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Registration Number : Date of Examination : 21/12/2020

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar Saket Online

All India GS Mains Test Series - 2020 (Module-5)

Test-3

GENERAL STUDIES | Paper-IV
ETHICS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :

(For filling by Examiners only)

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total	Signature	Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total	Signature
1.(a)	6	10				6.(a)	26	10			
1.(b)	8	10				6.(b)	28	10			
2.(a)	10	10				6.(c)	30	10			
2.(b)	12	10				7	32	20			
3.(a)	14	10				8	36	20			
3.(b)	16	10				9	40	20			
4.(a)	18	10				10	44	20			
4.(b)	20	10				11	48	20			
5.(a)	22	10				12	52	20			
5.(b)	24	10									
GRAND TOTAL											

EVALUATION INDICATORS		Remarks			
		Excellent	Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Content	Relevance				
	Economy of words				
	Examples/Current Linkages				
Presentation	Language				
	Structure				
	Sequencing				
	Novelty				

Observations

Section - A

Observations

Section - B

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are TWELVE questions divided in two sections and printed in ENGLISH.

All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question 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 Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answer written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Section-A

Candidates
must not write
on this pageQ.1 (a) Examine the relevance of the following in the context of civil service: (150 words)

10

- (i) Compassion
- (ii) Impartiality
- (iii) Innovative thinking
- (iv) Anonymity
- (v) Commitment

सिविल सेवा के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित की प्रासंगिकता की जांच कीजिए: (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

- (i) करुणा
- (ii) निष्पक्षता
- (iii) नवोन्मेषी सोच
- (iv) गुमनामी
- (v) प्रतिबद्धता

(i) Compassion

Quality of being kind, empathetic and loving.

- It enables civil servant to keep vulnerable and needy at the focus of action and policies
- makes bureaucracy responsive and humane

eg: SR Sankeram (IAS) has worked for a long time for abolition of bonded labour

(ii) Impartiality

Quality of non-partisanship, unbiasedness and neutrality

- Relevant to handle political pressure or in situation of conflict of interest.

eg:- during communal violence, the police officer will need to be impartial.

(iii) Innovative thinking

To think out of box, with aid of technology

Relevant - to find solution of complex problems.

eg:- DCP Chetan Singh Rathore sang national anthem to allay anti-CAA protesters.

(iv) Anonymity

To not seek limelight or media headlines

relevant to render service without pressure, criticism with spirit of service

eg:- During announcements to public, it should be made from official handle of office of DM not personal account

v) Commitment

Quality of being devoted to work in letter and spirit

Relevant Nature of job requires dedication to serve even in adverse situations.

eg:- Ashok Khemka (IAS) transferred 52 times in career.

Q.1

(b) Since moral choices depend on many factors, it is impossible to frame a universal theory of Ethics. Do you agree? Justify your stand. (150 words)

10

चूँकि नैतिक विकल्प कई कारकों पर निर्भर करते हैं, इसलिए नैतिकता के एक सार्वभौमिक सिद्धांत को लागू करना असंभव है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने दृष्टिकोण का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Moral choices are made based on a basket of moral guidance sources which could be religion, society, education or conscience. Hence, there is subjectivity.

Difficulty in forming a universal theory of ethics

- ① Larger benefit vs individual morality (utilitarian) (deontological)
- ② Ends vs means
- ③ Kantian imperative or consequentialism
- ④ virtue to be guarded or common good,
- ⑤ Ethical relativism where each society has its own set of right or wrong.
- ⑥ Individual morality itself varies.
- ⑦ Socialization and legal mandates differ

eg. Scandinavian countries have a culture of zero tolerance to corruption but same is not the case with many Asian countries

eg: War ethics, collateral damages during drone attacks.

eg: Designer babies by ~~AI~~ biotechnology

Necessity of universality

Some values need to be made universal to sustain humanitarianism:-

- ① Truthfulness, integrity, kindness, forgiveness, courage, justice, liberty.
- ② Transparency, probity, accountability, democratic attitude, equality etc

While universal values cannot be relativised which impact human rights, global commons etc, some subsidiary values can be relative.

Q.2 (a) "Quality of life is determined by values." Illustrate. What are sources of values and how do values influence ethics and morality? (150 words) 10

"जीवन की गुणवत्ता मूल्यों से निर्धारित होती है।" उदाहरण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए। मूल्यों के स्रोत क्या हैं और मूल्य, नीतिशास्त्र और नैतिकता को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

'Quality of life' is the ability to have happiness or means to attain summum bonum in one's life.

eg: A truthful person will always be respected and loved (Gandhiji)

eg: Value of seeing others makes life worthwhile.

eg: Baba Amte had compassion and zeal to work for leprosy patients & added quality to his life by giving a sense of contentment.

Sources of values

- ① Family, relatives, parents - empathy
- ② School, peers, teachers - teamwork
- ③ Religion, workplace - compassion
- ④ Life experiences - pragmatism

Impact of values

On Ethics

- ① They determine the ethical compass.
- ② Values as enduring beliefs shape the attitude and resultant behaviour.
- ③ It is content of ethics

On morality

- ① Helps in deciding what is right and what is wrong?
- ② Helps one become righteous and moral.
- ③ Develops reverential attitude towards everything.

Values determine what 'truth' is to someone. As Plato said, 'to know is to be'. You just do not know the truth you become the truth.

Q.2

(b) What do you understand by 'value crisis'? Discuss the reasons for value crisis among contemporary educated Indians. (150 words)

'मूल्य संकट' से आप क्या समझते हैं? समकालीन शिक्षित भारतीयों के बीच मूल्य संकट के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Value crisis is the state of erension or clash of values within an individual, society or organisation.

eg:- anti-jewish campaign of Hitler were a value crisis.

Reason for value crisis among contemporary educated Indians

① Difference between conventional societal attitude vs. modern liberal education

eg:- Gender parity is taught but gender discrimination prevails.

② Prejudice and stereotypes in society. India is a society in transition

eg:- Adultery - se said, is not a crime

eg:- marital rape - many consider is not wrong.

All this creates dissonance

- ② Education teaches rationality, and the 'dignity of labour' but one sees rampant practice of manual scavenging.
- ③ Despite laws and social apathy, the corruption in sanitised (Subram Bawa).
- ④ Historical biases against transgender, SC, ST still continue.
- ⑤ Comparison with western moral values and individualistic, materialistic life vs Indian collectivism and spiritualism.

Dissimilarity is quite obvious, but need in to develop a bird's eye view and emulate all that is good while discarding anti-social, inhuman element.

