्हें और उनके परिवार को पुलिस और विधायक के समर्थकों द्वारा लगातार उत्पीड़न का सामना करना पड़ा। अंततः अशिमता गईं। इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन ने मामले का संज्ञान लिया और इस मामले में उचित कार्रवाई की खबर जंगल में आग की तरह फैल देशव्यापी हड़ताल की चेतावनी दी। राज्य सरकार ने मामले की जांच और उचित कार्रवाई नहीं होने पर डॉक्टरों की समिति नियुक्त की है। आप इस समिति के अध्यक्ष हैं। इस परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दें

- a) देश में डॉक्टरों को हिंसा का सामना क्यों करना पड़ता है?
- b) इस मामले में विभिन्न नैतिक-नैति विषयक और प्रशासनिक खामियों की पहचान करें।
- c) इस मामले में आप क्या सुझाव देंगे? उन सिफारिशों को देने के पीछे तर्क दीजिए।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Facts of Case

- Ashmita - well trained gynaecologist
- Committed suicide due to continuous harassment
- false allegation of 'negligence' by MLA
- family faced violence by MLA

Ethical Issues

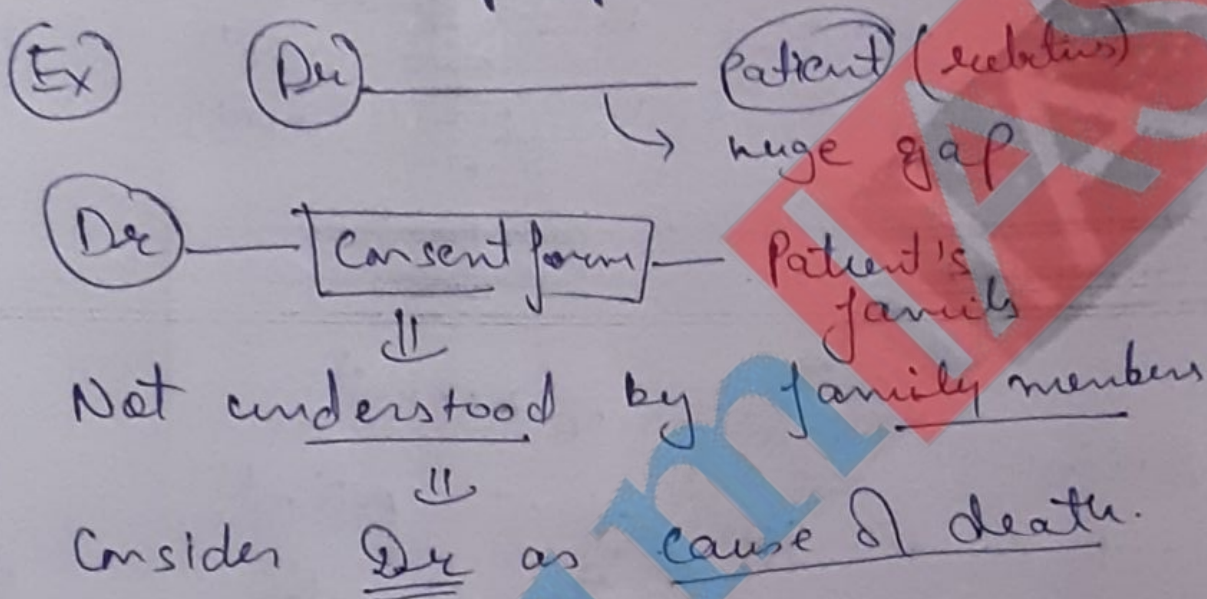
- 1) Violation of dignity of Ashmita
- 2) 'Right to get care' of other patient.
- 3) Country's loss of a skilled doctor

(a) Reasons for violence against Dr.

- ① High expectation as people consider them as 'god'. ⇒ failure of expectations ⇒ frustration ⇒ Violence
- ② Refusal of doctors to perform unethical and illegal acts.

(Ex) Denial to perform sex selection test.

(3) Bridge of 'consent form' not understood properly.



(4) Denial of special treatment to influential people by giving preference to their duty.

