

TEST CODE : 5 1 4 2 3

FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-11) - Sectional Test #7

**ForumIAS****GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate

Aparajita

Roll No.

1910098916

Date:

24.08.22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

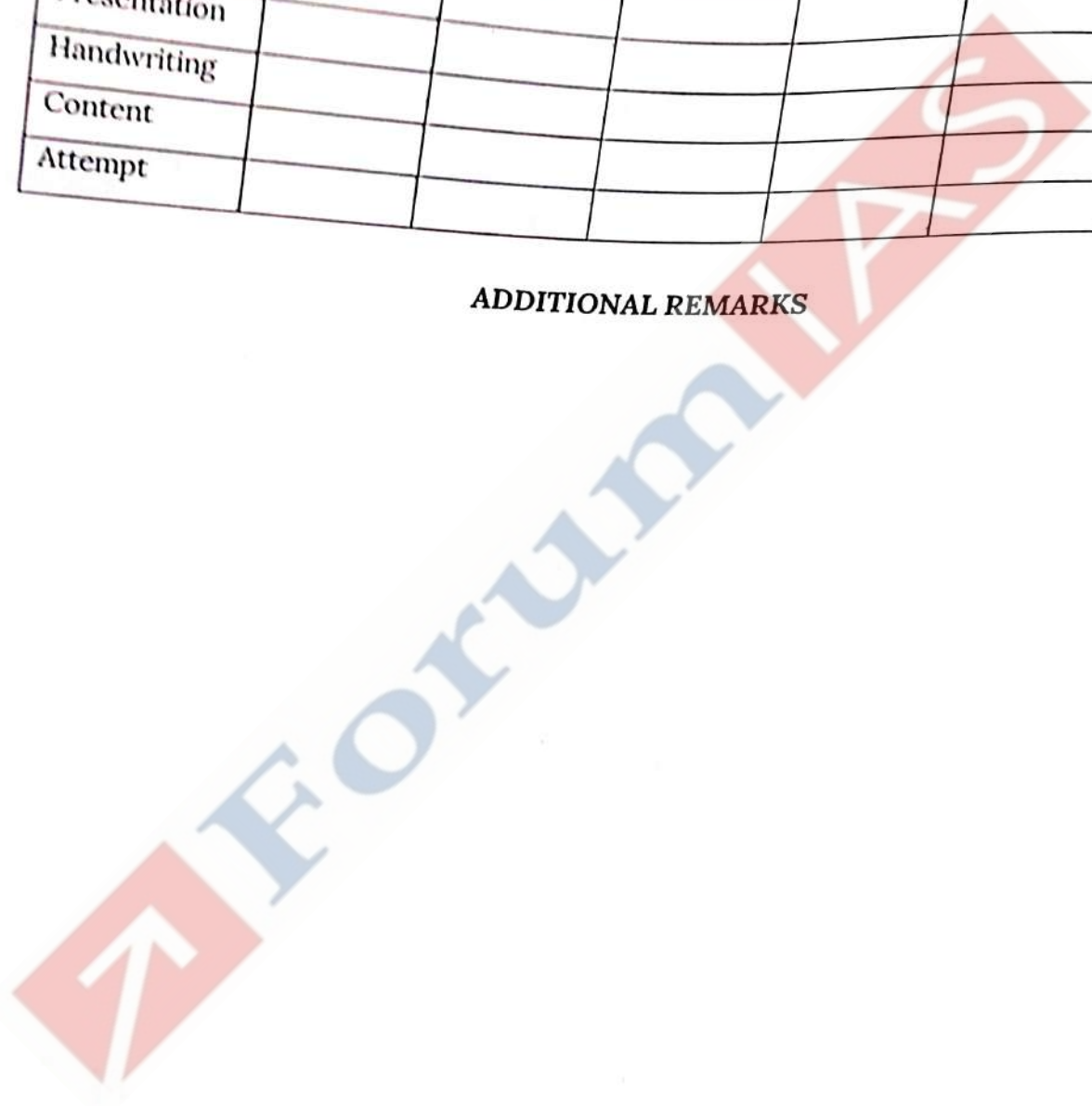
Maximum Marks: 250

| INDEX TABLE  |            |                | INSTRUCTION  |   |
|--|------------|----------------|--|---|
| Q. No.   | Max. Marks | Marks Obtained |  |   |
| 1  |            |                | 1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.  |   |
| 2  |            |                | 2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.  |   |
| 3  |            |                | 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.   |   |
| 4  |            |                | 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  |            |                | 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.                    |   |
| 6  |            |                |  |   |
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| 11   |            |                |  |   |
| 12   |            |                |  |   |
| 13   |            |                | <i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>  |   |
| 14   |            |                | -----  |   |
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| 20   |            |                | -----  |   |
| <b>Total:</b>  | <b>250</b> |                |  |   |
| <b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>   |            |                | <b>For Student Only</b>  |   |
|  |            |                | Start Time   | End Time  |
| <b>Total Marks:</b>  |            |                | <b>Mode Of Examination:</b>  | Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b> 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. |            |                | <b>For Office Use Only</b>   |   |
|  |            |                | ECN CODE:  | EG:   |
|  |            |                | 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    |           |           |      |         |      |           |
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**ADDITIONAL REMARKS**





Section - A

Q.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 refers to guiding principles that help us make decisions - whether they are right or wrong. Ethics as a discipline is an evolving one. We can witness the same through different Schools of ethics -

1. Utilitarian School - Propounded by philosophers like Bentham & Hobbes. It means 'greater good of greater number'.
