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FIAS - MGP 2021 (C-10) - GS Test #7

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate DIVYANJALI JAISWAL

Roll No. 1910055339

Date: 15-03-2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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			Start Time 2:00 PM
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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:

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						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Section - A

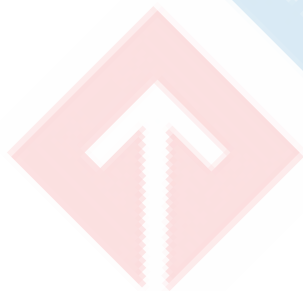
Q.1) a) Everyone wishes to be successful. What does success mean to you? Explain with examples from your life. (10 marks, 150 words)

हर कोई सफल होने की आशा करता है। आपके लिये सफलता का क्या अर्थ है? अपने जीवन से उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Success is the act of achieving one's goal, aim or pursuit of life. It is a desirable value by one and all to ~~and~~ have a sense of completion & peace in life. Yet it remains a subjective term varying with place, time & agent.

ex. Gandhiji achieved success in Non-cooperation movement despite the stated objectives not being met. Hence a relative term.

Success to me means achieving the ends by ethical means.



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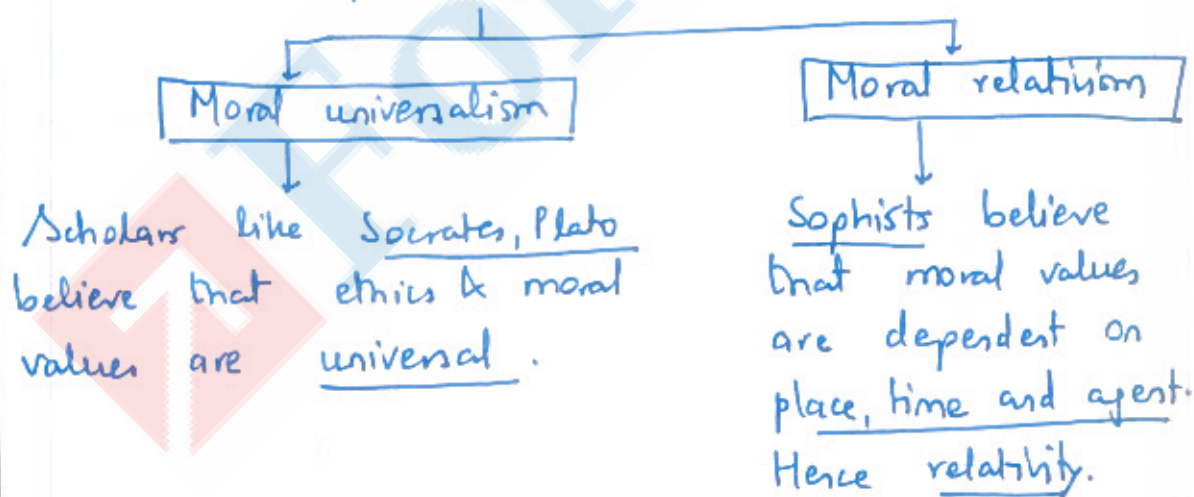
b) How far do you agree that moral values are not universal and eternal; rather they change based on 'sthan, kaal, patra' (place, time, and agent)? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप कहीं तक सहमत हैं कि नैतिक मूल्य सार्वभौमिक और शाश्वत नहीं हैं; बल्कि वे 'स्थान, काल, पात्र' के आधार पर बदलते रहते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Moral values are the yardsticks to determine the desirability of an action. They act as standards to guide with respect to ethicity of a choice.
For example- whether to pause at a traffic signal at 3 am in the night when nobody is watching.

There exists a debate among scholars whether moral values are universal and eternal or not.

Two schools of thought are :-



MORAL VALUES AS FUNCTION OF "STHAN, KAAL, PATRA"

1. STHAN (PLACE) → Moral values like drinking wine

is considered ethical in the western societies but not in Asian societies like India.

2. KAAL (TIME) → Moral values like victorian morality which advocated adultery, criminalisation of homosexuality are no longer relevant today. For ex. Supreme court struck down section 377 in Navtej Johar case.

3. AGENT/PATRA → Moral values depend on the agency of action. For ex. A soldier killing a terrorist, using human shield of civilians etc.

Yet some moral values like Truth, Honesty, Justice are universal, eternal & transcendental with respect to space, time & agent.

Hence the need is to inculcate such values through value-based socialisation with prudence to distinguish between universal & relative moral values.

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Q.2) a) Discuss the role of ethics and values in turning India into a 5 trillion-dollar economy.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत को 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने में, नैतिकता और मूल्यों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Economic survey has highlighted the role of "ethical wealth creation" as advocated by ancient treatises like Thirukkural, Arthashastra to help India achieve double-digit growth rate & usher in 5 billion-dollar economy.

Role of ethics & values in building \$5 trillion economy

Ethics are the standards to determine rightfulness or wrongfulness of an action, while values are yardsticks to determine desirability of an action.

Moral values = Ethics



Fig-Relationship

① Ethics & values help to prevent illegal means of wealth creation.

ex. Ratan Tata & Narayan Murthy vs Nirav Modi, Mehul Choksi.

- ② Result in inclusive & sustainable growth.
ex. Injeti Anivas committee - CSR for societal well-being.
- ③ Usher in compassionate capitalism.
ex. TATA thrive initiative - for skilling of workforce.
- ④ Ensuring green growth.
ex. Green bonds, sustainable blue bonds issued by World Bank Group.
- ⑤ Preventing crony capitalism, corruption, nepotism.
ex. PNB scam.
- ⑥ Better corporate governance standards as suggested by Uday Kotak committee.
- ⑦ Trickle down effect → Rising tide lifting all boats.
- ⑧ Ethical politics to hardhold economy.

Business with morality & wealth without work is a social sin as suggested by Gandhiji.
Thus to usher in \$5 trillion economy, India needs to adopt "stakeholder capitalism".

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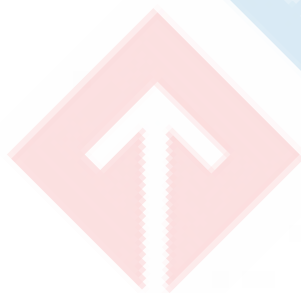
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b) "Beware of false knowledge, it is more dangerous than ignorance". Discuss in context of social media. (10 marks, 150 words)

झूठे ज्ञान से सावधान रहे, यह अज्ञान से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है। सोशल मीडिया के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Social media is the



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Q.3) a) "Non-violence is the greatest force at the disposal of mankind. It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by the ingenuity of man" - Mahatma Gandhi. Does this view still hold true in the contemporary world? Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

"अहिंसा मानव जाति की समस्या समाधान में सबसे बड़ी शक्ति है। यह मनुष्य के कौशल से तैयार किए गए विनाश के सबसे शक्तिशाली हथियार से भी अधिक शक्तिशाली है" - महात्मा गांधी। क्या यह विचार आज भी समकालीन दुनिया में सत्य है? चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation was able to drive away the imperial powers British (for whom the sun never set) using tool of satya (truth) & ahimsa (non-violence). Hence non-violence is a powerful tool to at the dispense of mankind.

Non-violence as a tool still remains powerful even in the contemporary world :-

1. At Individual level

- (i). To fight against ills in the society.
ex. Anna Hazare - role in India Against Corruption movement.
- (ii). To ensure justice to vulnerable sections.
ex. Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan - to protect the interests of tribes.

2. At national level

- (i). To ~~ex~~ bring down powerful dictators & authoritarian regimes.
ex. Arab Spring protests, Hong Kong protests
- (ii). To raise voice for marginalized sections.
ex. Black lives matter movement.

3. At international level

- (i). Nuclear disarmament.
ex. ICAN initiative, Campaign for nuclear disarmament
- (ii). For climate justice
ex. Fridays for future movement, Extinction Rebellion.
- (iii). Alternative to great power rivalry.
ex. NAM initiative of India.

Though non-violence requires immense patience & firm commitment to ethical principles, yet it is an indispensable tool in the hands of mankind. This is also affirmed by our constitution.

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b) Teach the children so it won't be necessary to teach the adults. In this context, critically examine the role of the family in inculcating values into children. (10 marks, 150 words)

बच्चों को पढ़ाएं ताकि बड़ों को पढ़ाने की जरूरत न पड़े। इस सन्दर्भ में बच्चों में मूल्यों के विकास में परिवार की भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Socialisation is a process by which various agents cast impression on child's mind (which is like a wet clay) which helps in value inculcation & attitude formation. Once a child is enthused with ethics & morality, it remains no longer essential to teach adults for child is the father of man.

Family plays a significant role in value inculcation

- ① Is the primary source of socialisation.
ex. Mother is called the first teacher
- ② Democratic parenting → results in a liberal attitude among child.
- ③ Authoritative parenting → results in children becoming bully, outlandish.
- ④ Child displays similar behaviour outside home what he/she sees inside home.

ex. A child seeing gender equality at home - develops a respect for women.

