

TEST CODE: 51057

FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-9 Alt) - Sectional Test #1

ForumIAS

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

ABHINAV

Roll No.

1910069923

Date:

16/8/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

## INDEX TABLE

## INSTRUCTION

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>	

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

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

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

Evaluator's Discretion:

For Student Only

Start Time | 8 pm

End Time | 11 pm

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online ☒ Offline ☐

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

For Office Use Only

ECN CODE:

EG:

Evaluation Date:

Note: You can raise a ticket for re-evaluation of the copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

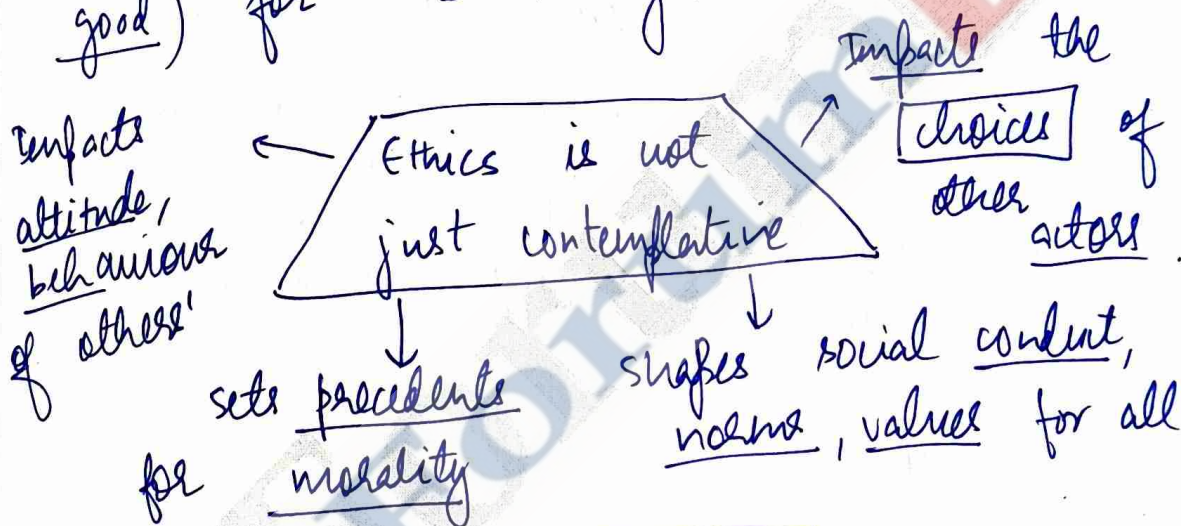


Section - A

2.1) a) "Ethics is not just a contemplative discipline. What we believe to be good or bad has implications on our actions." Discuss how different schools of ethics help us in making moral decisions. (10 marks, 150 words)

नैतिकता केवल एक चिंतनशील अनुशासन नहीं है। हम जिसे अच्छा या बुरा मानते हैं, उसका हमारे कार्यों पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। चर्चा करें कि नैतिक निर्णय लेने में नैतिकता के विभिन्न स्कूल कैसे हमारी मदद करते हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ethics is a field of normative science which deals with human conduct in order to achieve common bonnum (chief good) for the society.



Different schools of ethics :-

(A) Utilitarian School :-

1. It believes in those actions as ethical which lead to maximum good for all.
2. Ethical action should lead to the right goals (e.g) - saving money to invest in

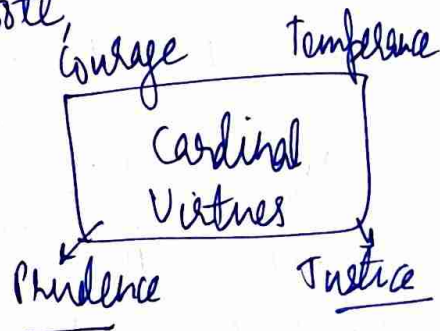
- education, skilling of individuals is ethical.
3. Ethical action should lead to maximising pleasure, minimise pain.
  4. Given by Jeremy Bentham, J. S. Mill, etc.

### B Deontological School :-

1. Ethical action to be evaluated from the rightness of means or action.
2. Given by Immanuel Kant and others, focusing on moral categorical imperatives.
3. (eg) - telling lie to save life of a person may not be ethical.

### C Virtue ethics :-

1. Given by Socrates, Aristotle, Plato focus on virtues.
2. People who have these virtues will have ethical actions.



These different schools are used in situations to evaluate the ethical dimensions of one's actions.



While one group considers abortion as unmitigated evil, the other sees it as morally acceptable. Analyse various ethical concerns related to abortion and give your opinion on the issue.

(10 marks, 150 words)

हां एक समूह गर्भपात को निरंतर बुराई मानता है, वहीं दूसरा इसे नैतिक रूप से स्वीकार्य मानता है। गर्भपात से संबंधित भिन्न नैतिक चिंताओं का विश्लेषण करें और इस मुद्दे पर अपनी राय दें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, USA Supreme Court in Roe vs Wade case overturned the earlier verdict and made abortion as illegal.

Abortion refers to the termination of foetus inside mother's womb using medical intervention.

Abortion can be carried out morally



Abortion is unethical practice.

Abortion is morally acceptable :-

1. It prevents fetal deformity, damage.
2. This leads to ensuring right to life and dignity if there is fetal abnormality.
3. It ensures that dignity of life of mother is also protected as she may also



- Lead to loss of life (y) - Santa Nallapannava case
4. Leads to socio-economic justice as women from vulnerable section may not have contraceptive access.
  5. It ensures maximum good for maximum people prevents damage to mother and fetus (utilitarianism)
  6. Ensures equity, procedural fairness to rape victims, victim of war crimes, etc.

Abortion is unmixed evil :-

1. It is not using the right means.
2. Hence, unethical through deontological ethics.
3. Takes away the right to life for unborn.
4. There is no consent involved here for the unborn child.
5. May lead to unsafe abortion, causing threat to life.

Opinion :- As provided in Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, there can be abortion till 24 weeks with advice of 1 doctor in 14-20 weeks and Medical Board in 20-24 weeks so that there is common good

Feedback  
(For OFFICE)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



2) a) What lessons can be learnt from the life of Mahatma Gandhi for promoting social harmony today's times? (10 marks, 150 words)

ज के समय में सामाजिक सद्भाव को बढ़ावा देने के लिए महात्मा गांधी के जीवन से क्या सबक सीखा जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Mahatma Gandhi's teachings were based on the nature of Satyagraha, Ahimsa, truth, etc which are useful in promoting social peace, harmony.

Lessons for social harmony :-

1. Satyagraha (Fight for ~~justice~~ truth)
  - (a) It will lead to everyone practicing truth.
  - (b) There will be mutual trust and faith.
  - (c) There will be no vices, hated, defamation, hate speech against other.
  - (d) State will conduct administration focusing on true ideals with equity.

2. Ahimsa (Non-violence)
  - (a) There will be peace, harmony among all.
  - (b) Citizens would use constitutional.

Morality and means for grievances.

(x) There will be no aggression, war, breach of international peace.

(d) Rage attacks, riots, conflicts will reduce.

(E) There will be prevalence of respect, love and brotherhood.

3. Antyodaya

(a) Promote socio-economic equity in society.

(b) Prevent marginalisation of poor.

(c) :- increase of cases against SC by 9.4% (NCRB).

4. Sarvodaya and Gramraj with Swaraj

(a) Democratic decentralisation of power.

(b) Local bodies, Panchayats will give opportunity to women, SC/ST, OBC to lead.

(c) Promote inclusivity in society.

5. Seven Sins :- Promote ethical conduct

(g) - Wealth without work, Knowledge without character. Hence, as per Martin Luther

Key, the solution to today's problems lies

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

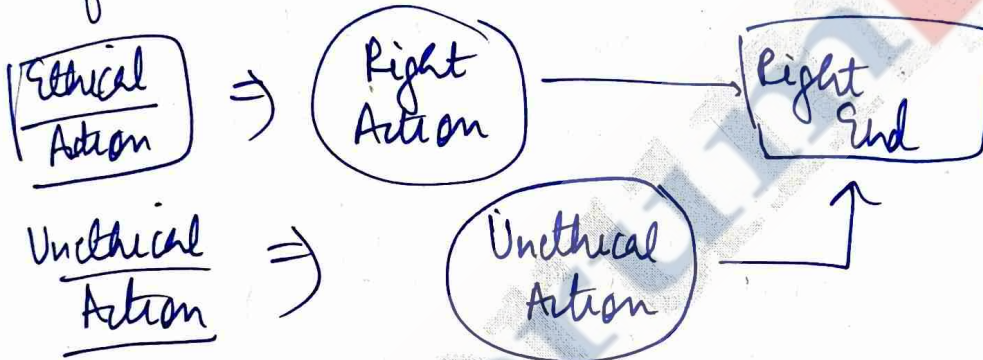


142589\_51423\_1910069923 (2022-08-25 19:58:45)

b) What is Kant's categorical imperative? How does it compare with the doctrine of Nishkama Karma? (10 marks, 150 words)

कांट की स्पष्ट अनिवार्यता क्या है? इसकी तुलना निष्काम कर्म के सिद्धांत से कैसे की जाती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Immanuel Kant gave categorical imperatives which refers to the virtue of action being based on the imperativeness of it being ethically right irrespective of the goal or end to be achieved.