- Q.3 (a) What do you mean by compassionate capitalism? Discuss the significance of compassionate capitalism in present times. (150 words)
- करुणामय पूंजीवाद से आप क्या समझते हैं ? वर्तमान समय में करुणामय पूंजीवाद के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

While capitalism is an economic theory of private property and laissez-faire (Adam Smith), the qualifying it with 'compassionate' tends to make it socially relevant and responsible (N. Murthy)

eg : Bill and Melinda Gates foundation are engaged in many philanthropic activities (Corona vaccine funding)

eg : Azim Premji (Wipro chairman) has donated Rs 7000 Cr.

Significance in present times

① Addresses inequalities in society and leads to inclusive development.

- currently 10% Indians own 77% wealth leaving rest with poor incomes.

② Gandhian fraternity model call for the wealth as community resource

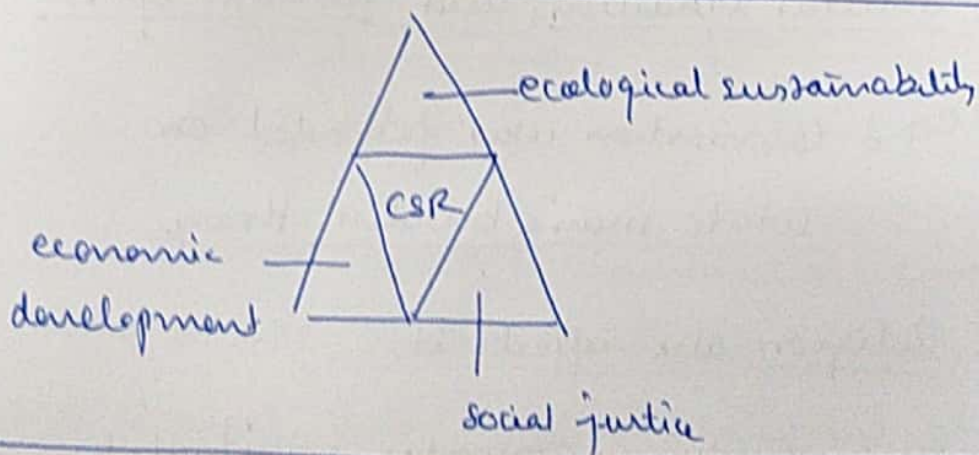
③ It promotes SDG (2011-2030) attainment
eg: hunger, poverty, education, health

④ Promotes environmental sustainability - afforestation and wildlife conservation

eg: TATA chemicals - tiger shark saving programme

eg: M&M's Hariyali programme (for farmers)

⑤ It makes development sustainable



'Commerce without morality' is a social sin. Compassion makes capitalism humane.

Q.3 (b) The centrality and salience of values is not absolute but determined by the prevailing environment. 10
(150 words)

मूल्यों की केंद्रीयता और विशेषता निरपेक्ष नहीं है, अपितु इनका निर्धारण अभिभावी वातावरण के द्वारा होता है।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Value are enduring beliefs which guide one's judgment and behaviour towards objects and person. They serve as our guides by which we live our lives.

Centrality and salience is not absolute

① values depend upon time period and evolve with time.

eg: Homosexuality is acceptable now

② Societal tradition and political system

eg: Colonisation was founded on white man's burden theory.

③ Religion also affects it.

eg: Hinduism promotes spirituality while western traditions are materialistic.

④ Values change with cultural impact and region too.

eg :- World wars led the gender equality in Europeans but xenophobia still prevails.

⑤ Regime matters.

eg :- medieval era was unscientific and civil liberties were not guaranteed to the extent now.

⑥ People's will and notion of 'what is right'.

eg :- French revolution (1789) established liberty, equality and fraternity as chief values.

Despite being circumstantial, some values like justice, kindness, compassion are eternal and must be guarded at all the times (UN).

Q.4 (a) What is meant by "attitude ambivalence"? Illustrate how conflict arising from personal and social values results in attitude ambivalence. (150 words) 10

"अभिवृत्ति दुविधा" से क्या अभिप्राय है? स्पष्ट कीजिए कि व्यक्तिगत और सामाजिक मूल्यों से उत्पन्न होने वाले संघर्ष का परिणाम अभिवृत्ति दुविधा कैसे होती है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Attitude is psychological tendencies that are evaluative in character with respect to events, people and things.

Attitude ambivalence

When different value systems of an individual clash it results in attitudinal ambivalence.

Attitude ambivalence - arising out of conflict

- ① Requirement of impartiality (socially) but being biased for one's family/son/daughter.
- ② Personal view against discrimination of transgenders while society remains against it.

- ③ Raja Ram Mohan Roy supported widow remarriage and war against Sati but prevailing society was elit-
- ④ Attitude towards political ideologies.
eg: One may be neutral but in social discussion, ~~for~~ she could conform to peers.
- ⑤ Asch's study has talked about, people siding with group thinking for the sake of conformity rather than being alienated.
- ⑥ Being Secular but in social pressure one may become religiously chauvinistic
eg: Case in many mob protests
- Attitude training, mind-culture, rationality, and education should be used to remove ambivalence

Q.4 (b) Guru Nanak Dev has given people many golden teachings which can serve the humanity very well in challenging times. Briefly explain the teachings and life lessons of Guru Nanak Dev. Discuss the relevance of his teachings in the modern world. (150 words)

10

गुरु नानक देव ने लोगों को कई महान उपदेश दिए हैं जो चुनौतीपूर्ण समय में मानवता की सेवा कर सकते हैं। गुरु नानक देव की शिक्षाओं और जीवन के पाठों बारे में संक्षेप में बताइए। आधुनिक दुनिया में उनकी शिक्षाओं की प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Guru Nanak Dev, is a Bhakti Saint and founder of Sikhism. He was an ethical-spiritual social reformer.

Teachings and life lessons of Gurunanak dev

Relevance

① He called for humanism and universal brotherhood

→ Address the Communalism

eg: langar eating

② He preferred ^{naam} ijapana, prayer to enthuse spirituality

→ becomes important when people are alienated

eg: Youth radicalisation

③ He asked women to come out of seclusion and preferred the cause of

(JAK, Akal area) → solves gender discrimination

low caste and untouchable.

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

④ He called for equality of all beings and developing compassionate outlook → xenophobia, trade wars, protectionism, materialism can be addressed.

⑤ He was against polytheism and idol worship which were mixed in superstition and dogmas → Scientific temperament development

modern world needs to find mental peace (spirituality, mindfulness), bridge-board deficit, promote fraternity and respect for each other.

like Vivekananda said, "you may call them Gods or Angels, they all have to become man to become perfect".