⑤. Act as a long term determinant of behaviour.
ex. Mahatma Gandhi - inspired by religious outlook of his family.

Yet family is not the only determinant :-

①. Role of peers, teachers & friends.

ex. Teenagers smoke out of peer pressure

②. Role of social media, video games, web series.

ex. Recent killing by boys in Delhi after getting inspiration from movie Pushpa.

③. Role of events in life.

ex. Gautam Buddha's encounter with old man, sick man & dead man.

④. Role of leaders, books & role models.

ex. Amitabh Bachhan.

For long-lasting value inculcation, all the agencies of socialisation hence play an important role with family remaining indispensable as suggested by Dr. Kalam.

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Q.4) What does each of the following quotation mean to you?

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

a) "The only thing necessary for triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."

(10 marks, 150 words)

"बुराई की जीत के लिए केवल एक चीज आवश्यक है कि अच्छे लोग कुछ न करें।"

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The above quotation implies that good men or ethical beings need to display courage of conviction to prevent the occurrence of unethical acts. Not raising voice is akin to being compliant in the unethical act, resulting in setting up of wrong precedents. (Doctrine of slippery slope).

Bhishma Pitamah did not raise voice against disrobing of Draupadi in the court, Britain & France did not take action against Nazi Germany → thereby leading to one wrong after other culminating in war & victory of evil.

On the other hand, Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel & Bhagat Singh took steps against colonial British to achieve independence.

Lord Ram took action against Ravana to defeat evil & ensure the victory of good.

Similarly in the contemporary times, good men need to take action against corruption, environmental degradation, bribery & unethical practices to promote maximum justice & common good. Actions of Anna Hazare, climate activists like Greta Thunberg, Kailash Satyarthi, Nadia Murad & administrators like U. Sanyam, Roopa Moudgil, Satyendra Dubey & T. N. Sheshan show that journey of thousand miles begins with a single step.

Hence, it is time to display ethical uprightness & strength of character to ensure probity in personal, professional & public lives.

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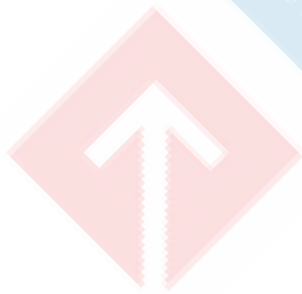
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b) "No morality can be founded on authority, even if the authority were divine."

(10 marks, 150 words)

"कोई भी नैतिकता सत्ता पर आधारित नहीं हो सकती, भले ही वह सत्ता दैवीय क्यों न हो।"

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



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Q.5) a) Some people feel that religion is a source of peace and virtue, while others believe that it is the root cause of violence and chaos. Give your perception in this regard with due justification.

(10 marks, 150 words)

कुछ लोगों का मानना है कि धर्म शांति और सद्गुण का स्रोत है, जबकि अन्य मानते हैं कि यह हिंसा और अराजकता का मूल कारण है। इस संबंध में अपनी राय उचित औचित्य के साथ दीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Religion are the basic tenets or doctrines that an individual or group of people adhere to in their day-to-day lives. For example - Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Judaism.

Religion as a source of peace & virtue:-

- ① Religious teachings like dharma, karuna (compassion) are important in Hinduism.
- ② Islam teaches peace & brotherhood.
- ③ Buddhism teaches non-violence & giving up unnecessary desires.
ex. Ashtangika Marg, Four Noble Truths.
- ④ Jainism → Anekantwada & Syadvada for pluralism & tolerance.
- ⑤ Christianity → Ten Commandments advocate against irrational pleasures, peace etc.
- ⑥ Sikhism → equality of all, brotherhood & peace.

Religion as the root cause of violence & chaos :-

- ① Politicisation of religion by vested interests leads to
- (i) Communal riots. (ex. Delhi riots, Godhra riots)
 - (ii) Vote-bank politics
ex. appeasement policy
 - (iii) Communal speeches
 - (iv) Prisoners' dilemma
 - (v) Preferential policies
ex. For Sinhales in Sri Lanka.

②. Negative portrayal by media - leads to misunderstand, confusions. ex. doctored videos, misinformation & disinformation.

③. Lack of literacy & awareness, good standard of living among people renders them vulnerable for religious indoctrination.
(Sachar committee report). ex. ISIS in West Asia.

The need is for constructive dialogue among religions (suggested by Swami Vivekanand) & taking the best without undermining any religion. For this, strong laws, institutions & right attitude is the need of the hour.

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b) Fear is a powerful, primitive, undesirable emotion, but like all other emotions it has its utility. Explain with examples from your life. How can fear be managed and controlled?
(10 marks, 150 words)

भय एक शक्तिशाली, आदिम, अवांछनीय भावना है, लेकिन अन्य सभी भावनाओं की तरह इसकी उपयोगिता भी है। अपने जीवन से उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए। भय को कैसे प्रबंधित और नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Fear is the feeling of anxiety in anticipation of something dangerous or undesirable.
ex. fear of war, fear of criminal misconduct.

Fear is a powerful, primitive & undesirable emotion as :-

- ① It results into negative emotions & mood.
- ② It hampers critical-thinking abilities.
- ③ Impedes the process of rational decision-making.

ex. Fear of politicians - a civil servant gives into acts of collusive corruption.

④ It may harm the health of individuals
ex. Fear of exams - some students indulge in drugs.

⑤ Affect inter-personal relationships.
ex. Fear of parents - children do not share with them their troubles.

Fear having utility :-

- ① Act as a drive towards hard work & completion of task.
ex. As exams approach- my performance improves out of fear of bad results.
- ② Act as a source of ethical guidance
ex. Fear of punishment - I do not violate traffic rules.
- ③ Helps in abiding with the laws.
ex I pay income tax- out of fear of legal action.

Fear management & control :-

- ① stress-control techniques like yoga, vipassana.
- ② taking help of medical professionals
- ③ support of family, peers & close ones.
- ④ rechannelisation of fear towards positive outcome.

Hence management of fear using emotional intelligence can contribute towards successful personal & professional life (Daniel Goleman)

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Q.6) a) "Positive emotions are a blessing to reason. Negative emotions are a threat to reason." What do you understand by this statement in the present-day scenario? Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

"सकारात्मक भावनाएँ तर्क के लिए वरदान हैं। नकारात्मक भावनाएँ तर्क के लिए खतरा हैं।" वर्तमान परिदृश्य में इस कथन से आप क्या समझते हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Emotions are psychological, physiological & biological changes taking place in one's body in response to an external stimuli.

ex. emotion of nostalgia - after meeting a childhood friend.

Positive emotions are a blessing to reason as :-

1. They help in developing emotional intelligence which is responsible for 80% of success according to Daniel Goleman.
 2. Prevent work-life disequilibrium
ex. rising suicides among civil servant (DM of Buxar) due to work-life disbalance.
 3. Organisational success → like
 - (i) positive work culture
 - (ii) enhanced performance.
 - (iii) dealing with instances of failure.
 - (iv) employee welfare.
- ex. Anand Mahindra
Warren Buffet
Steve Jobs

Negative emotions as a threat to reason :-

1. At individual level
 - (i) lead to stress
 - (ii) hampers critical thinking faculties.

ex. DM of Tripura - beating a priest.
2. At organisational level
 - (i) reduces optimum performance.
 - (ii) impedes social skills.

ex. Boss yelling at employees after failed presentation.
3. At societal & national level → harms public welfare.

ex. Dhritrashtra's negative emotion of anger, greed → led to Mahabharata war.

Hence the need is to inculcate emotional intelligence to distinguish between higher order emotions (positive emotions) & lower order emotions (negative emotions) for achieving desired pursuits of life, as propounded by Bhagwad Gita & philosophers like Aristotle.

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b) Outcomes of illegitimate means cannot be justified no matter how valuable they are. Comment. (10 marks, 150 word)

अवैधानिक साधनों के परिणामों को उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है, चाहे वे कितने भी मूल्यवान क्यों न हों। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The means-ends debate is not only a prominent point of philosophical discussion in ethics (deontology vs teleology), but also forms a part of daily ethical dilemmas of human life.

ex. whether to cheat for an exam which is necessary to secure a job by a candidate whose mother needs financial & medical help, Heinz dilemma.

Outcomes of illegitimate means cannot be justified no matter how valuable they are as Mahatma Gandhi suggested (we cannot expect rose tree by sowing the seeds of badood) & Kant in his categorical imperatives. The ethicality of means cannot be compromised to achieve desirable ends.

ex. Lawyers not taking up the case of terrorist → goes against Rule of Law.

