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FIAS – MGP 2022 – GS Paper

#4

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

PRIYA RANI

Roll No.

1910092943

Date:

4th August, 2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
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Total:	250	

INSTRUCTION

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
- There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- 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.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Evaluator's Discretion:

For Student Only

Start Time | 8:30 am

End Time | 11:30 am

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

For Office Use Only

ECN CODE:

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Evaluation Date:

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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

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 based on values of integrity, transparency, accountability, citizen centricity etc. It is based on principle of "SU-RAJ" so as to welfare of ANATODAYA (the poorest) among others.

Ethical governance is thus foundation of a welfare state.

Essential traits of a welfare state:

1. Welfare of its people - Its policy is designed to benefit of people and guided by GANDHI'S TALISMAN i.e. how will it impact the poor and vulnerable.

2. Creates better living condition for its citizens
eg: PM AWAS YOJNA → for housing,
UJJAWALA → for clean energy source.
3. Redistributive justice through increased progressive taxation and social security benefits.
4. Ensure health, education and legal services for its citizens (Article 47, 45, 39A).

Ways and means to promote ethics in governance:

1. Transparency and information sharing
eg → RTI Act.
2. Citizen centricity.
eg: citizen charter.
3. Participation of citizen in governance and social audit.
4. Grievance redressal → Jan Sunwai, CPGRAMS etc.

Ethical governance must be based on

" SARVATANA HITAYA, SARVATAN SUKHYA "

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)

Recently US court reversed its Roe vs Wada judgement which ensured abortion rights of women.

There are two faction of people - one believe abortion to be ethical and in line with rights of women over their body, while the other consider it unethical based on life of unborn child.

Ethical concerns related to abortion :

1. The child inside → right to life
2. Right of BODILY INTEGRITY and RIGHT over ones own body is not considered while denying abortion.

3. some argue → that child is God's command (Catholics) based on DIVINE COMMAND THEORY.
4. Also many a times abortion becomes necessary
- when woman life is in danger (Savita case Ireland).
 - when child is due to rape.
 - when two people separate before child is born (recent case in supreme court where court allowed to abort based on this).

Opinion on this issue:

Women must have right of choice, right to life and liberty and right over their own body.

She must not be treated as a child bearing machine and forced to carry a child if she is not willing to or not want to.

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

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

Conscience is the moral compass that guides a person in resolving dilemmas and understand what is right and wrong.

Many a times, we are in situation where there is a decision to be made and one of our values might be compromised due to dilemma. Under such situation conscience can help.

1. Resolving dilemma: Rigidity of rules vs preferential treatment.

eg: An old lady lacks few documents for scheme she wants to avail

⇓

preferential treatment can be given, while she gets her documents done.

2. Chose between career or honesty.

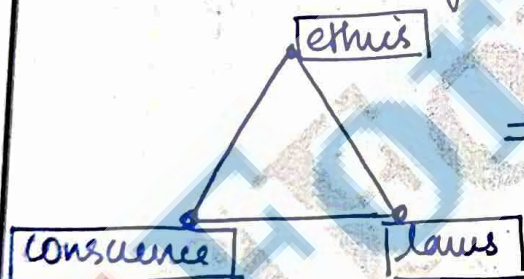
eg: Ashok Khemka

3. Balancing laws with ethics

eg: Jairaj (IAS officer) ⇒ instead of firing a typist for misbehaviour with an employee, only stopped increment as she was a single mother.

4. Superior order / political order vs public interest.

eg: proceed by filing dissent note as directed by supreme court.



⇒ ethical and legal judgement.

Civil servants must use their conscience and values along with rules and laws. This will help keep "the steel frame" stronger and trustable.

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

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

Civil servants face conflicts of values when under certain situation decision has to be compulsorily made despite knowing that some of the values will be compromised.

CONFLICTS

1. Order of service vs public interest

2. Political orders vs constitutional values.

RESOLUTION.

→ If not agree then seek written order or submit your dissent before executing such an order.

→ A permanent executive must listen to its political executive, but not when orders are illegal or in violation of constitution.

3. Honesty vs efficiency.

→ "Corruption as greasing wheel" argument must be ~~condemned~~ condemned.

4. Transparency vs secrecy.

→ RTI demands transparency while many work needs a level of secrecy ⇒ disclose information according to section 8(1), section (7) & (11) exceptions

5. Rule, regulation vs flexibility and compassion.

⇒ Must adhere to rule but if needed in public interest can move away from rules for justice.

Resolving these conflicts, along with 'never die' attitude will help shed "wooly tower" image of bureaucracy and establish ethical governance for the people.

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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 is understanding one's emotion and also emotions of others and use this to guide one's decisions and actions.

EI - helping to manage stress.

- while dealing with emergency situation.
eg: During riots - a civil servant needs to understand emotion of crowd.
- to deal with unexpected event.
eg: COVID-19 \Rightarrow and thus need to have EI to mobilise resource, comfort people's anxiety etc.
- helps in dealing with corruption or unethical work ecosystem.

EI - helps in converting distress to eustress:

1. Armstrong Palme converted distress of his people to walk for kilometres to eustress by constructing road through crowd funding.

2. It helps mobilise people

eg: Mahatma Gandhi - mass movement

eg: Abraham Lincoln → I have a dream speech.

3. helps in innovation in stress

eg: COVID → development CO-WIN, AROGYASETU, our own vaccine, use of Ticker Express etc.

In today's time of immense media attention, political pressures, increased people expectation for quality service etc civil servants need both professional competence and emotional competence i.e. holistic competence.

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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)

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)

Attitude is the pre-disposition towards someone or something. Behaviour is how we act towards someone/something.

structure of attitude

1. Affective component: (emotion) \Rightarrow how we feel for the object

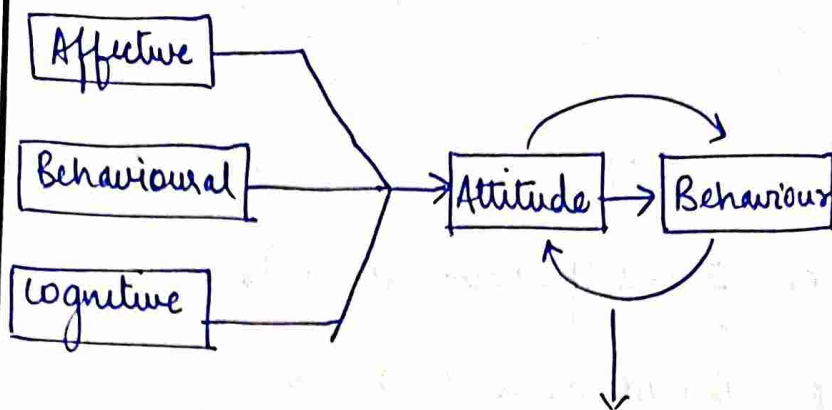
eg: India - Pakistan attitude toward each other is much fueled by emotion of Partition

2. Behavioural component

3. Cognitive component (knowledge) \rightarrow based on the knowledge we have about the object.

Relationship between attitude and behaviour:

Attitude does influence behaviour in certain ways:



But this depends on many factors like:

- strength of attitude → i.e. how strongly one feels.
- personal experience role in attitude → this in general has strong effect on behaviour.
- consistency and accessibility of attitude while displaying a behaviour.
- Behaviour also depends on situation, mood etc.