(eg) - Yudhishtira action of saying that Ashwathama is dead was unethical as the categorical imperative was missing as the actor (Yudhishtira) knows that it may fool Dronacharya.

Comparison with Nishkama Karma

1. Both focus on following the means and not the end or goal.

2. Both are concerned with treating one's action as Duty.
3. Kant's categorical imperative considers the means to be a moral imperative which has to be performed by actor as done by Nishkam Karma.
4. Both lead to development of moral autonomy in the actor.
5. Both lead to focus on inculcating spirit of hardwork, perseverance in actor.
6. Both aim to develop Standards of ethics which may be absolute irrespective of the situation.

(Q) - civil servant has to perform duty conscientiously whether she is rewarded or not.

7. Both lead to state focussing on welfare of subjects irrespective of clerical result. Hence, there is similarities between the two schools.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
PresentationQuestion  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

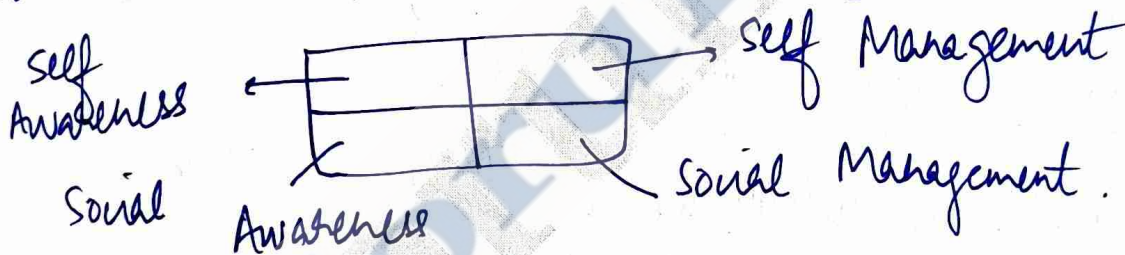
Total



Q.3. a) Emotional intelligence (EI) not only helps in managing stress but also transforms distress into eustress. Elaborate with relevant examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

अ) भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता (EI) न केवल तनाव को प्रबंधित करने में मदद करती है बल्कि संकट को सकारात्मक दबाव में भी बदल देती है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ विस्तार से बताएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Emotional Intelligence as per Daniel Goleman refers to the ability to understand one's emotion and self, manage oneself, being able to understand the others and displaying one's emotion so as to achieve social management.



It manages stress but transforms it to eustress :-

1. It ensures that reasons for stress are found out. and appropriate behaviour is manifested.

⑨ - Lack of emotional intelligence in Madhya Pradesh IPS led to firing on protesting

farmers as appropriate behaviours could not come.

2. It ensures that stress is channelised into Energy which brings transformative change.

(eg) - lack of breastfeeding places caused stress in IAS Rukmini Riar which made her open such centre in Shri Ganganagar (Rajasthan).

3. Emotional Intelligence leads to management of stress to reach a Consensus, collaborative approach for any issue.

(eg) - Emotional intelligence of Delhi Commissioner S.N. Shrivastava led him handle the disturbance during farm protests (2021).

4. It enables trust faith and motivates the staff to work like a team.

5. It develops empathy towards others.

Emotional Intelligence is responsible for 80% success of any individual.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
PresentationQuestion  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



b) Differentiate between the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

- i. Gratitude and Gratification
- ii. Moral myopia vs Moral muteness

ब) निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर करें :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

- i. कृतज्ञता और संतुष्टि
- ii. नैतिक अदूरदर्शिता बनाम नैतिक मौन

(i) Gratitude and Gratification

These are two different values which are of different nature, have different consequences and responses.

GratitudeGratification1. Feeling of thankfulness to others1. Feeling of fulfillment of desire.2. Directed towards other individual, groups, society in outwardly manner2. Directed inwardly towards one's inner, material senses.3. Leads to positive response from others3. May have positive, negative, neutral response.4. Concerned with maximise pleasure of all4. Maximising pleasure of only the actor.5. Would not lead to hatted, jealousy, etc.5. Gratification one's others' right may lead to hatted.

6. Symbolic of mutual trust, equity, love and respect

6. Symbolic of inequality if there is egoism instead of altruism in it.

(ii) Moral Myopia

1. leads to short-sighted approach towards morality

2. May be due to different standards of morality

3. May lead to inequality, paternalism and discrimination on others.

(eg) - Sati, female foeticide was justified due to moral myopia

4. Needs broader world-view and ethical consideration

Moral Muteness

1. Is representative of silence on morality.

2. May be due to lack of courage, and tolerance.

3. May lead to domino effect on the injustice of others.

(eg) - ~~lack~~ muteness led to increase in extermination of Jews by Hitler.

4. Needs wisdom, courage to break it

As per Thomas Mann, tolerance (moral muteness) to crime is biggest evil.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.4) a) Although attitude and behaviour are interrelated, the former is a predisposition while the latter is an option. Discuss the structure of attitude and explain the relationship between attitude and behaviour. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि अभिवृत्ति और व्यवहार परस्पर जुड़े हुए हैं, पहला एक पूर्वाभास है जबकि बाद वाला एक विकल्प है। अभिवृत्ति की संरचना की विवेचना कीजिए तथा अभिवृत्ति तथा व्यवहार के बीच संबंध की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Attitude refers to the learned pre-disposition of an individual towards an object, situation, etc.

(eg) - Gandhi had attitude of "not giving up" during freedom struggle.

Behaviour is the option to manifest conduct in a particular way as per one's attitude to object.

(eg) :- Gandhi based on attitude used behaviours of Satya, Ahimsa

Structure of Attitude : -



It has 3 parts :-

1. Affect :- refers to the emotional part. It makes the individual's emotions change as per attitude (eg) - Affect makes one like/dislike the object such as freedom evoked ~~liking~~ love in Gandhi.
2. Cognition :- knowledge component of attitude (eg) - Gandhi knew that Britishers would free India after struggle.
3. Behaviour - conduct as per attitude.

Relationship of behaviour, ~~conduct~~ attitude -

1. They mutually shape each ~~the~~ other.
2. Positive attitude towards Rewards would motivate employees to work hard.
3. Also, behaviour of working hard would lead to attitude that they would be awarded.

Hence, attitude and behaviour have reflexive nature.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
PresentationQuestion  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



b) Greed is a bottomless pit which is harmful not only for self but for the entire society. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)  
How can such negative desires be controlled?

लालच एक अथाह गड्ढा है जो न केवल स्वयं के लिए बल्कि पूरे समाज के लिए हानिकारक है। विचार-विमर्श करें। ऐसी नकारात्मक इच्छाओं को कैसे नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Greed refers to the desire of possession, accumulation of any particular object, money, etc. Generally, it is associated with material goods like money.

It is harmful for :-

A. Self

1. leads to constant desire for the good.
2. leads to hatred, jealousy for others who have it.
3. leads to suffering if not able to get it.
4. leads to unethical behaviour like robbery.

B. Society

1. leads to constant negative competition
2. Promotes individualism over collective orientation.
3. leads to exploitation of resources, individuals.
4. leads to inequality, pollution.

5. A person in Thakur killed his father for ex-gratia benefit out of greed

5. As per Oxfam - Top 1% in India own 42.5% wealth.

### Ways to Control negative desires :-

1. There should be focus on non- material satisfaction not material greed.
  2. Individuals should leave desires by following eight fold path of Buddha - right intention, right thoughtfulness, right action, right concentration, etc.
  3. Come on "Art of living".
  4. Follow Gandhiji's Tatman - look at the face of poor and how your greed would impair them.
- "There is enough for everyone's need but not for anyone's greed" — Gandhiji.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
PresentationQuestion  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.5) What does each of the following quotation mean to you?

a) A man can give up a right, but he may not give up a duty without being guilty of a grave dereliction. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

अ) एक आदमी अधिकार छोड़ सकता है, लेकिन वह गंभीर लापरवाही के दोषसिद्ध हुए बिना कर्तव्य नहीं त्याग सकता है।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Gandhiji in his cable to M-G. Wells - "Rights follow from duties done well and preserved".

Rights refer to the entitlements of any individual given by nature, state or constitution.

Duty is a moral precept which obligates one to do something.

Man can't give duty without being guilty.

Giving up of duty refers to giving up of one's responsibility towards the society, nation, global community.

It may lead to loss of mutual faith, trust among the individuals.

(e) - if one does not respect others' right to property and encroaches it then his property might also be encroached.

Duties ensure ethical system is not followed but ethical atmosphere is followed. Duties lead to Deontological ethics where one works without any expectations for ends with right means.

Deviation of duty leads to state becoming despotic and infringing on rights of individual (e.g. - Nazi state forgot duty and infringed on Jews rights).

Forgetting duty leads to primary of individualism which may lead to social breakdown. Hence, Duty is Dharma should be followed.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/  
PresentationQuestion  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



b) Justice without force is futile, force without justice is tyrannical.