2. Teleological School - guided human actions focusing on ends not means. For eg. Machiavelli opined that decisions in politics should be separate from religion and ethics.
3. Deontological School - emphasises that human actions are guided by



Some fundamental values and virtues.  
and Eg. Immanuel Kant's Categorical Imperative.

4. Gandhian Schools - Human actions should be such that the means to achieve an end is justifiable and ethical.

5. Ethical Egoism - a utilitarian approach where human actions are based on the selfish interests.

6. Ethical Altruism - human actions should be based on selflessness and altruism towards others.

The debate over ethics guiding human actions is centuries old. However, it is pertinent to note that Indian philosophy of 'Nishkama Dharma' should be the beacon of decision making.

**Feedback**

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b) 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)

जहाँ एक समूह गर्भपात को निरंतर बुराई मानता है, वहीं दूसरा इसे नैतिक रूप से स्वीकार्य मानता है। गर्भपात से संबंधित विभिन्न नैतिक चिंताओं का विश्लेषण करें और इस मुद्दे पर अपनी राय दें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to UNDHR, <sup>reproductive right</sup> ~~abortion~~ is considered one of the fundamental rights of women. However, with the recent upturn of Roe v. Wade judgement by US SC has rekindled the debate over abortion at a global scale.

- Unmitigated Evils - 'Pro-life' activists give the following ethical concerns -
- (i) Right to life - Foetus has the right to life like all other human beings.
  - (ii) Impacts Moral Conscience - abortion is considered an 'act of murder'.
  - (iii) Reproduction is a natural process and it should not be tampered with.
  - (iv) Population Growth



Morally Acceptable - Those who consider it moral give the following arguments-

- (i) Human Right of women.
- (ii) Forceful pregnancies - caused by rape, ~~or~~ force do not enjoy the same legitimacy as consensual pregnancy.
- (iii) Impacts Psychological - both the mother & the child - who was 'unwanted'.
- (iv) Medical complications like irregularities in foetus, will impact child's quality of life.

### OPINION

India is an example of liberal and modern take on abortion. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act recently expanded its scope and gives greater reproductive rights to women. It has to be understood that abortion is a personal choice and age-old societal perspectives should not impinge upon it.

### Feedback

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

आज 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 is one of the flagbearers of ethical politics and social harmony. We can find his teachings in his books 'Hind Swaraj' and 'My Experiments with the truth'.

