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FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-9) - Sectional Test

#7

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## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Nitin Singh		
Roll No.	1910102321	Date:	8/8/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

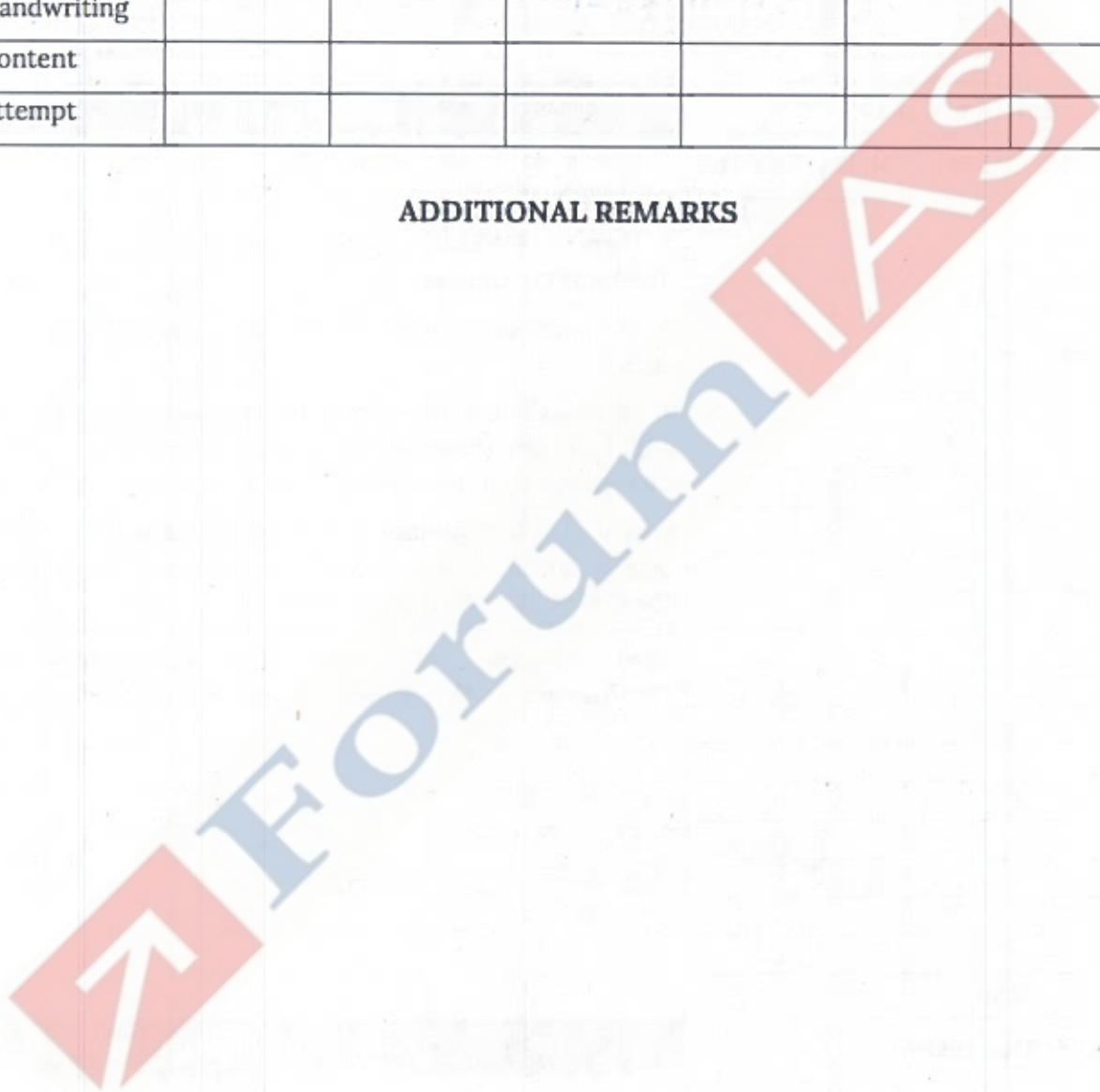
Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH &amp; HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>		
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>
			Start Time   9:00
			End Time   12:15
<b>Total Marks:</b>			Mode Of Examination: Online <input 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:
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			Evaluation Date:

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

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

**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)

Thought without Action is a sin, — Swami Vivekananda's saying is very apt in field of Ethics.

It cannot stay contemplative only, it must have a strong behavioural impact to gain actual changes.

Ethical thought is often reflected in our actions and attitude towards others.

Our values systems and judgements based on them guide our behaviour.

For Instance

▷ The Utilitarian thought

— would make us think that agricultural expansion is necessary to tackle problems of food security while compromising with the environment conservation principle



→ The deontological school of Kant

→ is the basis of modern jurisprudence when we say that one is innocent till proven guilty.

→ or the modern ideas of 'deep ecology' and ecocentric approach to environmentalism are based on deontological approach.

3) Rights based approach

- makes us think of ensuring basic minimum rights of all individuals.

eg. ensuring constitutional rights of all sections of society → women, children, tribals, LGBTQ+ etc

→ incorporated in laws like → PRA 2006, NALSA judgement, MTP Act Amendment, Privacy judgement etc.

Thus, various schools like → communitarian approach, utilitarian approach, justice approach refine our thoughts and thus makes our ideas more balanced and appropriate

### 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)

Abortion debate has again resurfaced after U.S. Supreme Court overturned its judgement in Roe vs Wade (1973).

## Pro-Abortion Camp

- views it as intrinsic to women rights and not individual's bodily autonomy.
- they view this as basis of women health and crucial for feminist growth.

## Pro-life Camp

- views abortion as crime and murder
- they call it as going against nature and christian values.
- this is violation of foetus's right to life.