(Ex) Given case - Ashmita attended other person in emergency

b) Lapses

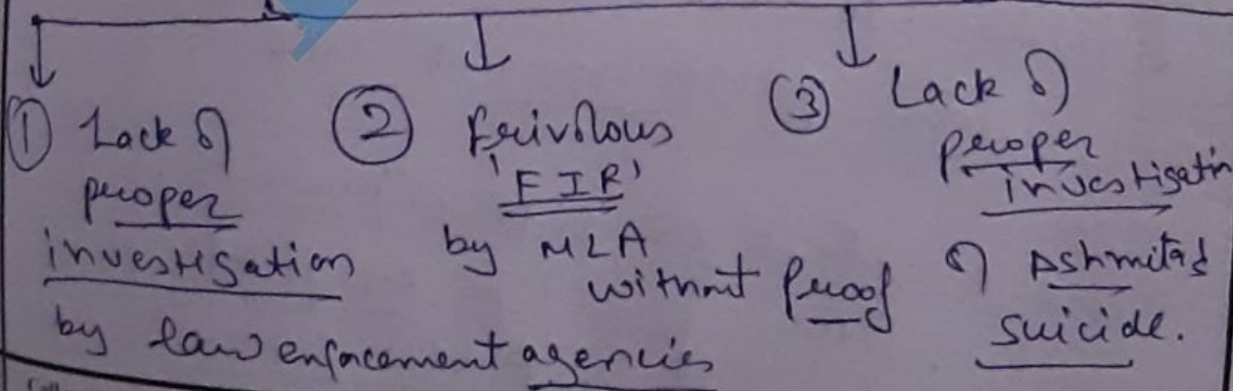
(i) Moral - Ethical

(1) Intolerance and Unawareness of MLA.

- (2) misuse of power for personal revenge
- (3) Acting against Equality ⇒ demand  
of preferential treatment
- (4) 'Society' makes Ashmita - culprit  
without proper investigation.
- (5) Lack of empathy, rationality  
and objectivity in society.
- (6) Lack of courage of Ashmita  
& her husband to file case against  
injustice
- (7) 'Suicide' shows escapist  
attitude in adverse situation.

(ii)

Administrative Lapses



(4) 'Consent form' - not communicated to MLA clearly by hospital staff.

(5) 'Inactivity' on part of other staff during physical abuse of inmate

(C) Recommendations & Rationale

(1) Doctor should convey criticality of patient clearly to family members.

(2) Their explicit consent and agreement that in case death happens => can't blame doctor - should be recorded.

(3) Culture of accountability in medical ethics should be imbibed => NO frustration in public.

(4) Guidelines for ethical conduct for politicians with public servants like doctors.

'Doctors' are considered as gift of 'humanity' to 'humanity'. They should be respected for their public service.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Ans 11

'Human greed' has brought us closer to Lakshman Rekha of ecological carrying capacity of earth. One of these reasons - is illegal encroachment <sup>encroachment</sup> of natural lands as given in this case.

Ethical Dilemmas

① For Bharat Utkar

a) Personal profit v/s Social Responsibility

⇒ Right of clean environment (A-21) of

others arbitrarily taken

b) Environmental Ethics v/s Infrastructure creation

⇒ considering 'nature' as personal rather than 'common good'.

② For state Administration

a) Civil servant - Political - Corporate

nexus of corruption

⇒ Evasion of social accountability and public service.

b) Misuse of 'power' for self interest

3) For existing Residents

a) Concerns for environment v/s Pain of homelessness

⇒ Demolition ⇒ threat to their homes

4) For Satish

a) Desire to buy new house v/s Threat due to present

⇒ Whether investing life savings in home can assure future.

b) Stand for environment v/s for homeless crowd

⇒ Double crisis which India face

↙  
Environmental unsustainability

↘  
Rising slums and homeless people

b) Justice in given case should serve following purpose

- ↳ i) 'Right to live' for existing residents
- ↳ ii) Action against involved in corruption
- ↳ iii) Restoration of environment.

Other options to achieve these purposes

① Monetary compensation by developer

Merits

Demerits

① No threat to existing structure

② money can be used in developing house complex for homeless.

① 'Environment-wetland' - become as commodity

② Culture of lethargy in administration

② Go with Demolition

Merits

Demerits

① Environmentalism ensured - wetland protection

① people - lose money and home

② Right precedent for future

② Problem of homelessness will rise.

③ Most suitable option → Compensation under CAMPA and strict action against developer with responsibility to set up man-made wetland. Further, corrupt officials in administration - suspended.

① Both people and environment rights are ensured.