La Pierre study showed how negative attitude towards Chinese was not always reflected in form of negative behaviour towards them. Thus though attitude influence behaviour, but it is one among many factors influencing it.

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

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

Prime Minister - "One must have a dream, but the dream should be to do something, rather than become something."

This well explains the role of bureaucratic anonymity in life of a civil servant. It is expected him/her to perform duty rather than display its achievement and actions for fame.

Bureaucratic anonymity → foundational value of civil servant:

1. Helps work for the people rather than for fame.
2. It shields them from responsibility if some wrong decision is made by mistake as.

political representatives are answerable to people

3. it helps maintain neutrality - which is necessary.
4. Working in anonymity is like being behind an iron curtain and thus taking impartial and non partisan decision.

Dilution of anonymity in age of social media:

Yes, there is certain level of dilution, but it is part of freedom of speech and expression of civil servant unless it disturbs harmony and peace.

Similarly, this has helped us know about good work done by various civil servants.

eg: Armstrong Palme, compassionate Kozhikode etc.

Despite social media, a certain level of anonymity is necessary for civil servant - this helps him perform duty without fruits of action for himself.

"KARMANYE VADHIKARASTU, MAH PRALESU KADACHANA"

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)

While demanding right, one must always be aware of her duty. Duty and rights go together and Gandhiji laid greater emphasis on duty than right.

When one gives up her duty, there is a guilt of not performing it.

1. our duty towards our parents in old age.
eg: many elderly women in Vrindavan
2. our duty towards giving right values to our child → and if we do not perform there is a guilt.

3. duty towards society

eg: community kitchen.

if people die of hunger, there is a feeling of guilt.

4. duty to maintain international peace - UN

inability to perform its duty during many wars

5. Duty of civil servant to give exemplary service to citizen → but when into corruption and compromise duty → guilt as conscience always calls out.

6. Duty of citizen - to keep environment clean - thus throwing garbage on road must bring guilt.

But at the same time rights must also not be given up - as it helps develop our true potential, help live life of dignity & help better perform our duty.

~~Rights~~ Giving up duty leads to guilt because

DUTY IS SUMMUM BONUM OF LIFE.

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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)

Justice ~~is~~ not to exist in society, there should be both justice and force to implement justice. Thus justice without force is of no use.

Similarly presence of force or law but absence of sense of justice in it is tyrannical.

Justice without force:

→ non-implementation of laws.

eg: Dowry prevention law or domestic violence law.

→ if criminal justice system - police & judiciary lack capability.

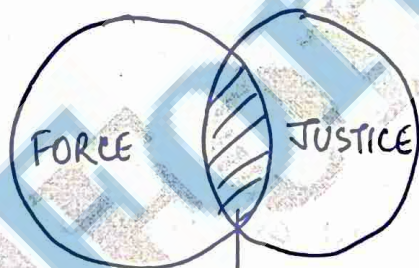
⇒ Justice delayed is justice denied.

→ Environmental justice - COP15 commitments.

⇒ if no domestic law in force then no use.

Force without justice is tyrannical:

- Rule by law rather than rule of law \equiv TYRANNY
eg: British colonies, Nazi Germany. for people governed.
- Only political justice without social and economic justice is a contradiction. \Rightarrow AMBEDKAR
This is tyranny for the poor.
- Use of force like war \Rightarrow injustice to civilians and lead to humanitarian crisis.



↓
Rule of law,
Social harmony
Just society

As Supreme court has pointed out that

"Justice must not just be done, but also appear to be done". This is possible only when there is both justice and force.

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 relation is guided by national interest and there is no permanent friend or enemy.

But many times we see international relation is guided only by national interest

1. During war

eg: Russia - Ukraine war.

2. Choosing our friends or partners.

eg: evolution of India - USA relation.

3. Denial of refugee rights.

4. USA invasions in Iraq, Vietnam war.

But in my opinion, ethics in international

relation is not a myth:

1. Even during war, basic humanitarian principles

are adhered to ⇒ GENEVA CONVENTION.

2. Countries of similar values and morals converge
eg: coalition of democracies vs autocracies
 3. India → accepting refugees despite being non-signatory to refugee convention.
 4. Not letting tension impact civilians life.
eg: Indus water treaty survived three wars with Pakistan.
 5. Vaccine internationalism and IPR waiver at WTO.
- Thus national interest along with principles must guide international relations. Principles of VASUDEVA KUTUMBAKAM and must help guide policies.

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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)

India ranks in corruption perception Index.

This corruption comes from excessive power without accountability and the fear of losing this power.

Fear of losing power - corrupts those who have it

→ in electoral democracy - there is uncertainty of outcome in result.

↓
Thus use of money and muscle power in politics

(ADR data: 43% MP's in 17th Lok Sabha have criminal records).

→ this fear leads to siphoning off funds for rainy days → various scams like Commonwealth, coal block and 2G Scams.

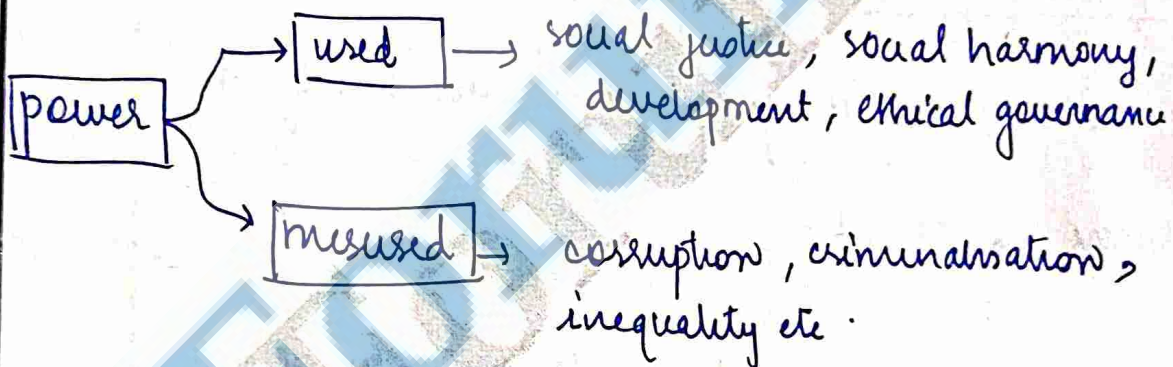
→ this fear has given rise to RESORT POLITICS

where leaders are bought for money.

corrupting those who are subjected to power:

1. civil servants : 2nd ARC says that honest officers are punished through transfer industry
eg: Manjiv Nath \Rightarrow 40 transfer in 39 years.