(10 marks, 150 words)

ग) बल के बिना न्याय व्यर्थ है, न्याय के बिना बल अत्याचारी है।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Justice, as per Rawls leads to sense of fairness among individuals, individual and state.

Force refers to the application of strength to individual, objt, to achieve a definite goal.

Justice ⊕ Force  
⇓  
Inclusive Society

Justice without force is futile :-

1. It leads to lack of following of the justice.

2. Individuals may choose to disobey fairness and violate it.

3. It may not be able to effectuate equity, fairness in society.

④ - mighty may not follow rule

[of law], force in the form of police challan, detention is necessary.

n. It may also lead to loss of constitutional morality as alternate mechanisms like Kangaroo courts may dominate.

(g) - Khap declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court.

[force without justice is tyrannical]

1. force may be used for self-interest.

2. force use may not be done with accountability and integrity.

(e) - dropping of nuclear bombs in Nagasaki and Nagasaki by USA.

3. force may perpetrate inequality rather than correcting it.

(f) - Palit groom beaten in Kashmir over horse procession in Baraat. There needs to be

[accountability of force when used with justice]

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

Structure/  
PresentationQuestion  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.6. a) Success may not lead you to happiness, but happiness is definitely the key to success. Discuss this statement based on your understanding of happiness and success. (10 marks, 150 words)

सफलता आपको प्रसन्नता की ओर नहीं ले जा सकती है, लेकिन प्रसन्नता निश्चित रूप से सफलता की कुंजी है। प्रसन्नता और सफलता की अपनी समझ के आधार पर इस कथन की चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Success refers to the achievement of certain goals - social, political, material, non-material by individual, society, nation.

(eg) - Achievement of temperature rise to 1.5°C by 2100 is success for community.

"Happiness is the meaning and purpose of life, the whole aim and end of human existence" - Aristotle.

Success may not lead to happiness -

1. Success may be material in nature.
2. It may not give eternal happiness, rather temporary happiness.
3. Success may make one anxious to achieve even greater success.

which leads to a vicious trap.



Happiness is key to success :-

1. Happiness would lead to inner satisfaction.
2. It ~~would~~ would make individual more emotionally intelligent.
3. Needs, desires of individuals would be changed due to this feeling.
- ⑨ - Machabai received happiness by devoting herself to Lord Krishna.
4. Happiness would lead to virtuous cycle where self realisation would matter.
- Control is goal happiness through self of success.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

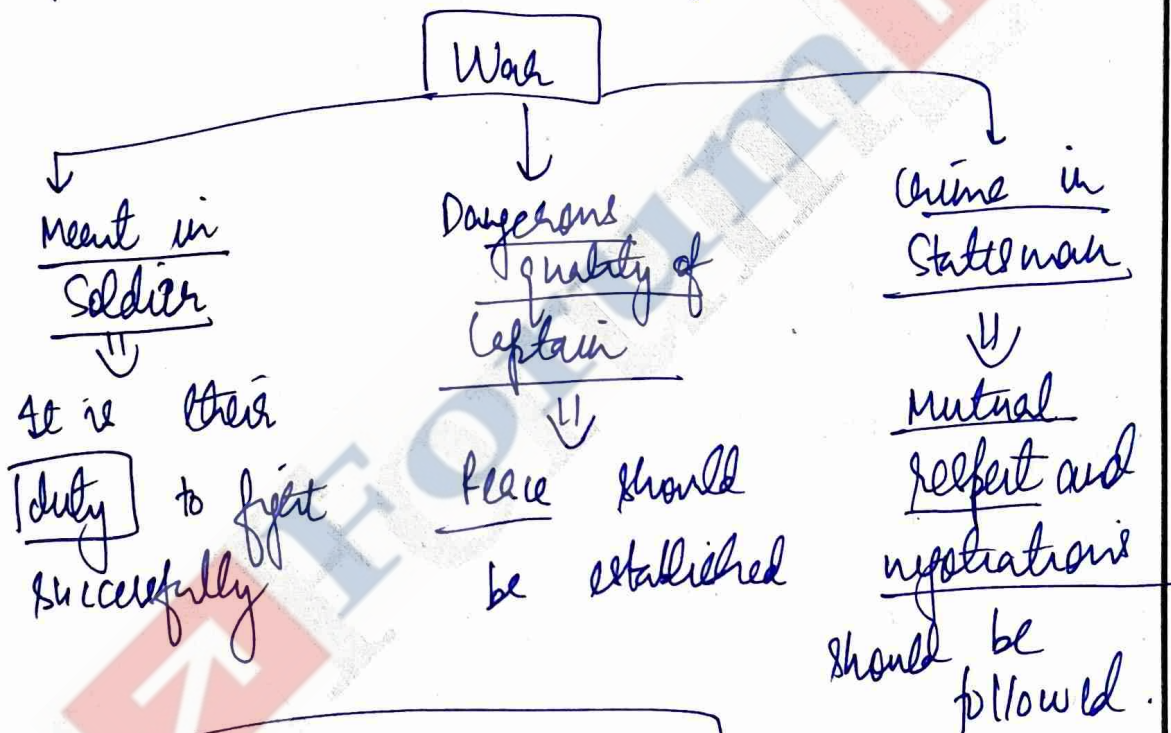
Total



b) "To delight in war is a merit in the soldier, a dangerous quality in the captain, and a positive crime in the statesman." - George Santayana. Can war be ethically justified? Discuss the moral principles related to war. (10 marks, 150 words)

"युद्ध में प्रसन्न होना सैनिक में योग्यता है, कप्तान में एक खतरनाक गुण है, और राजनेता में एक सकारात्मक अपराध है।" - जॉर्ज संतायना. क्या युद्ध को नैतिक रूप से उचित ठहराया जा सकता है? युद्ध से संबंधित नैतिक सिद्धांतों की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

War refers to an aggression by an individual, State in order to protect one's sovereignty, integrity.



Ethical Justification :-

It is justified

1. It protects national sovereignty, unity.

It is not justified

1. It leads to loss of life, property.

It is <sup>not</sup> justified

2. It is not

Deontological as right means are not used

3. It does not take consent, choice of all citizens.

It is ~~not~~ justified

2. It follows

Utilitarian ethics as right ends are ~~there~~.

3. It leads to prevention of loss of life, liberty of citizens.

### Moral principles of war

1. No non-combatant or civilian to be harmed

2. There should not be warfare in the right of Mahabharate war used to stop after suicide.

3. There should be proper awareness, information to the combatants. These should be followed

in case, there is need to use war.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



c) Education is the kindling of a flame, not the filling of a vessel. What do you understand by this statement? In your opinion, which five values should Indian education system inculcate in every student? Justify your choice. (10 marks, 150 words)

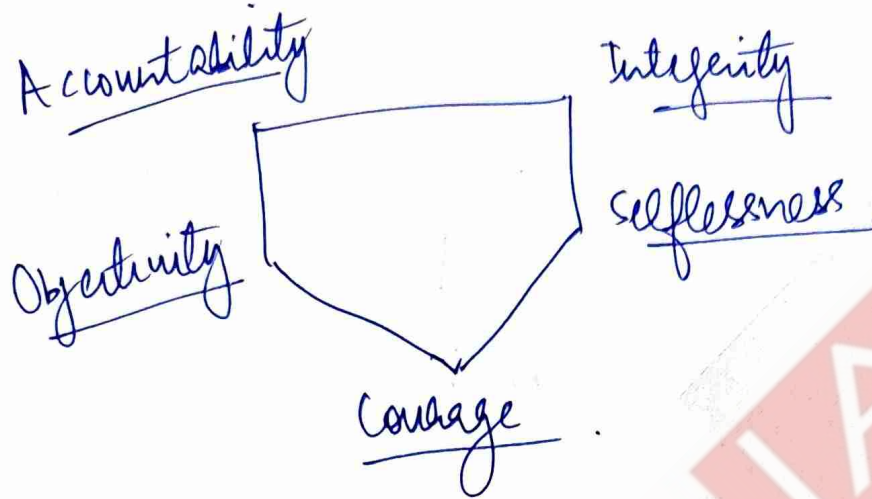
शिक्षा लौ जलाने के समान है, खाली बर्तन भरने जैसा नहीं। इस कथन से आप क्या समझते हैं? आपकी राय में, भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में प्रत्येक छात्र में कौन से पाँच मूल्य होने चाहिए? अपनी पसंद का औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Education as per Nirankar  
refers to bringing out the perfection  
that is already existing in men

It is kindling of flame :-

1. It should kindle curiosity
2. It should ignite critical thinking,  
intellectual wisdom in individual
3. It should give spirit of igniting
4. It should lead to individuals  
respecting each other and love.
5. Not filling vessel -  
(a) not just memorising facts, data, etc.  
(b) Not just filling with information  
and irrelevant content.