### LESSONS

1. Compassion - Gandhi's opinion on removal of untouchability.
2. Empathy - Gandhi's opinion on understanding the plight of peasants, workers.
3. Trusteeship - The idea of wealthy contributing to national social welfare.
4. Bread Labour - The idea of understanding the importance of everybody's labour as equal.
5. Voice Against Unethical Governance



- Gandhi's Satyagraha against British

6. Oceanic Circles - Gandhi's idea of empowering the miniscule member of society will positively impact society as a whole.

7. Empowerment of Women - Gandhi's compassion for emancipation of status of women.

8. Peace, Non-Violence - Gandhi's understanding that social harmony can be constructed on the twin pillars of peace & non-violence.

9. Tolerance - Moral upliftment & greater social harmony through tolerance between conflicting groups.

Eg. Hindu - Muslims or Castes.

10. Emphasis on Duty

Gandhi's ideas hold all the more relevance when we see current global scenarios like the Ukraine crisis or Rohingyas' displacement. India ensures social harmony through DPSP. The world can surely learn some lessons

**Feedback**

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

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

Immanuel Kant propounded the concept of categorical imperative.

### Categorical Imperative

1. Deontological approach towards decision making.
2. Human actions based on some fundamental values and virtues.
3. Universality in these values that apply across borders and nations.
4. Values like - compassion, empathy, selflessness.

Doctrine of 'Nishkama Karma' is an Indian concept. It literally means 'do your duty, don't worry about the fruits of your work'.

When we compare the doctrine of 'Nishkama Dharma' and Immanuel Kant's Categorical imperative, we



realise that -

1. There is commonality - the fundamental values that guide human actions to fulfill their duties.

2. Yet, 'Nishkama Dharma' is more holistic in approach. It encompasses the earth as a whole. No artificial separation of human actions.

3. 'Nishkama Dharma' propounded values like compassion with animals, respect towards nature, greater social harmony.

4. While 'Categorical Imperative' limits itself to personal actions, 'Nishkama Dharma' emphasises on guiding values in political, social as well as economic sphere.

Overall, 'Nishkama Dharma' is way older, more mature and more fine philosophy of ethics. It finds its relevance in Indian context since the time of Mahabharata.

#### Feedback

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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 is a part of human's cognitive capabilities to manage own and others emotions at an individual or a group level.

### Managing Stress

1. People struggling with mental disorders like Anxiety or Depression ~~are~~ manage their condition with the help of Therapy.
2. In a Teacher-Student relationship Teachers often find it easier to help Students recover the exam-stress through emotional guidance.
3. In an Administration, the employees function more efficiently if they receive emotional support.
4. Work-life balance - stress is managed by people using emotional support by



(Don't  
anything in

family.

Transforms Distress into Eutress

1. During times of conflict - Eg. Plane Hijacking - emotional manipulation is put to use.
2. In cases of Terrorism and extremism like 26/11 - The Taj Hotel Employees showcased high level emotional intelligence to save their guests.
3. Personal Example - I had to change my school due to my father's profession. I was under severe distress as I was losing my friends. It was then my mother made me realise that 'change is the nature of life' and her emotional intelligence help me adjust to new surroundings.

Emotional Intelligence has gained greater significance post-COVID and current global scenarios. It should not be avoided but encouraged for better social existence.

**Feedback**

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(10 marks, 150 words)

b) Differentiate between the following:

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

ब) निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर करें :

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

(i) Gratitude - It refers to the feeling of 'thankfulness'. Instances of Gratitude are:

1. Gratitude towards frontline workers during COVID.
2. Gratitude towards soldiers who ensure national security.
3. Gratitude towards almighty for the comforts of life.

Gratification - Refers to the feeling of fulfilment. Instances -

1. Gratified with economic status.
2. Gratified with an exam result.

It is important to note that gratification and gratitude are interrelated. For instance, we were



gratified with our frontline workers sacrifice during COVID which reinforced our gratitude.