2. citizens \rightarrow lacking the might to fight \Rightarrow accept corruption as way of life \Rightarrow thus paying bribe and becoming part of corruption.



To counter the fear - fear of loss of power or misuse of power, one must show COURAGE because it is this value which helps in realisation of all other values.

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 परसंद का औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Education must enlighten minds - minds of young people. It is not about stuffing a child's mind with information of no use.

Education to a child must ignite a flame - a flame of knowledge which spreads light wherever it goes, solve issues of nation and be nice human being.

"TAMSO MA JYOTIRGAMYA" ⇒ moving from darkness towards light.

Five values that Indian education system should inculcate in every student:

1. compassion / empathy - This will help utilize education for benefit for vulnerables
eg: Prosthetic limbs discovery.

2. Tolerance - so as to keep intact the diverse fabric of nation and uphold Sarva Dharma Sambhav.
3. Integrity - so that it not external checks or punishment which guides him but the internal values.
eg: not breaking traffic rules even if no one is watching
4. Respecting woman - sensitize them about gender issues and how to treat women around them.
5. Love for nation - to maintain national integrity and avoid radicalisation
eg: NIA held engineers from Kerala who were to join ISIS through online radicalisation.

Thus education should not be a certificate hanging on wall, it must liberate our thoughts

"SA VIDHYA, YA VIMUKTAE" - education is one that liberates.

Section - B

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

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

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

Based on this case study, answer the following:

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

(20 marks, 250 words)

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

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

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

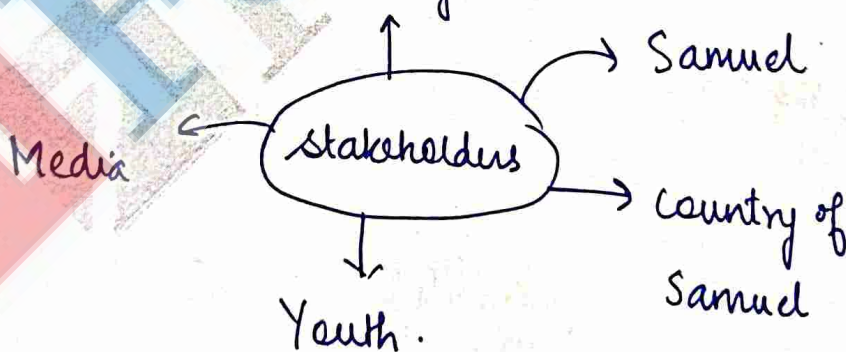
सैमुअल ऐसे ही एक देश का दौरा कर चुका है। लेकिन सैमुअल की इस तरह की घोषणा का मतलब होगा कि वह टूर्नामेंट से बाहर हो जाएंगे क्योंकि मैचों की शुरुआत में केवल एक सप्ताह बचा है। क्वारंटाइन से बचने के लिए, सैमुअल ने अपने हलफनामे में झूठ बोला और दावा किया कि उसने किसी अन्य महामारी प्रभावित देश का दौरा नहीं किया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

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

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case study deals with how public figures must display certain qualities like integrity, honesty as people look upto them. It is ethical responsibility of the sports person to show exemplary conduct - recently Novak Djokovic was transported from Australia due to this reason.



a) ethical issues involved in this incident

- Health of people in pandemic - societal rights vs not getting vaccinated - individual liberty. (Article 21).
- A good sportsman - professional integrity but lack of ethical competence.
- Lying or dishonesty in his actions by hiding facts about his third country visit.
- Treating one person as special just because he is famous.
- Focus of organising country A on revenue collection rather than health of its citizens.
- Health of society vs performance of the sportsperson.

b) The answer whether vaccine mandate is violation of individual liberty or not depends on situation.

If high infection rate and threat to public interest → vaccine mandate is not violation of personal liberty but just restriction on personal freedom.

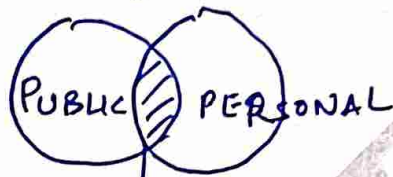
If low infection rate → then mandate can be violation of bodily integrity.

Similar judgement was given by Supreme court recently.

But in above situation when there is a devastating third wave, then vaccine mandate is not violation of personal liberty.

c) ethical responsibility of famous person while conducting themselves in public.

• for them there is overlap in personal and professional life → no water tight compartment.



FOR famous people

• people look up to them → so must show high level of ethical standards.

• Similarly their ethical behaviour will determine the career progression

eg: Sachin vs Karable.

A person in public must display holistic

competence - professional competence,

ethical competence and social competence.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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:

- You, your wife, children, parents and relatives.
- Diplomatic staff at the mission.
- Indian tourists visiting the country.
- Indian students studying in the country
- A film crew and actors who were shooting a film in the country. These include some of the biggest names of Bollywood.
- 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 देशों का 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 घिरे हुए देश से भारतीयों को निकालने की योजना तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया है। आपको बताया गया है कि भारत के एक मित्र पड़ोसी देश ने अपने नागरिकों को निकालने के लिए भारत की मदद मांगी है। युद्ध के कारण, एक बार में सीमित संख्या में ही लोगों को निकाला जा सकता है और सभी को निकालने के लिए कई चक्कर लगाने होंगे। आपने लोगों के निम्नलिखित समूहों की पहचान की है जिन्हें निकाला जाना है :

- आप, आपकी पत्नी, बच्चे, माता-पिता और रिश्तेदार।
- मिशन में राजनयिक कर्मचारी।
- देश का दौरा करने वाले भारतीय पर्यटक।
- देश में पढ़ रहे भारतीय छात्र
- एक फिल्म क्रू और अभिनेता जो देश में एक फिल्म की शूटिंग कर रहे थे। इनमें बॉलीवुड के कुछ बड़े नाम शामिल हैं।
- 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)

A war broke out in Ukraine in February 2022 and similar situation of immediate evacuation was created. India evacuated not only its citizens but also foreign nationals. The case study focuses on similar issue and how to prioritize different evacuation.