Q.5

(a) Serious ethical implications are associated with the practice of applying gene editing technique to change the attributes of humans for better or worse results. Discuss. (150 words) 10

गंभीर नैतिक प्रभाव बेहतर या बदतर परिणामों के लिए मनुष्यों की विशेषताओं को बदलने के लिए जीन संपादन तकनीक को लागू करने के अभ्यास से जुड़े हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Gene-editing is the practice of changing genomic sequence. It is the blending of synthetic ascent of man but could be gravely misutilized too.

eg :- CRISPR-CAS9 for editing DNA sequence

Gene editing for better results

- ① Many rare diseases like thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia will be solved.
- ② It helps in epidemiology and disease-vulnerability mapping of a demography.
- ③ It can cure congenital diseases
- ④ It can lead to criminal investigation.
eg :- DNA fingerprinting.
- ⑤ Synthesis of artificial organ is possible

Gene editing for worse results

- ① Designer babies with better IQ, hair colour, height.
- ② worsens gap between haves and have-nots. Those with resources will get better attributes → Inequity in society.
- ③ Germplasm editing will change the generations. The problem of informed consent arises as the infant and babies will be deprived of right to determine.
- ④ Off-target effects may lead to mosaicism and illness.

Way forward → Gene editing regulations-2019
 → Bioethics committee
 → Human trials - only for research and not for commerce

Science without humanity is a social sin as per Gandhi.

- Q.5 (b) Though political neutrality has very high importance for civil services but to be neutral seems practically impossible. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (150 words) 10

हालांकि राजनीतिक तटस्थता का सिविल सेवाओं के लिए बहुत अधिक महत्व है लेकिन तटस्थ होना व्यावहारिक रूप से असंभव लगता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Political neutrality, entails to remain non-partisan, unbiased while delivering services and taking decisions.

Importance
for
civil service

- Prevent political interference
- ensure integrity and no corruption
- maintain public trust

Impossibility of political neutrality

- ① By default a person has political attitude
eg : liberal, conservative, right, left
- ② Frequent connect with political executive during working.
- ③ Enticements and perks by the political party in power.

- ④ Multicultural society always has multiple political ideological base.

It is permissible to be neutral

- ① Upholding conscience and professional integrity, one would be following Civil services (conduct) Rules, 1964.
- ② It ensures administrative justice and fulfills constitutional wisdom / vision
- eg : Ashok Khemka (IAS) transferred 52 times in his career but upheld his neutrality.
- ③ It enhances transparency and accountability of office to people.

eg : Durga Shakti Nagpal (IAS), against land mafia in Yamuna, Hindon belts.

A civil servant has to be responsible to people and constitution. None of which requires taking political sides.

Q.6

Given are the quotations of moral thinkers and philosophers. For each of these, bring out what it means to you in the present context:

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों और दार्शनिकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक, वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए इसका क्या अर्थ रखता है:

(a) "The meaning of things lies not in the things themselves, but in our attitude towards them". - 10
Antoine de Saint-Exupery. (150 words)

"चीजों का अर्थ स्वयं चीजों में नहीं, अपितु उनके प्रति हमारे दृष्टिकोण में निहित है"। - एंटोनियो डे सेंट - एक्सुपरी। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Meaning of any thing is a relative and subjective concept. Like a modern Art the interpretation depends upon viewer.

Berkeley has said that "nature is just projection of our mind". What we think, the visions paints in reality.

In present context

- ① Ongoing disputes regarding religious nations are just 'dispute in aesthetic appreciation'. All religion lead to same point.
- ② Nature, wildlife, biodiversity need to be safeguarded. We cannot think them to

be a separate system. Therefore, the Brundtland report called for an objective attitude of sustainable development.

③ Kant has said "mind maketh nature."

He meant, nature is made up of mind. If we see reality pervaded with positivity we will see glam-halypull.

④ We give meaning to things. We make them reverential or abhorrent. The Wittgenstein has said, things assume meaning based on usage.

A society that knew only rabbit would see a rabbit



A society that knew only duck would see a duck in this

fig duck rabbit picture

Hence, we must respect each other's views, become tolerant and plural. Sarva dharma, Sambhava.

Q.6 Given are the quotations of moral thinkers and philosophers. For each of these, bring out what it means to you in the present context:

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों और दार्शनिकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक, वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए इसका क्या अर्थ रखता है।

(b) "You cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today". - Abraham Lincoln.

(150 words)

10

"आप आज टाल-मटोल करके कल की जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकते" - अब्राहम लिंकन।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It is often said, "future is not something we enter, but something that we create."

eg: Evacuation of global warming and sea level rise will not stop the climate change.

In present context

① I believe, we are responsible not just for us but for all mankind because we are involved in humanity.

② Even if one person exercises domestic violence or discrimination, one condemns whole humanity for that.

③ We need to return the world that does responsible consumption and production (SDG12)

④ Our global commons need to be safeguarded to ensure intergenerational equity

eg :- Space debris, weaponisation of space, marine plastic pollution need to stop.

eg :- Greta Thunberg, Malala Yousafzai are youth icons which remind us of our responsibility towards climate, health and education.

Ninckananda has said "so long millions die hungry, I condemn each man responsible". It is a shared responsibility of our planet. We must Act.

Q.6

Given are the quotations of moral thinkers and philosophers. For each of these, bring out what it means to you in the present context:

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों और दार्शनिकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक, वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए इसका क्या अर्थ रखता है:

(c) "When men are pure laws are useless, when men are corrupt laws are broken." – Benjamin Disraeli.

(150 words)

"जब मनुष्य सैद्धांतिक हैं तो कानून अनुपयोगी होते हैं, जब मनुष्य भ्रष्ट हैं तो कानूनों का उल्लंघन होता है।"
– बेंजामिन डिजरायली। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Plato has also said that, wise men do not need laws but wicked will always find ways to get around them.

eg :- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is around since 6 decades yet, dowry is practiced.

In present context

① Laws are only 'expression of social necessity'. Society need to abide them for common good.

eg :- I stop at red light, I save not just the life of others, I get my life saved in return.

② A rational being and moral agent

will always try to follow what is ethical and socially utilizable.

eg :- not throwing waste around.

③ Corrupt people lack conscience to do things for social good.

eg :- Corporate frauds (PNB scam) are against public money.

eg :- terrorists (eg- Mujib Saeed) do not care about human dignity and moral worth.

④ Tax evasion, mistreating women, not giving up seat for elderly in bus/metros shows moral erosion which even laws cannot mend.

Societal morality needs to be uplifted.

Zero tolerance policy for wrong practices, promotion of right can be a potential solution. eg :- 'Honouring the honest' scheme of tax.

Section-B

Q.7 You are Head of a multinational pharmaceutical company that has a best-selling liver cancer treating drug in the market. As the drug approached end of its patent life-cycle, your Company improved drug formulation for further efficacy.

While carrying out revised testing it was found that the new-improved drug has potential to treat heart disease prevalent among some African tribes. However, the socio-economic conditions of area is very fragile. The sale of product alone would not be conducive enough to help organization to earn adequate return on investment incurred in improving the formulations. As there is special demographic section which has such heart-disease, it further limits the market scope.