① Existing problem of homelessness ~~exist~~ continue to exist

② Right precedent against corruption

Two illegal towers can be ordered as rental housing complex for migrant labours under - TPM Swasthjana-Urban.

This can solve existing homelessness in steete.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.12) Lithium is emerging as the new gold in the modern world. It is used extensively in making rechargeable batteries that are used across phones, laptops, electric vehicles etc. As the world is transitioning towards clean energy, demand for lithium is rising exponentially. India is dependent on imports for her lithium needs. Recently, a large lithium deposit has been found during a geological survey in Central India. According to initial estimates, the reserve is large enough to not only fulfill domestic requirements but also leave enough surplus for India to export lithium to other countries. The news of this discovery is covered by national media. This reserve can provide much needed impetus to adoption and development of green energy technologies in the country. Many prominent union ministers have expressed their desire for timely development of lithium mines and claimed that this discovery to be an outcome of their far-sighted governance and development model.

Amit is a senior government official who has been appointed as project development officer for this mining project. During initial assessment of the project, Amit found that the discovered reserve lies inside a forest inhabited by tribals. This is a pristine forest, hitherto untouched by humans, other than indigenous tribal communities. This forest hosts a wide variety of flora and fauna, many of which are endemic. Further, the lithium reserve lies at the foothill of a hillock. This hillock has a small shrine where the deity worshipped by the tribals is located. Lithium mining in this area would mean destruction of forest, blasting of the mountain where shrine of the tribal deity is located and displacement of tribals. The tribal population is against this mining project. They consider this project as an assault on their way of life and culture. Intelligence report suggests that if these tribals are forcefully displaced and their shrine destroyed, they can become easy targets for the Naxal indoctrination and create a security nightmare for the state. On the other hand, Amit is facing political pressure for execution of this project and has been repeatedly reminded that not only this project is of national importance but also can be a stepping stone for his career.

Amit is your colleague and a close friend. He asks you for your advice in this matter. Based on the described situation, help Amit identify various ethical dilemmas in this case. In your opinion, what is the most suitable course of action for Amit? Justify your choice. (20 marks, 250 words)

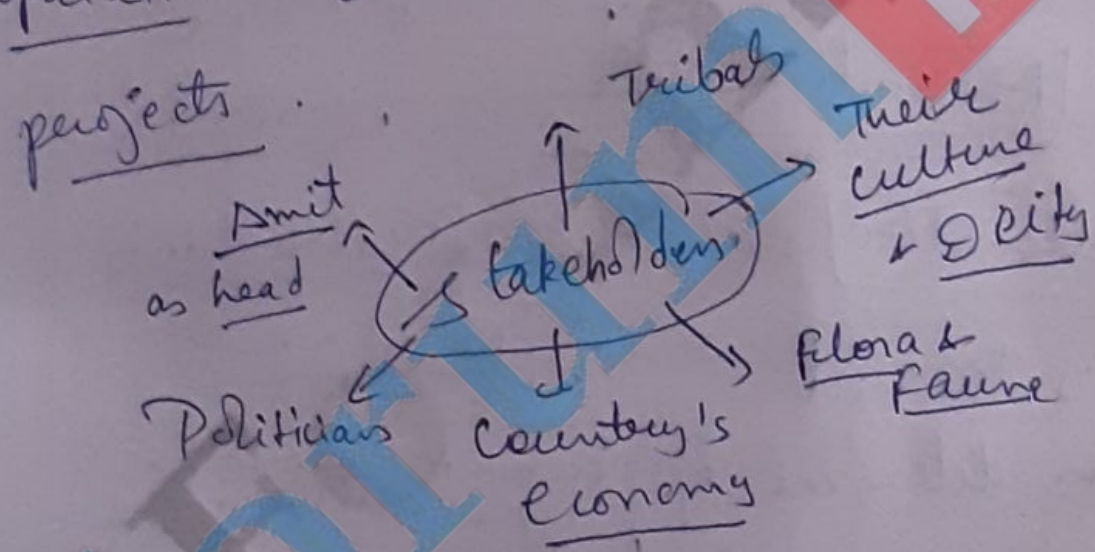
आधुनिक दुनिया में लिथियम नए साने के रूप में उभर रहा है। फोन, लैपटॉप, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों आदि में उपयोग की जाने वाली रिचार्जबल बैटरी बनाने में इसका बड़े पैमाने पर उपयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-जैसे दुनिया स्वच्छ ऊर्जा की ओर बढ़ रही है, लिथियम की मांग तेजी से बढ़ रही है। भारत अपनी लिथियम जरूरतों के लिए आयात पर निर्भर है। हाल ही में मध्य भारत में एक भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के दौरान बड़ी मात्रा में लिथियम निक्षेप पाया गया है। प्रारंभिक अनुमानों के अनुसार, भंडार न केवल घरेलू आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए काफी बड़ा है बल्कि भारत के लिए अन्य देशों को लिथियम निर्यात करने के लिए पर्याप्त अधिशेष भी छोड़ता है। इस खोज की खबर राष्ट्रीय मीडिया द्वारा कवर की गई है। यह भंडार देश में हरित ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने और विकास के लिए बहुत आवश्यक प्रोत्साहन प्रदान कर सकता है। कई प्रमुख केंद्रीय मंत्रियों ने लिथियम खानों के समय पर विकास की इच्छा व्यक्त की है और दावा किया है कि यह खोज उनके दूरदर्शी शासन और विकास मॉडल का परिणाम है।