⇒ Order of evacuation

1. Diplomatic staff at the mission.

→ this is because it is my FIDUCIARY RESPONSIBILITY to ensure their security.

→ Also as they are on national duty, it is nation's duty to evacuate them earliest.

→ Once evacuated these staffs can help in further evacuation of other people.

2. Indian students studying in the country.

→ citizens safety is responsibility of the state
(social contract theory).

→ Also students parents concern rises in home country and necessary to rescue them.

→ Students might not have the necessary resource to survive or escape - and might get caught as hostages.

3. Indian tourist visiting the country.

→ on similar grounds of citizen safety being state's responsibility.

4. My wife, children, parents and relatives

→ Children, women and elderly must be evacuated to avoid mishaps.

→ personal responsibility towards my children
- paternal promises.

→ They are also citizen of India.

5. Bollywood film crew and actor.

→ As they would have resources and means to exit so later preference given to them.

→ Also the director and famous actors must perform some fiduciary responsibility of mobilising the crew out of country.

6. Citizens of friendly neighbouring country

→ Once my citizens are evacuated only then can I lend a helping hand.

→ My ultimate responsibility is to evacuate my citizens first. ⇒ national interest and humanitarian principles needs to be balanced.

Apart from this order, some consideration must be taken in overall evacuation cutting across all order:

→ preference to old, women, disabled and children whether they belong to our or other nation.

India's timely evacuation in war was its display of soft power and ability to coordinate both with Ukraine & Russia.

Similarly its helping hand to other nation's citizens upholds its value of VASUDEVA

KUTUMBAKAM.

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.

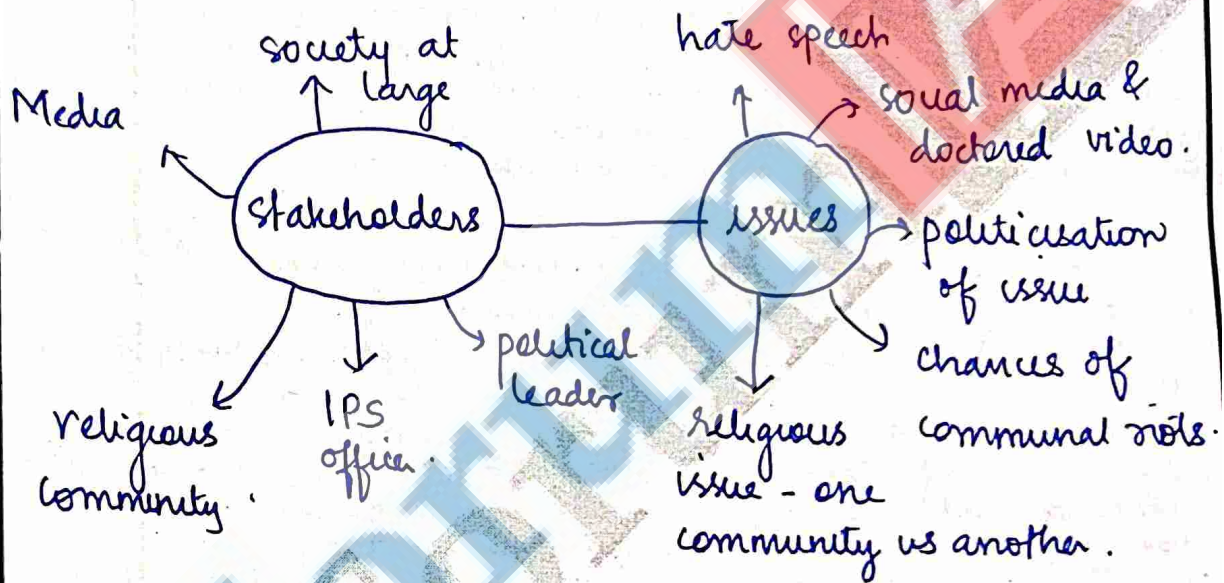
(20 marks, 250 words)

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 टिप्पणियां कीं जो जिले में सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव को संभावित रूप से नुकसान पहुंचा सकती हैं। पीड़ित समुदाय के प्रतिनिधियों ने अपनी शिकायत लेकर रश्मि से मुलाकात की। इस मामले में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कर पुलिस विभाग ने तत्काल जांच शुरू कर दी है। पूछताछ के दौरान आरोपी राजनीतिक नेता ने आरोपों से इनकार किया। उन्होंने दावा किया कि वह अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग कर रहे थे और किसी की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने का उनका कोई इरादा नहीं था। अगर उनके बयान से किसी की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंची हो तो उन्होंने माफी मांगने की भी पेशकश की। हालांकि, पीड़ित समुदाय इस माफी से संतुष्ट नहीं था और आरोपी के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की मांग की।

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

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

Recent incident of Nupur Sharma's comment on a religion is case in point to explain the issues that hate speech creates. The above case study deals with similar situation.



a) Difference between hate speech and free speech.

Article 19(a)(i) of the constitution guarantees freedom of speech and expression to

every citizen of India \Rightarrow exercising this right is called free speech.

But this right comes with restrictions → Article 19(2) ⇒ i.e. public safety, security, national integration, relation with foreign nation etc.

⇒ Hate speech is when speech hurts the sentiments of some community.

or when it tries to or incites violence in the country.