5 values to be inculcated ! -



Justification of choice of values -

1. Accountability - would promote behaviours
  2. Integrity - would ensure consistency in action (eg) corruption - Ashok Khemke revealed due to integrity
  3. Objectivity - remove bias, hatred, etc.
  4. Selflessness - promote public spirit.
  5. Courage - lead to critical thinking, question authorities, lead to justice.
- and not in educate a man in mind morals is to educate

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



**Section - B**

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

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

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

Based on this case study, answer the following:

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

(20 marks, 250 words)

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

टूर्नामेंट का आयोजन देश A में कोविड संक्रमण की घातक तीसरी लहर के बीच किया जा रहा है। देश A ने कोविड के मामलों की बढ़ती संख्या के कारण सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य आपातकाल घोषित कर दिया है। चिकित्सा की अनिवार्यता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, आयोजकों ने यह अनिवार्य कर दिया है कि प्रत्येक प्रतिभागी एथलीट के साथ-साथ उपस्थित दर्शकों को टीके लगे होने चाहिए। हालांकि, सैमुअल ने टीकाकरण से इनकार कर दिया क्योंकि उनका मानना है कि टीके टूर्नामेंट में उनके



प्रदर्शन को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित कर सकते हैं। सैमुअल ने यह भी तर्क दिया कि अनिवार्य टीकाकरण उसके चुनने के अधिकार का उल्लंघन है और उसकी व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता के खिलाफ जाता है। टूर्नामेंट के आयोजकों को पता था कि अगर सैमुअल को टूर्नामेंट में प्रवेश से वंचित कर दिया गया, तो टिकटों की बिक्री से उनके राजस्व में कमी आ सकती है। उन्होंने हिचकिचाते हुए सैमुअल को टीके के आदेश के अनुपालन के बिना भी टूर्नामेंट में भाग लेने की अनुमति दी।

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

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

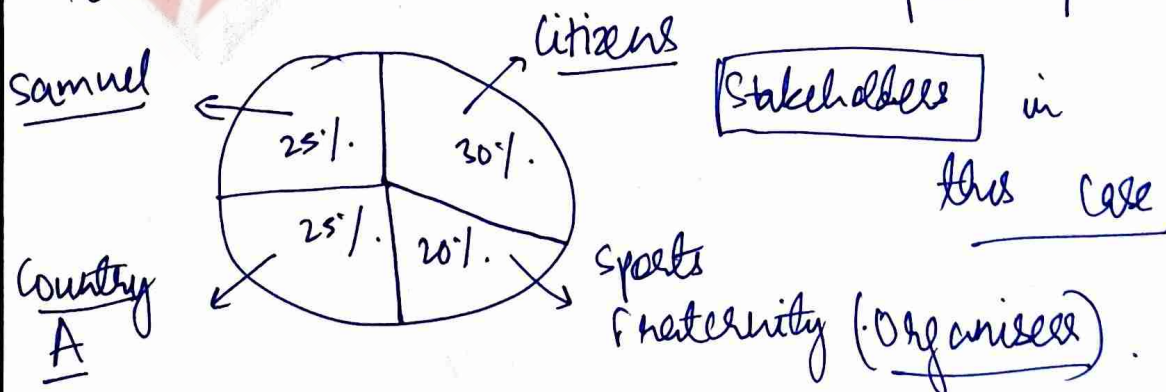
अ) इस घटना में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान करें।

ब) आपकी राय में, क्या वैक्सीन अधिदेश व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का उल्लंघन है या व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता पर उचित प्रतिबंध है। औचित्य सिद्ध करें।

स) सार्वजनिक रूप से स्वयं का संचालन करते समय प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी पर चर्चा करें।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case study refers to the ethical conduct of tennis player Samuel who did not get vaccinated, lied in his affidavit and was banned by Country A to participate in tournament, which some citizens want him to participate.





A) Ethical issues involved in case are—

1. Ethical issue of justice as Samuel was allowed to come without vaccination while other players had to vaccinate.
2. Issue of virtue of honesty, truthfulness, wisdom as Samuel lied about vaccination in his affidavit.
3. Issue of right to choose and life as vaccination is not mandatory.
4. Ethical dilemma of public health, public welfare versus choice, self interest in case of vaccination.
5. Dilemma of self gains, personal interest of organisers to have material gains from tournament versus well being of citizens.
6. Dilemma of enforcing rule of law, equity in treatment for all for Country A.

(2) Vaccination mandate presents the dilemma of infringement on liberty versus ensuring public health.

Violation of liberty

1. Denies right of choice to individual
2. Takes away free will, deliberateness of human action of individual.
3. Leads to loss of procedural justice
4. Symbolic of strong state
5. Subordinates human wisdom to state domination
6. Uses  coercion. Violates Deontological ethics

Reasonable restriction

1. Ensures that collective interest preferred over self interest.
2. Ensures greater good for greatest number of people.
3. Leads to Utilitarian ethics
4. Makes ethical demands on individuals
5. Fulfills ethical altruism instead of ethical egoism.

Vaccination should be based on spreading awareness, information, education



so all so that they can take an informed decision. In public spirit government can limit access to only vaccinated people to achieve greater good as done by India.

(c) Ethical responsibilities of famous personalities :-

1. They should have integrity in their actions, speech, conduct.

2. They need to be ethical in personal life as well as professional life.

(4) - Prime Minister Shastri also took fasting when India faced food crisis.

3. They should act as role models.

4. They should understand the accelerating impact of their actions.

5. Personalities should follow virtue ethics of courage, temperance to make people follow them. They are important stakeholders in society such as

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
PresentationQuestion  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.8) You have recently started working at your dream company. You have hired in the strategies department along with two other new joiners. All of you have just graduated out of college. You have very friendly relations with co-joiners. The three of you have been helping each other at work. The experience of working together has built strong camaraderie between the three of you. Your boss has publicly appreciated the strong team-spirit displayed by you and your colleagues.

At the annual review, you have been given a higher pay raise, and a more lucrative job profile. The promotion doesn't come as a surprise to you. You have worked beyond office hours more as a rule rather than as an exception. The project you worked at was adjudged 'the best project of the year in business impact' at the annual corporate awards. One of your co-joiners remarks, in presumably good humor, that you should suggest to your boss to allocate similar high impact projects to your friends as well. You also perceive suggestions towards the shared surname being the reason for special affinity of your boss towards you, indicating at the fact that your boss and you have the same caste. You feel hurt but you also try to think about the remarks with an open mind. You assess that the three of you have indeed worked hard with sincerity. One of your friends, in fact, worked very efficiently despite a personal tragedy at home. There was already a salary differential between you and your colleagues based on the pedigree of your college. The higher pay raise to you has expanded the differential pay structure further. You always considered the initial pay differential to be against the principle of equal pay for equal work. But now you feel your friends may not have been given equal opportunities as well.

a) You are inclined to the belief that efforts and talent of your colleagues have been under-appreciated and you start feeling guilty about your promotion.

b) Based on the given information, discuss the options that are available to you for addressing the guilt. What are the merits and demerits of those choices? Which option would you choose? Justify.

(20 marks, 250 words)

आपने हाल ही में अपनी ड्रीम कंपनी में काम करना शुरू किया है। आपको दो अन्य नए नियुक्त सदस्यों के साथ रणनीति विभाग में काम पर रखा गया है। आप सभी ने अभी-अभी कॉलेज से ग्रेजुएशन किया है। सहकर्मियों के साथ आपके बहुत मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध हैं। आप तीनों काम में एक दूसरे की मदद करते रहे हैं। एक साथ काम करने के अनुभव ने आप तीनों के बीच मजबूत दोस्ती का निर्माण किया है। आपके बॉस ने आपके और आपके सहयोगियों द्वारा प्रदर्शित मजबूत टीम-भावना की सार्वजनिक रूप से सराहना की है।

वार्षिक समीक्षा में, आपको उच्च वेतन वृद्धि और अधिक आकर्षक नौकरी प्रोफाइल दी गई है। पदोन्नति आपके लिए आश्चर्य के रूप में नहीं आयी है। आपने कार्यालयी कार्य घंटों के बाद, एक अपवाद के बजाय एक नियम के रूप में अधिक काम किया है। जिस प्रोजेक्ट पर आपने काम किया था, उसे वार्षिक कॉर्पोरेट पुरस्कारों में श्रव्यावसायिक प्रभाव में वर्ष का सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रोजेक्ट्स घोषित किया गया था। आपके एक सहकर्मी ने संभवतः अच्छे हास्य में ही एक टिप्पणी की कि आपको अपने बॉस को अपने दोस्तों को भी इसी तरह के उच्च प्रभाव वाले प्रोजेक्ट को आवंटित करने का सुझाव देना चाहिए। आप सुझावों में यह भी पाते हैं कि साझे उपनाम को भी अपने बॉस के आपके प्रति विशेष लगाव का कारण माना जा रहा है, जो इस तथ्य को दर्शाता है कि आपके बॉस और आपकी एक ही जाति है। आप आहत महसूस करते हैं लेकिन आप भी खुले दिमाग से टिप्पणियों के बारे में सोचने की कोशिश करते हैं। आप आकलन करते हैं कि आप तीनों ने वास्तव में ईमानदारी से कड़ी मेहनत की है। आपके एक मित्र ने, वास्तव में, घर पर एक व्यक्तिगत अनहोनी होने के बावजूद बहुत कुशलता से काम किया है। आपके कॉलेज की वंशावली के आधार पर आपके और आपके सहकर्मियों के बीच वेतन में पहले से ही अंतर था। आपके लिए उच्च वेतन वृद्धि ने विभेदक वेतन संरचना का और विस्तार किया है। आपने हमेशा शुरुआती वेतन अंतर को समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन के सिद्धांत के खिलाफ माना है। लेकिन अब आपको लगता है कि आपके दोस्तों को भी शायद समान अवसर नहीं दिया गया।



अ) आप इस विश्वास के प्रति झुकाव रखते हैं कि आपके सहयोगियों के प्रयासों और प्रतिभा को कम आंका गया है और आप अपनी पदोन्नति के लिए दोषी महसूस करने लगते हैं।

ब) दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, अपराध-बोध को दूर करने के लिए आपके पास उपलब्ध विकल्पों पर चर्चा करें। उन विकल्पों के गुण और दोष क्या हैं? आप कौन सा विकल्प चुनेंगे? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case study reflects the ethical issues faced by the individual when his and others' situations, circumstances, rewards are differential.