अमित एक वरिष्ठ सरकारी अधिकारी है जिन्हें इस खनन परियोजना के लिए परियोजना विकास अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है। परियोजना के प्रारंभिक मूल्यांकन के दौरान, अमित ने पाया कि खोजा गया भंडार आदिवासियों के निवास करने वाले जंगल के अंदर है। यह एक प्राचीन जंगल है जो अब तक स्वदेशी जनजातीय समुदायों के अलावा मनुष्यों से अछूता है। यह जंगल विभिन्न प्रकार के वनस्पतियों और जीवों को होस्ट करता है, जिनमें से कई स्थानिक हैं। इसके अलावा, लिथियम रिजर्व एक पहाड़ी की तलहटी में स्थित है। इस पहाड़ी में एक छोटा मंदिर है जहां आदिवासियों द्वारा पूजे जाने वाले देवता स्थित हैं। इस क्षेत्र में लिथियम खनन का मतलब होगा जंगल का विनाश, पहाड़ को नष्ट करना जहां आदिवासी देवता का मंदिर स्थित है और आदिवासियों का विस्थापन। आदिवासी अबादी इस खनन परियोजना के खिलाफ है।

वे इस परियोजना को अपने जीवन और संस्कृति के तरीके पर हमला मानते हैं। खुफिया रिपोर्ट बताती है कि अगर इन आदिवासियों को जबरन विस्थापित किया जाता है और उनके धर्मस्थल को नष्ट कर दिया जाता है, तो वे नक्सलियों के लिए आसान लक्ष्य बन सकते हैं और राज्य के लिए एक सुस्ता खतरा पैदा कर सकते हैं। दूसरी ओर, अमित इस परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए राजनीतिक दबाव का सामना कर रहे हैं और उन्हें बार-बार याद दिलाया गया है कि यह परियोजना न केवल राष्ट्रीय महत्व की है, बल्कि उनके करियर के लिए एक कदम भी हो सकती है।

अमित आपके सहयोगी और करीबी दोस्त हैं। वह आपसे इस मामले में आपकी सलाह मांगते हैं। वर्णित स्थिति के आधार पर अमित को इस मामले में विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाओं की पहचान करने में मदद करें। आपकी राय में, अमित के लिए कार्रवाई का सबसे उपयुक्त तरीका क्या है? अपने विकल्प का औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent study by Niti Aagya suggested that from 1950s - 2018, Tribals comprise 40% of total displaced population due to developmental projects.