Moreover, of late the company's profits have seen severe hit on account of increased competition from other multinationals. There is pressure from the Board of Directors of the company to increase profits and the decision to invest in improving the efficacy of the drug at the given financial condition has also been under scrutiny.

(a) What are various options in front of you? Give merit-demerit for each of them.

(b) What will be your course of action? Justify. (250 words)

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आप एक बहुराष्ट्रीय दवा कंपनी के प्रमुख हैं, जिसकी बाजार में सबसे ज्यादा बिकने वाली दवा यकृत कैंसर की है। जैसे-जैसे दवा अपने पेटेंट समय के अंत में पहुंचती गई, आपकी कंपनी ने आगे की प्रभावशीलता के लिए दवा निर्माण में सुधार किया।

संशोधित परीक्षण को अंजाम देते हुए यह पाया गया कि नई सुधार वाली दवा में कुछ अफ्रीकी जनजातियों के बीच प्रचलित हृदय रोग के इलाज की क्षमता है। हालांकि, क्षेत्र की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत नाजुक है। अकेले उत्पाद की बिक्री दवा के फॉर्मूले में सुधार पर किए गये निवेश पर संगठन हेतु लाभ प्राप्त करने में पर्याप्त नहीं है। जैसा कि विशेष जनसांख्यिकीय अनुभाग है, जिसमें इस तरह के हृदय रोग है, यह आगे बाजार के दायरे को सीमित करता है। इसके अलावा, देरी होने पर अन्य बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों से बढ़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण कंपनी के मुनाफे में गंभीर गिरावट देखी गई है। कंपनी के निदेशक मंडल पर लाभ बढ़ाने के लिए दबाव है और दी गई वित्तीय स्थिति में दवा की प्रभावकारिता में सुधार करने के लिए निवेश करने का निर्णय भी जांच के दायरे में है।

(क) आपके सामने विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? उनमें से प्रत्येक के गुण-दोष बताइए।

(ख) आपकी कार्रवाई क्या होगी? इसका औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Above case shows the issue of competing priorities of economic profit and larger pharma-medico responsibility towards Society.

my vision	<u>utilitarian principle</u> (larger benefit for larger number)
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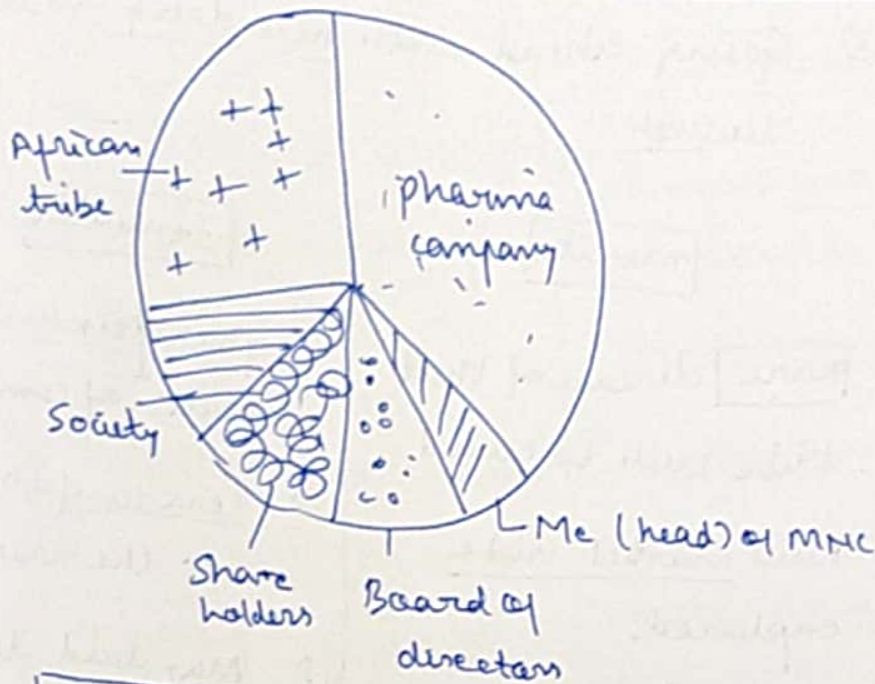


Fig: Pie chart for %age of stakeholders

(a) Option evaluation

(i) Not launching the new improved drug in the market

merit

- ① Safeguard the company's money.
- ② Prevent false corporate strategy of investing in Rare disease

Demerits

- ① Undermines larger utilitarianic issue
- ② African tribes whose disease is endemic could get a chance at survival.

(2) Gaining ahead with new drug market launch

Merits

- ① Rare disease of that tribe will be cured
- ② New market niche explored.

Demerits

- ① poor financial health of company
- ② Less competitive in the market
- ③ May lead to losses

(3) Market launch of drug and alliancing with WHO and GAVI Alliance to meet up research expenditure for a rare disease with limited market scope

Merits

- ① CSR and goodwill generated will boost market value of company stocks.
- ② welfare of tribes.

Demerits

- ① may take time
- ② Joint ventures are uncertain
- ③ company profit margin is narrow.

My course of action

- ① I will go ahead with international collaboration with WHO
- ② This could be done without touching R&D fund and just by using CSR fund
- ③ Improved drug formulation will provide revenue streams
- ④ Briefing board of directors regarding this step.

Justification

- ① Promotes CSR and upholds voice of conscience.
- ② Alliance will add to company's global image
- ③ It will attract more foreign investment
- ④ Fulfills the medical ethics of "Science of delivery" not just discovery.

While end is noble the means are noble too while upholding my fiduciary responsibility and extending aid to marginalised. Sarvajam hitaya - sarvajam sekhaya (for health and happiness of all)

Q.8

You are a young IAS officer, posted in one of the backward district of Bihar for past one year. The human development indices are low with poor medical facilities, lack of good education infrastructure and minimal industrial activities. You have earned a reputation as hard-working, empathetic, competent and honest officer. You are working on improving things in the district but it will be a gradual process.

Recently you have been blessed with a baby girl. However, the baby girl is suffering from pneumonia. Poor health infrastructure in your district has made it well-nigh impossible for you to get her a treatment in your district. Hence, it requires you and your wife to frequently travel to the state capital. Even the lack of basic emergency health infrastructure has put you in a spot of bother about any emergency that may arise. You have been advised to contact Chief Minister's Office and seek a better posting or transfer to state capital.

- (a) Discuss the ethical dilemma between managing professional duties and personal duties.
- (b) Give effective reasoning for
 - (i) Taking the transfer and a better posting,
 - (ii) Not taking transfer and continuing in the district.
- (c) What will be you do in such a situation? Give proper justification for the same.