However scholars like Machiavelli, Kautilya believe that there is no need to ensure ethical means, as ends are of supreme importance.

ex. Encounter killing of a rapist → as people are demanding immediate action.

Hence to achieve ethical outcomes, there is a need of means-ends continuum where there is a need to establish sustainable balance among both for optimum results acceptable to all stakeholders.

For this, four cardinal virtues of Plato (justice, temperance, prudence & fortitude) should be the guiding lighthouse.

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c) "The trouble with too many people is they believe the realm of truth always lies within their vision." Abraham Lincoln. What do you understand by this statement? Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

"बहुत से लोगों के साथ समस्या यह है कि वे मानते हैं कि सत्य का दायरा हमेशा उनकी दृष्टिकोण में निहित होता है।"
-अब्राहम लिंकन। इस कथन से आप क्या समझते हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The meaning & realm of truth remains a point of philosophical & practical contestation among philosophers and scholars.

Abraham Lincoln in the above statement reasons out that the realm of truth is not restricted to one's perception & limited thoughts. Truth is an ever-evolving, multi-faceted phenomenon (like six blind men & elephant). Anyone claiming to know the absolute truth is actually ignorant. Even Socrates claimed that → "I know nothing!"

Gautam Buddha also remained silent on the question of "what is truth" by one of his disciple. Jaina philosophers advocated Anekantwada & Syadvada to develop tolerance & pluralism to understand the

multi-dimensional reality of a phenomenon. Even Grandhiji refused to claim what is absolute truth.

Post-modern scholars like Foucault, ~~NH~~ Nietzsche also affirm that there is no absolute truth & every understanding can be a misunderstanding.

Such views have gained traction in the contemporary post-truth world where social media is used for computational propaganda & distortion of reality through doctored videos, conspiracy theories etc.

Also the link between truth & power cannot be ruled out. ex. Dictators of North Korea distorting truth for power & propaganda, Orientalism (White Man's burden).

Hence it is essential to go for reflective self-thinking, dialectics (Socrates) & developing tolerance for nuanced understanding of truth.

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SECTION - B

Q.7) Amit and Saroj were a married couple with a four-year-old healthy daughter. Amit and Saroj wanted to expand their family. They planned accordingly and had a boy, named Arjun. Amit and Saroj were very happy as they felt their family was complete now. But this happiness was short-lived.

Arjun was diagnosed with thalassemia when he was just ten months old. Amit and Saroj were devastated. Arjun needed blood transfusion every three weeks, resulting in chronic weakness and a compromised immune system causing frequent illness. The average lifespan of a thalassaemic person is only 30 years and there is no permanent traditional cure for this disease. A bone marrow transplant is the only treatment for the disease but his sibling's bone marrow was not a match. Amit and Saroj started reading medical literature related to thalassemia to better understand the disease and find a potential cure.

The couple then found out about the concept of 'saviour sibling' and decided to go ahead with it. A saviour sibling is a child conceived through selective in-vitro fertilization (IVF) as a potential source of donor organs or cells for an existing brother or sister with a life-threatening medical condition. They consulted a leading fertility expert and persuaded him to prepare thalassaemia free foetus. In the initial phase eighteen embryos were created and underwent pre-implantation genetic testing for disease. Only one embryo was found to be suitable for matching the criteria of donor for Arjun and that embryo was implanted in Saroj.

The couple had another healthy daughter, Kavya. They waited for two years so that the weight of the new born baby could increase to the 10-12 kg range, minimum for a donor. Finally, the bone marrow transplant procedure was performed successfully. Although the procedure is not life threatening, it is extremely painful. Kavya had pain for many days and her blood haemoglobin level dropped after the bone marrow transplant. But, after some days she recovered. Now both Arjun and Kavya are healthy.

On the basis of above case answer the following questions;

a) List the ethical arguments for and against the 'saviour child therapy'. Do you believe that it is ethical for a parent to give consent for donation of bone marrow on behalf of infants?

b) If the procedure included organ donation which could have permanent effect on the baby, would it still be a prudent therapy? Justify. (20 marks, 250 words)

अमित और सरोज एक शादीशुदा दंपति हैं और उनकी चार साल की स्वस्थ बेटी है। अमित और सरोज अपने परिवार का विस्तार करना चाहते थे। उन्होंने उसी के अनुसार योजना बनाई और उनको एक लड़का हुआ, जिसका नाम अर्जुन था। अमित और सरोज बहुत खुश थे क्योंकि उन्हें लगा कि उनका परिवार अब पूरा हो गया है। लेकिन यह खुशी अल्पकालिक थी।

महज दस महीने की उम्र में अर्जुन को थैलेसीमिया हो गया था। अमित और सरोज तबाह हो गए। अर्जुन को हर तीन सप्ताह में रक्त चढ़ाने की आवश्यकता होती थी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पुरानी कमजोरी और एक समझौता की गयी प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली बार-बार बीमारी का कारण बनी रहने लगी। थैलेसीमिया से पीड़ित व्यक्ति का औसत जीवनकाल केवल 30 वर्ष ही होता है और इस बीमारी का कोई स्थायी पारंपरिक इलाज नहीं है। बोन मैरो ट्रांसप्लांट ही बीमारी का एकमात्र इलाज है लेकिन उसके बहन के बोन मैरो से मेल नहीं हो रहा था। बीमारी को बेहतर ढंग से समझने और संभावित इलाज खोजने के लिए अमित और सरोज ने थैलेसीमिया से संबंधित चिकित्सा साहित्य पढ़ना शुरू किया।

तब दंपति को 'उद्धारकर्ता भाई-बहन' की अवधारणा के बारे में पता चला और उन्होंने इसके साथ आगे बढ़ने का फैसला किया। एक उद्धारकर्ता सहोदर वह बच्चा है जिसे चयनात्मक इन-विट्रो निषेचन (आईवीएफ) के माध्यम से जीवन को नष्ट कर देने वाली गंभीर चिकित्सा परिस्थिति के साथ मौजूदा भाई या बहन के लिए दाता अंगों या कोशिकाओं के संभावित स्रोत के रूप में गर्भ धारण करवाकर पाया जाता है।

उन्होंने एक प्रमुख प्रजनन विशेषज्ञ से परामर्श किया और उन्हें थैलेसीमिया मुक्त भ्रूण तैयार करने के लिए राजी किया। प्रारंभिक चरण में अटारह भ्रूण बनाए गए और रोग के लिए पूर्व-प्रत्यारोपण आनुवंशिक परीक्षण किया गया। केवल एक भ्रूण अर्जुन के लिए दाता के मानदंड से मेल खाने के लिए उपयुक्त पाया गया और उस भ्रूण को सरोज में प्रत्यारोपित किया गया।

दंपति को एक और स्वस्थ बेटी काव्या हुई। उन्होंने दो साल तक इंतजार किया ताकि इस नवजात शिशु का वजन 10-12 किलोग्राम तक बढ़ सके, जो कि एक डोनर के लिए न्यूनतम मानक है। अंत में, अस्थि मज्जा प्रत्यारोपण या बोन मैरो ट्रांसप्लांट प्रक्रिया को सफलतापूर्वक किया गया। हालांकि यह प्रक्रिया जीवन के लिए खतरा नहीं है, लेकिन यह बेहद दर्दनाक है। काव्या को कई दिनों से दर्द रहा और बोन मैरो ट्रांसप्लांट के बाद उसके रक्त में हीमोग्लोबिन का स्तर गिर गया था। लेकिन, कुछ दिनों बाद वह ठीक हो गई। अब अर्जुन और काव्या दोनों स्वस्थ हैं।

उपरोक्त मामले के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ;

a) 'उद्धारकर्ता बाल चिकित्सा' के पक्ष और विपक्ष में नैतिक तर्कों की सूची बनाएं। क्या आप मानते हैं कि माता-पिता के लिए शिशुओं की ओर से अस्थि मज्जा या बोन मैरो के दान के लिए सहमति देना नैतिक है?

b) यदि प्रक्रिया में अंग दान शामिल है जो बच्चे पर स्थायी प्रभाव डाल सकता है, तो क्या यह अभी भी एक विवेकपूर्ण चिकित्सा होगी? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case describes the phenomenon of survivor baby where a baby is given birth in order to achieve certain purpose such as saving the life of some other person. With modern technological advancements, such practices have been questioned from the point of view of ethical uprightness of science.

Part a)

Ethical arguments for the "survivor child therapy":-

- ① The patient suffering from life-threatening disease with no cure → gets relief.
(service-motive).

- ②. Relatively less costly than transfusion frequently.
- ③. Parents' dilemma - resolved.
- ④. Procedure is not life threatening.
- ⑤. Win-win situation for all as all are healthy.
- ⑥. Maximum welfare & justice approach.