Stakeholders involved here are 'I', my colleagues, my boss and the dream company where 'I' work.

(a) Reasons for underappreciation and feeling of guilt are :-

1. Jealousy of others' towards my fast track promotion and higher salary.
2. Reception of promotion on the basis of some caste (surname), high impact projects that were given to me.
3. Lack of wisdom on the part of

Co-joiners who have taken primary to self interest over public interest of company.

4. Initial wage-gap between 1. and others depending on the college pedigree.

5. Due to my initial success, projects have been allocated to me which takes away high-impact projects from others.

(b) I have following options to address the guilt that has developed -

Option A :- Ask the Boss to give high impact projects to co-joiners as well and do objective evaluation.

Merits

Demerits

1. Promote objectivity in evaluation.
2. Lead to procedural fairness, justice for all
3. Promote mentorship

1. May hurt my self-interest as I may lose promotion
2. I may also lose some of



and spirit of  
positive competition  
4. Encourage wisdom  
of the employees.

high-impact projects

Option B :- Ask boss to withdraw  
the promotion, pay hike and the  
initial pay-gap between co-joiners.

Merits

1. lead to disappearance  
of guilt in me.
2. Co-joiners would  
not be jealous.
3. lead to mutual  
love, respect at  
the workplace

Demerits

1. lead to fading  
away of competition
2. Hurt my chance  
of personal career  
growth
3. Hurt the wisdom  
and decision of  
management to give  
me promotion.

Option C :- Ask the boss to disclose  
the performance evaluation criteria

and develop an objective methodology for allocation of high impact projects -

Means

1. Ensure fairness, objectivity
2. Lead to justice
3. Promote equity
4. Restore faith, trust in working of management
5. Lead to solidarity, team spirit, cohesiveness

De-means

1. I may lose some of the high impact projects.
2. My relations with boss may suffer as I am doubting his decision
3. My confidence may show to be weak

I will choose Option C as that would lead to Common good i.e. my guilt would go away, faith of co-joiners in objectivity, justice done by company would be restored along with spirit of mentorship in company.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



**Q.9)** Kailash is a climate conscious and responsible citizen. Kailash left his well-paying job as a senior manager in a multinational company and started a small firm that manufactures eco-friendly products. The motto of his company is "zero wastage and green for welfare". His firm makes biodegradable polymer which can be used as an alternative to plastic bags, bottles, plates etc. Kailash thinks that this will promote a healthier environment and will have a positive impact on people's health. It will also help address the problem of climate change by reducing one's carbon footprint. For this to be achieved, he believes that not just products, but the process too should be less polluting. This is why, he invested heavily in non-polluting machinery. These machines are certified as "green machines". In fact, some of them were even imported from other countries. All of this has gained him a good reputation in the eyes of critics and environmentalists. But as the technology used in manufacturing these products is new, imported and expensive, the products made by Kailash's firm is costlier than conventional plastic products.

Kailash has proved that his product is environmentally benign, but he was unable to scale up production because of he ran out of funds. Kailash knows that if he could start manufacturing the polymer at a large scale and leverage economies of scale his product would become more price competitive to conventional plastics. Kailash used last of his funds to publicize his product. Kailash thought that with this publicity, raising funds from the market would be easy.

Kailash reached out to many investors, and they showed great interest in Kailash's product. But none of them were willing to invest money in this product. They feared that this new product, being much expensive, would not be able to compete with the conventional plastic products. Kailash's firm is also losing his existing customer who complain about very high cost of his products. Both Kailash's prospective investors and past customers know that this technology is less polluting and environmentally benign and has a positive attitude towards it. But consumer concern and attitude about the environment does not readily translate into the purchase of environmentally friendly products. Academic research has also identified this gap between purchase intentions and behaviors.

Kailash knows that if he changes the production procedure, things can look better for the company on the financial front, but that can take away his reputation and will also be against his own beliefs. The only possible hope is to expand his consumer base, sell his products at full capacity and convince investors to invest in his eco-friendly venture to keep his green industry running.

Consider yourself in Kailash's position and answer the following questions:

- How will you induce behavioral change to nudge people to move towards eco-friendly products?
- What factors will you have to consider while inspiring such a change? (20 marks, 250 words)

कैलाश जलवायु के प्रति जागरूक और जिम्मेदार नागरिक हैं। कैलाश ने एक बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी में एक वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक के रूप में अपनी अच्छी-खासी नौकरी छोड़ दी और एक छोटी फर्म शुरू की जो पर्यावरण के अनुकूल उत्पादों का निर्माण करती है। उसकी कंपनी का आदर्श वाक्य "शून्य अपव्यय और कल्याण के लिए हरियाली" है। उनकी फर्म बायो-डिग्रेडेबल पॉलीमर बनाती है जिसे प्लास्टिक बैग, बोतल, प्लेट आदि के विकल्प के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। कैलाश को लगता है कि इससे एक स्वस्थ पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा। यह किसी के कार्बन फुटप्रिंट को कम करके जलवायु परिवर्तन की समस्या का समाधान करने में भी मदद करेगा। इसे हासिल करने के लिए उनका मानना है कि न केवल उत्पाद, बल्कि प्रक्रिया भी कम प्रदूषणकारी होनी चाहिए। यही कारण है कि उन्होंने प्रदूषण को हानि न पहुँचाने वाली मशीनरी में भारी निवेश किया। इन मशीनों को 'ग्रीन मशीन' के रूप में प्रमाणित किया जाता है। वास्तव में, उनमें से कुछ को दूसरे देशों से भी आयात किया गया था। इस सब ने उन्हें आलोचकों और पर्यावरणविदों की



नजर में अच्छी प्रतिष्ठा दिलाई है। लेकिन चूंकि इन उत्पादों के निर्माण में इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली तकनीक नई, आयातित और महंगी है, कैलाश की फर्म द्वारा बनाए गए उत्पाद पारंपरिक प्लास्टिक उत्पादों की तुलना में महंगे हैं।

कैलाश ने साबित कर दिया है कि उनका उत्पाद पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से अनुकूल है, लेकिन धन की कमी के कारण वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने में असमर्थ है। कैलाश जानता है कि अगर वह बड़े पैमाने पर पॉलिमर का निर्माण शुरू कर सकता है और बड़े पैमाने की अर्थव्यवस्थाओं का लाभ उठा सकता है तो उसका उत्पाद पारंपरिक प्लास्टिक के लिए अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी हो जाएगा। कैलाश ने अपने उत्पाद को प्रचारित करने के लिए अपने पास उपलब्ध समुचित धन का उपयोग किया। कैलाश ने सोचा कि इस प्रचार से बाजार से धन जुटाना आसान हो जाएगा।

कैलाश कई निवेशकों तक पहुंचा, और उन्होंने कैलाश के उत्पाद में बहुत रुचि दिखाई। लेकिन उनमें से कोई भी इस उत्पाद में पैसा लगाने को तैयार नहीं था। उन्हें डर था कि यह नया उत्पाद, बहुत महंगा होने के कारण, पारंपरिक प्लास्टिक उत्पादों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करने में सक्षम नहीं होगा। कैलाश की फर्म अपने मौजूदा ग्राहक को भी बचा पाना मुश्किल हो रहा है, बहुत अधिक कीमत के कारण ग्राहकों में उनमें रुचि कम हो रही है। कैलाश के संभावित निवेशक और पिछले ग्राहक दोनों जानते हैं कि यह तकनीक कम प्रदूषणकारी और पर्यावरण के अनुकूल है और इसके प्रति सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण रखती है। लेकिन पर्यावरण के बारे में उपभोक्ता की चिंता और रवैया आसानी से पर्यावरण के अनुकूल उत्पादों की खरीद में तब्दील नहीं होता है। अकादमिक शोध ने भी खरीद के इरादे और व्यवहार के बीच इस अंतर की पहचान की है।

कैलाश जानता है कि अगर वह उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में बदलाव करता है, तो वित्तीय मोर्चे पर कंपनी के लिए चीजें बेहतर दिख सकती हैं, लेकिन ऐसा करने से उसकी प्रतिष्ठा धूमिल हो सकती है और यह उसके अपने विश्वासों के खिलाफ भी होगा। अपने उपभोक्ता आधार का विस्तार करने की एकमात्र संभावित उम्मीद उत्पादों को पूरी क्षमता से बेचने और निवेशकों को अपने हरित उद्योग को चालू रखने के लिए अपने पर्यावरण के अनुकूल उद्यम में निवेश करने के लिए मनाने की है।

स्वयं को कैलाश की स्थिति में रखें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें :

- अ) आप लोगों को पर्यावरण अनुकूल उत्पादों की ओर बढ़ने हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए व्यवहार परिवर्तन को कैसे प्रेरित करेंगे?
- ब) इस तरह के बदलाव को प्रेरित करते समय आपको किन कारकों पर विचार करना होगा? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case of Kailash represents an ethical dilemma of putting environmental and social interest over the material self interest of Kailash. It also shows the presence of right means i.e. using environment friendly procedure to achieve the greatest good for all.