However the ethical issues involved are more complex.

- Pro-abortion camp, views restrictions as patriarchal restraint and bid to control womanhood.



→ with the rising scientific prowess and ability, viable aged fetus outside the body of mother has reduced further complicating the issue.

## My opinion

- as envisaged under MTP Amendment 2020, abortion is crucial for
    - female bodily autonomy
    - intrinsic to her rights as a human.
  - It should also be regulated to ensure safe and legal proceedings
  - women's life and health is also crucial.
  - yet again unlimited practicing of the right can lead to indiscriminate killing of fetuses especially sex-selective foeticide.
- Thus a proper balance is to be maintained.

### 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 throughout his life spread the message of social harmony. Even his death was towards this cause.

We can learn various lessons from his life to ensure social harmony.

- 1) Principle of mutual coexistence and cooperation
  - as equal brothers of a common mother
- 2) principle of self-restraint, practising nonviolence and not harbouring evil
  - he famously said 'hate the evil and not the evil doer!'
- 3) principle of tolerance
  - towards opposite viewpoint
  - towards different cultures and belief systems.
- 4) learn to have compassion towards others, including fellow beings including animals.

- practising non-violence and not killing animals for food.
- this would solve many problems and (animals include, → milk cattle, goat, camels, hens, etc).

Mahatma thus lived a life guided by his talisman, which remains a guide to us as well. They striving for truth and non violence.

**Feedback**

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Structure/  
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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)

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

Kant propounded his idea of 'categorical imperative' as different from 'hypothetical imperative'.

## Categorical Imperative

- any action, idea, thought, which has its own categorically intrinsic value.
  - It has independent existence.
  - It is an 'end' in itself.
- eg. I stay honest to my colleague, not for any favour, but for sake of honesty itself.

## Hypothetical Imperative

- any action or ideal as a means to achieve some other task.
  - It has no independent existence.
  - It is a means to an end.
- eg. I eat vegetable for eating. To quench by hunger.

Thus Kant used his idea of categorical imperative to propound his ideas on ethics and morals:



Categorical Imperative

visavis

Nishkama Karma

- as an end in itself.
- It does not derive its value from its end or result.
- It guides selfless devotion and utter dedication.

- as a duty which is to be done for the sake of duty itself.
- similarly, it is independent of whatever the outcome is.
- It also guides devotion and dedication.

However while Kant's categorical imperative → guided ethical behaviours, But philosophy of Nishkama Karma as enshrined in

Gita → guides entire living actions. It is a philosophy for life. Across fields and stages.

It is thus even broader and binds oneself to one's sense of duty and devotion.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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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 → may be defined as the ability of an individual to sense and discriminate among emotions of self as well as others and use this information for a better decision making.

Thus EI helps in tackling situations of stress and distress and transform emotional outburst into useful energy (eustress) →

⇒ For example

When ISRO failed in its attempt to soft land on Moon (during Chandrayaan II) - Director K. Sivan felt sad and distressed. P.M. Modi utilised this moment to generate energy by embracing him and putting an even more ambitious task in Chandrayaan III showing his trust and compassion.



2) Sundarlal Bahuguna → kick-started the Chipko movement in Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills of the Himalayas. Utilising local religious and topophilic sentiment towards environmental conservation.

3) When Captain Vikram Batra faced enemy in a stressed situation, he displayed exceptional courage and channelised his feeling of patriotism into fierce battle action.

Thus emotions are in fact a source of our strength when utilised aptly. Provoking people emotions to achieve targets of →

- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan
- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

and many more.

### Feedback

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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

## Gratitude

- feeling which arises as a result of selfless favour done to us by another person.
- It represents an intrinsic sense of thankfulness and respect.
- one displays reverent behaviour and becomes aware of one's blissful life.

## Gratification

- a feeling which emerges as a result of having satisfactorily achieved something.
- It represents a sense of completion or successful possession or consumption.

In Jeremy Bentham's exposition of utilitarian hedonism, Gratitude would occupy greater hierarchical position over Gratification.

→ Gratitude leads to a better spiritual and individual's mental health.

→ Gratification has the potential to turn hedonistic and harmful.



## Moral Myopia

→ one suffers from moral myopia, when they fail to comprehend long term moral-ethical implications in a scenario.

→ eg → Anthropocentric approach towards environmentalism.

## Moral myopia

→ It occurs when one completely ignores moral concerns over other primary or unethical interests.

→ eg → complete disregard towards biodiversity and unregulated forest clearing

### Feedback

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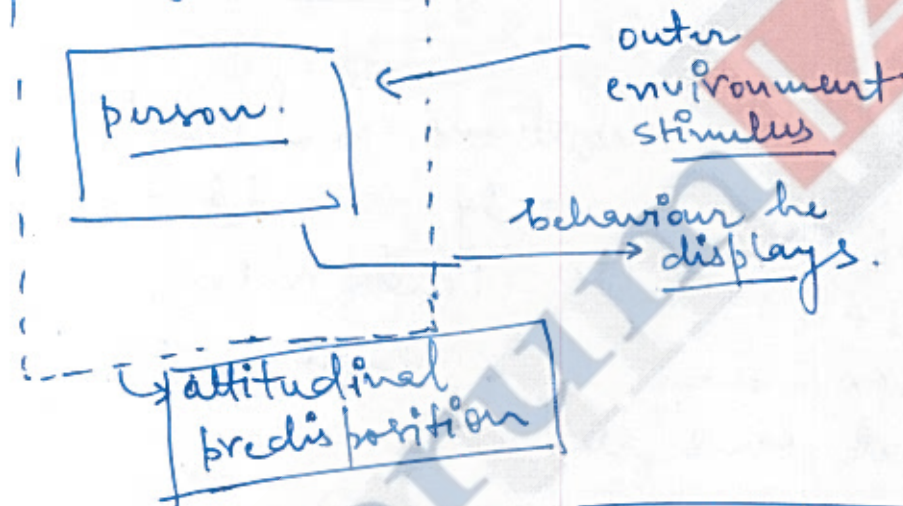
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Q.4) a) Although attitude and behaviour are interrelated, the former is a predisposition while the latter is an option. Discuss the structure of attitude and explain the relationship between attitude and behaviour. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 and behaviour of a person are intimately inter-related.



