

Test Code: 11032

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ForumIAS  
ACADEMY

FIAS – 2018 – GS 32A/22B/32B(AS)/13C/7E

# ForumIAS

## ACADEMY

### GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	ARCHIT		
Email Id.	ngam-archit@gmail.com	Roll No.	1910037842.
Mobile No.	9818630949	Date:	19/9/18.

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are EIGHTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. 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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>
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Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time  01:20 PM
			End Time  04:26 PM.
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ECN CODE:			Evaluation Date:

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
Structure						
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Innovation						
Handwriting						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) Differentiate between the following using suitable examples: (10 Marks, 150 Words)

- Attitude and Aptitude.
- Empathy and Compassion.
- Responsibility and Accountability.
- Intelligence and Emotional intelligence.

Attitude :- Refers to personal predisposition toward something, it reflects relative liking/disliking and affects the action/behaviour of the holder.

eg:- Attitude towards LGBTQ communities, Averse attitude may make someone to see them with scorn, contempt and deviants.

Aptitude → Refers to mental capacity or competencies of a person towards a task. It can be both natural or developed over time.

eg:- An aptitude of maths made me to undertake engineering for my graduation.

Empathy → Understanding or connecting with the suffering of people.

Compassion → Empathy plus an action

tendency towards alleviating the suffering.  
 eg:- Gandhi not only understood and connected with the plight of harijans, he personally undertook efforts / steps out of compassion for their upliftment.

Responsibility → Responsibility is more connected to ownership and duty of a person.

Accountability → Responsibility when mixed with answerability gives accountability.

eg:- The Swachh Bharat Mission's execution may be the responsibility of the DM/collector but the govt / PM is accountable for its success.

Intelligence → Reflects mental capacity & ability

Emotional intelligence → Ability to compartmentalise and use emotions in the decision making process.

eg:- Intelligence gives me good oratory skills, but emotional intelligence makes Mr. Modi a great orator.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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**Q.2) Analyze Plato's 'Theory of Virtue' in the Indian context.**

**(10 Marks, 150 Words)**

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Given are two quotations. For each of these bring out what it means to you by giving real-life examples. (20 Marks)

(a) "A Leader is one who admits when he has made a mistake and has the grace to correct it, before it does any more harm".

A leader is someone who leads from the front, he takes both responsibility and answerability for the actions of the group.

A leader determines the fate of the group, he fixes the trajectory of success, the benchmark expected from his subordinates, guides them, motivates them and pushes them to work collectively towards the goal.

As leaders are humans, it is possible that they ~~are~~ make mistakes, as no one is infallible.

However a great leader is that who admits that he has made a mistake and takes a course corrective action to rectify the mistake.

Example → Ashoka the great after the great Kalinga war that led to



numerous casualties realised his folly and rectified his mistakes through his Dhamma policy.

Today he is remembered not because of the no. of people he killed during the war rather the corrective action he took.

Admitting one's mistake makes you a human but not correcting that mistake makes you an ignorant fool. The subordinates may appreciate you and gauge you by the success or failure of the work. Not admitting to mistakes is a sure shot recipe of failure and poor leadership.





(b) "For a man to conquer himself is the first and noblest of all victories".

Man is a unique social animal that has the potential to transform societies but to do so he must first transform himself.

Conquering of self and all the associated vices reflects your commitment and attachment to the cause and your affinity to underlying values.

Gandhiji during the non cooperation movement proposed the mass adoption of khadi. As a matter of principle he made it a point to first embrace khadi at a personal level. After that Gandhiji was ever donned in his famous khadi fakir attire.

His dedication and ownership towards khadi struck a chord with the public who enlisted in large nos for popularising the Charkha.

Man by conquering himself makes himself a social benchmark/ yardstick against which his

Social values and ideology are measured  
Thus conquering of self is not just  
the first but the most noblest of victories.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.4) Discuss the role of emotional intelligence for a public servant in crisis management. Give suitable examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Emotional intelligence refers to the ability of a person to classify, understand and utilize his emotions in the decision making process. Rather than being influenced by them he uses them productively to supplement his efforts.