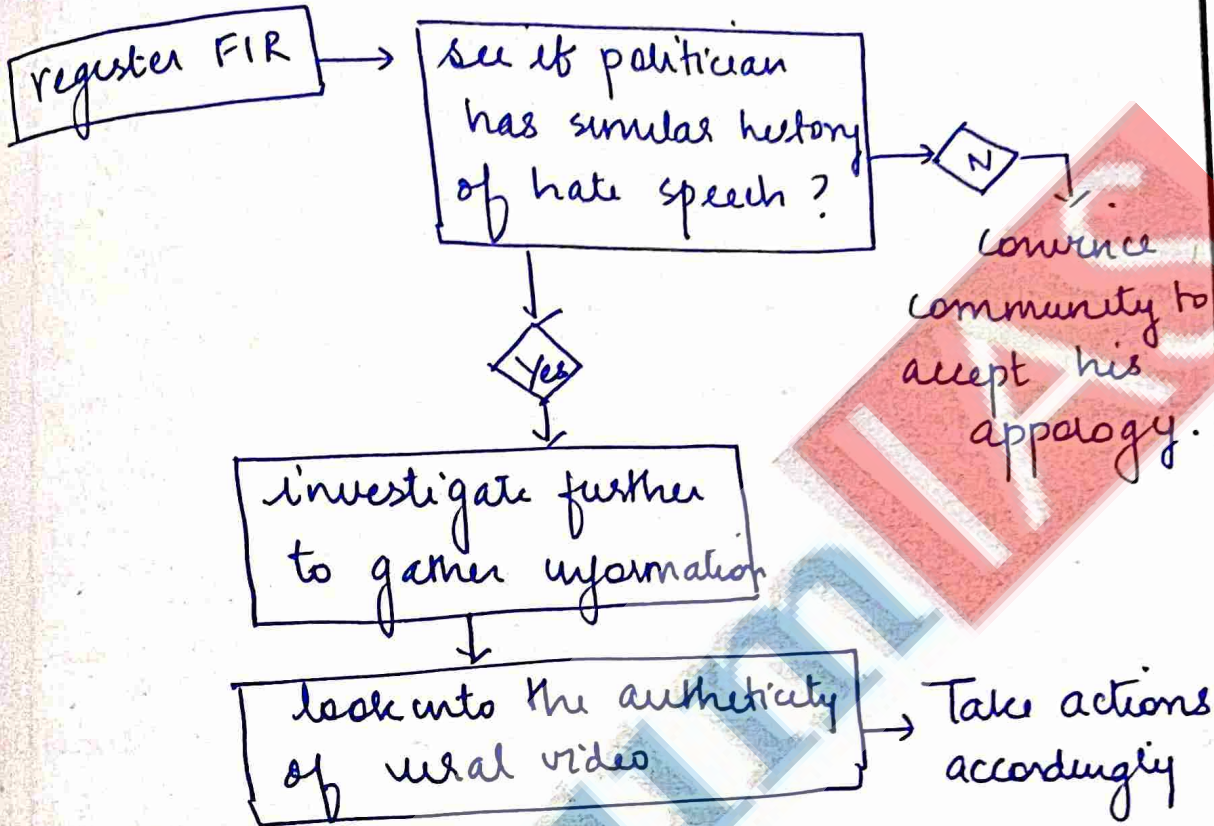
or targets a group based on even prejudices.

(b) Social media & its influence on people's thought and action - why?

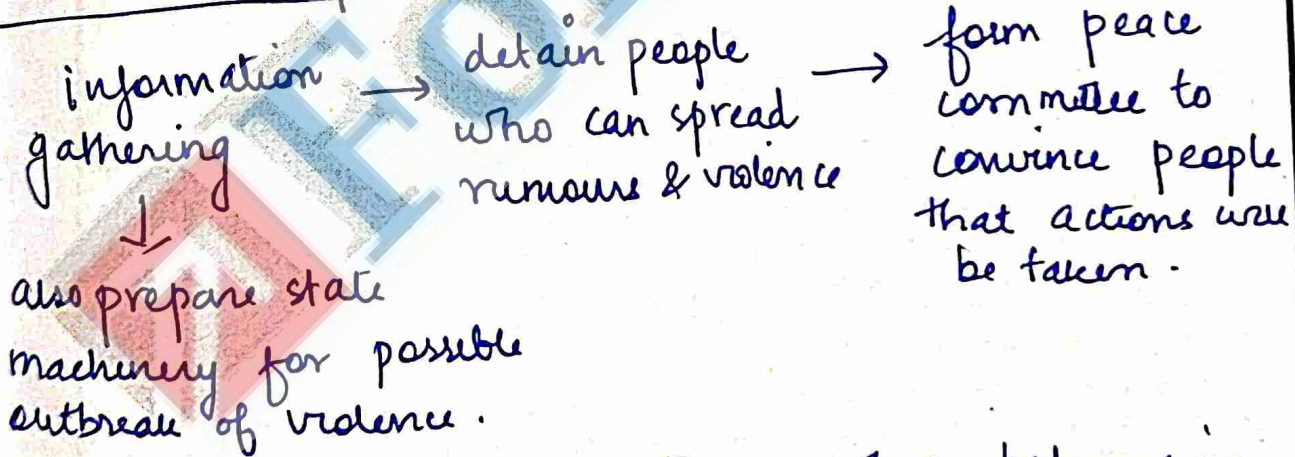
- cutting across border → people communicate across nation and viewpoint.

- cosmopolitanisation of social media & thus uniqueness of different religion or group is not appreciated.
- creation of an **ECHO CHAMBER** where we see what we want to see.
- Also in era of paid news there is **MANUFACTURED CONSENT**.
- the habit of forwarding or making anything viral.
- Also presence of unverifiable accounts - can be fake or bots acts as propaganda devices.
- Anonymity \Rightarrow entire everyone has a voice but not face.

c) Course of action



To deal with possible riots



In a diverse country like India which believes in SARVA DHARMA SAMBHAVANA it is important to respect each others belief and police must act based on values of "SEVA, SHANTI"

Feedback
(For OFFICE USE)

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 enjoy a good reputation in town.

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

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

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

- Why do doctors face violence in the country?
- Identify various moral-ethical and administrative lapses in this case.
- What would you recommend in this case? Give rationale behind giving those recommendations.

(20 marks, 250 words)

अशिमिता 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। अशिमिता 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।

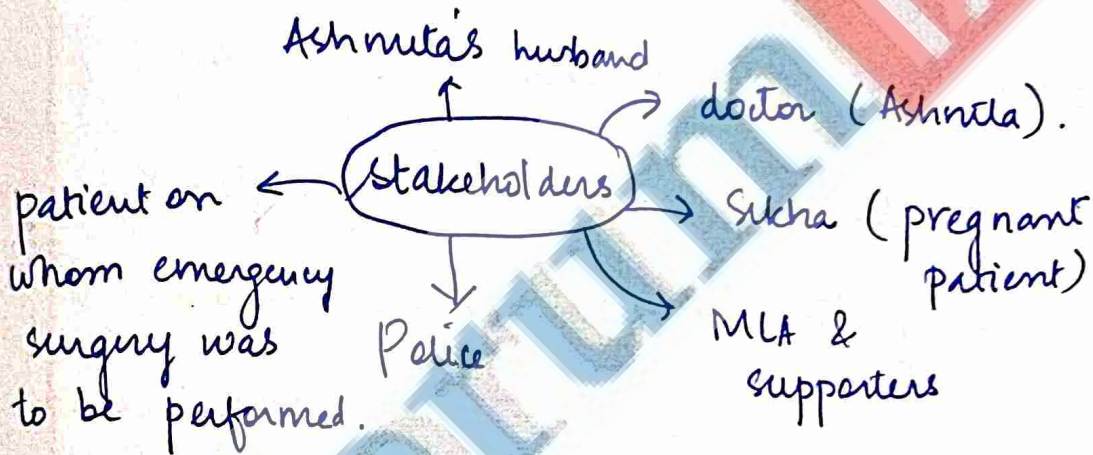
अन्य गर्भवती महिलाओं में, एक विधायक की बहू शिखा को बच्चे के जन्म के लिए अशिमिता के प्रसूति क्लिनिक में भर्ती कराया गया था। विधायक ने अशिमिता से मुलाकात की और उनके कौशल पर भरोसा जताया। उन्होंने उनसे व्यक्तिगत रूप से शिखा की अतिरिक्त देखभाल करने का अनुरोध किया, जिस पर अशिमिता खुशी से सहमत हो गई। अगले दिन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