Thus attitude becomes a major influence on our perception of things and our behaviour is our visible response to such a situation.

Structure of Attitude

Attitude → have 3 components.

➤ Cognitive and comprehensivity component of Attitude.



2) Affective aspect of attitude

- generating emotions, force to act in a certain way etc

3) Behavioural aspect

- what tangible action comes out as a result of cognition & affective action.

→ Attitude develops overtime and involves various processes mainly socialisation - family, schools, friends, values, life experiences, occupation, jobs etc create one's attitude.

Attitude is main determinant of one's behaviour. e.g. An optimist view an obstacle as an opportunity and work towards solution thus guiding his behaviour.

e.g. Failure of Indian Hockey team in olympics (2008) → spend hard work and focus, which they converted into Bronze at Tokyo olympics (2020).

### 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)

Mahatma Gandhi →

Earth has enough for every one's needs  
but not enough for even a single  
person's greed.

Greed is an unsatiable and ever increasing  
desire for more.

→ more to eat, to wear, to buy; more  
to love, to desire; more wealth, more  
power, more influence etc.

In this quest to satisfy one's greed, many  
have indulged in most horrible  
actions.

→ Hitler in his greed for power killed  
millions

→ Mankind in its greed for corruption,  
destroyed ecosystems, biodiversity  
and earth's atmosphere.

→ large corporates in their greed for  
profits, indulge in → adulteration,  
labour exploitation, sweatshops,  
pollution, human rights violation  
etc.



Gautama Buddha has described greed as basic & root cause of our self miseries as well as miseries of society.

This needs to be controlled

- 1) Principles of 'Aparigraha'
  - don't covet properties of others.
- 2) Inculcate compassion
  - sensitive towards others' needs and necessities as well. and not indulge in self-pleasing alone
- 3) practise control and live a balanced life → basic tenet of buddhism
  - use only that much which is necessary.
- 4) have greater ideals of → honesty, integrity, compassion, selflessness, empathy and love & peace

Greed can result in end of our very own existence as evident from climate change and Global weather disturbances

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?

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Our duties are the pillars on which our rights stand. One man's duty might be the right of some other. eg.

Honest & transparent implementation of public service by a bureaucrat is his duty while welfare is the right of a citizen.

→ Thus a man can give away right in need of the hour. eg. during COVID-19 we had to limit our freedom of movement.

But duty cannot be ignored. eg. the medical community of our country displayed full dedication to its duty during COVID-19 and saved many lives.

→ Dereliction of duty can lead to destruction of system. It can



but rights of many dependents under jeopardy.

eg. Not working as per our mandate and constitutional directions as under DPSPs.

State  $\downarrow$  may violate basic rights of all the citizens and become autocratic.

Thus duty is of utmost importance especially for individuals who occupy important public offices. They must maintain exemplary courage, integrity and sincerity towards their duty.

**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)

'Justice' is perhaps unique to humans and  
 a desire to implement it is even more  
 characteristic to humans.

Justice requires force

1) force might be → economic force.  
 → administrative force.  
 eg. S.C. requires A:142 tools  
 complete justice.  
 → executive requires economic funds  
 - administrative machinery to  
 ensure social, economic  
 & political justice.

2) 'force' can be moral authority  
 eg. to inculcate behavioural change,  
 one can adapt himself and acquire  
 the moral authority to preach  
 his/her idea.  
 eg. Swachha Bharat → P.M. Modi  
 himself cleaning  
 streets.

3) 'force' can be reason & logic  
 - ideas of science and modern  
 world, derive their force from.



Reason & logic.  
 - which guide ideas like → equality,  
liberty and fraternity → pillars  
 of modern world.

However Force bereft of Justice is  
tyrannical →

eg. Utilitarian & dictatorial regimes of  
 Hitler and Mussolini, which  
had force but lacked justice

Power if not accompanied by justice  
 can be corrupting and lead to  
 → corruption, human rights  
 violation, social & political  
 persecution.  
 eg. Myanmar Junta rule.

Thus Justice need force for realising,  
while force needs justice for  
guidance & direction.

### 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)

Success and happiness might seem synonymous but are hugely different on a qualitative basis.

Success	Happiness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ depends on the achievement of a particular target or objective.</li> <li>→ one can be successful but not happy</li> <li>eg. → <u>Marilyn Monroe</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ an intrinsic state of mind. It represents an individual's internal coherence.</li> <li>→ one can be happy even though unsuccessful in world's eye.</li> </ul>

Success is no guarantee for Happiness

- Success might lead to gratification but not satisfaction necessarily.
- Success might be temporary and impermanent & short-lived.
- Success might be illusional and misdirected.



But happiness is key to success

- happiness brings satisfaction and a balanced state of mind.
- being happy in itself becomes a success.
- happiness is long lasting and not dependent on outside.
- success can vary given changing circumstances while true happiness maintains equanimity, no matter what.

Thus success might be necessary for worldly engagements and fulfilling one's desires but it's hollow and meaningless unless it leads to true happiness.

### 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)

Wars can never be ethically justified.  
 They lead to widespread loss of life and property, violation of human rights, violation of animal rights and environmental destruction.