Ethical arguments against the "saviour child therapy" :-

- ①. Violates Kant's categorical imperative - treating individuals as means to an end.
- ②. Use of science for designer babies - unethical - as it may promote inequality & inequity.
- ③. Testing on embryo - violation of right to life & dignity (Article 21 of Constitution).
- ④. Many other embryos were rejected - with no fault of own → violation of Human rights (UDHR).
- ⑤. Saviour baby suffered lot of pain - violation of rights of child (UNCRC).
- ⑥. Science without morality is a social sin according to Mahatma Gandhi.
- ⑦. Even Christian ethics advocate right of embryos.

Parents giving consent for donation of bone marrow on behalf of infants :-

Yes, ethical

- (i). Infants lack awareness & capacity to take independent decisions.
- (ii). Parents think about welfare of all children alike.
- (iii). Parents have taken informed decision after researching medical literature & consultations.

No, not ethical

- (i). Violation of rights of infant for independent decision-making.
- (ii). Violation of agency & capacity-building approach.
- (iii). Parents may not ensure justice for all children. → may be guided by norms of paternalism.

Part b)

If the procedure included organ donation which could have permanent effect on the baby, then

it would not have been a prudent therapy as it could -

- (i). Harm permanently the health of saivour baby to protect the health of Anjus.
- (ii). Would not have resulted in win-win of all stakeholders.
- (iii). Could have given rise to suspicion of patriarhal attitude guiding the couple's conduct.
- (iv). Violated basic ethics of science & technology.

Hence the need of the hour is to evolve strong legal mechanisms regarding saivour-baby & associated technological developments by consultation & participation of medical, scientific & expert practitioners along with common people to arrive at mutually agreed decisions. to ensure maximum justice as advocated by John Rawls.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.8) Hiten and Bhagwanti are an affluent couple, blessed with all the treasures of life except a child. Their loneliness witnessed a beam of light when they received a message on WhatsApp group regarding adoption of children who lost both their parents due to Covid-19. With a hope and bonafide intention, they contacted the number provided. The person on the phone introduced herself as a representative of an NGO named 'Bachpan' which work for the welfare of orphans. Representative of the NGO claimed that they aim and wish to provide a better future and secure home for covid-19 orphaned kids and they don't charge anything for the service. The couple expressed their willingness to adopt such a child.

Two representatives from the NGO visited Hiten and Bhagwanti. They brought an 8-year-old girl named Sarla with them. They told the couple that Sarla's parents were diagnosed with covid-19 and after a long-fought battle for life both her parents succumbed to the disease, leaving Sarla orphaned and alone. Hiten and Bhagwanti saw Sarla as an angel sent by God and decided to adopt her. Representatives from the NGO also told the couple that there are many more covid orphans like Sarla who were left with little or no support. Hearing the story, the couple who had a big heart donated a sum of 2 lakhs to them.

However, the couple neither visited the NGO themselves nor made any enquiries. Sarla adjusted with her new parents very quickly and was living a happy life. The couple and the girl filled each other's void. Both Sarla and the couple were living with contentment and enjoying the new addition in their lives. Few days past, a child trafficking racket made headlines in the newspaper.

The couple was shocked to see the photos of the same NGO's representatives who brought Sarla with them as accused in the case. The news spread like fire in the town. Police investigation started and an investigation officer soon reached the couple's home. The investigation revealed that the NGO was a fraud and fake one. They were involved in trafficking of children under the disguise of the NGO.

Sarla was actually sold to them without the couple being aware of it. Even though Sarla was not adopted through the legal means it has given her a life and a new home. Hiten and Bhagwanti have provided her with parents' love and guardianship. But, children being put forward for adoption through social media is not legal and violates the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) guidelines, it also aids in rampant child trafficking. In context of this case, answer the following:

- What are the various ethical issues involved in the case?
- Consider yourself in position of investigating officer of this case, what would be the best course of action to handle the case? Justify your action. (20 marks, 250 words)

हितेन और भगवती एक संपन्न दंपति हैं, जिन्हें एक बच्चे को छोड़कर जीवन में सब कुछ है। उनके अकेलेपन ने तब प्रकाश की किरण देखी जब उन्हें व्हाट्सएप ग्रुप पर उन बच्चों को गोद लेने के बारे में एक संदेश मिला, जिन्होंने कोविड -19 के कारण अपने माता-पिता दोनों को खो दिया था। एक आशा और सच्चे इरादे से उन्होंने दिए गए नंबर पर संपर्क किया। फोन पर व्यक्ति ने अपना परिचय 'बचपन' नाम के एक एनजीओ के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में दिया जो अनाथों के कल्याण के लिए काम करता है। एनजीओ के प्रतिनिधि ने दावा किया कि वे कोविड -19 अनाथ बच्चों के लिए एक बेहतर भविष्य और सुरक्षित घर प्रदान करना चाहते हैं और वे सेवा के लिए कुछ भी शुल्क नहीं लेते हैं। दंपति ने ऐसे बच्चे को गोद लेने की इच्छा व्यक्त की।

एनजीओ के दो प्रतिनिधि हितेन और भगवती से मिले। वे अपने साथ सरला नाम की एक 8 साल की बच्ची को लेकर आए थे। उन्होंने दंपति को बताया कि सरला के माता-पिता को कोविड -19 के कारण जीवन की लंबी लड़ाई के बाद उसके माता-पिता दोनों ने सरला को अनाथ और अकेला छोड़कर बीमारी के कारण दम तोड़ दिया था।

हितेन और भगवंती ने सरला को भगवान द्वारा भेजे गए एक दूत के रूप में देखा और उसे अपनाते का फैसला किया। एनजीओ के प्रतिनिधियों ने दंपति को यह भी बताया कि सरला की तरह और भी कई कोविड अनाथ हैं, जिनके पास बहुत कम या कोई सहारा नहीं बचा था। कहानी सुनकर बड़े दिल वाले दंपति ने उन्हें 2 लाख की राशि दान में दी।

हालांकि, दंपति ने न तो खुद एनजीओ का दौरा किया और न ही कोई पूछताछ की। सरला अपने नए माता-पिता के साथ बहुत जल्दी समायोजित हो गई और एक खुशहाल जीवन जी रही थी। दंपति और लड़की ने एक दूसरे के खालीपन को भर दिया। सरला और दंपति दोनों ही संतोष के साथ रह रहे थे और अपने जीवन में नए जुड़ाव का आनंद ले रहे थे। कुछ दिनों बाद बाल तस्करी का एक रैकेट अखबार में सुर्खियों में आया।

दंपति उसी एनजीओ के प्रतिनिधियों जो सरला को उसके पास लाए थे, की तस्वीरें देखकर हैरान रह गए, जो मामले में आरोपी थे। यह खबर कस्बे में आग की तरह फैल गई। पुलिस जांच शुरू हुई और एक जांच अधिकारी जल्द ही दंपति के घर पहुंच गया। जांच में पता चला कि एनजीओ फर्जी और अवैध था। वे एनजीओ के देश में बच्चों की तस्करी में शामिल थे।

सरला को वास्तव में दंपति को बिना बताए बेच दिया गया था। भले ही सरला को कानूनी तरीकों से गोद नहीं लिया गया था, लेकिन इसने उसे एक जीवन और एक नया घर दिया है। हितेन और भगवंती ने उसे माता-पिता का प्यार और संरक्षण प्रदान की है। लेकिन, सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से बच्चों को गोद लेने के लिए आगे रखा जाना कानूनी नहीं है और केंद्रीय दत्तक ग्रहण संसाधन प्राधिकरण (CARA) के दिशानिर्देशों का उल्लंघन करता है, यह बड़े पैमाने पर बाल तस्करी में भी सहायता करता है। इस मामले के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दें :

a) मामले में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

b) इस मामले के जांच अधिकारी की स्थिति में खुद पर विचार करते हुए, मामले को संभालने के लिए सबसे अच्छा तरीका क्या होगा? अपनी कार्रवाई का औचित्य साबित करें। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case study points towards the issue of illegal child trafficking & selling through a means of NGOs & collusive network. It also throws light on the plight of children orphaned due to COVID-19 & consequences they suffer. According to studies by Lancet, more than 1.5 lakh children got orphaned during second wave of pandemic. Also, misuse of social media & innocent childless couples being fooled is an issue of prime concern.

Part a):

Stakeholders	Ethical issues involved
1. Hiten & Bhagyawati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Gullible victims of illegal adoption practices & child trafficking. (ii) Violation of law → JJ Act & CARA guidelines. (iii) Emotional attachment with adopted child.
2. Orphaned children due to COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Loneliness & neglect → lack of care (ii) Poverty-stricken → vulnerable to trafficking. (iii) Lack capacity & awareness → prone to abuse.
3. NGO Bachpan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Violation of laws, rights of children → child trafficking & selling. (ii) Misuse of donated funds (iii) Violation of ethics & morality → Fraud & Fake.
4. Sarla, the adopted child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Living a happy life - may now face legal action. (ii) Emotional attachment
5. Investigating officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ensuring truth & justice for children. (ii) Setting right precedents for society.