विधायक ने शिखा की मौत के लिए अशिमिता को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। अशिमिता को विधायक और उनके स्टाफ ने पीटा। जब उसके पति ने अशिमिता को बचाने की कोशिश की तो उसे अस्पताल से घसीटकर पीटा गया। अशिमिता 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 अशिमिता और अधिक अपमान सह नहीं पाई और आत्महत्या कर ली। डॉक्टर द्वारा आत्महत्या की खबर जंगल में आग की तरह फैल गई। इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन ने मामले का संज्ञान लिया और इस मामले में उचित कार्रवाई नहीं होने पर डॉक्टरों की देशव्यापी हड़ताल की चेतावनी दी। राज्य सरकार ने मामले की जांच और उचित कार्रवाई की सिफारिश करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है। आप इस समिति के अध्यक्ष हैं। इस परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दें :

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case deals with violence on doctors by patients' relative which is very common in case of India. Recently a doctor, committed suicide due to similar humiliation.



(a) Reason for doctors facing violence in the country

1. People believe that doctors are god.

"VAIDO PARMO HARI"

2. Ultimate expectation from doctors that they can save lives.

- A way for people to take out their frustration of loss of loved one.
- lack of proper communication of situation between doctors and patients family.
- some of it also stems from excessive commercialisation of health \Rightarrow so declining trust on doctors.
- Not understanding the medical complication and resting the entire blame on doctors.

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

Moral and ethical lapses

1. Thrashing the doctor for an unpredictable event of Postpartum Haemorrhage.
2. Harassing his husband and family

3. She could not leave an emergency surgery in between → also Ashmita did not expect early labour of Shikha.

4. Treating people as God.

5. Lack of emotional intelligence.

6. Attitude towards women and doctors is reflected.

Administrative lapses:

1. Managing patients surgery and intake of new patients.

2. Police also participating in harassment of doctor.

3. Not arresting MLA for violation of law.

4. Lack of comprehensive law to deal with the issue.

Recommendations

Short run → compensate the doctors family and assure them of action

→ file FIR against MCA and supporters and take necessary actions.

long run → comprehensive law dealing with issue of doctor related violence

→ insurance for doctors due to the risk they go through.

→ Better communication between doctor and family to avoid unnecessary expectations.

→ strongly dealing with such crimes (police, judiciary and civil society).

Doctors try every possible way to save their patients. This profession is based on TRUST and this must be maintained. Unnecessary harassment will prevent doctors from taking in risky cases.

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 प्लैट पहले ही बिक चुके हैं। छह में से चार टावर पूरे हो चुके हैं और लोगों 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 प्लैट खरीदना चाहते थे। एक दिन अखबार पढ़ते समय सतीश को भुवन-अल्ट्रा की चल रही परियोजना पर एक समाचार लेख मिला। समाचार लेख के माध्यम से, उन्हें पता चला कि भुवन-अल्ट्रा को केवल चार टावरों के निर्माण की अनुमति थी और इसने परियोजना में अवैध रूप से दो और टावरों का निर्माण किया है। दो टावर अवैध जमीन पर खड़े थे जिसे आर्द्रभूमि माना जाता था। पूरी पहेली राज्य के विकास अधिकारियों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार और लापरवाही की ओर इशारा करती है। मामला कोर्ट में चला गया और कोर्ट ने दो अवैध टावरों को गिराने का आदेश दिया है। हालांकि, चूंकि दो अवैध टावर अन्य चार कानूनी रूप से निर्मित और बसे हुए टावरों के साथ निकटता में स्थित हैं, उन्हें ध्वस्त करना न केवल महंगा है, बल्कि एक जोखिम भरा मामला भी है। इसके अलावा, चूंकि सभी छह टावर एक साझा बेसमेंट साझा करते हैं, दो टावरों के विध्वंस से अन्य चार टावरों की संरचनात्मक अखंडता पर असर पड़ सकता है। सतीश यहां 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)

Recently supreme court ordered demolition of illegal towers / buildings constructed in Gurgaon. The above case points to similar illegal construction and nexus corruption in such projects.

(a) ethical dilemmas involved:

1. Illegal construction (thus demolition) vs inconvenience and risk to people who live there.
 - Safety and security of citizen is responsibility of state similar to its responsibility of not allowing illegal construction.
2. Negligence on the part of state developmental authority while the brunt of it falling on people.

3. Punishing the people involved is important but also people have invested their life long savings

4. Economy / development vs ecology → the construction is on wetland which can damage ecology of the area.

5. COLLUSIVE CORRUPTION in the state and how people suffer due to this.

5) Other options to achieve justice

a. Not demolish the structure - just fine the people involved for the breach.

b. ~~Demolishing the structure with compensation by contractor.~~ Order alternative construction by same builder.

c. Not demolish ^{FOR MINIMAL DEMOLISH} → fine contractor, case against him
 ↓
 case against state authorities
 from the fine invest on environmental sustainability.

option (a) → Merit → save people's savings
 → no security concern.
 → no inconvenience to public.