Many try to justify war as a means to achieve peace →

→ its quite ironical and even if it is done to achieve bonafide 'ends',  
 - the 'means' are violent and unnatural.  
 - they will sow seeds of hatred and vengeance, pushing generations into war. eg.  
 eg. [WW-I → pushed world to the brink of WW-II]



2) 'War' as a utilitarian's tool is fundamentally wrong from a deontological viewpoint.

3) 'War' in self-defense becomes meaningless when both the sides face casualties. On both sides innocents are killed and as a whole humanity suffers.

'Ashoka' nearly 2000 years ago, was quick to realise that in a war there are no winners, only losers.

Thus adopting 'Dhammaghosha' as against 'Bherighosha'.

### 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)

Education is not about learning as many facts, books and data as possible. Education is about kindling a flame.

Education

- it is a process which generates capacity.
- It generates critical thinking and ability to analyse.
- It is a means to empower people.
- education is a revolution of mind
- it is like a process of kindling of flame, which will spread the light of knowledge and enlightenment.
- this is evident from → stuss various welfare states put out education for development. eg. RTE (2009), sarvasiksha Abhiyan etc.



## Education does not mean

- building trained minds,
- it does not aim at building instruction followers

It aims at creating independent, creative, and innovative minds, who can improve lives of all.

## Five values that Indian <sup>education</sup> should inculcate are →

### 1) Critical thinking

- self analysing, questioning and thinking innovatively eg. NEP 2020.

### 2) Practical knowledge

- ability to put knowledge to use. eg. AIM, Atal innovation centres, vocational schools etc.

### 3) Creative thinking

to promote innovative problem solving.

### 4) Compassion

- promote mutual respect & cooperation.

### 5) Empathy

- learn others pains and work to solve them

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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:

- a) Identify various ethical issues involved in this incident.
- b) In your opinion, whether vaccine mandates are a violation of individual liberty or a reasonable restriction on personal freedom. Justify.
- c) 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 यह 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 :

- इस घटना में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान करें।
- आपकी राय में, क्या वैक्सीन अधिदेश व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का उल्लंघन है या व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता पर उचित प्रतिबंध है। औचित्य सिद्ध करें।
- सार्वजनिक रूप से स्वयं का संचालन करते समय प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी पर चर्चा करें।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans

a) Various ethical issues involved are →

→ Samuel's  
↳ duty towards society as a responsible participant.

→ his sense of trust towards his fans and sense of sportsmanship towards other participants.

→ personal liberty and freedom of choice versus social responsibility.

→ non compliance with the tournament & isolation requirements.



## 2) Authorities

- profits versus public safety
- allowing discriminatory behaviour towards some vis-a-vis other participants.
- putting lives of many visitors, players & their careers to risk.
- not following local administration guidelines.

b

Vaccination mandate might appear as a violation of individual liberty, but no liberty can be unlimited. There is always has to have reasonable restrictions.

→ Individual liberty cannot come at cost of social welfare. In this case huge lives & health of citizens is at stake. A single super spreader event can kill multiples. Hence it is well within the reasonable restrictions.

→ Moreover the utilitarian principle will also guide greatest good of greatest number.



→ The vaccines are properly test and allowed for public use after well-established clinical trials.

- citizens must be cooperative in such times of public emergency and must put their duties first.

One must always remember that our rights stand on our duties and not the other way round.

→ Famous personalities have a very crucial role of maintaining a proper public & private life balance.

- they their private life comforts and numerous social privileges to their public engagements.

Thus they shall give back to society as well.

- They must maintain high moral standard in public lives. To inspire young fans and followers.



- they must establish values which are beneficial to society at large.
- they might have to sacrifice their private privileges at times and work as per the principles of good public life.

That is → Leadership  
 → Honesty  
 → Integrity  
 → Selflessness  
 → Accountability and openness.

They must establish exemplary behaviour and inspire generations.

Like Mahatama Gandhi chose simple life and high thinking as life-motto.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
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)

Ans Guilt appears when we experience a conflict in our morals and our behaviours. In this case my morals say → equal <sup>pay</sup> work for equal work, and discourage caste behaviour thus when perception is contrary guilt is natural.

But a morally and ethically sound personality must tackle guilt with honesty & sincerity. options are →

- 1 → I can take the issue to my senior and sought clarification for better understanding and clear any misunderstanding
- 2 → I can talk to my colleagues first and try to persuade them to change their perception.
- 3 → Or I can dismiss their concerns as jealousy and avoid it.



## Choice - I

### Merits

- better clarity of management's perception
- can tell true about actual method of assessment
- can improve the sensitivity of the staff and business towards its employees
- it may lead to similar recognition for other colleagues.

### Demerits

- it might portray a wrong image of mine in front of the company
- it can sour my relations with seniors for questioning their & judgement
- it can harm my career.

## Choice II

### Merits

- clear any misunderstanding among colleagues
- we can come on a same page and build mutual trust.

### Demerits

- it can turn wrong as well if they perceive it as an insult
- they might get offended, as they only joked.



## Choice III

### Demerits

- it can break the mutual cooperation & trust
- it can reduce social capital
- environment will become toxic competitive.

### Merits

- it might help me in career in growing further
- I won't be distracted by non-official happenings.

As a responsible and honest employee I would accept the raise. I know I have earned it.