PaA b) :-

Best course of action :-

1. Diagnosis stage

- (i). Talk to Hites & Bhagwati & tell them about the legal provisions (JJ Act & CARA guidelines).
- (ii). Medical counselling of child Sarika in a children-friendly atmosphere. Ask her about well-being & comfort.

2. Immediate steps

- (i). Take legal course of action against the NGO & child trafficking network to ensure strict punishment & act as deterrent.
- (ii). After consultation, ask Hites & Bhagwati to undertake legal procedures & adopt Sarika legally to protect the future of all.
- (iii). Summon social media representatives & take help of cyberpolice to take action against such social media fake & fraud messages.

3. Long-term steps

- (i). Spread awareness about legal adoption practices through govt handles in the social media.
- (ii). Taking account of activities of NGOs through Darpan portal & FCRA guidelines.
- (iii). Surprise visits in orphanages
- (iv). Leveraging technology - like portal to register for childless but interested parents in adoption.
- (v). Ensuring welfare of orphan children due to COVID-19 by PM-CARES funds for children, BBSP, MDM, ICDS etc.

Justification:

Children are the future of our ~~as~~ nation. Hence their welfare is must to reap demographic dividend for nation-building. Their care through legal & ethical means is needed to fulfill Gandhiji's *Tatimas* & Dr. Kalam's vision of New India.

Feedback

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Value
Addition

Total

Q.9) Saraswathi has been recently appointed as a Labor Enforcement Officer (LEO). Saraswathi has always lived with her family in a metropolitan area. Due to her new posting, she has shifted to a sub-urban area and this is the first time that she is living away from her family. Though Saraswathi is enjoying her work, some cultural difference, especially related to gender discrimination, has come as a rude shock to her.

One day, Saraswathi was inspecting a construction site as part of her official duty of protecting the rights of laborer and ensuring a safe work environment. Upon her arrival on the project site, she was greeted by Ajith, the chief contractor of the project. Ajith showed her around the project site and everything appeared sound at first. However, when she was about to leave, she saw an injured woman, Shanti. Saraswathi initially assumed that Shanti was injured in some work-related accident. She asked Shanti about her injury and what Shanti revealed to Saraswathi shook her.

Shanti told Saraswathi that she was a 17-year-old girl belonging to a tribal community and the contractor had brought her to the construction site with a promise of a decent working wage. While the male laborers were paid 25 rupees/day, Ajith paid Shanti just 15 rupees/day for her back-breaking manual labor. Shanti approached Ajith and demanded an increase in her daily wage to 20 rupees/day or she would go back to her village. Shanti was accompanied by some other women laborer. Not only Ajith refused to accept her demand but also thrashed her with a steel rod to set an example for the other laborers. Further, Shanti was forced to work on the construction site and not allowed to go back to her village, so that she can serve as a constant reminder of terrible repercussions for defying the contractor.

Saraswathi, who has never witnessed such barbarism in her sheltered urban life, was overwhelmed by emotions. Saraswathi was furious with the contractor Ajith and demanded an explanation on the incident. Ajith brazenly replied that he pays to his employees what they deserve implying to gender and caste status of the employees. Saraswathi decided to initiate legal action against Ajith. However, her subordinates advised her against taking any action as Ajith is a local strongman and politically well-connected with the ruling dispensation. Ajith also threatened Saraswathi, who lives all by herself in a small town, of dire consequences for her activism. Considering this case, answer the following questions:

- What explains the widespread gender-based pay gap in jobs across sectors?
- Highlighting ethical issues involved in this case, evaluate different courses of actions available to Saraswathi.
- If you were in Saraswathi's position, what would you have done? Justify. (20 marks, 250 words)

सरस्वती को हाल ही में श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (LEO) के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। सरस्वती हमेशा अपने परिवार के साथ महानगरीय इलाके में रही हैं। अपनी नई पोस्टिंग के कारण, वह एक उपनगरीय क्षेत्र में स्थानांतरित हो गई है और यह पहली बार है जब वह अपने परिवार से दूर रह रही है। हालांकि सरस्वती अपने काम का आनंद ले रही हैं, लेकिन कुछ सांस्कृतिक अंतर, विशेष रूप से लैंगिक भेदभाव से संबंधित, उसके लिए एक कठोर आघात के रूप में आया है।

एक दिन, सरस्वती मजदूरों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने और सुरक्षित कार्य वातावरण सुनिश्चित करने के अपने आधिकारिक कर्तव्य के तहत एक निर्माण स्थल का निरीक्षण कर रही थीं। परियोजना स्थल पर पहुंचने पर, परियोजना के मुख्य ठेकेदार अजित ने उनका स्वागत किया। अजित ने उसे परियोजना स्थल के आसपास को दिखाया और उसे पहली बार में सब कुछ ठीक लग रहा था। हालांकि, जब वह जाने वाली थी, तभी उसने एक घायल महिला शांति को देखा। सरस्वती ने शुरु में माना कि शांति किसी काम से संबंधित दुर्घटना में घायल हो गई थी। उसने शांति से उसकी घोट के बारे में पूछा और सरस्वती को जो शांति ने बताया उसने उसे झकझोर कर रख दिया।

शांति ने सरस्वती को बताया कि वह एक आदिवासी समुदाय की 17 साल की लड़की है और ठेकेदार उसे अच्छे काम के वादे के साथ निर्माण स्थल पर ले आया था। जबकि पुरुष मजदूरों को 25 रुपये/दिन का भुगतान किया जाता था, वहीं अजीत ने शांति को केवल 15 रुपये/दिन का भुगतान किया, जो कि शारीरिक श्रम को पीछे धकेलने वाला था। शांति ने अजित से संपर्क किया और अपने दैनिक वेतन में 20 रुपये/दिन की वृद्धि की मांग की या वह अपने गांव वापस चली जाएगी। शांति के साथ कुछ अन्य महिला मजदूर भी थीं। अजित ने न केवल उसकी मांग को मानने से इनकार कर दिया बल्कि अन्य मजदूरों के लिए एक उदाहरण स्थापित करने के लिए उसे स्टील रॉड से पीटा। इसके अलावा, शांति को निर्माण स्थल पर काम करने के लिए मजबूर किया गया और उसे अपने गाँव वापस जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई, ताकि वह ठेकेदार की अवहेलना करने के लिए भयानक नतीजों की लगातार याद दिला सके।

सरस्वती, जिसने अपने आश्रय वाले शहरी जीवन में ऐसी बर्बरता कभी नहीं देखी थी, भावनाओं से अभिमूत थी। सरस्वती ठेकेदार अजीत से नाराज हो गई और उसने घटना पर स्पष्टीकरण की मांग की। अजित ने बेशर्मी से जवाब दिया कि वह अपने कर्मचारियों को लैंगिक और जातीय आधार पर भुगतान करता है। सरस्वती ने अजित के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई शुरू करने का फैसला किया। हालाँकि, उसके अधीनस्थों ने उसे कोई भी कार्रवाई करने के खिलाफ सलाह दी क्योंकि अजित एक बाहुबली और राजनीतिक पकड़ वाला व्यक्ति है। अजित ने सरस्वती, जो एक छोटे से शहर में अकेले रहती है, को धमकी भी दी और कहा कि उसको उसकी सक्रियता के लिए गंभीर परिणाम भुगतान होंगे। इस मामले पर विचार करते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें :

- सभी क्षेत्रों में नौकरियों में व्यापक लैंगिक-आधारित वेतन अंतराल क्या बताता है?
- इस मामले में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, सरस्वती के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न कार्रवाई के साधनों का मूल्यांकन करें।
- अगर आप सरस्वती की जगह होते तो क्या करते? उस कार्यवाही का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case study points towards the issue of exploitation of workers by contractors & gender pay gap, which is a violation of Article 38, 39 (DPSP) of the Constitution & also laws like Equal Remuneration Act. It also leads to forced labour which is a violation of Article-24 of the Constitution. According to WEF's Global Gender Gap Report, women receive 20% of wages men receive.

Part a) :-

Reason for wide-spread gender-based pay gap in jobs across sectors:-

1. **Social**
 - (i). Patriarchal norms prevalent in the society.
 - (ii). Women being vulnerable lack awareness of their rights, capability & organised effort to take collective action.
2. **Economic**
 - (i). Supply of cheap women labours in abundance.
 - (ii). Women lack skill for high-paid jobs.
 - (iii). Low female labour force participation rate (declining as per Economic Survey).
 - (iv). Lack of women representation in the boards of companies (Glass ceiling).
3. **Political**
 - (i). Lack of political representation of women → lack of female-centric laws & policies.
 - (ii). Collusion between politicians & local strongmen.