(ii) Moral Myopia - refers to narrow approach towards morality. For eg-

1. Many people are concerned about their own human rights but turned a blind eye towards Rohingyas.
2. Many people live luxurious and environment degrading lives but pressurise others to live climate friendly.

Moral Muteness - refers to not voicing an opinion in a situation of moral conflict as it does not concern them

For eg. - Many people in Hitler's regime, though knew he was wrong, didn't voice their opinion.

Moral Myopia and Moral Muteness are complementary in nature and often exist mutually. Either of one them reinforce the other. The basic cause for which is selfishness.

**Feedback**  
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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 is a psychological construct that stems from past knowledge, experiences and information. It aids us to make our choices and approach a situation.

Attitude is structured upon following factors -

- (i) Pre-existing knowledge
- (ii) Experiences - Personal or at community level.
- (iii) Socio-cultural factors like religion shape our attitude.
- (iv) Familial atmosphere.

Behaviour refers to our capability to react or approach a situation based on our predisposed attitude. Behaviour is optional in nature - it is upon us whether we choose to react or not.



Relationship between Attitude & Behaviour

1. Attitude guides Behaviour - For eg. our attitude towards social security led us to follow or break lockdown rules (behaviour).

2. Attitude aids Behaviour - For eg. Our attitude towards nation's property aids our behaviour - some protect it, some destroy.

3. Conflict between Attitude and Behaviour occurs when there is cognitive dissonance caused by an external factor - it can be good or bad.

• Good - Historically, attitude was 'untouchability' but social renaissance & legal conformity has changed our behaviour.

• Bad - Terrorists are often those students whose attitude was right but brainwashed by extremists to change their behaviour.

The right way to life is to ensure continuity in attitude & behaviour and reform both at the same time.

**Feedback**

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

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)

'There is enough for need not for Greed' - Gandhi.

Gandhi's idea aptly describes that greed is a bottomless pit harmful for humanity.

### Harmful for Self

1. Greed makes man ultra-ambitious
2. Greed makes us compromise our conscience to achieve ambitions.
3. Greed makes us negatively competitive - 'winning by hook or crook'.
4. Greed makes us materialistic.
5. Generates evil thoughts and practices like social discrimination

### Harmful for Society

1. Unnecessary burden on natural



## resources.

2. Biasness in giving dues to others.  
Eg. Businessmen not compensating labours.
3. Hampers the societal relationships.
4. Creates inequality on the basis on immoral practices.
5. Infringes spiritual growth of self & the society:

## Controlling the negative desires

1. Connect with self - through meditation.
2. Development of Compassion, Sympathy to voluntarily help others.
3. Understanding that resources are limited.
4. Revival of spirituality.
5. Realising that greed is a like a Karma that comes back to bite.
6. Enhancing emotional intelligence in curriculum.

Greed is one of the main causes of global distress, a change in fundamental nature of man

### Feedback

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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?

ब) एक आदमी अधिकार छोड़ सकता है, लेकिन यह गंभीर लापरवाही के दोषरिद्ध हुए बिना कर्तव्य नहीं त्याग सकता है।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The above quotation can be related to what Hannah Arendt opined in 'Eichmann of Jerusalem'. She said that often perpetrators of violence are merely following orders, fulfilling their duty.

The quote can be seen under-

Positive light

1. Our Armed Forces give up their rights to fulfill their duties to protect our nation. They are removed from their duty only when there is dereliction of duty.

2. Indian Administrators also give up their rights to ensure social growth and empowerment. Removed only when dereliction of duty. Eg. during corruption.



## Negative light

1. Like Hannah Arendt describes, people become mechanical while fulfilling their duties even though themselves gave up their rights. Eg. Soldiers in Hitler's regime.

2. Terrorism and Extremism manipulate people in giving up their right to life to fulfill a pseudo-duty. Eg. 9/11, 26/11.

In the above scenarios, one must be reminded of their duties as a human and the rights of others.

like Gandhiji said, 'Duties are the way to fulfill our rights.' Duties and Rights are complementary in nature. They're not mutually exclusive.