Regarding my colleagues, I will make sure that →

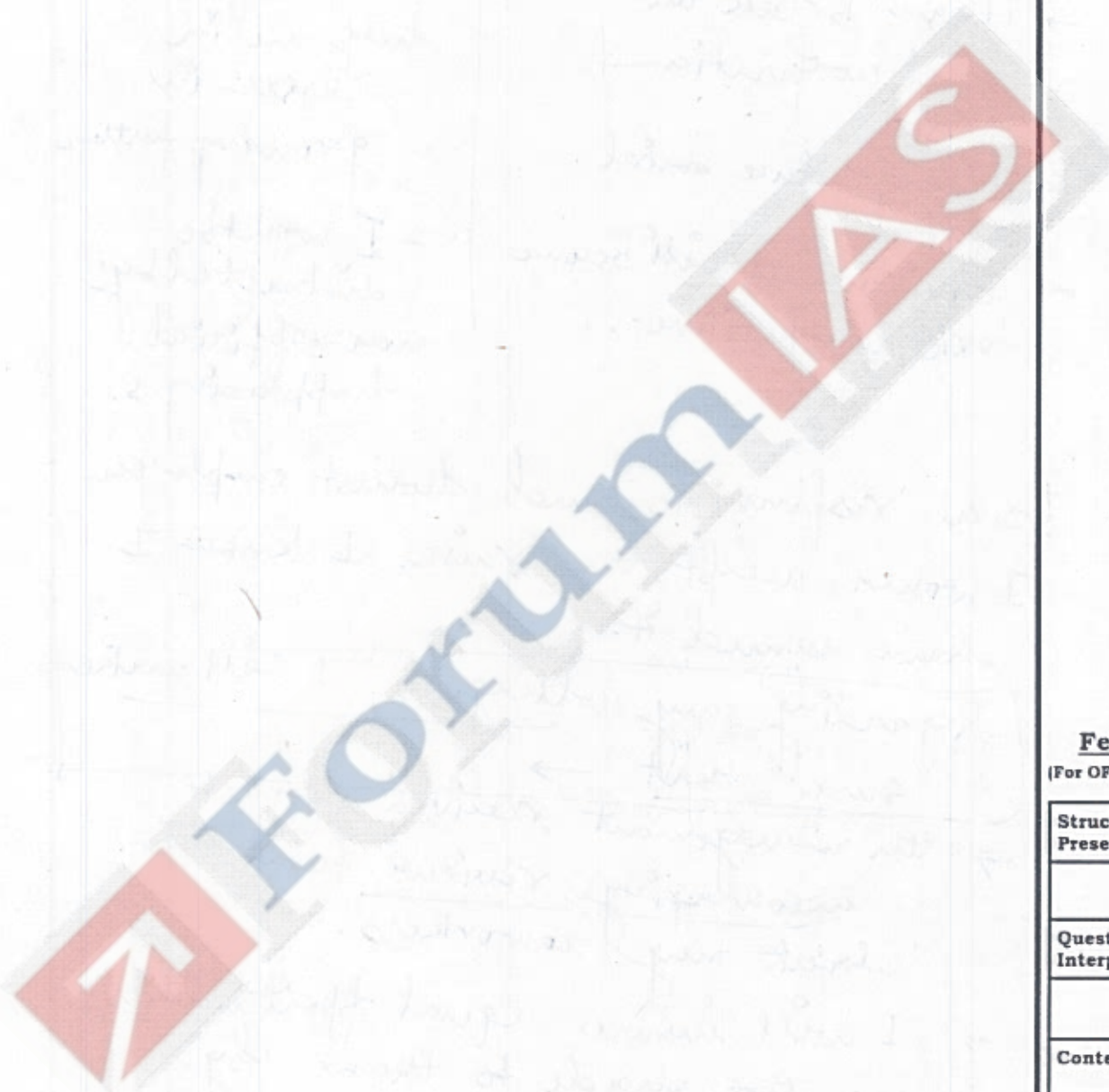
→ the management receives honest encouraging review from me about my coworkers.

→ I will ensure equal opportunities are also made to them by raising issue with management in most polite manner.

→ I would not raise caste based accusations as such



and would look for more evidence if any.



**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
<b>Total</b>





**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)

Ans  
 a) Inducing behavioural change would need a multipronged strategy aimed at

- value change
- ↳ behaviour change
- ↳ attitude change.

Techniques of social persuasion →

Marketing  
 - using local leaders and local educated individuals to spread the idea.



- promoting propaganda in local languages and targetting young population and domestic populations.
- appealing to emotional element
  - raising awareness about threat to animals & hardships of animals eating plastic and waste.
- 2) Help from NGOs, government agencies and civil society.
- 3) generate public funding to ensure some financial help.
- 4) We can initiate a 'Badge Campaign'
  - showing our customers with badge celebrating their contribution to environment conservation via buying biodegradable packaging.
- 5) Making a sense of contribution towards a noble cause among citizens, by various publicity campaigns etc.