Part b) :- Ethical issues involved in the case :-

Stakeholders	Ethical issues
1. Saraswathi	(i) Professional duty of upholding labour rights (ii) Personal well-being (iii) Cultural difference of gender discrimination.
2. Shanti	(i) Right of equal wages in lieu of work (ii) Mistreatment by contractor
3. Ajith	(i) unethical practices like caste & gender discrimination, forced labour. (ii) collusive corruption, power display
4. Other labourers	(i) Right to choose their workplace & demand salaries as per the law. (ii) Right to dignified life (Article-21)

Different courses of action available to Saraswathi :-

Course of action	Positive	Negative
(1) Take no action against the contractor.	(i) Personal safety (ii) In good books of politicians & ruling dispensation.	(i) Justice denial to women. (ii) Crisis of conscience (iii) Moral escapism (iv) Violation of duty.
(2) Take strict action as per the law	(i) Set right precedent in society	(i) Personal harm may take place.

Course of action	Positive	Negative
2.	(ii) Justice to labourers.	(i) Harm the ACR & professional advancements
(3) Talk to seniors & take guidance to followed by persuasion & then action.	(i) May change the attitude of Ajith. (ii) Long-term good precedent. (iii) Ensure rights of labourers.	(i) Time-taking. (ii) Meanwhile Ajith may further harm Shanti & Sarawathi. (iii) Persuasion may not be effective.

Part 4) My course of action :- option (3)

Justification :- There is a need to persuade Ajith about unethnicality of his action, constitutional provisions of Right to Equality (Article-14-18), Right against exploitation (Article-23,24). If he still doesn't take corrective measures, then taking legal action after taking seniors into confidence will uphold my professional duty.

Thus, Karshian notions of human dignity & Grandhian idea of Antyedaya will be upheld.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.10) You are working as a manager of a prominent national bank. You are known for your integrity and objectivity while taking professional decisions. Due to problem of rising non-performing assets, the government has come out with strict criteria for giving out loans only to worthy borrowers. On the other hand, government also has a policy of extending loans for the development of medium small micro enterprise (MSME). This requires very careful processing of loan to ensure that the available resource is utilized in the most effective manner. You have been asked to take action against those employees who are not fit to take such balanced decisions. Just a few months back you demoted and transferred an employee for lack of prudence while giving loans which turned out to be a non-performing asset. One day, your sister and her husband visited you at your house. While talking to them, the husband informs you that due to covid-19 induced market turmoil his business was not doing good. He further informed you that he might visit you at office and apply for loan in your bank. You welcomed him and promised to assist him in order to get his loan cleared. The next day, he submitted his loan application. But, when his application was being processed, it was discovered that he already had a huge loan that he has taken for business. The loan has been marked as risky because of past payment history and high chances of default. You informed your brother-in-law that with his past financial record he may not get the loan. He asked you to pass the loan as a favour to him and for the love of your sister. But you denied to comply with his request. Your brother-in-law was upset about your lack of willingness to pass his loan. After few days you received a call from your sister. She was crying over phone and requested you to pass her husband's loan. She also told you that their financial situation was very poor and if they don't get loan then your nephew might have to drop out of the school because they could not pay the school fees. Your sister also reminded you that how she always stood with you in your difficult times and always supported you. Further, she told you that if you do not approve this loan, it will have very negative impact on her married life. You were unaware of this poor condition of your sister and her struggles. You really want to help your sister, but without compromising your professional integrity.

Critically examine various ethical dilemmas and explain what are your responsibilities as a public servant? Faced with this situation, what will you do? (20 marks, 250 words)

आप एक प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय बैंक के प्रबंधक के रूप में कार्यरत हैं। आप पेशेवर निर्णय लेते समय अपनी ईमानदारी और निष्पक्षता के लिए जाने जाते हैं। बढ़ती गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों की समस्या के कारण, सरकार केवल योग्य उधारकर्ताओं को ऋण देने के लिए सख्त मानदंड लेकर आई है। दूसरी ओर, सरकार की भी मध्यम लघु सूक्ष्म उद्यम (MSME) के विकास के लिए ऋण देने की नीति है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ऋण की बहुत सावधानी से प्रसंस्करण की आवश्यकता है कि उपलब्ध संसाधन का सबसे प्रभावी तरीके से उपयोग किया जाए। आपको उन कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए कहा गया है जो इस तरह के संतुलित निर्णय लेने के योग्य नहीं हैं। अभी कुछ महीने पहले आपने एक कर्मचारी को ऋण देते समय विवेक की कमी के कारण पदावनत और स्थानांतरित कर दिया, जो एक गैर-निष्पादित संपत्ति बन गया। एक दिन, तुम्हारी बहन और उसका पति तुम्हारे घर आए। उनसे बात करते हुए पति आपको बताते हैं कि कोविड-19 के कारण बाजार में उथल-पुथल के कारण उनका व्यवसाय अच्छा नहीं चल रहा था। उन्होंने आगे आपको सूचित किया कि वह आपके कार्यालय में आ सकते हैं और आपके बैंक में ऋण के लिए आवेदन कर सकते हैं। आपने उसका स्वागत किया और उसका ऋण चुकाने में उसकी सहायता करने का वादा किया। अगले दिन, उसने अपना ऋण आवेदन जमा किया। लेकिन, जब उनके आवेदन पर कार्रवाई की जा रही थी, तो पता चला कि उनके पास पहले से ही एक बड़ा कर्ज था जो उन्होंने व्यवसाय के लिए लिया था। पिछले भुगतान इतिहास और डिफॉल्ट की उच्च संभावना के कारण ऋण को जोखिम भरा के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है। आपने अपने बहनोई को सूचित किया कि उसके पिछले वित्तीय रिकॉर्ड के कारण उसे ऋण नहीं मिल सकता है। उसने आपसे और अपनी बहन के प्यार के लिए ऋण को एक एहसान के रूप में पारित करने के लिए कहा।

लेकिन आपने उनके अनुरोध का पालन करने से इनकार कर दिया। आपका देवर अपना कर्ज चुकाने की आपकी इच्छा की कमी से परेशान था। कुछ दिनों के बाद आपको अपनी बहन का फोन आया। वह फोन पर रो रही थी और आपसे उसके पति का कर्ज चुकाने का अनुरोध किया। उसने आपको यह भी बताया कि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब थी और अगर उन्हें कर्ज नहीं मिला तो आपके भतीजे को स्कूल छोड़ना पड़ सकता है क्योंकि वे स्कूल की फीस का भुगतान नहीं कर सके। आपकी बहन ने भी आपको याद दिलाया कि कैसे वह आपके मुश्किल समय में हमेशा आपके साथ खड़ी रही और हमेशा आपका साथ दिया। इसके अलावा, उसने आपको बताया कि यदि आप इस ऋण को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं, तो इसका उसके विवाहित जीवन पर बहुत नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा। आप अपनी बहन की इस दयनीय स्थिति और उसके संघर्षों से अनजान थे। आप वास्तव में अपनी बहन की मदद करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अपनी पेशेवर ईमानदारी से समझौता किए बिना।

विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाओं का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें और बताएं कि एक लोक सेवक के रूप में आपकी क्या जिम्मेदारियां हैं? इस स्थिति का सामना करते हुए आप क्या करेंगे? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case study pertains to the ethical dilemma of public/professional vs personal interest where issues like conflict of interest & nepotism/favouritism impede rational & ethical decision-making, in the interest of all stakeholders. Such instances have been witnessed even in the Chanda Kocher case. (LIC Bank).

ETHICAL DILEMMAS :-

- ① Public interest of optimum utilisation of resources vs Personal interest of saving married of sister.
- ② Public image of integrity & objectivity vs internal will to help sister at any cost.

- ③ Taking strict action against employees taking unwise ~~actions~~ decisions vs myself indulging in taking irrational decisions.
- ④ Need to give loan to brother-in-law vs high chances of default due to past history.
- ⑤ Meeting government criteria vs helping sister.

RESPONSIBILITIES as a public servant :-

- ① Ensuring transparency & rationality in decision-making.
- ② Upholding public interest & professional duty over personal interest.
- ③ Equality of all stakeholders → employees and managers taking decisions without prejudice.
- ④ Optimum utilisation of public funds.
- ⑤ Preventing corruption & nepotism/favouritism.
- ⑥ Enforcing government's dictat honesty.
- ⑦ Setting right precedents for long-term welfare of the organisation.

8. Maintaining public image of its integrity & objectivity to create positive work culture.
9. Exercising emotional intelligence to balance public-private lives.

My COURSE OF ACTION :-

1. Console my sister & explain to her the rules and regulations of bank, loan criteria, assessment of past records etc.
2. Explain & talk to my brother-in-law regarding the reasons behind poor performance of his business.
3. Talk help of experts to resolve his business issues so that it becomes profitable & capable to pay back loans.
4. After clearing past dues, I will follow rules of loan criteria & then extend the loan to my brother-in-law.
5. Meanwhile, I will advise my sister to engage in work to tide over the

financial crunch.