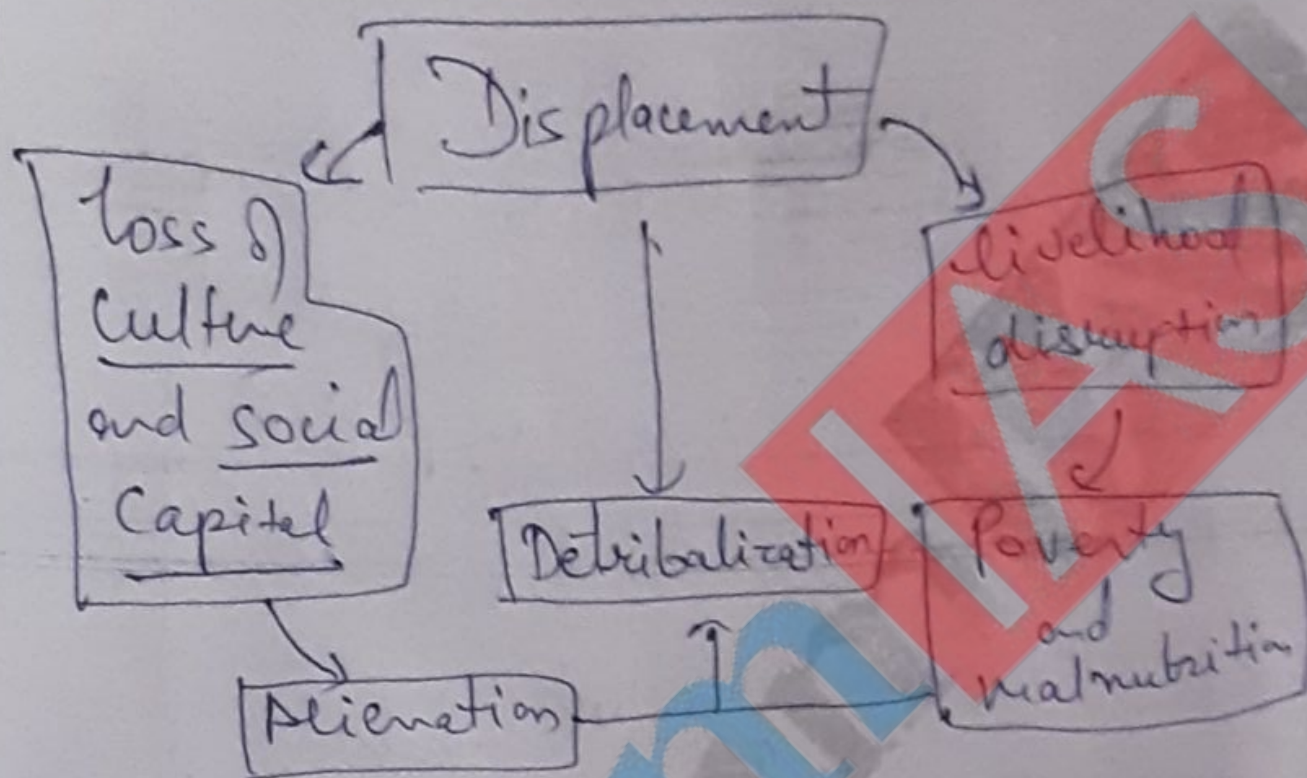
## Ethical Dilemmas

(1) Development v/s Displacement

⇒ Lithium extraction ⇒ Less imports  
more exports

Development of country ⇒ Economic growth ⇒ More Forex reserves

⇒ Displacement of tribals will have spillover effects.



② Alienation and loss of cultural identity making them prone to <sup>become</sup> Naxal agents

⇒ This dilemma of Economic growth v/s National Security

③ Economic development v/s Biodiversity threats

⇒ Lithium extraction ⇒ Endemic flora & fauna get  
poor environmental ⇒ disturbed & destroyed  
Sustainability of development

## ④ Professional duty v/s Compassion

⇒ Increasing political pursue and prospects

of growth in career demands active completion. However, compassion towards tribals and biodiversity ⇒ crisis of conscience.

## ⑤ Un-inclusive development against

SDG 8 threatening Constitutional principles

of decreasing inequalities. (A-39)

## Options to deal for unit

① 'Go with the flow' ⇒ Complete project

Merits	Demerits
① Economic growth	① Tribal dignity violated.
② Career growth	② Uninclusive development

② Resign from job

Merits	Demerits
① No <u>crisis</u> of <u>conscience</u>	① Tribal rights need not be considered by others.
② Project completed by someone else.	② Escapist attitude.



My Suggestion to Amit

- ① Go for Proper Environment Impact Assessment along with Social impacts given in EIA Rules 2020.
- ② Tribal areas governed under 5th and 6th schedule  $\Rightarrow$  Need of consent of Autonomous district council / Gram Sabha.
- ③ Adopting Stakeholder approach in planning rehabilitation of tribals with proper livelihood facilities.
- ④ Careful transportation of endemic flora and fauna to nearby forest under medical supervision.
- ⑤ Persuade 'tribal leaders' and 'politicians' to have a talk for easing tribal concerns regarding cultural protection.

Above steps will help Amit in ensuring inclusive and environmentally sustainable development. Also help in proving professional competence.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Value Addition
Total