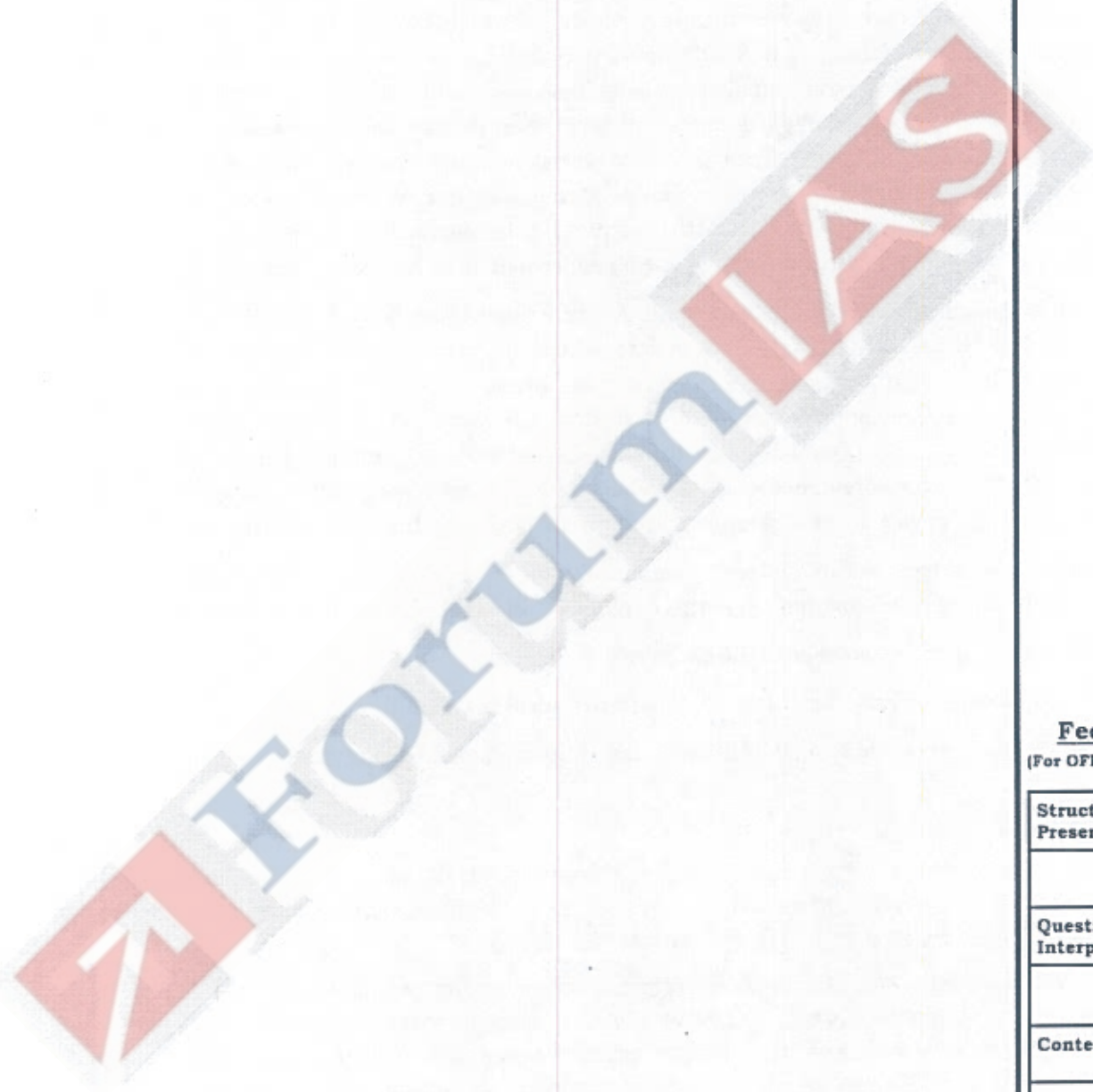


b) While embarking onto such a journey we need to focus on following factors :

- 1) Economic viability of our product and honest self assessment of its efficacy. This will boost our confidence.
- 2) Technology → must be appropriate.
- 3) Government schemes like EPFIs and viability gap funding can be tapped.
- 4) Public sentiment and perception is very crucial for any product's acceptance. eg appealing to religious, moral & emotional, cultural, sensitivities.
- 5) Self capacity, availability of funds and long term business model.

Any business initiative must be economically viable and sustainable to survive first and then bring change.





**Feedback**

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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
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 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)

अशिमता 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। अशिमता 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 अशिमता के प्रसूति क्लिनिक में भर्ती कराया गया था। विधायक ने अशिमता से मुलाकात की और उनके कौशल पर भरोसा जताया। उन्होंने उनसे व्यक्तिगत रूप से शिखा की अतिरिक्त देखभाल करने का अनुरोध किया, जिस पर अशिमता खुशी से सहमत हो गईं। अगले दिन तड़के शिखा को यकायक प्रसव पीड़ा हुई। इस दौरान अशिमता 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। अशिमता के शिखा की प्रसूति में शामिल नहीं होने से विधायक काफी नाराज दिखे। आपातकालीन सर्जरी पूरी हो जाने के बाद, अशिमता 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 अशिमता ने वह सब कुछ किया जो वह शिखा की जान बचाने के लिए कर सकती थी।

विधायक ने शिखा की मौत के लिए अशिमता को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। अशिमता को विधायक और उनके स्टाफ ने पीटा। जब उसके पति ने अशिमता को बचाने की कोशिश की तो उसे अस्पताल से घसीटकर पीटा गया। अशिमता 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)

Ans

- a) Violence against doctors is one of the harsh realities of our times.
- Recent violence in Gurgaon against doctors of a prt. clinic shows
- rising trust deficit among citizens and doctor community.
  - unruly behaviour of citizens and anti-social elements of society.
  - because of rising cases of frauds, like → organ selling, exorbitant fees and falling medical ethics, putting profits over life increases public anger.
  - lack of adequate security to medical community.
  - lack of proper regulatory regime to keep check on standards



medical services is also an issue.

As a result <sup>consequently</sup> citizens resort to violence against doctors in case of an mishappening, mainly due to suspicion and lack of trust.

b) The case in question suffers from various moral-ethical as well as administrative lapses at multiple levels too.

## Moral-ethical lapses

- Shikha as a dedicated doctor has done everything she could still she became victim of unjust public behaviours.
- She could not have left her ongoing surgery, moreover the birth was unexpected too.
- MLAs anger towards shikha stands completely unjustified and unethical.



## Administrative lapses →

- 1) Security of medical staff while the violence broke out must have been maintained.  
Yet Shikha & her husband were beaten.
- 2) Police should have registered FIR against violent perpetrators and their instigators not the hospital.
- 3) Proper protection to Shikha and counselling must be provided and her suicide could have been prevented.

## c) My recommendations would include →

- 1) fair investigation into the death of mother and case to be registered against the opposite party (which instigated violence i.e. MLA).
- 2) proper stock take of hospital's safety standards as well as qualification of staff.  
This will make the case more transparent and strong.