## Role of emotional intelligence

- ① Imparts rationality and openness in thinking. It makes a civil servant to take a decision on the basis of the merits of the case in an impartial & objective manner.
- ② Imparts tolerance and acceptability within the civil servants to adhere to the expected roles & duties at the same time taking into account the different requirements of different sections.
- ③ Underlines service inclination & orientation of the bureaucrat. He is more aligned towards the public welfare rather than personal gains.

- ④ Imparts good, inclusive work culture. In situations of crisis he/she does not take hurried / irrational decisions.
- ⑤ It gives flexibility in understanding and approaching a situation.

Hence Intelligence may make you a good public servant but emotional intelligence makes you an effective public servant.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Total	



Q.5) What do you understand by 'Code of Ethics' & 'Code of Conduct'? Do you think there is a need to shift from Code of Conduct to Code of Ethics? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Code of ethics refers to guidelines / prescriptions of resolution of ethical dilemmas. It helps you to bridge the dichotomy between right and wrong.

Code of conduct on the other hand refers to the guidelines / prescriptions of action that is expected from an individual. Code of conduct guides behaviour / response of an individual or group.

The civil services is generally guided by code of conduct rather than code of ethics.

## Reasons

- ① Code of ethics leaves things to interpretation and subjective understanding.
- ② Code of ethics does not result in consistent and predictable responses, this results in anarchy and confusion.

- ③ Code of Conduct facilitates quick/swift response unlike code of ethics that requires deliberation and thought process.
- ④ Code of Conduct is simpler to enforce than code of ethics.

## Need to Shift?

- ① Shifting completely to code of ethics will create confusion & policy paralysis.
- ② It will create an atmosphere of uncertainty regarding the response of the bureaucracy.

Thus instead of replacing the code of conduct with code of ethics, it would be better to increase the ethical standards of the civil servants.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.6) How far do you agree that probity is an essential and vital requirement for an efficient and effective system of governance and for socio-economic development? Justify.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Probity refers to openness, transparency and accountability of any system. It is a principle rather than a set of values, it imparts robustness and strength to sustain public scrutiny.

### Significance of Robustness

- ① Makes the system citizen centric
- ② Responsive, adaptive and curative approach towards administration.
- ③ Imparts adaptability and transparency to the system.
- ④ Gives public credence and good reputation. Absence of probity erodes the faith of the people.

Probity is needed in the public institutions to fulfil the constitutional mandate in both letter & spirit.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Total	





Q.7) RTI has achieved much but clearly, it seems to have reached a stage where the need for a 'Second Revolution' has become inevitable. Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

RTI was a watershed legislation that put the citizen at the centre stage of policy deliberation. It empowered the citizen by expanding his access to information converting him into a watchdog of the state.

### Need for second revolution.

- ① Too many exemptions provide a live of defense to the state diluting its mandate
- ② Judiciary and the Political parties are not under its ambit
- ③ Delays / pendency / vacancies in the Central information commission delaying the access to information.
- ④ Absence of culture of transparency that the Act tried to install in the public institutions.
- ⑤ Paper mode of application and rejection of queries defeat the purpose.

① Business process reengineering has not taken place to facilitate a two way flow of information.

② RTIs are seen as an impediment to fast governance rather than a constitutional right of the people.

Thus the time is ripe for the empowerment & enhancement of RTI Act.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.8) Motivation is the reason for people's actions, desires, and needs. How do you keep yourself motivated? Illustrate giving two examples from your study room that motivates you and why. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Motivations are the engine that drive a person's actions. Man is often motivated by certain things to maintain energy levels, enthusiasm & efforts towards the goal.

How I keep myself motivated?

I try to visualise my life after clearing the exam, the public welfare and social work I would be able to undertake.

Then I visualise the immense sense of mental satisfaction, work-life balance and social prestige I would command.

