

142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate PRATEEK SINGH

Roll No.

1910071026

Date:

Time Allowed: Three Hours

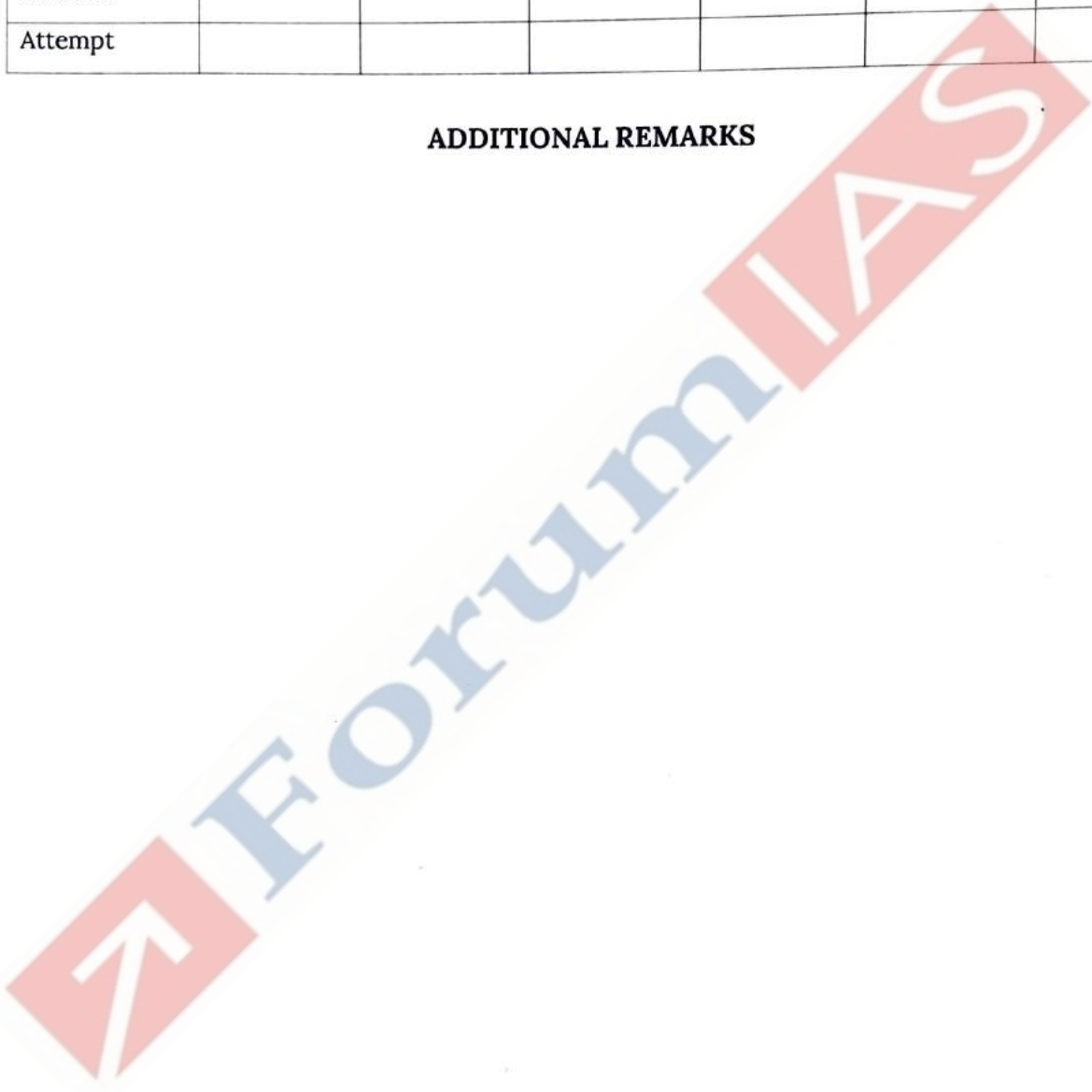
Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			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.	
4			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.	
5			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
6			-----	
7			-----	
8			-----	
9			-----	
10			-----	
11			-----	
12			-----	
13			-----	
14			-----	
15			-----	
16			-----	
17			-----	
18			-----	
19			-----	
20			-----	
Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 	End Time
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the office centre (1107-17) 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



142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

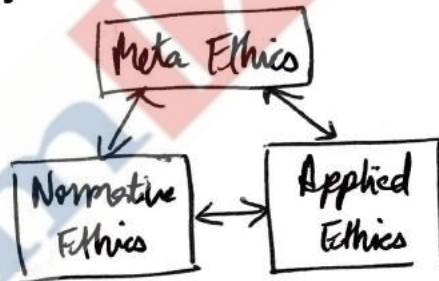
Section - A

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)

Dimensions of Ethics i.e. Meta Ethics, Normative Ethics and Applied Ethics are in a constant flux i.e. each is impacted by the other.

Normative Ethics is concerned about different schools of ethics.



Role of Normative Ethics on Applied Ethics

1. Consequentialist School : Consequences of actions determine its moral worth.

i) Utilitarianism : 'Greatest benefit of the greatest number' - Jeremy Bentham

Eg. Imposing lockdown to save millions of lives vs. temporary unemployment of few - COVID 19

(ii) Hedonist: Focus on pleasure

Eg. Eat chocolate while on diet when feeling depressed

2. Deontological Approach: Focus on ~~the~~ actions themselves

i) Categorical imperative: Immanuel Kant → 'An action to have moral worth should be done from duty'

Eg. Not participating in corruption for construction of hospital: End consequence = good, means used = immoral (corruption)

3. Virtue Ethics: Person based → look at actions of great leaders. Eg. Staying truthful in all circumstances - Taught by M. Gandhi

4. Contextualist Approach: Right or wrong depends on the context.

Eg. Not punishing a poor mother who has stolen for feeding her child.

Thus, schools of ethics can help in decision making in our daily lives, helping us avoid a crisis of conscience & leading a moral life

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

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)

Recently Supreme Court of USA struck down the national-wide federally protected right to Abortion.