More stakeholders in the case are Kailash, investors,



environment, society and the government

(a) Behavioural change can be induced by :-

1. Developing Knowledge, awareness, information about the eco friendly products

2. This will lead to impact on Cognitive part of consciousness

3. Impact on Affective part of consciousness' attitude by :-

(a) Campaigns which show the decaying "Mother Earth" due to plastic, other goods

(b) Showing advertisements which show bio-magnification, bio-accumulation

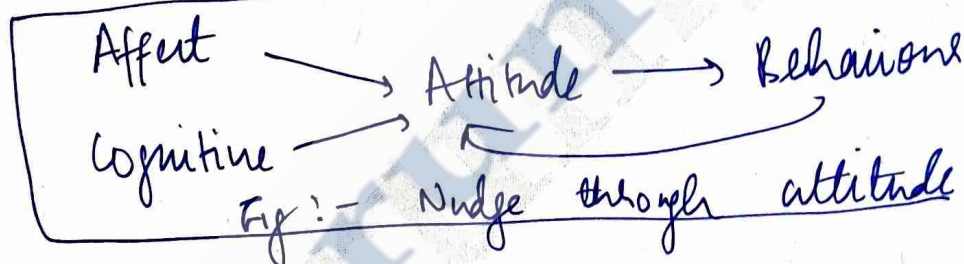
4. Making emotional appeal such as # Save Earth, # Fridays for future, etc.

4. Impacting behavioural part of consciousness' attitude by rewarding purchase of eco friendly product

by a discount compared to other products.

5. Also, more knowledge, information about the shelf life, overall cost would be lower in long run, it can be given.

6. Ensuring niche society participation by giving pilot projects where products are given for trial to change attitude.



(b) Factors to be considered while implementing such a change :-

1. Economic cost :- to be incurred in running IEC (Information, education, communication) and other awareness programs.

2. Overall profit/loss :- loss that kailash may continue to incur even if his product is not able to influence.



change of attitude and behaviour.

3. Ethics of management :- Kaish  
would always use the right production  
process and that no change in  
product or production process happens  
even if it is costlier.

4. Faith in human goodness/nature - As  
suggested by Gandhiji that every human  
has internal goodness which needs to  
be re-kindled to initiate behavioural  
change.

5. Not doing sin of Commerce without  
morality.

6. Following Compassionate Capitalism -  
using CSR of Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation  
etc. These will ensure that  
there is behavioural change which  
leads to environmental ethics.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
PresentationQuestion  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total





**Q.10)** Ashmita is a respected doctor who runs her own maternity clinic in a small town. She is a mother of two and her husband is also a doctor. Ashmita handles multiple cases of child delivery every day and is known for her compassionate treatment of patients. Her clinic enjoys a good reputation in town.

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

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

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

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

(20 marks, 250 words)

अशमिता एक सम्मानित डॉक्टर हैं जो एक छोटे से शहर में अपना मैटरनिटी क्लिनिक चलाती हैं। वह दो बच्चों की मां हैं और उनके पति भी डॉक्टर हैं। अशमिता प्रति दिन प्रसूति के कई मामले संभालती हैं और रोगियों के प्रति सहानुभूतिपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए जानी जाती हैं। उसका क्लिनिक की शहर में प्रतिष्ठित है।

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

विधायक ने शिखा की मौत के लिए अशमिता को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। अशमिता को विधायक और उनके स्टाफ ने पीटा। जब उसके पति ने अशमिता को बचाने की कोशिश की तो उसे अस्पताल से घसीटकर पीटा गया। अशमिता के खिलाफ लाप. रवाही के कारण हत्या का आरोप लगाते हुए पुलिस में शिकायत भी दर्ज कराई गई थी।



घटना के बाद कई दिनों तक उन्हें और उनके परिवार को पुलिस और विधायक के समर्थकों द्वारा लगातार उत्पीड़न का सामना करना पड़ा। अंततः अश्विनी और अधिक अपमान सह नहीं पाई और आत्महत्या कर ली। डॉक्टर द्वारा आत्महत्या की खबर जंगल में आग की तरह फैल गई। इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन ने मामले का संज्ञान लिया और इस मामले में उचित कार्रवाई नहीं होने पर डॉक्टरों की देशव्यापी हड़ताल की चेतावनी दी।

राज्य सरकार ने मामले की जांच और उचित कार्रवाई की सिफारिश करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है। आप इस समिति के अध्यक्ष हैं। इस परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दें :

अ) देश में डॉक्टरों को हिंसा का सामना क्यों करना पड़ता है?

ब) इस मामले में विभिन्न नैतिक-नीति विषयक और प्रशासनिक खामियों की पहचान करें।

स) इस मामले में आप क्या सुझाव देंगे? उन सिफारिशों को देने के पीछे तर्क दीजिए।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case of suicide by Ashwini presents the continuous harassment of a doctor by individual actors like MCA, his staff, son, etc for their perceived partisanship, lack of impartiality shown by Ashwini towards their daughter-in-law.



(9) Doctors face violence because :-

1. Perceived procedural injustice - by the patients who feel that doctor could not give adequate time, support to patient.

2. Shortage of Medical infrastructure —

- (a) only 1 doctor per 1445 citizens.
- (b) only 0.55 beds per 1,000 citizens.
- (c) lack of budgetary support (2.1% of GDP (2021-22) as per Economic Survey).

3. Dominance of self interest, love, partisanship — on part of relatives of patient who are not able to objectively see other perspective of doctor.

4. Prevalence of image of doctor as God and doctor as infallible — where failure by doctor is taken very seriously.

5. Lack of emotional intelligence where relatives of patients get angry, furious.

(b) Various lapses in this case are —

(i) Moral-Ethical lapses : —

1. Trust — Ashmita when promised to the MCA, should have given



adequate time to Shikha as well.

2. Integrity - Ashmita should have taken the responsibility of the incident

3. Transparency - Hospital should have disclosed the reasons of Shikha's death

Objectively to the family.

4. Openness - Ashmita could have told MIA that she would be busy and may not give proper time to Shikha.

5. Emotional Intelligence - to be displayed by MIA, Staff and harassment of Ashmita should not have happened.

### Administrative lapses

① Rule of law

should have been followed  
↓  
No violence on Ashmita, her husband.

② Justice

could have been tried for through judiciary by MIA and not by violence.

③ Hippocratic Oath

should have been followed by Ashmita

④ Objective disclosure

of cause of death.



(c) As the Chairperson, I would recommend the following after collecting information -

Short term :-

1. There should be framing of charges against the MHA, staff, etc for abetment of suicide of Ashmita.
2. Appropriate information for death of Shikha be also collected and the responsible doctor be dealt according to law.

Long Term :- 1. Code of ethics for doctors to be enforced by Medical Council of India.

2. There should be transparency between doctor-patient on what s/he as doctor can do.

Rationale - 1. This could bring fairness.

2. This would establish rule of law.
3. This would lead to courage and self-confidence in doctors to practice profession. Such activities would lead to better fulfilment of health rights.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.11) Bhuvan-ultra is a famous real estate developer engaged mostly in housing projects. It has a very good track record of timely delivery of housing projects and enjoys a high level of trust among buyers. One of the ongoing projects of Bhuvan-ultra is a housing project with six residential towers. The construction has been in full swing for the last four years. Given the good record of the builder, all the flats have already been sold. Four out of six towers are complete and people have started living in these towers. Two other towers are near completion and it is expected that these would be ready in the next few months.

Satish lives in a rented house and he daily crosses through this project on his commute to office. Satish always wanted to buy a flat in one of these towers. One day while reading the newspaper Satish came across a news article on the ongoing project of Bhuvan-ultra. Through the news article, he came to know that Bhuvan-ultra had permission to construct only four towers and it has illegally constructed two more towers in the project. The two illegal towers were standing on ground which was supposed to be a wetland. The entire conundrum points toward massive corruption and negligence by state development authorities. The matter went into the court and the court has ordered demolition of the two illegal towers. However, as the two illegal towers lie in close proximity with the other four legally constructed and inhabited towers, demolishing them is not only expensive but also a risky affair. Further, as all the six towers share a common basement, demolition of two towers can have implications for structural integrity of other four towers. Satish sits there thinking about the pain of the people who have invested their life's savings in the project and questioning whether he should ever invest in a residential property. He is also questioning himself whether demolition of a residential apartments in a country where lakhs of people are homeless, is justified or not. On the basis of above case study, answer the following:

- Identify various ethical dilemmas involved in this case study.
- What can be the other options to achieve justice in the given case, apart from demolition of the illegal towers? Evaluate each of these options and suggest the most suitable option.