Examples-

① I have always believed that UPSC is a relative competition where I simply have to perform better than others. So I have hanged a quote

on the wall

"Hard work beats talents when talents do not work hard"

② Second I have put up a list of why I would like to become a civil servant on my desk. I simply look at it whenever I feel exhausted.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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**Q.9)** Corruption though unethical has been seen to benefit citizens time and again. Do you agree? Discuss with real-life examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Corruption refers to exchange of money / kickbacks / favours in return for certain goods and services.

Indian Bureaucracy has been plagued with red tapism and bureaucratic hassles that make it a nightmare for a common man to navigate.

The public perception of corruption is not as a social evil rather it is an organisational necessity to get things moving. often referred to as 'greasing the wheels'.

The people seem to benefit from corruption to fast track their work in public offices, get a particular concession or get away with crime such as breaking traffic rules.

**Example:** → Getting a passport in a passport office is a nightmare for the people especially the police verification system. Similarly people pay off corrupt traffic cops to get away from crimes.

Despite being functional and beneficial to the people corruption cannot be a substitute for good governance. The people of India have reached a stage where they no longer expect efficiency from public officials and set aside a particular amount as 'corruption Tax' for their work.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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Question Interpretation	
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Q.10) What factors do you think are responsible for increasing involvement of juveniles in crimes? How can social influence and Persuasion help them to secure a better future?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Nirbhaya incident shook up the country by appealing to the conscience of the people. The juvenile involved in the grim crime has been released after short prison sentence.

## Factors for increasing involvement of Juveniles

- 1) Socialisation of juveniles through exposure to derogatory / explicit content on TVs, movies, internet, social media.
- 2) Independence in families - It removes accountability for actions.
- 3) Inherent patriarchy in various social institutions makes them undertake crime against women.
- 4) Lack of fear of law enforcement or punishment makes them fearless.
- 5) Absence of social / family regulation.

## Importance of Social influence

- ① It alters behaviour
- ② Checks deviant action / petty crimes.
- ③ Creates societal pressure to alter thinking values.
- ④ Persemination imparts rationality in the thinking process making them evaluate the social cost of their actions.

Social influence goes a long way in checking and wiping in the bud the juvenile crimes. As petty juvenile criminals today can become big criminals in the future.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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**Q.11)** Discuss the role of family in inculcating values in your life. What modifications would you like to make in such values while passing it on to your children?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Family is a universal institution which acts as primary agent of socialisation. It teaches the child the ways of the society, expected roles and behaviours. It lays the foundation of value system.

Modifications proposed :-

- ① Egalitarian values such as gender equality. Patriarchy is transmitted across generations when we put more importance on the upbringing & nutrition of boys.
- ② Democratic values → values of tolerance and pluralism.
- ③ Secularism
- ④ Individualism and freedom to choose what one wishes to do.
- ⑤ Equal importance to both sports, extra-curriculars & academics.

⑥ Environment protection .

Thus the family values not only guide but shape the destinies of society.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		
Question Interpretation		
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**Q.12)** Hatred is a harmful negative emotion. It is injurious to both personal life and work life.

a) Discuss how it leads to negative emotions and undesirable behaviour.

b) How can it be managed and controlled?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Hatred is a negative emotion, it creates a feeling of disliking and desire to cause harm to the other.

(a) Undesirable Behaviour

Hatred kills creativity and rationality, the act of retribution becomes the single most objective of a person.

It creates tensions and fissures in the personal life and work place as well.

It breeds suspicion and anxiety in the people from both sides. It puts pressure on families affecting the group and personal productivity.

eg:- office politics often leads to intense competition, jealousy and hatred where one person often tries to undermine the efforts of the other.

(b) How it can be controlled ?

- ① Laying emphasis on emotional intelligence
- ② Rational / objective evaluation
- ③ Tension release mechanism that helps in reaching mid ground and build consensus.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Question Interpretation	
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## Section-B

Q.13) You are the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) and are given the responsibility to formulate a Citizens' Charter of the department. How should you go about it? (20 Marks, 300 Words)

Citizen's Charter is a document underlining the commitment of an organisation towards the citizens. It provides a yardstick and comparative mechanism that evaluates the quality of goods and services provided.