### Feedback

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

John Rawls opines that 'Justice is the first virtue'. Justice as a concept is an evolving one and is multidimensional.

Justice without force is futile - use of force is necessary to ensure justice. For eg.

- (i) Untouchability is a punishable offence.
- (ii) Rape is a punishable offence.
- (iii) Terrorism is a punishable offence.

The idea is to realise that to ensure justice, and force is needed whether to punish those doing injustice or rehabilitate those upon which injustice was perpetrated.

Force without Justice is Tyrannical - Use of force by an authority of power or even an individual



Without the inherent idea of justice leads to tyranny and power abuse.  
For eg.

1. Hitler created a false idea of justice to use force on Jews. The situation was tyrannical.
2. North Korea is a tyrant regime which uses force upon its citizens.
3. Even in a household, when parents pursue female foeticide - it is grave injustice & no less than tyranny.

The contemporary world has come to realise that justice is multifaceted and the policies guiding it should function multi dimensionally. Yet, we see some reverse trends where we see a false sense of justice (being used as a tool) to ensure tyranny. Eg. ISIS controlled regions use religious justice as a tool to reinforce tyranny.

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#### Feedback

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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)

The above statement highlights the discontinuity between our goals, ambitions and sources of happiness and satisfaction.

Success may not lead to happiness

We choose a path assuming it will lead to happiness but it does not. For eg. -

1. Students suffer from depression and anxiety even after achieving their goals.
2. Many actors like Deepika Padukone highly successful in their career yet dealt with depression and unhappiness.
3. Former IPS Ashwini Kumar committed suicide even after having a glorious career.



Happiness is definite key to success

1. Happiness leads to the feeling of contentment.
2. Focus on happiness removes fear of failure, ensures holistic growth.
3. Happiness is a spiritual idea that enlightens us to not gain false happiness from materialistic pleasures.
4. A farmer, with limited resources can be more content and happy than a rich person.

Today's fast paced society leads us to run towards our goals mindlessly without venturing into the identity of self. It is then there comes a discontinuity between success and happiness. Lesson can be learnt from Bhutan that measures happiness instead of mere economic resources.

**Feedback**  
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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)

The above highlights the nature of war. War impacts not just those involved in it but everyone around it as well - social, economic, emotional implications.

War can never be ethically justified. However, parties of the war justify it on the basis of practicality and realism. Yet, we see the introduction of moral principles in a war.

### Moral Principles of a war

1. Most political warfares are supposed to not harm the citizens.
2. Not harm vulnerables - women



and children.

3. Treat Prisoners of War with dignity. Eg. Prisoner of Wars during Indo - Pak 1971.

4. Provide assistance to those in need. Eg. Medical camps

However, in contemporary times, the meanings of war have shifted from conventional warfare to extremism and radicalism. For eg.

1. Cyberwars - no clear moral percept, harm even the most vulnerables.

2. Terrorism - no humanity, focuses on 'mass murders' of innocent citizens.

With current Ukraine conflict along with unconventional warfares, ~~the~~ global consensus should be developed to eliminate all forms of wars ~~of~~ for any kind of gains.

**Feedback**

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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)

The above statement highlights that education is a catalyst, a means to achieve greater good. Education holds the fundamental pillar of human development, their societal positioning and exchanges.

5 Values Indian Education System must inculcate

1. Rationality
2. Emotional Intelligence
3. Compassion
4. Healthy Competition
5. ~~Curiosity~~ Inquisitiveness

Justification

The above 5 values are complement-ary in nature and reinforce



each other

1. Rationality is the biggest virtue of education. Without development of rational thinking society's progression cannot happen.
2. Emotional Intelligence is the need of the hour to make our students more confident and self-sustainable
3. Compassion and Empathy are twin forces of personality development in an altruistic manner.
4. Healthy Competition not mere 'competition' so that students maintain good peer groups and learn from others.
5. Inquisitiveness - It is present in a child since birth, education system should not suppress it, rather encourage it.