- I would recommend a proper thought out guidelines and safety arrangement for medical community.
- focus on generating awareness among general public towards risks involved in medical operations.
- creating a regulatory regime to increase trust and build cooperation among medical community & society.

COVID-19 has made clear the importance and dedication with which the medical community has worked for society. Not everyone shall be punished for the deed of few.

### Feedback

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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 जोरों 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)

Ans a) ethical dilemmas involved in this case are:

- 1) Demolition of towers while many are homeless. A risk involved to other towers.
- 2) Negligence by state authorities and timely action → pointing to lack of deeprooted corruption.
- 3) Environmental damage
- 4) Fraud done to the people who have invested in the residential property.
- 5) Action not taken against avaricious state departments, whose negligence or connivance created this situation.



b) Other options besides demolition

➤ The project is abandoned and no further construction allowed.

### Merits

- saves the risk from demolition
- also punishes the builder

### Demerits

- but property unoccupied serves no use
- greatest loss to investors who wanted to live there.

➤ This project is allowed to continue with some, fine and pecuniary punishment.

### Merits

- it saves investors and also punishes the builder
- it will allow safety of the other 4 towers.
- it ensures resource does not go waste.

### Demerits

- however it dilutes principle of 'polluters pay' to 'pay and pollute'
- it is also a dangerous slippery slope and status quo would continue



Most suitable option →

1) Demolition must be avoided and the construction can be used for housing purposes.

But punishment must be severe to act as a credible deterrent.

a) → adequate fine on builder and revocation of his builder licence & confiscation of office.

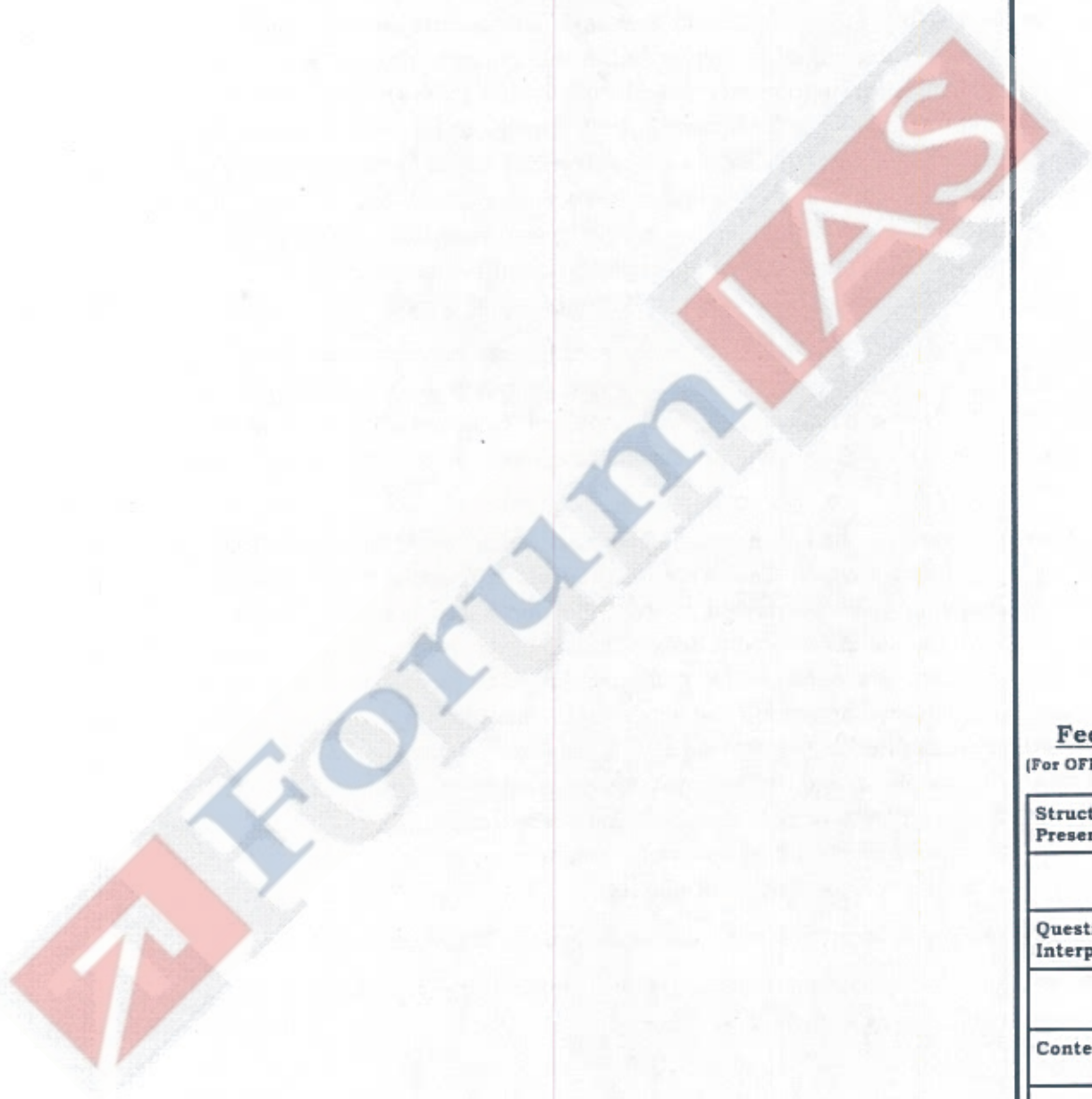
b) → proper investigation of matter to weed out all corrupt state departments involved & adequate punishment.

c) → focus on rejuvenation of local wetland.