As deputy commissioner of DTC and being responsible for the formulation of citizens' charter I would want the charter to cater to the needs of the public at large, addressing their existing concerns today and even in the future.

### My Course of Action

- ① Create a taskforce within the department which includes representatives from the civil society organizations, NGOs and employee unions.
- ② Ask them to create a series of actionable points that may concern the citizens and the commuters on a daily basis.

③ Set up an online/offline <sup>mechanism</sup> through toll free no. to ascertain the expectations and the minimum standard of services desired by the commuters.

④ After creating a draft document based on SMART targets → [Specific, Measurable, Actionable, responsive and targeted] it will be opened up for public scrutiny and feedback both online and offline.

⑤ Based on the inputs of the public and analysis of global best practices, Successful Citizens Charter the document would be fine tuned and modified accordingly.

⑥ Incorporating a proper grievance redressal mechanism, change the existing processes through restructuring and reengineering to align them towards the goals of the citizen charter.

⑦ Sensitising the employees, making them aware of the goals in the charter. Reminding them of their obligations and informing them of punishments in case of non compliance / underperformance.

⑧ Setting up a timebound review and appraisal timeline to change and modify the charter as per the changing needs & requirements of the society.

⑨ Finally, publicising and displaying the Charter, making the people aware of the provisions of the charter. This will make them stakeholders, instilling ownership and providing a vigil over the implementation of the charter.

Citizen's charters are instruments of citizen empowerment and engagement not only in its execution aspect but also during the formulation stage.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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Question Interpretation	
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**Q.14)** You have joined a government district hospital as a junior doctor. After working for few months, you find that substantial misappropriation of public funds is taking place. The fund was meant for procurement of medical devices and essential medicines which are being diverted to private clinics of doctors working in the hospital and to the private pharmacies. You report this to your immediate senior and you find that he too is involved in this, along with the chief medical officer. He asks you to keep quiet and come along or face adverse consequences.

Every day you find people spending out of their pockets for medicines to which they are entitled free of cost. What options do you have to ensure probity in the utilization of funds in this case? Which one will you choose and why? (20 Marks, 300 Words)

As a doctor, it is my moral and ethical obligation that people avail the services they are entitled to and no harm to human life comes during the treatment process.

### Ethical dilemmas.

- ① Misappropriation of public funds v/s being complicit in the furtherance of personal interests of doctors
- ② Public good v/s protecting personal career prospects.

### Options in front of me

- ① Do nothing and become a part of the arrangement. This will save me from adverse consequences / Backlash by

my seniors.

- ② Raise hue and cry over the matter, raise the issue in the media so as to bring the public attention towards the issue.

This may be effective in the short term but long term deterrence will not be created.

- ③ Try to convince the seniors and doctors regarding the great moral turpitude of their actions. However in case of non cooperation / non responsiveness explore additional options such as:-

① Approach the super seniors / the immediate senior of the CMO and ascertain his involvement

② Approach other institutions such as CAG, CVC, DARPG, etc so as to solve the problem root & stem. It is possible that a greater nexus is present and it would be impossible for a junior doctor to attract sufficient attention.

③ Finally if all avenues fail then resign from my post and approach

the media for throwing lime light on the issue.

## Rationale

Doing nothing goes against my morals and professional obligation. Not only is the public money being siphoned off but they have to bear additional out of pocket expense for treatment.

Enlisting the help of other superiors/ CAG/CVE etc will help me to gain leverage over my seniors and insulate myself from adverse backlash.

Finally resigning in case of failure of all of the above to bring in media scrutiny is the last option.