Demerits → environmental damage
 → promote illegal construction

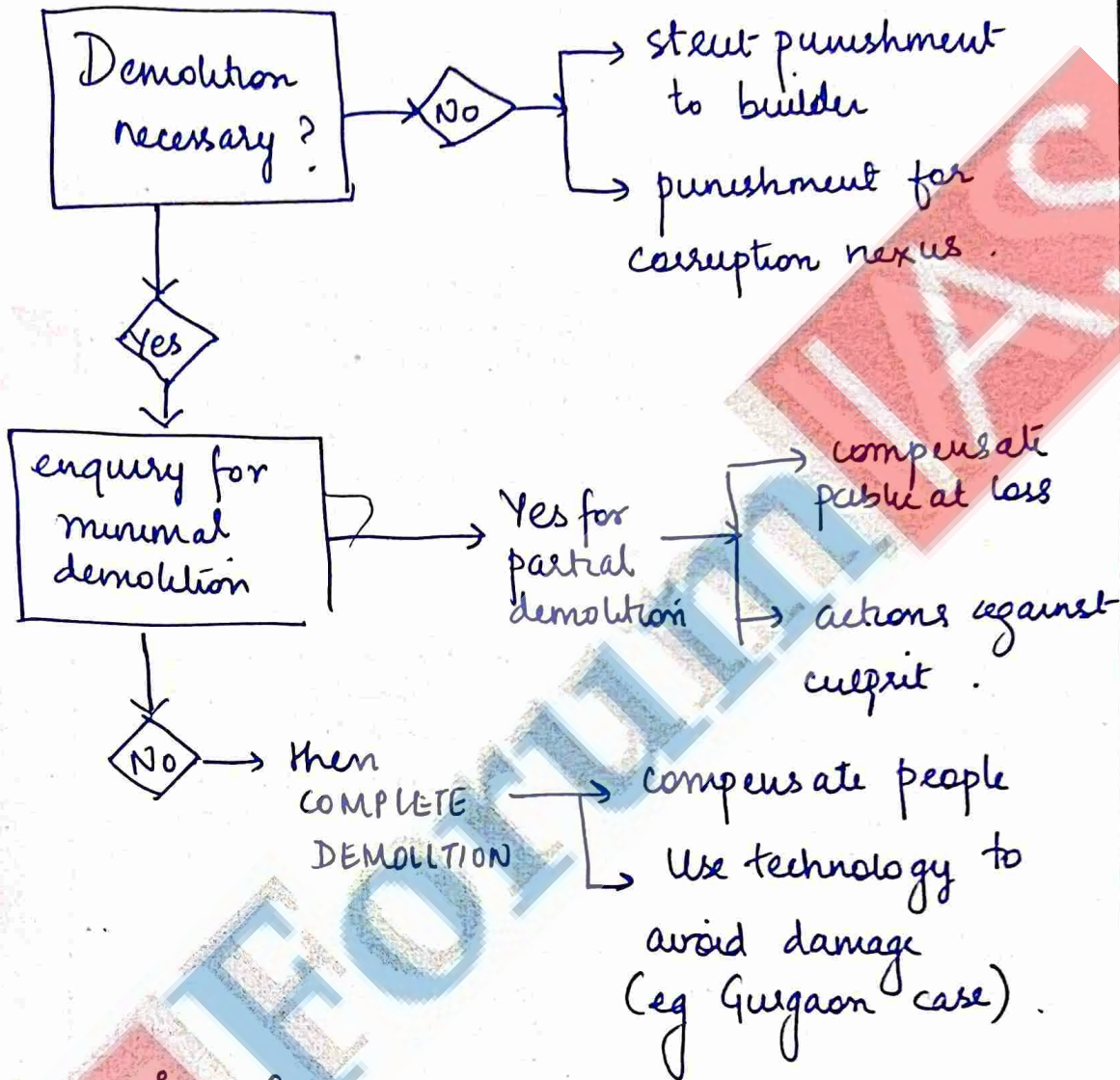
option (b) → Merit → no loss of money for people
 → alternative home of same quality.

Demerit → builder's loss → against ease of doing business
 → security concern of demolition
 → infeasible due to credit crunch.

option (c) → Merit → people's concern addressed
 → environment conservation addressed.

Demerits → can send wrong signal
 ↓
 think that they might to go unpunished.

Most suitable option



Corruption in development works is pervasive in India and must be dealt strictly. Also development must be balanced with ecology and follow the mantra "Vruksho rakshati Valeshitah" (protect environment and they will protect you) -

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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

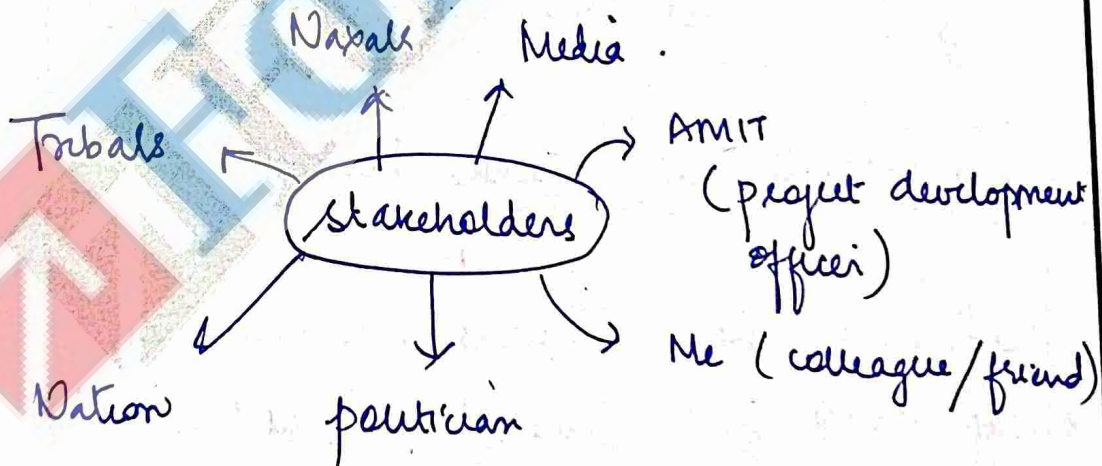
अमित एक वरिष्ठ सरकारी अधिकारी हैं जिन्हें इस खनन परियोजना के लिए परियोजना विकास अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है। परियोजना के प्रारंभिक मूल्यांकन के दौरान, अमित ने पाया कि खोजा गया भंडार आदिवासियों के निवास वाले जंगल के अंदर है। यह एक प्राचीन जंगल है, जो अब तक स्वदेशी जनजातीय समुदायों के अलावा मनुष्यों से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

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 सुरक्षा खतरा पैदा कर सकते हैं। दूसरी ओर, अमित इस परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए राजनीतिक दबाव का सामना कर रहे हैं और उन्हें बार-बार याद दिलाया गया है कि यह परियोजना न केवल राष्ट्रीय महत्व की है, बल्कि उनके करियर के लिए एक कदम भी हो सकती है।

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

India's EV policy and FAME scheme

aims to increase adoption of electric vehicles in the country. But lack of lithium has been an impediment in slow adoption. Above case highlights how mining lithium here comes with many environmental issues and humanitarian and security issues.



Ethical issues

1. Environment vs Environment

↓
Global climate
commitments to reduce
emission

↓
destruction of pristine
forest for lithium
reserves.

2. Environment vs economy.

↓
Destruction of flora,
fauna etc.

↓
lithium reserve important
for ev adoption and thus
improved mobility in future
and better economic growth.