While a group of people opposed it vehemently, others supported the move.

Ethical Concerns on Abortion

① Against Abortion

1. Taking away a life : Certain religious beliefs deem life to begin at conception, thus amount abortion to murder.
2. Caused due to increased promiscuity : Pre-marital sex and unprotected sex ratios are high - considered immoral by some
3. Can lead to sex determined abortions : Goes against protection for ~~good~~ girl child.
- Ultrasound can be used to determine if fetus is

142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

male or female & abort in case of female due to preference for male child.

4. Fetus cannot give consent

① For Abortion

1. Prohibition is detrimental to 'My body - My choice': Right to bodily autonomy, enshrined under Art 21
2. Disproportionately affects marginalised & downtrodden communities. Eg. African-Americans in USA
3. Ban on abortion does not reduce abortions, only affects safe abortions. Eg. Instances of using 'cloth hangers' to abort fetus.
4. Forced to carry fetus with bodily / mental abnormalities. Eg. Recently USA comt refused access to fetus with abortion for fetus without head.

My Opinion India's ~~Medical~~ Medical Termination to Pregnancy Act (2021) provides adequate measures of protection and right to abortion. Thus, abortion should be reasonably accessible.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

142070_51423_1910071026 (2022-08-24 21:07:47)

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)

Social disharmony has always threatened social fabric of societies. Mahatma Gandhi during his lifetime & after his demise provides us with the perfect blueprint to counter it.

Lessons from life of Mahatma Gandhi

1. Equality: Gandhiji abhorred inequality of any kind & asserted that in eyes of god, everyone is equal.

- Can help us overcome perceived differences & social hierarchies.

Eg. Worked for Dalit upliftment - Harijan Sevak Sangh

2. Peace between religions

Personally intervened in large scale communal flagrantions. Eg. Nankhali riots

Displayed how courage & conviction is important even if it is coming from a single individual.

142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

3. Importance of Ahimsa: The idea of non-violence as an answer to any perceived injustice.

Eg. Called off ~~Non-cooperation~~ Non-cooperation movement due to Chauri-Chaura incident.

'Peaceful protest is the most powerful protest' -

Eg. Recent farmer protests.

4. Importance of Satya: Speaking the truth no matter what - for or against.

Can help counter fake news, paid news, post truth which often incite communities against each other.

5. Respect for Labour: Importance of doing manual work: Teaches humility, patience, humbleness.

Eg. cleaning toilets.

Develops respect for all + Humility: avoid conflicts

In addition, M. Gandhi's Seven deadly sins and concept of Antyodaya: serving the downtrodden go a long way in addressing disharmony & create a positive environment in the society.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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

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

Immanuel Kant's concept of categorical imperative
emphasis on the correctness of actions over focus on results for determination of moral worth.

Doctrine of Nishkama Karma: Actions should be self-less and must be done without expectation of fruits / benefits to self.

Categorical Imperative

1. Action's moral worth is seen by the means and not the end.

Eg. Paying bribe to traffic policeman to reach exam centre on time when running late: Immoral

2. Even if the end result is favorable, the procedure must be correct.

Eg. Coal block allocation: Revenue of ₹10 lakh crore but corruption in allocation ∴ Struck down by SC

142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

3. Kant says : For an action to have moral worth, it must be done from a sense of duty'

Eg. Helping poor to improve their conditions & not from expectation of public praise

Comparison with Doctrine of Nishkama Karma

Similarities

- Emphasis on correctness of action
- Good = right action, which will automatically produce right result
- Emphasis on duty i.e.

dharma

Differences

- Nishkama Karma is based on doctrine of 'Karma' → divine & spiritual origin
- Nishkama Karma aims at perfection

Thus, both Kant's Categorical Imperative & Doctrine of Nishkama Karma focus on action oriented morality and act as precepts to a moral conduct of life.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q3) Emotional intelligence (EI) 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 the ability to detect, manage, regulate emotions and reactions by ourselves and those of others around us.

Role in Managing Stress

1. Detect and accept emotions to adverse or euphoric situations
- i.e. In good situations, ~~per~~ recognize joy & happiness
- In adverse situations, realise emotions of sadness, gloom.

Components of EI by Daniel Goleman

- Self Awareness
- Self Regulation
- Internal Motivation
- Empathy
- Social Skills

2. Manage outpour of emotions & maintain

Composure: Eg. TV Anchor Supreet Kaun - informed of her husband's death during own news bulletin - kept her composure throughout

Role in Transforming Distress to Eustress

142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

1. Help ~~star~~ one stay focussed on the goal at hand & duty.

Eg. M. Steiner: won Olympic gold in weightlifting after wife's death.

2. Handle adverse situations with calmness & ability to think of proper actions.

Eg. DVP Chetan Singh Rathore: Sang National Anthem to anti-CAA protestors to maintain peace.

3. Maintain leadership & act as beacon for others:

Eg. Major Sandeep Unnikrishnan - during attacks of 26/11 → showed utmost composure, courage & generated belief & bravery in others.

4. Use adrenaline rush in a productive manner:

Eg. Escaping from a kidnapping attempt by calm & focussed thinking & making use of activeness of body.

Thus an emotionally intelligent individual can channelise their & others' emotions into something positive & constructive

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

2070514281910071026 (2022-08-24 21:07:47)

(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

1. Feeling of thankfulness towards something or someone
2. Relates to Emotional Intelligence showing respect on achievement of something.
Eg. Celebrating with teammates after victory
3. Relays qualities of humility, humbleness, simplicity, respect
4. Perceived positively by the society at large
5. Longment with theory of Nishkama Karma.