Being part of a corrupt system and undertaking insubordination would take away credibility from my claims

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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Question Interpretation		
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**Q.15)** Three years back, you and your father took a joint-loan from a bank to start a new business. Despite best attempts, the business failed miserably and now neither you nor your father has money to pay it back to the bank. Your father plans to flee the country with the entire family to avoid bank's harassment, legal procedures and societal pressure.

What will you do in such a situation? Give reasons.

Also suggest measures to stop people from fleeing the country, post getting indicted for serious criminal activities including economic offences? (20 Marks, 300 Words)

The above case resembles the recent cases of fleeing the country by businessmen such as Vijay Mallya, Mehul Choksi & Nitin Modi.

### Ethical dilemmas

- ① Running away with Public money against personal enrichment
- ② Escaping with no repercussions v/s staying and facing legal procedures and social stigma.

### My Course of Action

- ① Fleeing the country would only provide temporary relief as there is a possibility that the govt can get us extradited and then tried as a fugitive offender
- ② I would persuade my father to stay back & explore options for resolutions

Under IBC [Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code] or try to gain a restructured loan from the bank.

③ If he still disagrees to stay then I would stay back and try to resolve the problem as it is a joint loan.

**Rationale** → Public / social stigma will come even if we escape. Further after escaping we would not just be loan defaulters rather we would become Fugitive Economic offender which can give us criminal charges.

It is possible that with a restructured loan or insolvency proceedings our failed business enterprise may become successful making it a win-win situation for everyone.

**Measures to stop escape of FEOs**

① Most FEOs believe that there is no quick resolution and public bashing / tainting will smear their reputation.

Recently the govt has come out with safeguards such as IBC [Insolvency and bankruptcy code], FEO Act 2018 etc. They must be strengthened

- ② Better coordination amongst different ministers  
~~pot~~ potential economic offenders can be tracked and ~~with~~ ministry of external affairs can be roped in to prevent easy escape.
- ③ Maintaining anonymity of the FEOs, it will remove the threat of public propoganda and smear campaign.
- ④ Better awareness and responsiveness in Bankers to highlight potential FEOs.
- ⑤ Signing of extradition agreements with countries to create a disincentive of fleeing the country.

Letting people escape not only is a loss to the public exchequer but also erodes the faith of the people in the govt.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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Question Interpretation		
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**Q.16)** You are newly selected for an International cricket match against Pakistan. Just before the match captain of the team calls you aside and tells you to use sticking gum to alter the condition of the ball during the match. You know that this is a clear case of ball tampering which is illegal in international cricket. Subsequently, you come to know that several senior players are also involved in this. Also, this match is very important for the team for two reasons i.e. 1. To maintain 1st ODI ranking in ICC & 2. It is with Pakistan wherein sentiments of the country are grossly involved.

Given this situation, answer the following questions

1. What are the ethical issues involved with Ball-tampering?
2. What are the options available to you? Discuss the merits and demerits of each.

Also, what would be your response to the situation?

(20 Marks, 300 Words)

1.

## Ethical issues in Ball tampering

- ① Against the spirit of the game, it creates an unequal competition where one gains an unfair advantage.
- ② It will alter the public opinion when if we get caught, eroding the faith of the people and affecting my future cricketing prospects.

## Options Available

- ① Comply with the directions of the captain and tamper the ball.

Merits :- Saves my career from immediate harm, lets us win the match against Pakistan and maintain 1st rank in ODIs.

Demerits → opens me up to future investigation also it is possible that the captain is setting me up as a scapegoat if we get caught.

② Reject the captain's directions

Merits → Maintains my ethical integrity & protects me from future action.

Demerits → My career prospects may be hurt and its possible I may be dropped from the team for a more willing player.

③ Approach the coach and highlight the issue

Merits → Not only protects myself but brings the errant seniors to justice.

Demerits → Again a loss to my playing chances if the coach and other seniors are hand in glove.

My course of Action →

① Approach the coach and find out about the validity of the directions

of the captain.

② If the coach is involved then I would refuse to play and then approach regulatory bodies such as BCCI and ICC informing them of the tampering culture in the team.