(20 marks, 250 words)

भुवन -अल्ट्रा एक प्रसिद्ध रियल एस्टेट डेवलपर है जो ज्यादातर आवास परियोजनाओं में लगा हुआ है। आवास परियोजनाओं के समय पर वितरण का इसका बहुत अच्छा ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड है और खरीदारों के बीच उच्च स्तर का विश्वास है। भुवन -अल्ट्रा की चल रही परियोजनाओं में से एक छह आवासीय टावरों के साथ एक आवास परियोजना है। पिछले चार साल से निर्माण कार्य ज़ोरों पर है। बिल्डर के अच्छे रिकॉर्ड को देखते हुए सभी फ्लैट पहले ही बिक चुके हैं। छह में से चार टावर पूरे हो चुके हैं और लोग इन टावरों में रहने लगे हैं। दो अन्य टावर पूरा होने के करीब हैं और उम्मीद है कि ये अगले कुछ महीनों में तैयार हो जाएंगे।

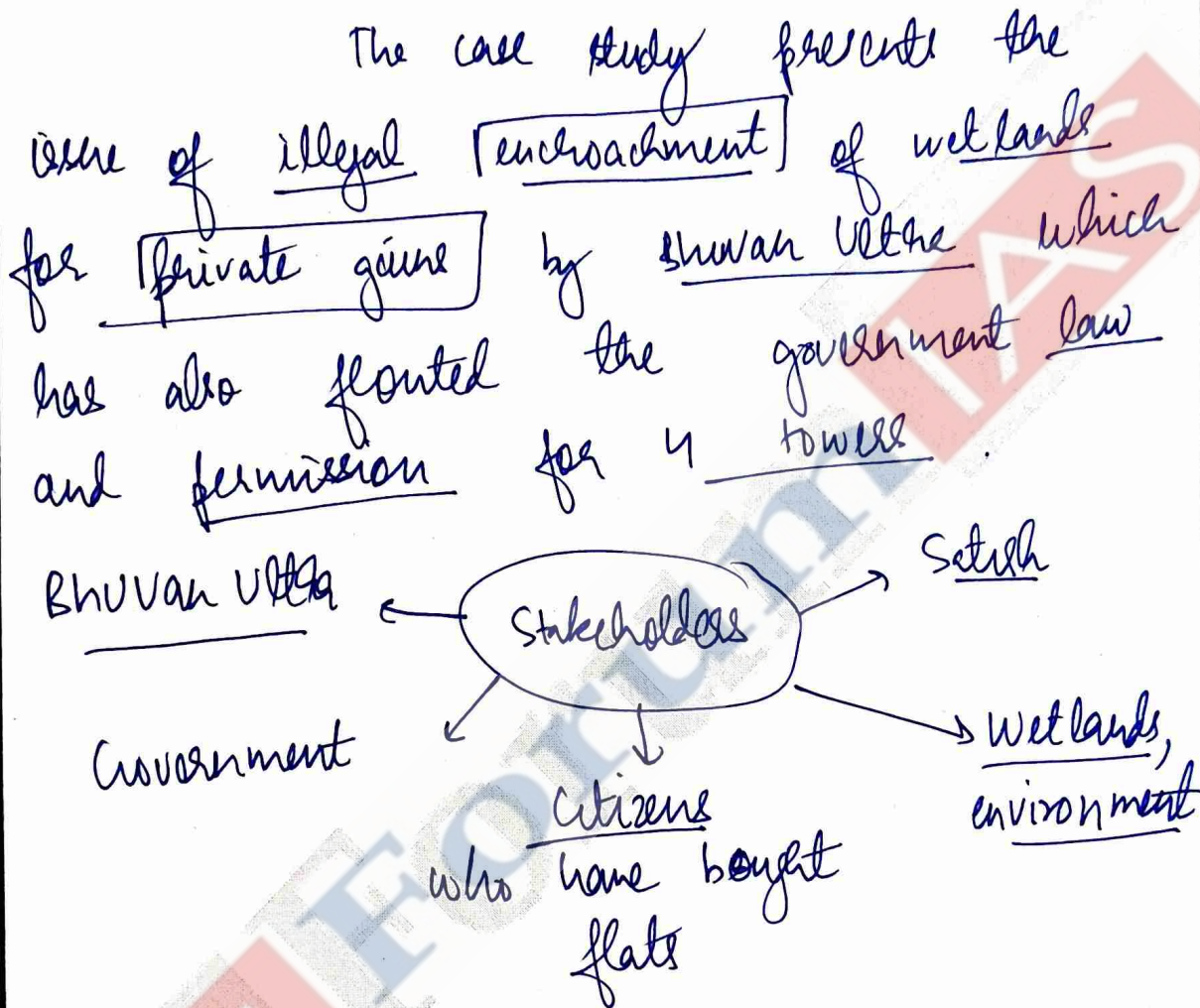
सतीश एक किराए के घर में रहता है और वह रोजाना ऑफिस आने-जाने में इस प्रोजेक्ट से गुजरता है। सतीश हमेशा इनमें से किसी एक टावर में फ्लैट खरीदना चाहते थे। एक दिन अखबार पढ़ते समय सतीश को भुवन -अल्ट्रा की चल रही परियोजना पर एक समाचार लेख मिला। समाचार लेख के माध्यम से, उन्हें पता चला कि भुवन -अल्ट्रा को केवल चार टावरों के निर्माण की अनुमति थी और इसने परियोजना में अवैध रूप से दो और टावरों का निर्माण किया है। दो टावर अवैध जमीन पर खड़े थे जिसे आर्द्रभूमि माना जाता था। पूरी पहेली राज्य के विकास अधिकारियों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार और लापरवाही की ओर इशारा करती है। मामला कोर्ट में चला गया और कोर्ट ने दो अवैध टावरों को गिराने का आदेश दिया है। हालांकि, चूंकि दो अवैध टावर अन्य चार कानूनी रूप से निर्मित और बसे हुए टावरों के साथ निकटता में स्थित हैं, उन्हें ध्वस्त करना न केवल महंगा है, बल्कि एक जोखिम भरा मामला भी है। इसके अलावा, चूंकि सभी छह टावर एक साझा बेसमेंट साझा करते हैं, दो टावरों के विध्वंस से अन्य चार टावरों की संरचनात्मक अखंडता पर असर पड़ सकता है। सतीश वहां बैठे उन लोगों के दर्द के बारे में सोचते हैं जिन्होंने परियोजना में अपने जीवन की बचत का निवेश



किया है और सवाल किया है कि क्या उन्हें कभी आवासीय संपत्ति में निवेश करना चाहिए। वह खुद से यह भी सवाल कर रहे हैं कि जिस देश में लाखों लोग बेघर हैं, वहां आवासीय अपार्टमेंट को गिराना जायज है या नहीं। उपरोक्त केस स्टडी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित उत्तर दें :

अ) इस केस स्टडी में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाओं की पहचान करें।

ब) इस मामले में न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिए अवैध टावरों को गिराने के अलावा और क्या विकल्प हो सकते हैं? इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन करें और सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प सुझाएं। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)



4) Various ethical dilemmas are :-

1. Accountability versus self interest :-

The Bhuvan Uthra has compromised accountability by violating permission that they had obtained for only 4



towers in the wake of self interest or private profit motive.

2. Integrity versus falsehood :- Despite permission for 4 towers, they have violated integrity and indulged in falsehood by advertising, selling houses in other towers.

3. Public interest :- and lives of buyers in the other two towers could be compromised as they may be structurally weak, unstable, etc.

4. Rule of law versus lives of people - whether Satish should follow rule of law and inform authorities or should he be empathetic to the buyers.

5. Environment ethics versus Business - company has encroached wetland and disturbed ecological balance for business interests.

(b) There are various options available :-

Option A :- Do nothing, let Bhuvan Ultra build the 2 towers also.

Merit	Demerit
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It will be <u>empathetic</u>, <u>compassionate</u> to buyers</li> <li>2. It will give <u>justice</u> to buyers who have already bought the house</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It will violate <u>environment</u> ethics.</li> <li>2. It will be <u>unfair</u> as Bhuvan Ultra has violated <u>rule of law</u></li> <li>3. It is not following <u>Deontological ethics</u> as means of company not right</li> </ol>

Option B :- Stop the construction of 2 towers. Ask Bhuvan Ultra to rehabilitate the buyers to some other place by making towers there with fine

Merit	Demerit
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It will ensure <u>justice</u> to buyers</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. May lead to <u>loss</u> for company</li> </ol>



Merit

Demerit

2. It will establish

Rule of law

3. It will lead to

Accountability

4. It will reduce

encroachment on  
Environment5. It will show CourageWisdom of government, Satish

Option B would be the most

Rational option : —

1. It will ensure that there is win-win  
win situation for buyers, Environment2. Give would ensure that there is  
no recurrence of such action3. Rehabilitation and new towers would  
ensure empathy, compassion for buyers.Corporates should ensure  
Compassionate Capitalism for Sustainability.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
PresentationQuestion  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.12) Universal Sisterhood of Dreams (USD) is an NGO run by Ms. Anuradha Sen, a popular celebrity. The NGO champions the cause of woman and child rights including issues like trafficking of women and children, bonded labor, child labor, underpaid-forced labor etc. USD has won multiple awards for running a shelter and a rehabilitation programme for victims of human trafficking. Due to the good work and direct involvement of a famous personality like Ms. Anuradha, USD receives substantial donations from corporate houses and philanthropists.