(250 words) 20

आप एक युवा पी० अधिकारी हैं, जो पिछले एक साल से बिहार के पिछड़े जिले में तैनात हैं। खराब चिकित्सा सुविधाओं, अच्छी शिक्षा के बुनियादी ढांचे की कमी और न्यूनतम औद्योगिक गतिविधियों के साथ यहाँ का मानव विकास सूचकांक कम है। आपने कड़ी मेहनत, सहानुभूति, सक्षम और ईमानदार अधिकारी के रूप में ख्याति अर्जित की है। आप जिले में स्थिति को बेहतर बनाने पर काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह एक क्रमिक प्रक्रिया होगी।

हाल ही में आपको एक बेटा हुआ है। हालाँकि, बच्ची निमोनिया से पीड़ित है। आपके जिले में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी बुनियादी ढाँचे ने आपको अपने जिले में उत्तम इलाज करवाना असंभव बना दिया है। इसलिए, आपको और आपकी पत्नी को अक्सर राज्य की राजधानी की यात्रा करने की आवश्यकता होती है। यहाँ तक कि बुनियादी आपातकालीन स्वास्थ्य ढांचे की कमी ने आपको किसी भी आपात स्थिति के बारे में परेशान होने की स्थिति में डाल दिया है। आपको मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय से संपर्क करने और राज्य की राजधानी में बेहतर पोस्टिंग या स्थानांतरण की सलाह दी गई है।

(क) पेशेवर कर्तव्यों और व्यक्तिगत कर्तव्यों के प्रबंधन के बीच नैतिक दुविधा पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(ख) निम्न के लिए प्रभावी तर्क दीजिए

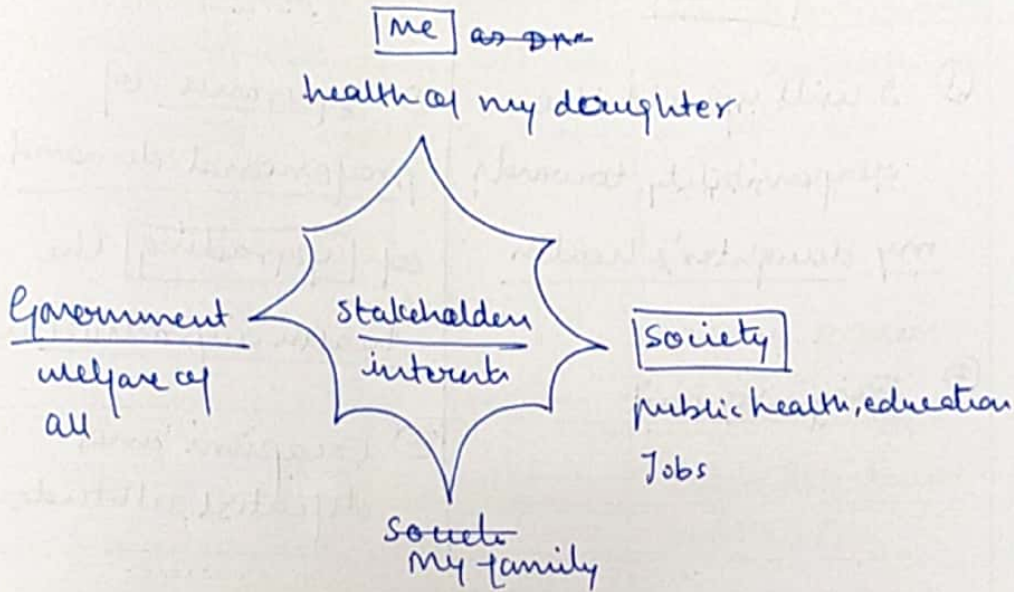
(i) स्थानांतरण और बेहतर पोस्टिंग लेना,

(ii) स्थानांतरण नहीं लेना और निरंतर जिले में ही बने रहना।

(ग) ऐसी स्थिति में आप क्या करेंगे? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Above case shows the ethical dilemma of an administrator for having faced with governance deficits for which he, himself is accountable.

My vision: "Civil administration is amalgamation of saintliness and manliness" - Vivekananda



(a) Ethical dilemmas

Professional duties

Personal duties

- ① Correcting deficiency of emergency health care from escaping
 - ② Dedication to serve the underserved
- Priority to daughter being her father.
- Family responsibility

(b) Rearranging

(i) Taking the transfer and a better posting

merit

- ① I will uphold the responsibility towards my daughter's health
- ② Easy way out

Demerit

- ① Ignorance of professional demand of upgrading the health infrastructure
- ② Escapism and defeatist attitude

(ii) Not taking the transfer and continuing in the district.

merit

- ① Aligns with the professional integrity
- ② Kantian approach of right conduct
- ③ Sends a right message

demerit

- ① Comes at the cost of daughter's health
- ② Fails at personal commitment towards child

What will I do?

Steps

① I will settle/relocate my wife to the city till the daughter's health is not normal.

Reasoning
taking any chances with her health will be foolhardy.

② Reallocating the funds of development for proper development of district hospitals, CHCs, PHCs.

reform process to overhaul infrastructural bottlenecks.

③ Emergency vehicle arrangement and promoting use of Tele-medicine, Tele-consultation and digital health (Ayushman Bharat)

It promotes accessibility to quality health care.

"Do unto others, as you would have them do unto you." To me, health of all children is important. Hence, efforts need to be made to improve public health.

Q.9 You are a police officer. There is a notorious criminal in your area. He is involved in many serious crimes like extortion, murder, and rape. He is also involved in a murder case of one police constable. One day he is captured by local police. Local court gives him 15 days police custody. However, he escapes jail. The CCTV cameras show that before escaping from the jail, he attacked policemen from behind with an iron rod which led to the immediate death of a policeman. Police undertake a massive search drive under your supervision. After a few days you manage to arrest him.

Your senior officer, as well as your subordinates, put pressure on you to kill that criminal as he is very dangerous and he killed policeman while escaping. Also, these types of cases take years for their conclusion. Through his informal sources, Chief Minister of the state also promises full support from ruling political dispensation.

Answer the following question regarding the above-given scenario:

- Which ethical dilemmas will you face in the above scenario?
- Considering your leadership position, is it not prudent for you to kill that criminal to boost the morale of your force?
- Don't you think that keeping this criminal in jail for years is a waste of public money?
- What course of action will you take in this scenario? Justify your action.

