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ForumIAS

(Don't Write  
anything in this Area)**Answer Writing Focus Group 2.0****Generic Booklet**

Test Name/Code/No. : ...40421

Name	SMRITI BHARDWAJ
Email ID.	
Roll No.	
Mobile No.	

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes

**Key Objectives of the Program:**

**#1 Coverage of Syllabus** – It is imperative that you prepare for the Test by visiting the WYSK – pronounced Y-Sec – What You Should Know and prepare the topics in advance. Questions are likely to come from there. Through WYSK, you will be aware of the issues that need to be covered – not just for the Test – but for the Mains exam as well. Let's not be a frog in the well – unaware of "what to study" or "what to prepare".

**#2 Answer Writing Practice** – Practice Writing Answers every morning before anything else gets you. Distractions primarily. With a laser beam focus write Tests for an hour every morning.

**#3 Take Notes** – The Answer Writing Sessions will follow with classes at sharp 9:30AM, that will augment to your knowledge. Make notes, and cover the syllabus.

**#4 Stay ahead of the competition** – We know the Prelims is delayed and you are in an academic vacuum. Make the most of this vacuum by working hard and staying ahead of the competition. This is the right time for Mains orientation for the next two months because we don't think extended prelims preparation at this stage is going to be any productive. And if you are productive with prelims now, you will lose productivity ( and get bored ) just before the exam – a recipe for disaster. Studying new things for Mains, helps break the monotony and provides a getaway. We'll be back with Prelims by end of July and race ahead.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
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6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

①

Dilemma refers to the condition of choosing between two available options, both of which may look preferable.

Ethical dilemma on the other hand, refers to choosing between two ~~or~~ moral imperatives, none ~~both~~ of which are unambiguously preferable. To choose one means to give up another. Also one's choice affects a third person.

For instance, which dress out of one's favorite to wear to a party seems like a dilemma.

However, to tell the truth about the death of his son to a dying father or to hide it to save his life is an ethical dilemma.

We face both dilemmas and ethical dilemmas in our lives.

Resolving an ethical dilemma

- i) Follow the rules of the organisation if one is a part of.
- ii) Follow utilitarian principles i.e. especially when human lives are at stake.
- iii) Ends can be preferred over means.

# U.P.S.C.

2)

Legal refers to relating to the law. ~~to~~ The laws are made by government or monarchy. ~~It~~ It tells what is lawful and what is ~~not~~ unlawful.

However, legal cannot always be ethical.

~~Ethical has to~~ Ethics have social sanctions whereas laws have punishments. Laws are codified and very clear. Unlike ethics which are generally not well-codified.

Moreover legal / laws may at times be unethical.

For instance ~~the~~ Section 377 of the IPC made certain sexual activities unnatural hence illegal. However it was against the ethics of equality & ~~right~~ human rights.

Adultery laws in India are also biased and against equality.

Slave trade was once legal in America but was highly unethical.

However, most laws in a just country ~~as~~ have an ethical backing. For instance Transgender Act in India. But, legal is not always ethical.

3

Voice of Conscience corresponds to an inner voice that judges your behaviour. It refers to the internal voice of a person which ensures a person does act in sync with their moral standards and does not compromise with their principles.

Even Mahatma Gandhi said, there is no court higher than the court of conscience.

It is often said, that whatever a person does, he knows what he's doing is ~~is~~ right or wrong.

For instance, if a student is not well prepared for an exam and cheats. He ~~is~~ knows still that cheating is bad.

But, there might be a gap between what one's conscience tells one to do and what one actually does.

Morals are personal values of what is right and wrong. Since one's conscience is also inner like morals, ~~the~~ ~~our~~ voice of conscience is ~~also~~ mostly morally right for a person. However, conscience only concerns the subjective dimensions of ethics.

Hence, even if it might be moral, it might not be ethical.

# U.P.S.C.

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(Question No.)

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For instance, If ~~the~~ <sup>a</sup> ~~judge~~ <sup>person's</sup> child is also participating in a competition which he's judging. He might make a conscious decision to lift his child's spirit up for all the hard work he did by giving him a prize. It might be true that he listened to his conscience but it was against fairplay.