The National Education Policy 2020 encompasses all these values and hence is a step in the right direction

(Don't  
anything)

**Feedback**  
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| Question<br>Interpretation |
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**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। यह अपने करियर के शीर्ष पर है 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)

(a) "With Great Power Comes Great Responsibility"

In the above situation Samuel has a huge fan base and enjoys great power.

### Ethical Issues

1. Samuel violated laws and lied about his trip - gives wrong motivations to his malleable fans.
2. Lying in an Affidavit - failure of



morality to follow laws & guidelines.

3. Reservation towards vaccine - can lead to others taking the same stand putting more people in danger.
4. Risking health of other players.
5. Lack of compassion towards the Country A organising the event.
6. Violates the Sportmanship morality.
7. Ethical dilemma on the part of Country A. Even after compensatory 2 week quarantine, couldn't enforce their laws.
8. Failure of Samuel's ethical responsibility.

(b) Opinion on Vaccine Mandate

While vaccine hesitancy is evident in various instances, it cannot be considered an infringement of personal liberty. It is a rational and humanitarian restriction on personal freedom.

Justification - To ensure 'greater good'



of greatest number? Vaccines play an important role in ensuring safe, holistic and sustainable human existence as well as future.

(c) Ethical Responsibility of Famous Personalities - Public Conduct

1. Like Samuel, famous personalities enjoy access to large audience.
2. The audience or fans are inspired by famous personalities and often do not rationalise before copying their behaviour.
3. Samuel's instance of lying can motivate citizens of the country to hide their COVID status that could lead to grave medical exigency.
4. Famous personalities' failure to use their moral compass impacts society's moral fabric.



5. Being a role model to many, personalities should conduct their behaviour - responsibly and in a law abiding manner.

### Way Forward

1. Country A could have overlooked their economic gains to ensure medical safety. It would have set an example to personalities like Samuel as well as his fans to behave responsibly.

2. The voices of those who were opposing Samuel's entry would've been empowered as they spoke from a legal-moral highground. It would have led Samuel to face public pressure.

It should be noted that in such situations Samuel exercised Ethical Egoism where Ethical Altruism should have been the way.

### Feedback

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| Structure/<br>Presentation |
| Question<br>Interpretation |
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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 श्रेष्ठता 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 कार्य के लिए समान वेतन के सिद्धांत के खिलाफ माना है। आपने हमेशा शुरूआती वेतन अंतर को समान 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 emphasises on the complexities of professional and personal relationships.

(a) Reasons to believe that colleagues were underappreciated

1. Colleagues worked efficiently despite struggling through personal crisis.
2. Assumption of biasness by the boss due to commonality of caste.
3. Reinforcement of such thoughts by office colleagues' taunts and remarks.
4. Despite recognition of collaborative team work and its efficiency only I received the promotion.

Reasons to not believe that colleagues were underappreciated -

1. The additional amount of work



(Don't write anything in...)

hours put in by me were a personal choice as a part of my work ethic.

2. The college pedigree still revolves around me.

3. Open Mindedness and not believing that caste can shadow merit.

(b) Options Available to address my guilt

1. Talking to my colleagues.

Merit - can lead to removal of guilt by them accepting my merit.

Demerit - can enhance my guilt if one of them agrees.

2. Discussing with my boss on why I was chosen not my colleagues.

Merit - Boss can see it as 'esprit de corps'

Demerit - Boss may take it as his mistake and revoke my promotion.



3. Discussing it with some confidant  
eg. family

Merit - May pacify me by praising my achievement

Demerit - Familial relations cannot clearly understand professional relations.

4. Convincing myself without any third party involved.

Merit - may remove my guilt because of my rational thinking.

Demerit - may continue the loop of guilt.

- I would finally choose to discuss it with my boss.

Justification I donot wish to spoil the camaraderie I have with my colleagues. My boss is already an experienced person who would help me navigate the situation better and even appreciate my team spirit & Emotional Intelligence.