⑥ If there is any position in the bank for which she is eligible, I will follow rules to recruit her in to the position.

⑦ To prevent my nephew from dropping out, I will pay his school fees so that education is not obstructed. This way I will pay back my sister who also stood with me in my difficult times.

Thus, I will ensure interest of all stakeholders are upheld.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
Total

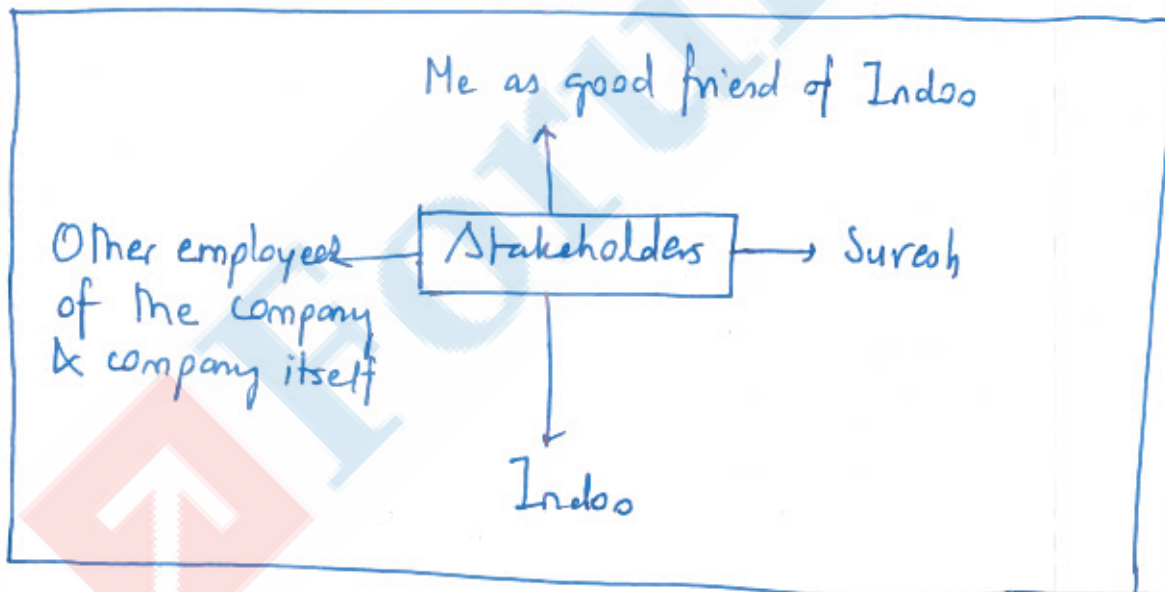
Q.11) Indoo works in the audit department of a famous multinational company. She is known for her honesty and sharp eyes for irregularities. She has many times saved the company from heavy losses and breakdowns. Her husband Suresh works in the same firm as an accounts officer. He is a hard-working and diligent person. Suresh has stood with Indoo during her hard times and always supported her. Both have stood by each other through thick and thin and contributed to the welfare of the company. Many employees see them as a perfect couple balancing their professional and personal lives in a perfect manner. While auditing the annual performance of the accounts department, Indoo finds that Suresh had made a minor mistake in accounting. This error was overlooked by the department and remained unrecognized. But this error had a cascading effect on the balance sheet of the company. As a result of this mistake, the company suffered a loss of nearly ₹25 lakhs. Indoo was able to pinpoint that Suresh made the mistake, but none of her other colleagues noticed it. Indoo decided to talk to Suresh before reporting the irregularity to the management. At dinner time, Suresh told Indoo that it was an honest mistake and there was no malafide intention behind it. Indoo has trust in Suresh and believes what he has told her. Suresh also asks Indoo not to report this mistake to the management as it can severely impact his career, and he may even be fired for this mistake. Suresh being jobless will also affect the household. Suresh makes an emotional appeal to Indoo and reminds her how he helped Indoo during her tough times. Indoo realized that if she did not report the matter, the entire issue may not be noticed by anyone. However, if Indoo decides to report the irregularity, this will have a very negative impact on the career of Suresh. But her conscience and principles towards work are not letting her sleep. She is aware that it was an honest mistake, but call towards her duty is hampering her. Indoo is confused about whether she should report the case or not.

You are a good friend of Indoo. She shares her problem with you and asks you for your help to make a decision. Evaluate various courses of action available with Indoo and help her choose the best option? Also, justify the suggested course of action. (20 marks, 250 words)

इंदू एक प्रसिद्ध बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी के लेखा परीक्षा विभाग में काम करती है। वह अपनी ईमानदारी और अनियमितताओं पर पारखी नजर के लिए जानी जाती हैं। उसने कई बार कंपनी को भारी नुकसान और टूटने से बचाया है। उसका पति सुरेश उसी फर्म में लेखा अधिकारी के रूप में काम करता है। वह एक मेहनती और कर्मठ व्यक्ति हैं। सुरेश अपने कठिन समय में इंदू के साथ खड़ा रहा और हमेशा उसका साथ दिया। दोनों एक-दूसरे के उतार-चढ़ाव में साथ खड़े रहे हैं और कंपनी के कल्याण में योगदान दिया है। कई कर्मचारी उन्हें एक आदर्श जोड़े के रूप में देखते हैं, जो अपने पेशेवर और व्यक्तिगत जीवन को सही तरीके से संतुलित रखते हैं। लेखा विभाग के वार्षिक प्रदर्शन का लेखा परीक्षण करते समय, इंदू ने पाया कि सुरेश ने लेखांकन में एक छोटी सी गलती की थी। इस त्रुटि को विभाग द्वारा अनदेखा कर दिया गया और अनजान रहा। लेकिन इस त्रुटि का कंपनी के बैलेंस शीट पर व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ा। इस गलती के परिणामस्वरूप, कंपनी को लगभग ₹25 लाख का नुकसान हुआ। इंदू यह इंगित करने में सक्षम थी कि सुरेश ने गलती की है, लेकिन उसके किसी अन्य सहयोगी ने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। इंदू ने प्रबंधन को अनियमितता की रिपोर्ट करने से पहले सुरेश से बात करने का फैसला किया। रात के खाने के समय, सुरेश ने इंदू से कहा कि यह एक ईमानदार गलती थी और इसके पीछे कोई दुर्भावनापूर्ण इरादा नहीं था। इंदू को सुरेश पर भरोसा है और उसने जो कहा है उस पर विश्वास करती है। सुरेश ने इंदू से प्रबंधन को इस गलती की रिपोर्ट न करने के लिए भी कहा क्योंकि यह उसके करियर को गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित कर सकता है, और इस गलती के लिए उसे निकाल भी दिया जा सकता है। सुरेश के बेरोजगार होने का असर परिवार पर भी पड़ेगा। सुरेश इंदू से एक भावनात्मक अपील करता है और उसे याद दिलाता है कि कैसे उसने इंदू के कठिन समय में उसकी मदद की थी। इंदू ने महसूस किया कि अगर उसने मामले की रिपोर्ट नहीं की, तो पूरे मामले पर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाएगा। हालांकि, अगर इंदू ने अनियमितता की रिपोर्ट करने का फैसला किया, तो इसका सुरेश के करियर पर बहुत नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा। लेकिन काम के प्रति उनकी अंतरात्मा और सिद्धांत उन्हें सोने नहीं दे रहे हैं। वह जानती है कि यह एक ईमानदार गलती थी, लेकिन अपने कर्तव्य की ओर पुकारना उसे बाधित कर रहा है। इंदू इस बात को लेकर असमंजस में है कि उसे मामले की रिपोर्ट देनी चाहिए या नहीं।

आप इंदु के अच्छे दोस्त हैं। वह आपसे अपनी समस्या साझा करती है और निर्णय लेने के लिए आपसे आपकी मदद मांगती है। इंदु के पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न प्रकार की कार्रवाई का मूल्यांकन करें और उसे सबसे अच्छा विकल्प चुनने में मदद करें? साथ ही, सुझाई गई कार्रवाई को सही ठहराएं। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case study pertains to the issue of bonafide mistakes made by employees in course of action, which if not reported can have devastating effects. Hence reporting them remains a point of debate. It also brings home the persistent ethical dilemma of public vs private interest and personal vs professional duty.



VARIOUS COURSES OF ACTION INDOO HAS :-

①. Not to report the mistake of Suresh

Positives

- (i). Will not impact the career of Suresh.
- (ii). Will not impact the household due to unemployment.
- (iii). Uphold trust & personal relationship of Indoo.

Negatives

- (i). Impact the company-financial losses of ₹ 25 lakhs
- (ii). Crisis of conscience of Indoo.
- (iii). If caught in long term, harm the image of Indoo.