Gratification

1. Derivation of pleasure from something or someone.
2. Only concerned about benefits derived from something.
Eg. Showing off after victory
3. Displays vanity, immaturity, haughtiness
4. Perceived negatively, can lead to disrepute
5. Longment with Heclonistic principle

Moral Myopia

1. Narrow vision of morality, restricted in scope due to incomplete or deficient moral education.
2. Related to enculturation of an individual or a group.
Eg. Patriarchy not seen as immoral by a rural person
3. Does not develop crisis of conscience
4. Can be rectified through exposure, persuasion etc.
5. Individual may not even be aware of moral predicament.

Moral Muteness

1. Staying silent through non-action or verbal/visual silence in cases of moral dilemmas.
2. Related to active choice-making on part of an individual or a group.
Eg. Staying silent on wilful corruption by a family member
3. Leads to crisis of conscience
4. Cannot generally be externally changed, more about internal courage.
5. Individuals are well aware of moral predicaments but choose to ignore.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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

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

Attitude and behaviour are related as attitude is the learned & enduring predisposition to behaviour in a certain manner.

Structure of Attitude

CAB Model



142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

Relationship between Attitude & Behaviour

1. Attitude determines behaviour: Since attitude

relates to individuals' predispositions, behaviour in situations is controlled by attitude.

Eg. If attitude towards spiders is negative: likely to run away on spotting spiders.

2. Behavioural conditioning can change attitude:

Regulating behaviour through coercion, rewards, punishment etc. can lead to change in attitude or attitude expression. Eg. Rebellious attitude of teenagers - through system or social / material rewards.

3. Studying group behaviour can help us understand attitudes and ways to manipulate / change

Eg. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: behaviour change \leftrightarrow Attitude change

Thus, attitude is the driving force whereas behaviour is the action, connected by a lever which can be leveraged to bring changes in both.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

12070_51423_1910071026 (2022-08-24 21:07:47)

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 everyone's need but not for everyone's greed' - Mahatma Gandhi's quote displays the harmful nature of greed for individuals and the society.

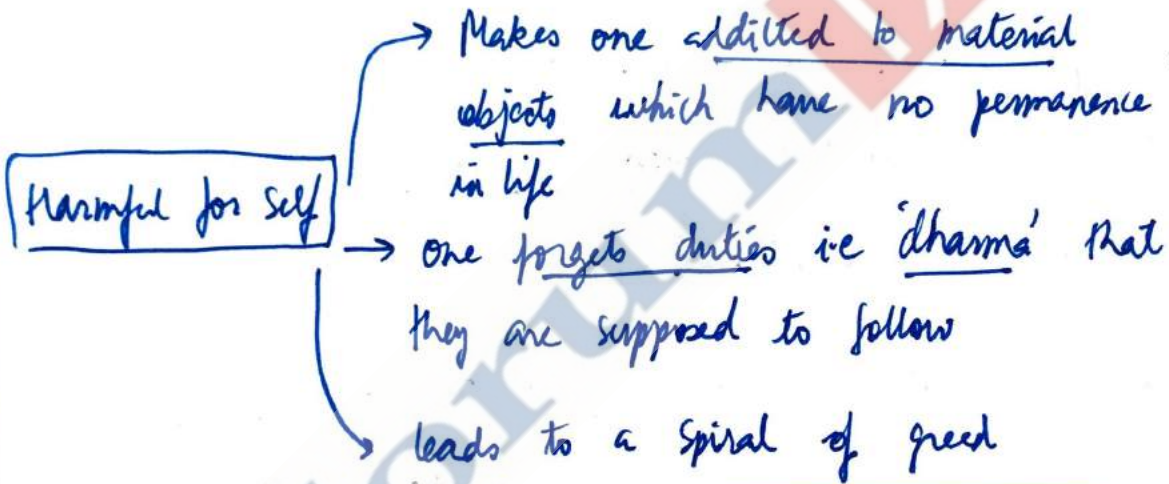
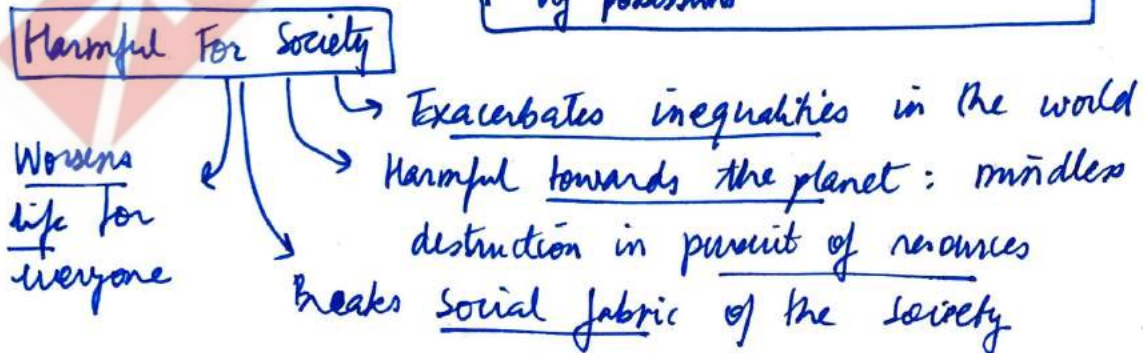
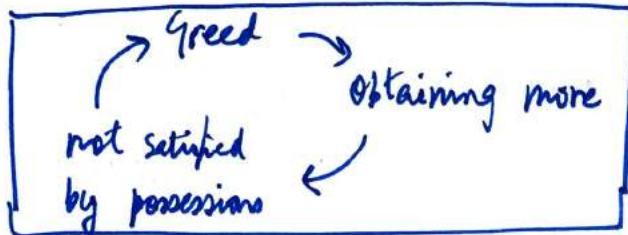


Fig. 1. Viscious cycle of greed



Control over Negative Desires

1. In order to control negativity, we must first recognise negativity: Identification of self, our wants, our goals.
2. Define our goals & desires in terms of our duty: towards self, towards family, towards society etc.
3. Learn from examples of inspiring personalities:
Eg. Mahatama Gandhi: ~~Asat~~ Antyodaya: selfless service for the downtrodden.