(Don't do anything in)

It would also lead to clarity whether my boss was biased or not. His unbiasedness would reinforce my belief in my merit. Overall, my work ethic after this situation is bound to become more compassionate towards my colleagues. I would refrain from taking it as a boost to my ego, rather appreciate the role of my colleagues in helping me achieve this feat.

**Feedback**  
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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 environment-friendly 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 ग्राहकों 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 ग्राहकों 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 above case study describes the lack of connection between 'economy' of environment friendly products and consumer behavior

(a) As Kailash, I would nudge people in following ways to induce behavioural change -

1. Re-establishing contact with my last employer. It was a



large MNC with multinational presence. Their endorsement can boost my image.

2. Ties with Academia - As Academia is already working in showcasing the gap, they can provide unique insights.

3. Ties with NGOs - to help IEC campaigns.

4. Since, I enjoy a reputation, I can also try to establish a B2G communication. It will help the product reach deeper in society due to government reach.

5. Endorsement Campaigns using famous personalities like actors, sportsmen.

6. Publishing Stories of Change - of those who are involved in product



## ForumIAS

manufacturing and those who use.

7. Since I have access to investors, instead of investing in current setup, I can invest in developing the same technology locally.

8. Participating in 'Green' Competition held worldwide & showcase the product to gain international investors.

9. Gaining international recognition can also help me gain investment through international governance channels like UNFCCC.

### (b) Factors to Consider

1. Heavy dependence on plastic.

2. 'Culture of Plastic' is so engrained - smallest to biggest item is wrapped in it.

3. Purchasing Power of common



- man is limited.
4. My own financial resources are limited, may take up an alternate employment to sustain it.
  5. Change in behaviour cannot be sudden, it will take time, will have to be patient.
  6. May face many more failures before success.
  7. I, myself will have to ensure I am completely climate friendly.
  8. Look for creation of employment to create a circular economy for my product.

### Way Forward

The noble idea of product to ensure environmental sustainability should continuously remind me of the fundamental reason for quitting the job. The journey may be tough, but the goal is achievable.

### Feedback

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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 enjoy 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 गईं। 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 गईं। 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 अशिमता 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 above case study is an example of loss of human dignity, human rights and lawlessness.

(a) Why doctors face violence

1. Distrust between patients and doctors. Eg. during COVID.
2. Hitherto cases where doctors are seen performing malpractices.
3. Emotional highheadedness on patients' family.
4. The wrongful image of doctors as exploitators for money.
5. Lack of constant communications between doctors & publics. Keeping doctors aloof of public issues & sentiments.



5. Political Motivations and Opportunism like in the case studies party members got involved.

6. Lack of unity and poor redressal mechanisms in doctor community.

(b) As the Chairperson of the committee I could witness the following moral-ethical & administrative lapses -

1. Moral lapse when male MLA and his staff beat Ashmita.
2. Administrative lapse on the part of Police to harass Ashmita.
3. Lapse on part of Police to protect Ashmita & her family from party members' & MLA's harassment.
4. Moral lapse on part of doctor community at local level to voice their opinion earlier.
5. Administrative lapse as well as



ethical lapse to prevent Ashmita from committing suicide.

6. Indian Medical Association lapsed in taking cognizance in time.

(c) Recommendations in this case

1. Highlight the merit of Ashmita and the hippocratic oath taken.

2. Take action against the MLA because of whose high headedness he violated a woman's rights and pressure killed her.

3. Ensure a transparent hospital admission portal to allot doctors cases randomly without bias.

4. Form a redressal and complaint box for doctors of the state.

5. A committee of doctors of the state to ensure openness of regular communication channels



with local administration.

6. Suggest warning against police officials who lapsed their duties.

7. Suggest compensation to Ashmita's family and provide emotional rehabilitation.

**Rationale** - ~~without highlighting Ashmita's merit,~~

A Stringent yet adaptive recommendations are needed to ensure that there is no scope of political leverage and political interference in the independent

functioning of the doctors. The police department also needs to be reminded of 'police service' to ensure there are no police excesses.