Hence, voice of conscience is not always morally right.

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4

Vaccine nationalism refers to when a country manages to secure doses of vaccine for its own citizens or residents before they are made available in other countries.

This is done through pre-purchase agreements between a government and a vaccine manufacturer.

Vaccine nationalism is not new and was seen during 2009 H1N1 flu as well.

It is often done under the garb of preserving national interest. The argument presented is that, if we can't help ourselves, we can't help others.

However, it is just a response towards self-serving attitude of affluent nations:-

i) harmful for equitable access to vaccines  
everyone is affected by the pandemic & poor countries even more so.

ii) Pushes poor nations even further towards marginalisation.

iii) Taken to its extreme, it allocates vaccines to moderately at-risk populations in wealthy countries over populations at higher risk in developing countries

# U.P.S.C.

However it is not limited to this, not allowing Intellectual Property rights relaxation to developing countries regarding manufacturing vaccines is also vaccine nationalism.

India stopped exports of vaccines only when, its own population was at a very high risk during the second surge. However, USA decided to export ~~the~~ leftover vaccines only when 63% of its population has taken the jab.

The former shows, preserving national interest while latter, self-serving attitude.

7

Civil services are an instrument of public service. However, it is plagued with various critical issues:—

i) Structural Issues

a) Generalist officers can't cope with the changing needs.

b) lack of transparency and accountability

ii) Political interferences lead to inefficiency, corruption, arbitrary transfers of honest officers, etc

iii) Rule-Book Bureaucracy leading to red-tapism, overcomplicating procedures, etc

iv) Status Quis as they resist changes because they are wedded to their privileges.

Measures for strengthening ethical and moral conduct of

i) Ethics training to held at ~~state~~ regular intervals

ii) Promoting specialisation



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- iii) Grievance redressal mechanism to be made strong & robust
- iv) Transparency of procedures to be increased.
- v) Internal & external committees to improve work culture
- vi) Code of conduct rules to be made efficient

Promotion of ethical behaviours & integrity in civil servants is critical to ensure that the policies of social welfare are implemented in true spirit.

9

Violence against doctors is becoming an increasingly common phenomenon. It is against all moral principles to do so.

(1) Reasons behind violence against doctors

- i) Grief and anger in the wardens of patients who lost their lives
- ii) Common notion among people that doctors do not want to treat patients but rather are only money-minded.
- iii) Feeling of revenge among people who lost their loved ones.
- iv) People can't think that this might be a coincidence that their patient got ill and died. They need to place the blame on someone.
- v) Doctors are often the first one they blame that their patient was not ~~care~~ enough taken care of.
- vi) Common people can't understand fully medical concepts & terminology.

(2) Features of policy that can prevent violence against healthcare workers.

i) Clear and two-way communication between doctors and patients' family

It must include -

- a) degree of illness of the patient
- b) probable reasons of illness
- c) medicines administered
- d) chances of survival
- e) need for referral

Each hospital can even appoint a special officer for the same.

ii) Grievance redressal officer to be appointed at each hospital

iii) Security to be provided to healthcare workers especially during such a crisis

iv) Strict adherence to the laws made against such violence : Awareness generation regarding such laws.

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10

Corporate governance involves balancing the interests of a company's many stakeholders, such as shareholders, senior management executives, customers, suppliers, financiers, the government and the community.

(1) Failure of corporate governance norms

- i) Separation of ownership and management not there  
since the scion of the family is managing  
all a lot of operations. Also offshore companies  
are in the name of family members.
- ii) Setting up offshore companies & Profit shifting

It is not only illegal but also unethical.

- iii) Not in interest of the customers  
Cause they are not getting any homes.

iii)

(2) Moral values or principle violated

i) Integrity

To not lose money or to not incur losses, the company shifted the money to offshore shell companies in the name of family members.

No being able to deliver the homes, will also result in lack of trust among general public.

The scion of the family has made it clear that making money without any ethical consequences seem to be their goal.

ii)

~~Trans~~ Transparency

Using offshore shell companies owned by family members is a clear case of tax avoidance and also opaqueness.