4. Following Ethical schools: → Kant's Categorical Imperative

Focus on duty, dictate actions by duty

Bentham's Utilitarianism

Greatest benefit for the greatest number

Nishkam Karma

Focus on duty and not fruits of duty.

In a world that is increasingly running run out of resources, control over greed and harmful desires is key to mindful existence

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

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)

Social existence of man is defined in terms of his duties and rights. Duties make up the realm of actions he is owes to others and himself. Rights make up others and the society's obligations towards the individual.

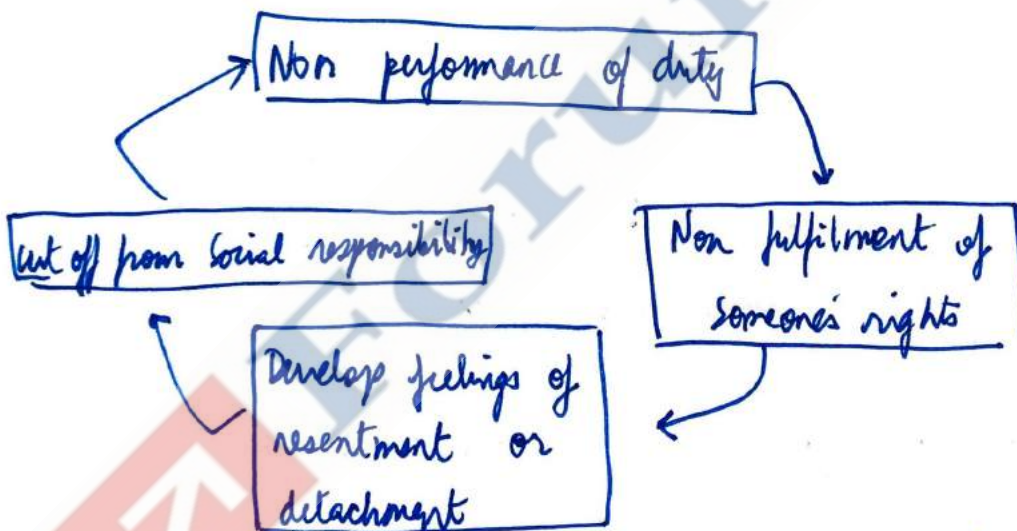
1. Giving up a duty: an individual devoids others of their rights.

Eg. PDS shopkeeper refusing to give rations to people if they don't buy flags

2. Giving up rights: may be important for performing duty towards others.

Eg. Army personnel give up several fundamental rights to protect our borders.

3. Religious doctrines emphasise the importance of selfless service : 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you'
4. Upholding personal moral beliefs : Eg. Recent example of DSP in Naryana getting run over by Sand Mafia - performed duty in face of grave dangers.
5. A single individual not performing their duty unveils a domino effect - an vicious cycle.



Thus the quote holds true - man should be ready to give up rights but never give up his sense of duty - his ultimate dharma.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

It is said that force should operate under the confines of justice because justice does not exist within the confines of force.

Justice without Force

1. In our societies with formal laws, enforcement of these laws is only possible through some enforcement mechanisms:-

Eg. Anti-corruption bodies to operating under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1989

2. Justice is not mere lip service, it must be effectively be put into work.

Eg. Constitutional goal of Equality : Art 14 , Art 15

Yet, women needed to force their way into permanent commissions of Army through Supreme Court.

142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

3. Force is needed to give effect to justice.

Eg. USA: National Guard to allow entry to Blacks into universities.

4. In absence of all justice, force becomes necessary.

Eg. India's interference in liberation war of Bangladesh

Force without Justice

1. Force without justice is just mob rule:

Eg. Mob lynching on mere suspicion of theft

2. Creates a police state devoid of all rights

Eg. Myanmar under rule of Military Junta

3. Creates tyranny of a few

Eg. Political persecution under ~~Robespierre~~ Robespierre during French Revolution.

4. Can lead to genocide & loss of all moral consciousness

Eg. Hitler's Nazi Germany & persecution of Jews.

Therefore it highlights the importance of force always operating within the confines of justice and not have independent existence.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

142070_51423_1910071026 (2022-08-24 21:07:47)

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)

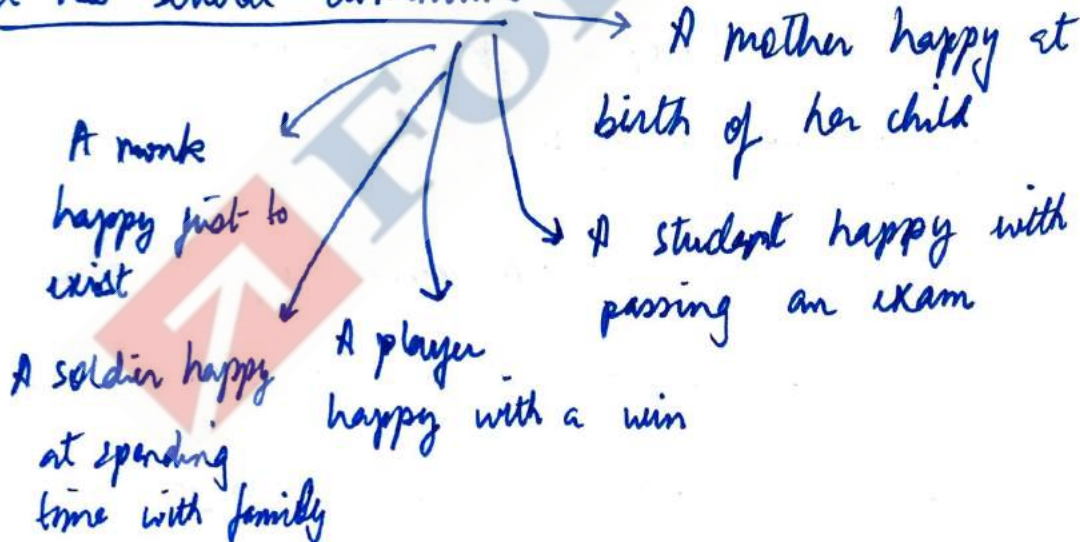
It is said that all successful people may not be happy but all happy people are successful.