Both losses of Ashmita & MLA's daughter in law is unfortunate yet the former ~~is~~ was forced and latter an accident.

**Feedback**

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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 प्लैट 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 प्लैट 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)

The case study reflects various evils of our society - corruption, negligence, lack of compassion towards human life etc.

### (a) Ethical Dilemmas in this Case

- (i) Even though Bhuvan - Ultra enjoys a positive image in market, the newsreport highlights its corruptibility.
- (ii) The access of permission to construct on a wetland shows lack of integrity in land authority.
- (iii) Bhuvan - Ultra's non-transparency to its buyers about the reality of land.



(iv) Dilemma faced by the flat owners - who bought it with their life savings and now their life hangs in balance.

(v) The ethical dilemma of demolition that may resolve the legal aspect but put lives in danger.

(vi) The impact on real estate organisations' image - failed morality at multiple levels.

### b) Options to achieve justice

1. Changes in the infrastructure -  
eg. the basement may be dissected & provided greater stability to the 4 legal towers.

2. Compensations <sup>MP</sup>  
Evaluation - The process may be expensive or even ~~unsustainable~~.



2. Provide Compensation to flat owners and alternate locations of residence.

Evaluation - flat owners may not wish to leave the location due to personal factors.

3. Stop the construction of the illegal building and keep strengthening the infrastructure with changing scenarios.

Evaluation - Risk of sudden collapse of wetland or even changes in wetland can hamper those living in the building.

4. Stabalizing the wetland using environmental methods and allow construction along with compensation.

Evaluation - The illegal buildings



can be fined and the Bhuvan-Ultra can be advised to pay for compensatory fund for environmental degradation.

5. Put a ban on Bhuvan Ultra for misusing public assets and corruption.

Keeping the frailties of the infrastructure of the buildings in mind, I would opt for stabilising the wetland. It would help sustain the infrastructural stability as well as safety of the lives of the flat owners. At the same time, Bhuvan Ultra would be fined heavily for environmental damage and compensation would be taken. In this way, the state can use the towers for social welfare as well.

**Feedback**

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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.

- Bring out and discuss various ethical dilemmas faced by Ms. Anuradha in this case.
- 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।



तब कमजोर श्रम सुरक्षा कानूनों वाला एक अल्प विकसित देश है। तब 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 तब 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 तब 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। हालांकि, 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 कार्रवाई 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)

The case study highlights the issue of human rights and their presence in various scenarios.

(a) Ethical Dilemmas

1. Ms. Anuradha's NGO strives for cause of women and labour but her NGO is accused of being party to human rights violations



in Taba.

2. The ethical dilemma to protect her investors & philanthropists to continue the shelter home.
3. Even after assurance from legal team that their clothing brand paid over minimum wage and met all rules, she has to pull the NGO out of the crisis.
4. Expenditure increase in Taba for rehabilitation of her workers would impact financial capacity of her company.
5. Despite no role in Taba's situation, facing online trolls and reputation degrading.
6. Loss of donors would impact programmes of her NGO.



(b) Approach to Problem

Being in Anuradha's position, I would pursue the following -

1. Release a press briefing ensuring everyone of no role of the company and categorically criticising the working conditions in Taba.
2. Make my financial team realise that the work of NGOs is beyond profits.
3. Take my NGO to Taba and start rehabilitation programmes
4. Gain investor and philanthropists' confidence not just by merely giving statements but by showing legal documents and NGO's presence in Taba.



5. Reiterate through social media platforms about the working of her company in Taba.
6. Gather public opinion on measures that can be taken in the capacity of an NGO in Taba.

### Justification

The situation is complex and needs to be understood from the view of multiple stakeholders. In this case, stakeholders are - Anuradha, her NGO, her company, Taba's policy and Taba's citizens. While Anuradha would be bound by Taba's national laws, the aforementioned measures can help her gain greater visibility in the domain of human rights and reestablish her image.

### Feedback

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| Structure/<br>Presentation |  |
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