Merits → Graded approach & not a knee jerk reaction, will completely address the problem

Demerits → Immediate chances of playing may be affected. But I may gain public goodwill in the long run.

② 2<sup>nd</sup> priority → I would then send my fire brigade and half of the ITBP jawans to the nearby Shams. As Shams have high population density the loss to life will be greater there.

③ 3<sup>rd</sup> priority → With the remaining ITBP Jawans I would try to rescue the collector. Again it may seem unnecessary to save one person here, but the collector has the potential to coordinate with other district collectors bringing in more fire brigades from nearby districts. Also he will be effectively able to deal with the forest fire containment while I will focus my efforts towards rescue and putting out the fires.

④ 4<sup>th</sup> priority → Hospital, as the people inside may be immobile, bed ridden or suffering from diseases. Further there may be women and children amongst

them too.

⑤ 5th priority → old age home. They would be saved after the hospital, the no. of people to be saved may be less and also as they have already lived the most years of their lives I would not put them over the lives in the hospital.

By putting the old age home and hospital at the last my approach by saving the collector and ITBP Jawans is quicker and has the potential to save more people through capacity enhancement.

It is possible that I may be able to save everyone through this approach unlike the conventional approach of first slums, then hospitals, then old age homes, ITBP centre and finally the collector.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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**Q.18)** A friend of yours who is also a Civil Services aspirant comes to your room to discuss a few ethical issues which he is finding difficulty with. These include:

a. How ethical is it for a farmer to throw his/her produce on road as a sign of protest, when people in our country are dying of starvation?

b. A rich can afford both medical and judicial expenses but a poor might not. Similarly, a rich can afford to give birth and nurture an abnormal child but a poor might not. In this light how far it is ethically justified on part of the state or any particular institution to decide on the matters of euthanasia and abortion.

What will be your response to the above ethical issues?

What do you think is the best solution for such ethical issues which should be adopted and applied? (20 Marks, 300 Words)

(a) Protest and agitation has been a historical phenomenon in India. Even our freedom movement was based on the premise of protest. Thus it is a right to the farmers to articulate their grievances and needs.

However throwing the produce on the road as a sign of protest is not the most appropriate / ethical way forward.

Pros of this technique :-

- ① Creates a sensation, attracts immediate attention of the govt.
- ② A mode of protest that resonates and connects with all sections of the population.

## Cons of this technique :-

- ① Wastage of produce
- ② Negates any sympathy for the farmers as the people may be enraged for destruction of food.

The farmers resort to this technique because they have limited means to articulate themselves.

**Best Solution** → Empowering the farmers unions, Cooperatives and Lobbies, so that they may be able to better mobilise, protest and express their interests in an acceptable manner.

[b] India unfortunately suffers from huge income disparities. Further the poor public Health delivery system keeps the people excluded from quality services and treatments.

## Ethical dilemmas of Euthanasia.

- ① Prolonging the agony of the patients, it can relieve pain and suffering through a painless death.



② Burden of prolonging the life is not a concern for the rich but ICU charges and life support systems are not economically viable for the poor in long term.

Abortion → India under Medical Termination of pregnancies Act [MTPA] allows abortion only upto a certain time limit [18 weeks] beyond which it is a criminal offense.   
 ~~equal~~ equivalent to killing.

## Ethical dilemmas

① Rights of the unborn child v/s right to the women to determine their destiny and exercise control over their bodies

② Economic burden on the women to nurture and raise. Due to rampant poverty its possible that the child may not be raised very well.

③ The time prescribed in the MTPA is very less and usually insufficient to detect deformities → The life of the disfigured / handicapped child may not be good.

Best Solution :-

The state must try to limit and reduce the income disparities, putting essential services within the reach of the common man. Euthanasia with proper safeguards is the way forward.