It can be derived that happiness is definitely key to success.

Happiness

A positive emotion that has been since time immemorial been the pursuit of humanity.

It has several dimensions



Success

Success has a different meaning for everyone.

While some measure success in material, tangible terms, others relate it to intrinsic, moral goals.

Happiness & Success

While success is definitely a contributing ^{factor} towards happiness, it is not a guarantee.

Eg. Robin Williams: immensely successful actor, suffered from depression, ultimately committing suicide.

However, if we define success in terms of happiness:

→ On getting a job, not concerning about the monetary compensation but seeing joy on face of parents

→ Deriving joy from serving people: one may not be rich but they will be successful.

Happiness can also provide us with mental composure, calmness and motivation needed to be successful.

Thus, it has been rightly said that happiness is the key to success.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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

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

War has been a mainstay of human society since before historical times however concerns about ethical ethics of war are very real.

Ethics of Warfare

War generally occurs because of certain disagreements between two parties that have reached a point of no return.

Justification of war

Necessary to defend oneself.

Eg. Ukraine - Russia war

Safeguard future interests

Prevent violation of human rights

Eg. Axis vs Allied powers in World War 2

Self Determination

Eg. Bangladesh - war for Independence

Other types of war : war on hunger, war on malnutrition etc. have important goals to achieve.

142070_51423_1910071026 (2022-08-24 21:07:47)

Anti-war Arguments

Those declaring wars are often not the ones fighting.

→ Destroys lives, livelihoods, localities etc.

Eg WWII: Killed millions

Military industrial complex

Goes against M. Gandhi's principle of Ahimsa

Goals can be achieved through a unified discussion framework & diplomacy.

Moral Principles of Warfare

1. Geneva Conventions: Instructions of on dealing with prisoners of war, weapons used, tactics etc.
2. Trusteeship: Developed nations should act as trustees of smaller nations & not act like Big-Brothers.
3. Goals: Goals should always be moral, not material
4. No unnecessary violation
5. No torture, violation of human dignity.

Thus, because soldiers have to fight - joy of warfare is necessary for their effectiveness but captains & statesmen have the moral duty to abhor war & do all needed to avoid need for violence

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

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)

This statement emphasises on the need of carefulness & method to education instead of just merely forcing of ideas on individuals.

Idea of Education

1. Like a flame, the receivers of education are sensitive to outside perturbations: they need care & gradual modifications.
2. If filling of a vessel doesn't help a flame - in the same manner ~~forcing~~ piling up burden on people is not going to provide them enduring education.
3. longevity: careful kindling can go a long way, setting up individuals with proper moral education.
4. Ideas need to be understood: which needs creative nurturing & exposure.

Values Necessary for Indian Education System

1. Honesty: To cultivate individuals who stay true to principles of truth, transparency etc.
2. Non-attachment: Individuals should be taught not to find solace in material comforts & not be attached to meaningless ~~purpose~~ artefacts.
3. Selflessness: Actions must be guided from a sense of duty towards others: Gandhiji's idea of ~~non-attachment~~ Antyodaya
4. Inquisitiveness: A will to seek answers to all questions instead of simply studying for exams.
5. Creativity: Look for creative solutions & originality instead of just doing things for the sake of it.

An ~~excellent~~ enunciation of these morals would help India set up for the future vision of 'Amrit Kaal' and achieve 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas'

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Section - B

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

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

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

Based on this case study, answer the following:

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

(20 marks, 250 words)

सैमुअल एक प्रसिद्ध टेनिस खिलाड़ी हैं। वह अपने करियर के शीर्ष पर हैं और उसने पिछले साल तीन ग्रैंड स्लैम जीते थे। इस साल का पहला बड़ा टूर्नामेंट देश A में अगले सप्ताह के लिए निर्धारित है। सैमुअल मौजूदा चैंपियन और भीड़ पसंदीदा हैं। 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

142070 51423 1910071026 (2022-08-24 21:07:47)

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)

This case relates to the debate between bodily autonomy & public mandates related to vaccination as well as the distrust in science.

(A) Ethical Issues involved

1. Right to bodily autonomy vs. public health
2. Individual liberty and Governmental control over individual choices
3. Responsibility of influential people towards public at large

142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

4. Organisational ethics vs Revenue maximisation :
allowing participation by making an exception in order to secure more revenue.
5. Dishonesty, misleading officials and public
6. Role of Social media : in accountability and spread of misinformation.

(B) Question on Vaccine Mandates

① Violation of Individual liberty

- Violation of Art 19 and Art 21 : Right to bodily autonomy under Right to life
- Governments should not be mandating what individuals do with their bodies

② Reasonable restriction on personal freedom

- Since vaccine mandates in pandemics are concerned about public health at large
- Vaccines are necessary not just for individual safety but safety of others : Utilitarianism of J. Bentham : benefit of the greatest number

- Governments act out of duty: Categorical imperative of Immanuel Kant - duty to maintain public health and welfare.

- If necessary and backed by science, public health officials and guided by morality, mandates form reasonable restrictions on personal freedom.

(c) Famous personalities hold a responsibility towards their fans and the public at large due to their large social capital.

Ethical Responsibilities

1. Lead by example by virtue of their popularity.

Eg. Dr Randeep Guleria: Director of AIIMS was the first to get vaccinated to allay public fears about the vaccine.

2. Maintain honesty and probity in their actions despite adversity or potential personal benefits.

Eg. Dr. Lal Bahadur Shastri : tendered resignation accepting his responsibility towards railway mishaps.

3. Uphold principles of transparency & accountability

Eg. Finland PM Sanna Marin recently took drug test to ~~be~~ be accountable towards public

4. Act as drivers of social change

Eg. Amitabh Bachchan : Polio drops campaign, helped India achieve 'Polio free Nation' tag.