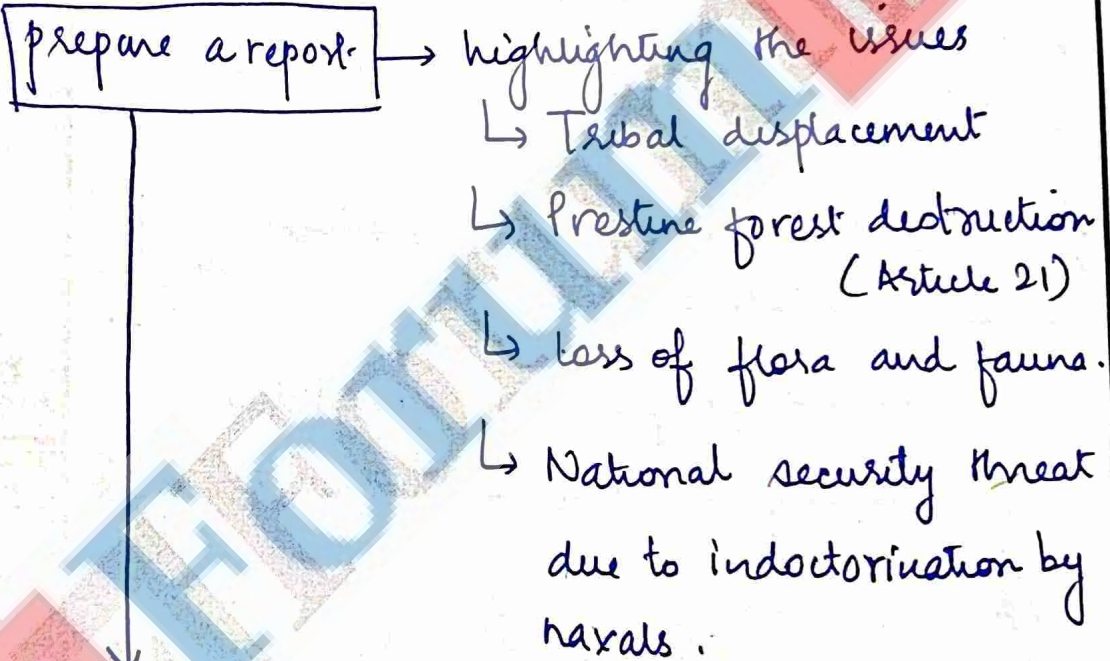
3. National interest vs citizens interest.

↓
is in lithium reserve
and cheap source of
lithium to shed its
import dependence on
China.

↓
Tribals who have been
living there will be
displaced.

4. Religious sentiments might get hurt due to shrine destruction during mining.
5. Internal security threats \Rightarrow as tribals can join naxals.

Course of action



explain this to political class.

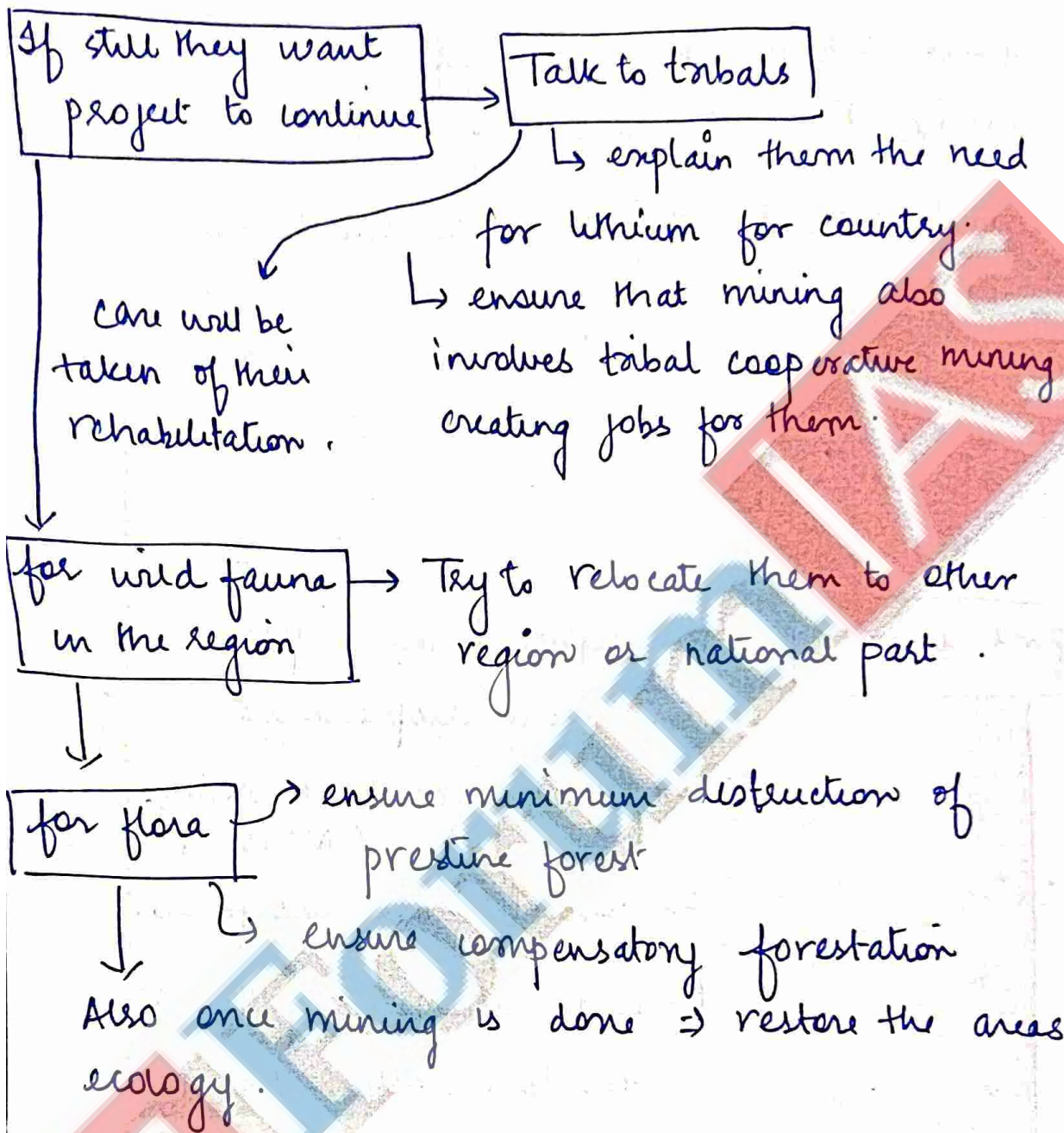
if they agree to stop the project

Yes

National interest compromised

No

then other issues arise.



Development comes at a cost, but one must balance the cost and benefit. Also while taking any projects in tribal area, TRIBAL PANCHSHEEL must be followed to avoid forced assimilation and creating ground for naxalism to breed.

Feed (For OFFIC

Structur Present

Questio Interpret

Conten

Value Additio

Total