(250 words)

20

आप एक पुलिस अधिकारी हैं। आपके क्षेत्र में कुख्यात अपराधी है। वह जबरन वसूली, हत्या और बलात्कार जैसे कई गंभीर अपराधों में शामिल है। वह एक पुलिस कांस्टेबल की हत्या के मामले में भी शामिल है। एक दिन उसे स्थानीय पुलिस ने पकड़ लिया। स्थानीय अदालत ने उसे 15 दिन की पुलिस हिरासत दी। हालांकि, वह जेल से भाग गया। सीसीटीवी कैमरे से पता चलता है कि जेल से भागने से पहले, उसने पुलिसकर्मियों पर लोहे की रॉड से हमला किया, जिससे एक पुलिसकर्मी की तत्काल मौत हो गई। पुलिस आपकी निगरानी में बड़े पैमाने पर खोज अभियान चलाती है। कुछ दिनों के बाद आप उसे गिरफ्तार करने का प्रबंधन करते हैं।

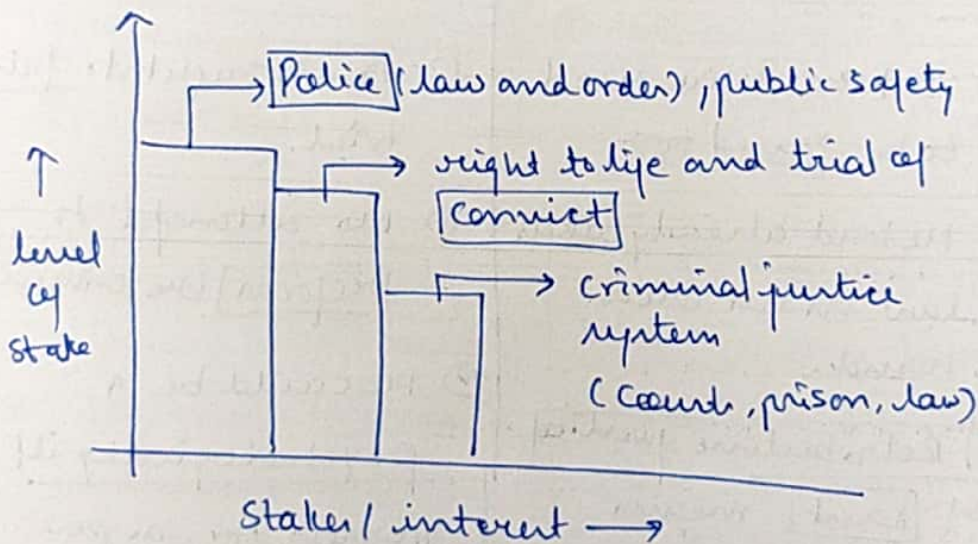
आपके वरिष्ठ अधिकारी और साथ ही आपके अधीनस्थों ने आप पर उस अपराधी को मारने का दबाव डाला क्योंकि वह बहुत खतरनाक है और उसने भागते समय पुलिसकर्मी की हत्या कर दी। साथ ही, इस प्रकार के मामलों में न्याय प्राप्त करने में वर्षों लग जाते हैं। अपने अनौपचारिक स्रोतों के माध्यम से, राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री भी सत्तारूढ़ राजनीतिक व्यवस्था से आपको पूर्ण सहायता का वादा करते हैं।

ऊपर दिए गए परिदृश्य के संबंध में निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए :

- उपरोक्त परिदृश्य में आपको किन नैतिक दुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ेगा?
- अपने नेतृत्व की स्थिति को देखते हुए, क्या आपके लिए उस अपराधी को मारना आपके बल का मनोबल बढ़ाने के लिए विवेकपूर्ण नहीं है?
- क्या आपको नहीं लगता कि इस अपराधी को वर्षों तक जेल में रखना सार्वजनिक धन की बर्बादी है?
- इस परिदृश्य में आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे? अपनी कार्रवाई को सही ठहराइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

A similar case of death of a convict, William Durbey happened during police custody which raises questions of rule of law, instant justice, morale of police force etc.

My opinion	"Justice is what answers to whole of goodness" - <u>Plato</u>
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(a) Ethical dilemmas

- ① Upholding rule of law and convict's right to access to justice and fair trial vs. his previous acts as a judge for executing him.

- ② morale of police team vs. right to life [Article 21] of convict
- ③ Political support, public safety vs. individual's human rights

(b) killing criminal to boost morale of team

Merits

- ① Raksha Police need to be feared too.
- ② He had already taken law in his own hands.
- ③ Retributive justice of Kant means justice punishment in same quantity with crime

Demerits

- ① Denies right to fair trial.
- ② No attempt to reform the criminal.
- ③ He could be a psychologically ill person too as per madam criminologists.
- ④ Rakshak cannot be Bhaktak
- ⑤ too much discretion power to police

(C) Waste of money by keeping him in Jail

Merits Support

① Public money, thus saved could be used for health, education etc.

② He is against collective conscience of morality

d) Course of action

① Taking legal route

② Collective thorough evidence of CCTV footage for enabling strong case.

③ Counselling team to strengthen investigation

"Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely." Justice should take its course. Truth will win if means are true for.

Demerits Against

① William Lily says Jail term serves as a better deterrent as criminal is in public eye

② He may get time to seek treatment or repentance

Justification

- Judiciary does have rarest of the rare doctrine in Bachan Singh case (1980)

- law should be upheld
- power cannot be misused.

Q.10 You are a divisional commissioner in a state. Recently an IAS officer is posted as DM in one of the districts under your division. He is recognised for his honest work and uprightness. With his no-nonsense approach towards the administration, he has earned the respect of the masses. He has brought many changes in administration, increased the speed of decision making, set up e-services. However, the administration working under him is not happy with his behaviour. According to them, he is very rigid and arrogant. Even local politicians like MLAs accuse him of not paying attention to their demands. According to them, he does not listen to their opinion before making any decision. He also frequently appears before media for announcing almost every policy decision. Many employees working under him and politicians think that he is hungry for credit and publicity.

One day a group of politicians of all political parties files a complaint against him in Chief Minister's (CM) office. CM office refers this case to you.

- What values are in question in the above situation?
- What are options available before you? Evaluate each one of them.
- What is the best course of action? Justify your stand.