Ms. Anuradha also owns a clothing brand 'Sensation' and uses the profits from Sensation for funding USD. The manufacturing of the merchandise sold under the brand has been outsourced to a thirdparty vendor located in a country named Taba. Taba is an under-developed country with weak labor protection laws. The textile industry in Taba is infamous for sweatshops. In these sweatshops working conditions are miserable, labors are paid meager wages for long working hours, child labor and bonded labor is rampant and workplace safety is absent resulting in frequent industrial accidents. Recently, there was a huge fire in a textile factory manufacturing goods for Sensation. Seventeen people including nine children were killed in this fire. After the industrial accident, the issue of exploitation of laborers in Taba became a matter of global debate.

Sensation is facing heat and bad publicity on social media because of the use of sweatshops for manufacturing of its products. Ms. Anuradha and even her NGO USD are becoming victims of online trolls. This entire fiasco has negatively impacted the image of her NGO. Many former donors and philanthropists have preferred to disassociate themselves from the USD resulting in fund shortage in the NGO.

Ms. Anuradha discusses the entire situation with her financial and legal team. Her legal team tells her that all the relevant laws in Taba were followed by her contractor and the wage paid by it was above the minimum wages prescribed by law. Sensation has done nothing illegal and has no legal liability in this case. But Ms. Anuradha decided that she will ensure that her contractors are paying adequate wages and providing good working conditions to their employees. This can help in not only rebuilding her own reputation and image of USD but also re-attract donors. However, her financial team advises her against this move as it will involve substantial cost for the company. This can lead to a profitable brand turning into a loss-making brand. Further, it will also negatively impact the finances for USD which is already facing a resource crunch. Lack of resources can lead to closure of the shelter home and rehabilitation programme run by her NGO. Now, Ms. Anuradha is in a dilemma about her future course of action.

- a) Bring out and discuss various ethical dilemmas faced by Ms. Anuradha in this case.
- b) If you were in her position, how would you approach the problem and what would be your course of action? Justify your choices. (20 marks, 250 words)

यूनिवर्सल सिस्टरहुड ऑफ ड्रीम्स (यूएसडी) सुश्री अनुराधा सेन, जो एक जानमानी हस्ती हैं द्वारा संचालित एक गैर सरकारी संगठन है। एनजीओ महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी, बंधुआ मजदूरी, बाल श्रम, कम वेतन वाले जबरन श्रम आदि जैसे मुद्दों सहित महिला और बाल अधिकारों का समर्थन करता है। यूएसडी ने मानव तस्करी के पीड़ितों के लिए एक आश्रय और पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए कई पुरस्कार जीते हैं। सुश्री अनुराधा जैसी प्रसिद्ध हस्ती के श्रेष्ठ काम और प्रत्यक्ष भागीदारी के कारण, यूएसडी को कॉर्पोरेट घरानों और परोपकारी लोगों से पर्याप्त दान मिलता है।

सुश्री अनुराधा एक वस्त्र ब्रांड 'सेंसेशन' की भी मालिक हैं और सेंसेशन से होने वाले मुनाफे का उपयोग यूएसडी के वित्तपोषण के लिए करती हैं। ब्रांड के तहत बेचे जाने वाले माल का निर्माण तबा नाम के देश में स्थित तीसरे पक्ष के विक्रेता को आउटसोर्स किया गया है।



तबा कमजोर श्रम सुरक्षा कानूनों वाला एक अल्प विकसित देश है। तबा में कपड़ा उद्योग स्वेटशॉप के लिए बदनाम है। इन स्वेटशॉप में काम करने की स्थिति दयनीय है, मजदूरों को लंबे समय तक काम करने के लिए अल्प मजदूरी का भुगतान किया जाता है, बाल श्रम और बंधुआ मजदूरी बड़े पैमाने पर होती है और कार्यस्थल की सुरक्षा अभाव रहता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अक्सर औद्योगिक दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। हाल ही में सनसनी के लिए सामान बनाने वाली एक कपड़ा फैक्ट्री में भीषण आग लग गई थी। इस आग में नौ बच्चों समेत 17 लोगों की मौत हो गई थी। औद्योगिक हादसे के बाद तबा में मजदूरों के शोषण का मामला वैश्विक बहस का विषय बन गया।

अपने उत्पादों के निर्माण के लिए स्वेटशॉप के उपयोग के कारण सोशल मीडिया पर सनसनी को आलोचना और खराब प्रचार का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सुश्री अनुराधा और यहां तक कि उनका एनजीओ यूएसडी भी ऑनलाइन ट्रोल का शिकार हो रहा है। इस पूरे उपद्रव ने उनके एनजीओ की छवि को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित किया है। कई पूर्व दाताओं और परोपकारी लोगों ने खुद को यूएसडी से अलग करना पसंद किया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एनजीओ में फंड की कमी हुई है।

सुश्री अनुराधा अपनी वित्तीय और कानूनी टीम के साथ पूरी स्थिति पर चर्चा करती हैं। उसकी कानूनी टीम उसे बताती है कि उसके ठेकेदार ने तबा में सभी प्रासंगिक कानूनों का पालन किया और उसके द्वारा भुगतान की गई मजदूरी कानून द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी से अधिक थी। सनसनी ने कुछ भी अवैध नहीं किया है और इस मामले में कोई कानूनी दायित्व नहीं है। लेकिन सुश्री अनुराधा ने फैसला किया कि वह यह सुनिश्चित करेंगी कि उनके ठेकेदार पर्याप्त मजदूरी का भुगतान कर रहे हैं और अपने कर्मचारियों को अच्छी काम करने की स्थिति प्रदान कर रहे हैं। यह न केवल उसकी अपनी प्रतिष्ठा और यूएसडी की छवि के पुनर्निर्माण में मदद कर सकता है बल्कि दाताओं को फिर से आकर्षित करने में भी मदद कर सकता है। हालाँकि, उसकी वित्तीय टीम उसे इस कदम के खिलाफ सलाह देती है क्योंकि इसमें कंपनी के लिए पर्याप्त लागत शामिल होगी। इससे एक लाभदायक ब्रांड घाटे में चल रहे ब्रांड में बदल सकता है। इसके अलावा, यह यूएसडी के लिए वित्त को भी नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित करेगा जो पहले से ही संसाधनों की कमी का सामना कर रहा है। संसाधनों की कमी के कारण उसके एनजीओ द्वारा चलाए जा रहे आश्रय गृह और पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम को बंद करना पड़ सकता है। अब, सुश्री अनुराधा अपने भविष्य की कार्यवाही को लेकर दुविधा में हैं।

अ) इस मामले में सुश्री अनुराधा द्वारा सामना की गई विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाओं को सामने लाएं और उन पर चर्चा करें।

ब) यदि आप उसकी स्थिति में होते, तो आप समस्या को कैसे देखते और आपकी कार्यशैली क्या होती? अपने विकल्पों का औचित्य सिद्ध करें।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

This is case of NAO which has been witnessing negative publicity due to the outsourced production of her clothing brand. Sensation Sensation is witnessing issues like :-

- underpaid labour
- lack of workplace safety
- lack of dignity of labor and miserable condition



Stakeholders involved are :-

1. Amraddha (owner of Sensation)
2. NGO - VSO and Sensation Brand
3. Contractors in Taba
4. labour, worker in Taba.
5. Donors, philanthropists, consumers.

(9) Ethical dilemmas of Ms. Amraddha -

1. Business interest versus Public Interest -

Should she ensure proper wage payment to labour, working conditions as that may lead to losses for Sensation brand.

2. Empathy versus Impartiality -

Should she have compassion towards workers or she should remain impartial and only be concerned about Sensation brand.

3. Transparency versus Self interest -

Should she allow down concerns by buying



transparency in contracting and wages,  
working conditions as against focusing only  
her self interest

4. Accountability — to the consumers,  
workers of sensation versus focusing only  
on growth of sensation and NaO-USD

(b) Course of action : —

1. A would get complete information  
about the causes for miserable conditions.

2. After analysing the causes, A would  
try to find long-term and short-term  
solutions for the problem.

3. Short-term solution —

(a) Compensate labour, victims of fire  
and other incidents.

(b) Get criminal charges against the  
contractor for such action

(c) Terminate the contract with

the incurred contractor.

(2) Assess the wage-gap and pay the money to the workers and ask the contractor also to compensate them.

4. Long term action :-

- (a) Develop contracts so that there is ethical behaviours in transparent manner.
- (b) Ensure independent audit of production.
- (c) Get production of Sensation brand certified - it does not involve any threat to labour's lives or low wages.

Rationale → ① Boosts brand image of Sensation as people friendly

② Ensures that there is integrity in behaviour of Sensation and USO - NAO.

③ helps build trust, acts as marketing capital for brand and NAO.

This is the Madhyame

Marg and Golden Mean for Ms Anuradha

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use on

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total