5. Help fight social media disinformation:

Eg. Dr. Fauci in USA answered questions routinely to answer public doubts about the pandemic & vaccines.

Thus, famous personalities ~~by~~ due to the very nature of their official life have immense responsibility towards their fans & the public at large.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

142070 51423 1910071026 (2022-08-24 21:07:47)

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 श्रेष्ठ 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।

142070 51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:17)

- 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)

This case deals with the feeling of guilt and issues of equal pay for equal work, corporate ethics and caste affinity & discrimination.



Feeling of guilt :

1. Due to perception of unequal remuneration & praise emanating from factors of better background (colleges)
2. Accusation of caste preference and discrimination being a factor in professional success

3. Empathy towards colleagues & co-joiners not getting appreciated in equal measure or in proportion to their efforts.

4. Feelings of doubt over own hardwork and efforts creating an environment of self doubt and visis of conscience

(B) Based on the available information, the following are the options available to me :

1. Talk to my ~~colleagues~~ co-joiners and explain my perception about why I was rewarded

Merits

→ Personal relations may help me address this situation in an effective and comprehensive manner

→ Can guide my co-joiners to help them also progress

→ Explain why I was not recipient of any undue favours.

Demerits

- May be perceived as a shrewd attempt at placating their fears
- If any caste discrimination exist which I am unaware of, ~~is~~ I would be violating my responsibility towards addressing that.
- may only be a temporary solution

2. Do not do anything & continue working in hopes that my work is an answer in itself.

Merits

- Will not affect my dedication towards work
- Frees me of responsibility to address others concern

Demerits

- Can further intensify the perception divide between lo-joiners & me
- Soaring of relations & cooperation
- Will not address internal issue of guilt & crisis of conscience.

142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

3. Talk to Manager with my colleagues

Merits

- Address the issue at point of origin of tension
- Help address discriminatory concerns that exist, if any
- Can help manager appreciate other people's contributions as well
- Gain confidence in eyes of w-joiners & other colleagues.
- might help w-joiners earn promotions or better salaries or both.

Demerits

- Manager might be miffed by allegations of possible discrimination
- might get reprimanded for not focussing on work & instead work politics.

I would choose the third option since in my viewpoint it addressed my w-joiners concerns collectively to the manager. I would be avoiding a crisis of conscience by performing my duty towards my company & my w-joiners.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

142070_51423_1910071026 (2022-08-24 21:07:47)

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)

This case revolves around the concern of plastic pollution and creation of environment-friendly & cost-effective products. This holds ^{even} _{more}

relevance with the enactment of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2021

(A) Inducement of behavioural change

Behavioural change is a necessity for a shift

towards environment-friendly attitude amongst various
Stakeholders → public at large
→ Prospective investors

Steps to Induce Behavioural change

1. Repeated & Sustained conditioning

Conditioning towards using sustainable products
by their repeated & prolonged usage, starting too
with small target groups & ~~grad~~ gradually expanding

2. Material conditioning

Using some sort of material incentive like offering
rebates along with my product

Eg. like done in case of polio vaccines - free whistles

3. Persuasion

(i) By appealing to logic & reason:

- Spreading awareness about why use of environment
friendly products is necessary.

- Using facts & figures like : excessive usage of microplastics - have even reached human brains
- Using help of local governmental functionaries to spread awareness - posters, information bulletins

(ii) Appealing to emotions

- Describing the threat of plastic pollution
- Using visualisation like lows eating plastic bags, turtles getting stuck in nets etc.

4. Reminding investors of their responsibility and earning moral capital - ensuring a shared, collective future for everyone

(B) Factors to consider

1. Public appetite & ability to buy my products :

Since large proportion of individuals are in low paying informal jobs.

2. Governmental support mechanisms

- To offset production cost, product taxes - production taxes, market accessibility

- Incentives for investors to invest in green technologies & ventures.

3. Pricing: pricing of products should not be aimed at profiteering

4. Competition: Availability of alternatives in the market can hamper my products sales.

5. Reputation & Responsibility: Mine & my companies' goal of "zero wastage & green for welfare"

A circular economy - zero input zero waste has also been envisaged in Budget 2021-22 and can address concerns of mounting waste & plastic pollution. It is an imperative for environmental sustainability & keeping away from a tipping point

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

This case relates to the violence facing doctors and the health fraternity and issues of entitlement, harassment & complacency of the administrative structure.

(A) Why Doctors Face violence

1. Extra-ordinary expectations

People perceive doctors as akin to miracle workers and expect that they would be able to treat all ailments.

Eg. Attack on doctors in Bengal after death of an individual from road accident.

2. Lack of awareness & education

People do not regularly check-up with doctors

regarding their health & expect solutions at later stages of diseases etc

3. Lack of security arrangements

Hospitals, especially government hospitals lack proper security & facilities for doctors.

4. Lack of legislative protection

Absence of any specific provisions dealing with violence towards health fraternity.

5. Feeling of Entitlement & Gunda-raj

(B) Moral - Ethical Lapses

1. Violation of oath of public office

My MLA in first seeking differential & special treatment for his daughter - violation of equality and character of public office

2. Principles of ~~stom~~ chumisa : in acting violently

towards the doctor & her husband

3. Lack of emotional intelligence : to deal with loss in a measured & composed manner, where he should have been a beacon of guidance for public in general.

Eg. TV Anchor Supreet Kaur : who despite learning of her husband's death continued her broadcasting.

4. Lack of empathy & compassion : In continued harassment of the doctor & her family.

Administrative lapses

1. No action against MLA & his supporters for violation of duties of his office & violence
2. Inadequate protection at the hospital
3. Inadequate protection post initial violence
4. Constant harassment by police and lodging of police complaint.
5. No committee or body formed to probe any allegations or allay public hysteria.