(250 words)

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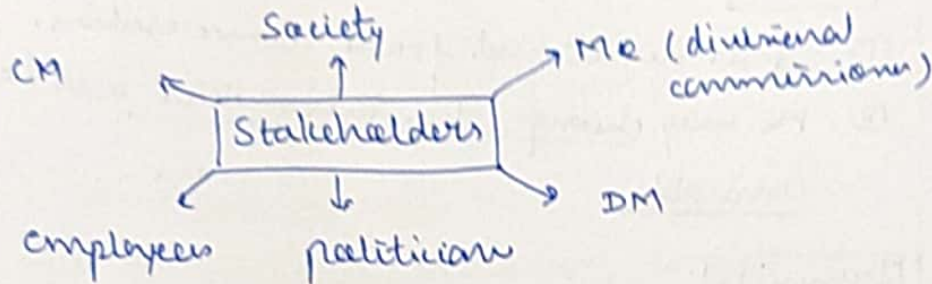
आप एक राज्य में एक डिवीजनल कमिश्नर हैं। हाल ही में एक पी.ओ. अधिकारी आपके विभाग के अंतर्गत आने वाले जिलों में से एक में वड के रूप में तैनात है। वह अपने ईमानदार काम और शुचिता के लिए जाने जाते हैं। प्रशासन के प्रति अपने व्यावहारिक रवैये से उन्होंने जनता का सम्मान अर्जित किया है। उन्होंने प्रशासन में कई बदलाव किए हैं, निर्णय लेने की गति को बढ़ाया है, ई-सेवाओं की स्थापना की है। हालाँकि, उनके अधीन काम करने वाला प्रशासन उनके व्यवहार से खुश नहीं है। उनके अनुसार, वे बहुत कठोर और घमंडी हैं। यहां तक कि स्थानीय राजनेताओं जैसे विधायकों ने उनकी मांगों पर ध्यान नहीं देने का आरोप लगाया। उनके अनुसार, वह कोई भी निर्णय लेने से पहले उनकी राय नहीं सुनते। वह लगभग हर नीतिगत फैसले की घोषणा करने के लिए अक्सर मीडिया के सामने आते हैं। उनके अधीन काम करने वाले कई कर्मचारी और राजनेता सोचते हैं कि वे प्रतिष्ठा और प्रचार के भूखे हैं।

एक दिन सभी राजनीतिक दलों के राजनेताओं का एक समूह उनके खिलाफ मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय में शिकायत दर्ज करता है। सीएम कार्यालय इस मामले को आपके लिए संदर्भित करता है।

- उपर्युक्त स्थिति में कौनसे मूल्य प्रश्नगत हैं?
- आपके सामने क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? उनमें से प्रत्येक का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
- कार्रवाई का सबसे अच्छा तरीका क्या है? अपने दृष्टिकोण को सही ठहराइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)



Above case highlights the issue of an administrator's lack of anonymity and collaborative approach with relevant members of governance while being upright, honest and efficient.



(a) Values in question in above situation

- ① Teamwork and building social capital is missing.
- ② lack of collaborative approach.
- ③ Failure to perform democratic responsibility of working in tandem with political executive.
- ④ Alienation of employees shows lack of effective leadership which is key quality as per Neelan committee
- ⑤ Bureaucratic rigidity, arrogance and urge for media-glare goes against the invisibility requirement.

(b) Options available to me

Ⓘ Confronting him and asking him to tone down his attitude or disciplinary action

Merits

- ① It is direct and frank conversation.
- ② He may change his behaviour and become amicable.

Demerits

- ① It may discourage him, as he is taking various good initiatives.
 - ② It might deter others following his style of fearless working.
- Ⓙ Setting meeting with him and learning his account of incidents and ministerial complaint.

Merits

- ① It is more participative approach and favours Natural justice.
- ② He will get time to continue with good work and shun bad/undesired attributes.

Demerits

- ① He might become servile, parvine or may not accept the advice at all.
- ② Discouraging effect on him is possible.

(c) Best course of action and justification

- ① I will discuss with him and seek his side of the story regarding complaint.
- ② I will redress his grievances (if genuine) in my capacity and advise / instruct him to work with coordination.
- ③ If he does not abide, a punitive or disciplinary measure could be taken.
- ④ Mission Karmyogi talks about the need to be a team leader and develop a consensus based approach

It is needed for civil servants to "think strategically and act democratically"

Consensus-building, participative governance lies at the core of "Su-raj" (good governance) model of Gandhiji eg: Tukaram Munde

(IAS) - Jan sunwai

Q.11 On day you come across one radicalized profile on Facebook. You open that account and find that the account has shared a lot of hate messages, violent and disturbing videos in the recent past. There are some messages that openly support the terrorist organizations. When you further probe the account, you realize that he was your schoolmate for some time but then he left his parents and never came back to meet his parents. You start a Facebook chat with him to get to know his situation better but he didn't respond.

- (a) What steps would you take to handle this situation?
- (b) Why do you think this kind of attitude is getting developed in youth?
- (c) What are the steps to be taken by the governments across the globe to contain this situation?

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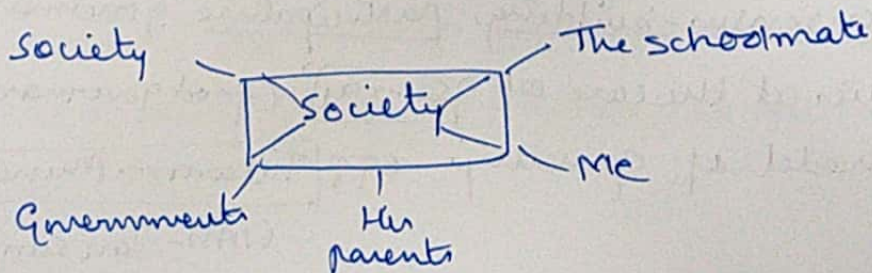
(250 words)

अपनी फेसबुक प्रोफाइल को चलाते समय आप एक कट्टरतावादी प्रोफाइल देखते हैं। आप उस खाते को खोलते हैं तथा पाते हैं कि उस खाते के द्वारा हालिया अतीत में बहुत सारे घृणित संदेश, हिंसक तथा परेशान करने वाली वीडियो साझा की गई है। कुछ ऐसे संदेश हैं जो खुले तौर पर वैश्विक आतंकवादी संगठनों तथा उनकी गतिविधियों का समर्थन करते हैं। जब आप उस खाते की और अधिक जांच करते हैं तो आप महसूस करते हैं कि वह कुछ समय के लिए आपका स्कूल मित्र था लेकिन फिर उसने अपने माता पिता को छोड़ दिया तथा उनसे मिलने कभी वापस नहीं आया। उसकी स्थिति को और अच्छे से जानने के लिए आप उसके साथ फेसबुक संदेश -शुरू करते हैं लेकिन वह उत्तर नहीं देता।

- (क) इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए आप कौन सा कदम उठाना चाहेंगे?
- (ख) आप क्या सोचते हैं कि इस प्रकार की अभिवृत्ति युवाओं में क्यों विकसित हो रही है?
- (ग) वैश्विक सरकारों द्वारा इस स्थिति को रोकने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Alienated youth at times becomes more prone to radicalization due to lack of moral groundedness and familial support to prevent this immoral and anti-social plunge



(a) Steps I would take to handle this situation

- ① Repeatedly, I will try to chat and establish contact with him to help him, if he is in trouble.
- ② I will call de-radicalization agencies to track him down and initiate remedial procedure.
- ③ I will report this to Cyber crime cell, Police, CERT-In as well as social media company platform for handling these issues to prevent radicalization of others.
- ④ I will try to contact school administration to get to know about his childhood details and address of parents if possible.
- ⑤ I will assist law-enforcement agencies in tracking, tracing and de-radicalizing him.
- ⑥ My friendship can give him support if he is in wrong group. Hence, I will continue my individual efforts too as an upright moral agent.