② Report the mistake of Suresh

Positives

- (i). Save the financial losses of company.
- (ii). Uphold conscience & principles of company.
- (iii). Set right precedent before other employees.

Negatives

- (i). Impact the career of Suresh
- (ii). Impact financial position of household.
- (iii). Harm personal relationship of Indoo.

③ Talk to Suresh, persuade him to repeat the mistake himself & seek apology from higher authorities, thereby corrective measures.

Positives

- (i). Suresh may be absolved of punishment in long term.
- (ii). Company's financial losses may be saved.
- (iii). Save the public image of Indoo.

Negatives

- (i). Higher authorities may still take action.
- (ii). Suresh may not be persuaded.
- (iii). May harm the reputation of the couple.

I will suggest Indoo to follow ③ course of action.

Justification :-

Through pragmatic persuasion tactics, if Suresh convinces seniors of his bonafide mistake, it may result in better results.

Hence upholding integrity & accountability will result in win-win situation for all.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.12) Akhlaq was a 60-year-old peace loving person. He ran a small garment shop with help of his nephew, Ali. His business was going well and he was planning to retire soon and hand over his shop to his nephew. Ali was like a son to Akhlaq and lived with him since Ali was 5 years old. Their peaceful life was disturbed when Ali fell in love with a girl. The girl belonged to the majority community. Father of the girl happened to be a very influential political person in the region who has always opposed inter-faith and inter-caste marriages. Fearing that their relation would not be accepted by the society, the couple eloped. The news of this affair and elopement of couple spread like wild fire. Akhlaq and his family started receiving threats. The father of the girl confronted Akhlaq and accused him that the entire affair was a result of deliberate planning and Ali had kidnapped his daughter. He demanded Akhlaq to reveal the location of the couple or he would face dire consequences. Akhlaq explained that he had no knowledge of whereabouts of the couple. Girl's father looked unconvinced. He threatened to launch a kidnapping case against Ali. On the very same day, a video went viral in which the girl declared that she had left her home on her own wish. She also pleaded her father to pardon her and Ali. This video came as shock to the girl's father. He became furious and started looking for the couple. However, he was not able to find the couple. Later that night, a mob led by girl's father surrounded Akhlaq's house and demanded him to call Ali back. Akhlaq tried to explain that he was not able to contact his nephew. The mob reacted with fury and Akhlaq was beaten mercilessly. Akhlaq suffered deep injury and died on the spot. The entire episode was recorded on mobile phones and widely circulated on social media. This incident caught the attention of national media and was extensively covered. Activists, social workers, celebrities criticized the incident on the social media. The opposition party in state started demanding resignation of the incumbent government and accused it of inability to protect secularism. In light of the above case, answer the following questions:

- Why has there been an increase in incidents of mob lynching in India?
- Do you think that the above case is a religious hate crime?
- Do you think that there is an increase in intolerance in country? Justify your answer

(20 marks, 250 words)

अखलाक 60 साल के शांतिप्रिय व्यक्ति थे। वह अपने भतीजे अली की मदद से कपड़े की एक छोटी सी दुकान चलाता था। उसका व्यवसाय अच्छा चल रहा था और वह जल्द ही सेवानिवृत्त होने और अपनी दुकान अपने भतीजे को सौंपने की योजना बना रहा था। अली अखलाक के बेटे की तरह था और अली के 5 साल की उम्र से ही उसके साथ रहता था। उनका शांतिपूर्ण जीवन तब अस्त व्यस्त हो गया जब अली को एक लड़की से प्यार हो गया। लड़की बहुसंख्यक समुदाय की थी। लड़की के पिता इस क्षेत्र के एक बहुत प्रभावशाली राजनीतिक व्यक्ति थे, जिन्होंने हमेशा अंतर-धार्मिक और अंतर्जातीय विवाह का विरोध किया है। इस डर से कि उनका रिश्ता समाज द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं किया जाएगा, दंपति भाग गए। इस अफेयर और कपल के फरार होने की खबर जंगल में आग की तरह फैल गई। अखलाक और उसके परिवार को धमकियां मिलने लगीं। लड़की के पिता ने अखलाक का सामना किया और उस पर आरोप लगाया कि पूरा मामला जानबूझकर योजना का परिणाम था और अली ने उसकी बेटी का अपहरण कर लिया था। उन्होंने अखलाक से दंपति की लोकेशन का खुलासा करने की मांग की या उन्हें गंभीर परिणाम भुगतने होंगे। अखलाक ने बताया कि उन्हें दंपति के ठिकाने के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। लड़की के पिता आश्वस्त नहीं लग रहे थे। उसने अली के खिलाफ अपहरण का मामला शुरू करने की धमकी दी। उसी दिन, एक वीडियो वायरल हुआ जिसमें लड़की ने घोषणा की कि वह अपनी इच्छा से घर छोड़ी है। उसने अपने पिता से उसे और अली को माफ करने की भी गुहार लगाई। यह वीडियो लड़की के पिता के लिए सदमे जैसा आया। वह आगबबूला हो गया और दंपति की तलाश करने लगा। हालांकि, वह दंपति को नहीं ढूँढ पाया। उस रात बाद में, लड़की के पिता के नेतृत्व में भीड़ ने अखलाक के घर को घेर लिया और उससे अली को वापस बुलाने की मांग की। अखलाक ने समझाने की कोशिश की कि वह अपने भतीजे से संपर्क नहीं कर पा रहा है।

भीड़ ने गुस्से से प्रतिक्रिया दी और अखलाक को बेरहमी से पीटा गया। अखलाक को गहरी चोट लगी और उसकी मौके पर ही मौत हो गई। पूरे प्रकरण को मोबाइल फोन पर रिकॉर्ड किया गया और सोशल मीडिया पर व्यापक रूप से प्रसारित किया गया। इस घटना ने राष्ट्रीय मीडिया का ध्यान खींचा और व्यापक रूप से कवर किया गया। सोशल मीडिया पर कार्यकर्ताओं, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं, मशहूर हस्तियों ने इस घटना की आलोचना की। राज्य में विपक्षी दल ने मौजूदा सरकार के इस्तीफे की मांग करना शुरू कर दिया और उस पर धर्मनिरपेक्षता की रक्षा करने में असमर्थता का आरोप लगाया। उपरोक्त मामले के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- भारत में मॉब लिचिंग की घटनाओं में वृद्धि क्यों हुई है?
- क्या आपको लगता है कि उपरोक्त मामला एक धार्मिक घृणा अपराध है?
- क्या आपको लगता है कि देश में असहिष्णुता बढ़ी है? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए

(250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

The above case study points towards the issue of mob-lynching & religious hate crimes against minorities in our country.

Supreme court has called mob-lynching as issues of "grave travesty of justice" & since secularism is a part of basic structure of the Constitution (Bommai case), it is a violation of Constitution itself.

Part a) :-

Reasons for increase in incidents of mob-lynching :-

- Political
 - (i) Politicisation of religion
 - (ii) Communal speeches
 - (iii) Vote-bank politics & identity politics.

2. Economic

- (i). relative economic backwardness of minority community (Sachar committee)
- (ii). rising unemployment

3. Social

- (i). reducing intolerance
- (ii). prejudices & stereotype propagated by media

4. Others

- (i). Delay in criminal justice delivery system → makes crowd take justice into own hands.
- (ii). propaganda by social media, doctored videos etc.

Part. b) :-

- (i) → Yes the above case is an instance of religious hate crime as the attack on Akhlag is based on his religious identity & views of majoritarian community against inter-faith marriages.

(ii) → It also violates the right to marry out of one's own choice which is an essential part of Right to life & dignity (Article-21) of Constitution as affirmed by courts in Hadiya case

(iii) → It violates right to equality, ideas of Preamble like fraternity.

(iv) → It goes against the Indian traditions of tolerance & pluralism towards different ways of life.

(v) → Mob lynching is a violation of Rule of law (Article-14) which is a basic feature of our constitutional edifice

For this, recommendations of T. K. Vishwanath Committee, Rajiv Gauba committee and Mazuka bill (Manav Suraksha Kanon) need to be implemented at the earliest. Also reforms in criminal justice system (Malimath committee, Justice Krishna Iyer committee) are of utmost importance

Part. c) →

Reports like Religious Freedom report of US based think-tank cite that intolerance has increased in India given the rising case of mob lynching against minorities, low vigilantism.

However, there are instances where the pluralistic & tolerant ethos of the society have stood strong in the face of communalism. For ex. four Kerala nuns walked out of the Church when Bishop was delivering communal speeches; Mandir-Masjid Marg of Delhi where Hindus protected mosques & Muslims protected temples during Delhi riots.

Yet to further such valuable traditions, value-based socialisation is must for which role of teacher & parents are of fundamental significance.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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