(C) My Recommendations

1. Immediate filing of FIR on MLA & his Supporters:
For being complicit in the suicide, violence against doctor & her family, being an accessory to the suicide - more of murder.
2. Provision of security at all hospitals : to prevent future occurrences like this.
3. Enactment of a comprehensive law dealing with violence against the medical fraternity in a fast tracked manner.
4. Provide compensation to the doctor's family :
No compensation can account for loss of life but job & monetary compensation would prevent financial problems.
5. Spread awareness among people

Recent incidents of violence against nurses administering COVID checks reminds us of this persisting issue at hand. Doctors are important functionaries on the frontlines & deserve adequate protection

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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

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

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

(20 marks, 250 words)

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

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

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

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

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

This case pertains to the illegal constructions at the cost of environment & subversive factors of corruption & complicity by the administration.

(A) Ethical Dilemmas Involved

1. Corporate ethics vs corporate profiteering :

breaking trust barriers of people, violating environmental norms, engaging in corruption.

2. Violation of environmentalism : goal of administration as well as private stakeholders to preserve & protect the environment.

3. Deontological vs Utilitarianism principles :

Demolition of towers would be the right thing to

142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

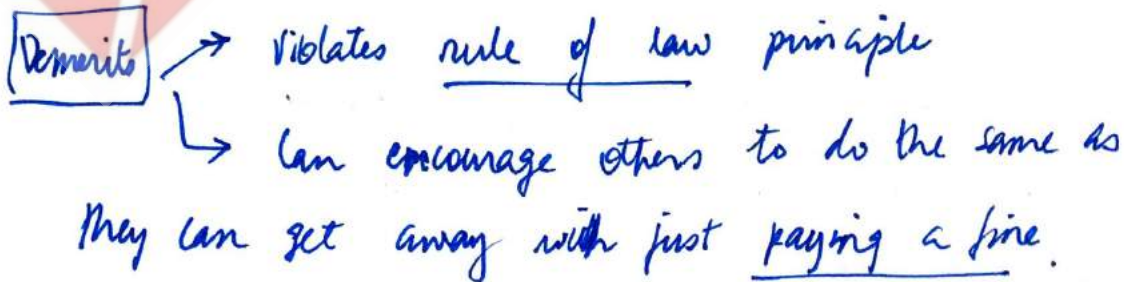
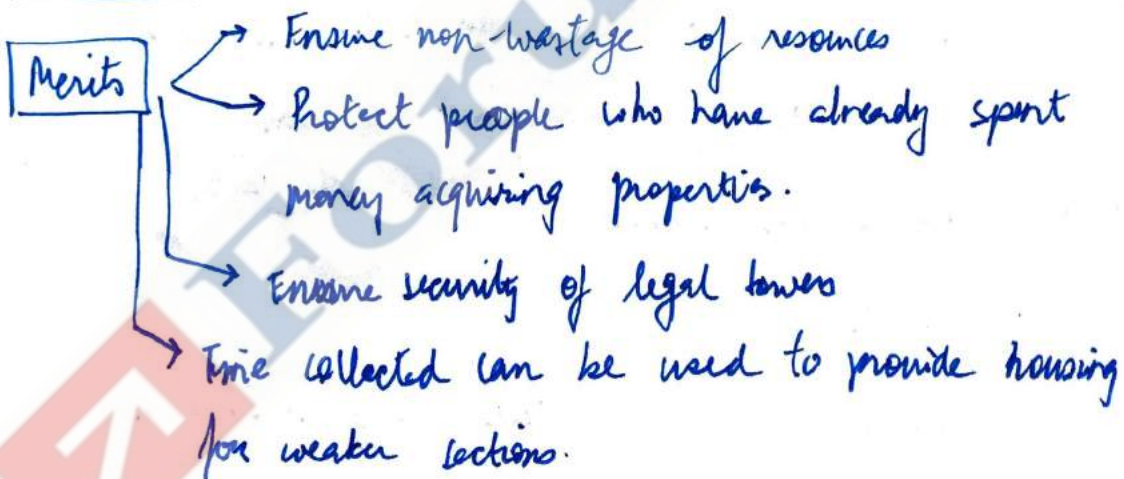
do as per Kant's Categorical imperative but welfare of flat buyers, security of neighbours - Utilitarianism - i.e. society at large would be negatively affected.