(b) Reason for this attitudinal development

- ① Lack of proper socialization, extreme individualism, alienation, disillusionment.
- ② Also, ~~too~~ there could be influence of online radicalizing wings of ISIS, Al-Qaeda etc.
- ③ Financial crisis, emotional breakdown, drug abuse could be reasons for this antisocial sentimentalism.
- ④ Youth is storehouse of immense energy which if not tapped properly can unleash negative forces.

eg: Christchurch attack (Online radicalization was prime reason)

- ⑤ Virtual contacts, lacks of warmth in meaningful relationship.
- ⑥ No one to give shoulder or set the moral compass right during denance.

(c) Needed government steps (globally)

- ① Online ethical surveillance on social media platforms.
- ② Facebook, Twitter, whatsapp - are patent tools. Hence, these companies should block and report such content.
- ③ National police, INTERPOL, FATF collaboration.
- ④ Freezing of assets, international travel ban of such people.
- ⑤ Joint extradition treaties for cooperation in investigation.
- ⑥ Preventing Xenophobia by promoting multiculturalism, no racial/gender discrimination.
- ⑦ Institutional arrangement for the deradicalization of youth through UNESCO and UNICEF.

“Knowledge without integrity” is a deadly sin Gandhiji. Hence, need is of proper education imbued in values, familial bonding, good friend circle and responsible governance.

Q.12

In a landmark judgment, the Supreme Court allowed women irrespective of their age, to enter Kerala's Sabarimala temple. The practice of banning women between the age of 10 and 50 from entering the temple had been in place for centuries. Although the lone woman judge on the bench had a dissenting view, the judgment held that prohibition on women does not deserve protection under Article 26 of the Indian constitution. However, thousands of devotees have taken to the streets to protest against the implementation of the Supreme Court verdict.

(a) Suppose one of your close friend from Kerala who is Lord Ayyappa devotee comes to you and discusses this issue. He raises the following points:

- Practice of banning women from the temple is a sacred religious practice of Hindu religion and hence women should not be allowed entry in Sabarimala temple. This goes against his religious rights.
- The protest against the implementation of the Supreme Court verdict is justified. The woman judge on the bench also supported a ban on the entry. Even women devotees are also protesting against judgment.
- Court should not interpret its mandate for securing constitutional justice so widely that it ends up interfering in almost every practice, without a sense of the scale of harm.

Critically analyze each of the above viewpoint. On the basis of this analysis, what will be your advice to your friend?

(b) What is the best course of action for state government if there are wide scale protests against the entry of women?

(250 words)

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एक ऐतिहासिक फैसले में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने केरल के सबरीमाला मंदिर में महिलाओं को उनकी उम्र की परवाह किए बिना प्रवेश करने की अनुमति दी। मंदिर में प्रवेश करने से 10 से 50 वर्ष की आयु के बीच की महिलाओं पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की प्रथा सदियों से चली आ रही थी। हालाँकि, बेंच पर एकमात्र महिला जज की असहमति थी, लेकिन यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि महिलाओं पर प्रतिबंध भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 26 के तहत सुरक्षा के लायक नहीं है। हालाँकि, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के फैसले के कार्यान्वयन के विरोध में हजारों भक्त सड़कों पर उतर आए हैं।

(क) मान लीजिए कि आपका कोई करीबी मित्र केरल का है जो भगवान अयप्पा का भक्त है, आपके पास आता है और इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा करता है। वह निम्नलिखित बिंदुओं को उठाता है:

- महिलाओं को मंदिर से प्रतिबंधित करने की प्रथा हिंदू धर्म की एक पवित्र धार्मिक प्रथा है और इसलिए महिलाओं को सबरीमाला मंदिर में प्रवेश की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। यह उसके धार्मिक अधिकारों के खिलाफ है।
- सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के फैसले के कार्यान्वयन के खिलाफ विरोध जायज है। बेंच पर महिला जज ने भी प्रवेश पर प्रतिबंध का समर्थन किया। यहां तक कि महिला श्रद्धालु भी फैसले का विरोध कर रही हैं।
- न्यायालय को संवैधानिक न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपने अधिकारों की इतनी व्यापक रूप से व्याख्या नहीं करनी चाहिए कि यह नुकसान के पैमाने को अनुभव किए बिना, लगभग हर प्रथा में हस्तक्षेप करे।

उपरोक्त प्रत्येक दृष्टिकोण का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस विश्लेषण के आधार पर, आपके मित्र को आपकी क्या सलाह होगी?

(ख) महिलाओं के प्रवेश के खिलाफ व्यापक पैमाने पर विरोध प्रदर्शन होने पर राज्य सरकार की सर्वोत्तम कार्रवाई क्या होगी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)



2nd - highlight the issue of securing 'freedom of religion' (Article 25-28) in constitution alongwith individual rights of women to enter into the temple.

point (i)

merits

- ① Protects the constitutionally guaranteed community rights
- ② Conventional, rituals of religion are essential for religious adherents.

Demerits

- ① Tantalment to untouchability which is prohibited under Article 17 of Constitution
- ② Individual rights of women are overshadowed due to community rights.
- ③ Lacks modern views.

point (ii)

merits

- ① Ban on women entry is acceptable to the women devotees too (it grants the moral authority to this argument)

- ② A judge supports this position which shows legal merit of this case.

Demerits

- ① It lacks Constitutional morality of equality to all.
- ② This practice is equal to gender discrimination.

Point (iii)

Merits

- ① Judicial activism and judiciary's overactive role violates doctrine of separation of power.
- ② How can judiciary determine what is essential religious practice? It is outside its ambit.
- ③ Judicial overreach over religious matters.

Demerits

- ① Judicial activism saves Societal morality and gives a thrust in positive direction
- eg: Mishalcha guidelines by SC to prevent harassment at workplace when no law was there.

② Orthodoxy and conservative attitude.

(b) Best course of action for the ^{state} government

- ① Abide by the SC verdict, since executive must carry out its democratic duty.
- ② Providing security to women wishing to enter into the temple.
- ③ Mediation and consultation committee with members from temple board / trust, civil society, practitioners, women etc for wide-scale consultation.
- ④ It can also file petition for deciding the case by larger constitutional bench.
- ⑤ Law and order situation must be controlled with foot on ground, CCTV cameras in temple, crowd control mechanisms, and religious leaders can ask people to protest peacefully.

Dewey has said, "it is not religion we are after but religious attitude". The religious attitude means tolerance, love and togetherness.