Similarly the MTPA must be amended to increase the time period. Also greater say must be given to determine their fate, having control over their bodies and sexuality.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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## Mentor Feedback Questions

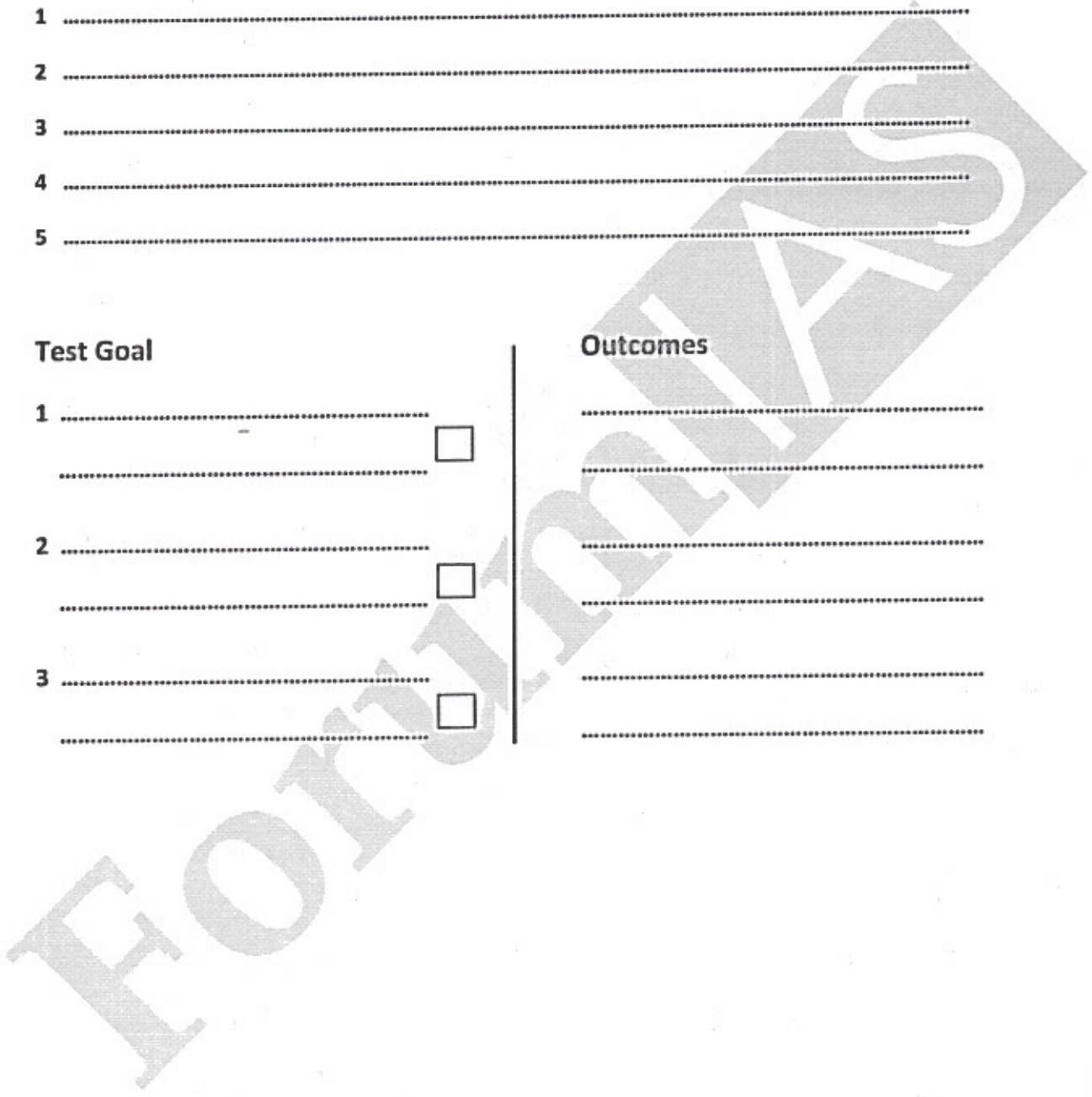
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## Test Goal

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## Outcomes

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