- sanitisation of building occupants towards wetland
- waste management & strict environment conservation rules.

There is a need to focus on greater regulatory resilience and robustness and ensure that such issues do not reappear.





**Feedback**

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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
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 संसेशन 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। 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)

Ans

Various ethical dilemmas faced by  
Ms. Anuradha: →

- 1) Profits versus ethics.
- 2) protection of basic rights of workers in sweatshops.
- 3) Resource crisis to USD has also led to reduced capacity of its social work.



↳ safety of workers, minimum age of workers, work-safety and other concerns.

↳ what lies in domain of legality may not always be ethical.

↳ The given problem is a typical example of world dependency models, where economic exploitation and discrimination is outsourced to global sweatshops.

'Sunsation' is profitable only when run through sweatshops, thus is a symbol of exploitation.

Its contribution to USD can't be an excuse for its exploitation of sweatshops.

The situation needs a revamp of how economic models work →

▷ 'Sunsation' can ensure certain conditions like —

- labour safety
- minimum adequate wages
- liberal workers rights
- better work safety and strict implementation



as conditions for trade.

- This must be complimented with a global convention and framework for labour laws and worker rights.

2) We need to focus on ensuring that USD continues to work its mandate and its funding is also diversified.

- charities, & philanthropist donors  
 - self-sustaining working models  
 eg. skill development in its beneficiaries.

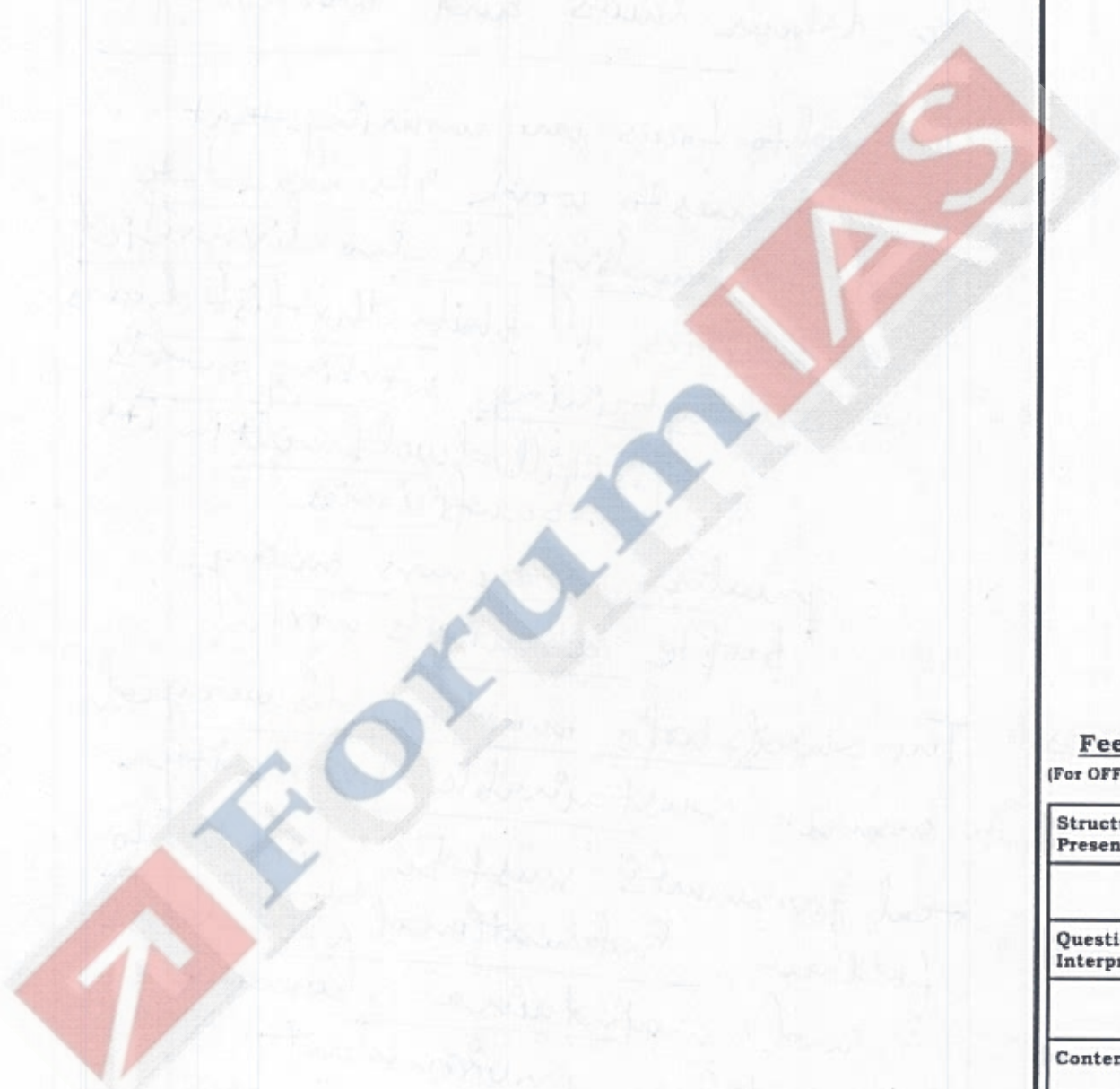
- greater awareness among people about its work.

3) The sweatshops must be discouraged to ensure sustainable prosperity.

→ local governments must be directed to follow International <sup>labour</sup> standards and maintain a humane working environment.

Workers too have a right to live a dignified life. There are in alignment with SDG 8.





**Feedback**  
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<b>Structure/ Presentation</b>
<b>Question Interpretation</b>
<b>Content</b>
<b>Value Addition</b>
<b>Total</b>



**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**Marking Scheme**

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

\* Subject to change without prior notice.



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