4. Wastage of resources, labour, money etc

5. Following rule of law vs circumstantial ethics

(B) Other available options

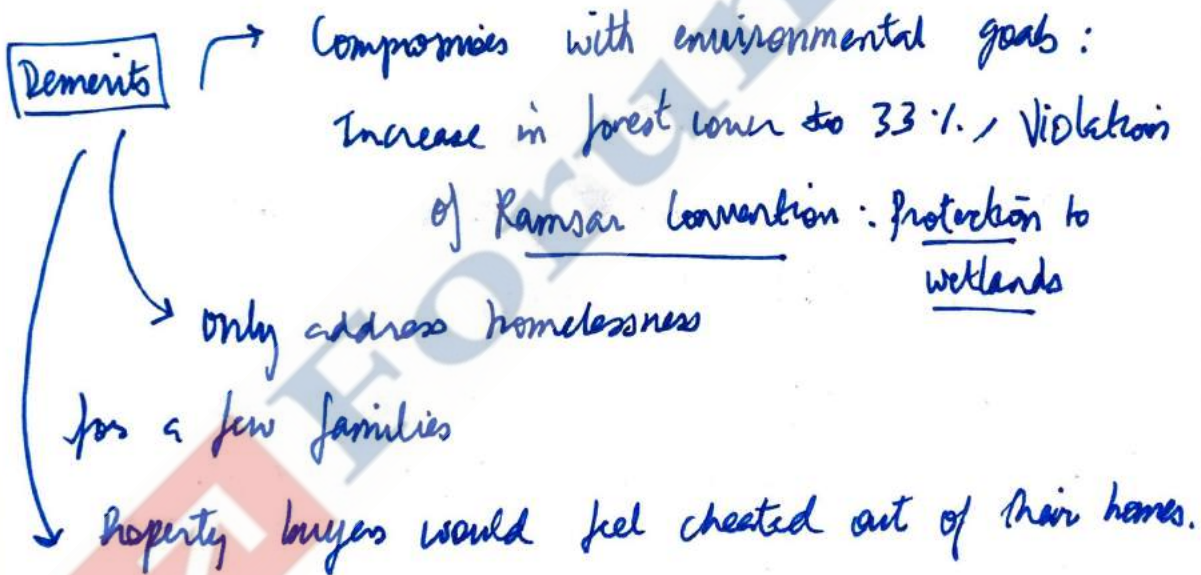
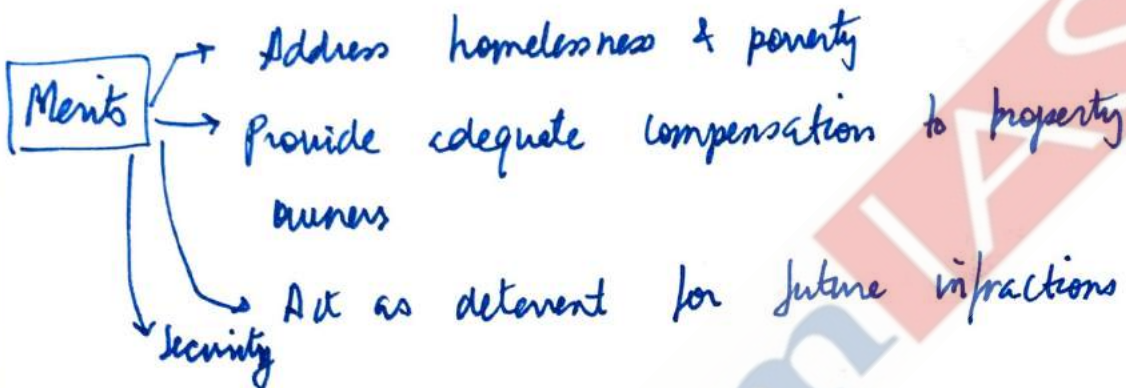
1. Allow continuation of construction on payment of massive fine



142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

→ Negative effects for the wetland.

2. No demolition while providing compensation to property buyers + usage of houses for addressing housing needs of the poor.



3. Demolition of illegal towers + compensation to home-owners + Penalty in form of restoration of ecosystem & wetland

Merits

- Addresses all environmental concerns
- Acts as effective det~~er~~terment for any future infractions
- Compensation to house-owners

Following environmental determinism & Biontological principles - Rule of law

Demerits

- Safety issue for neighbours
- Loss of materials, labour etc.

In my opinion, the 3rd choice is the most suitable one since it is compliant with Rule-of law, protects & preserves the environment and will act as det~~er~~ment for ~~future~~ the future.

With repeated instances of construction violations, encroachment of environmental spaces, it is time to be reminded of necessity to act against environmental destruction, addressing corruption & administrative connivance also.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

142070_51423_1910071026 (2022-08-24 21:07:47)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

सुश्री अनुराधा अपनी वित्तीय और कानूनी टीम के साथ पूरी स्थिति पर चर्चा करती हैं। उसकी कानूनी टीम उसे बताती है कि उसके ठेकेदार ने तबा में सभी प्रासंगिक कानूनों का पालन किया और उसके द्वारा भुगतान की गई मजदूरी कानून द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी से अधिक थी। सनसनी ने कुछ भी अवैध नहीं किया है और इस मामले में कोई कानूनी दायित्व नहीं है। लेकिन सुश्री अनुराधा ने फैसला किया कि वह यह सुनिश्चित करेंगी कि उनके ठेकेदार पर्याप्त मजदूरी का भुगतान कर रहे हैं और अपने कर्मचारियों को अच्छी काम करने की स्थिति प्रदान कर रहे हैं। यह न केवल उसकी अपनी प्रतिष्ठा और यूएसडी की छवि के पुनर्निर्माण में मदद कर सकता है बल्कि दाताओं को फिर से आकर्षित करने में भी मदद कर सकता है। 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 कार्यवाही को लेकर दुविधा में हैं।

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

ब) यदि आप उसकी स्थिति में होते, तो आप समस्या को कैसे देखते और आपकी कार्यशैली क्या होती? अपने विकल्पों का औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

This case relates to responsibility, ensuring
better working conditions and ensuring profitability
& financial viability of company & NGO

(A) Ethical Dilemmas faced by Ms. Anuradha

1. Deontological vs Utilitarian Principles

Do the right thing i.e. paying adequate wages

142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

and providing good working conditions vs. ensuring profitability to help a greater number of people i.e. employees as well as through NGO (USD)

2. Adequate conditions for workers vs. Cause of women & child rights taken up by NGO (USD)

3. Dissociate with sweatshop resulting in loss of employment for many vs. ensure protection of reputation of USD and re-attract donors

4. Classical dilemma of Ends vs Means : using illegitimate means to fulfil broader goals helping a wider range of people.

(B) If I was Ms. Anuradha, my actions would comprise the following :

1. Ensure proper provision of compensation to

those injured & families of deceased.

2. Dissociate with the contractor and ensure new contractor follows all laws & regulations through periodic audits
3. Use USD to campaign for improvement of protections & laws for worker safety & protection in Taba & other places.
4. Hold a confidence building exercise for donors to assuage their hesitancy and reaffirm commitment to larger goals of welfare
5. Ensure those who lose their jobs are helped through alternative employment or association with NGO USD
6. Create a code of conduct for future contractors and company at large

142070_51423_1910071026_(2022-08-24 21:07:47)

Justification

1. Ensures following a balance of Deontological principles & utilitarianism : doing the right thing as well as ensuring welfare of the greatest number.
 2. Helping those in need: Staying true to Gandhiji's idea of Antyodaya
 3. Developing a corporate work-culture infused with ethical behaviour as a matter of principle.
 4. Acting as an example : sacrificing profits for the greater good.
 5. Building credibility with donors & public at large.
- 'With great power, comes great responsibility'
 highlighting the need for those at the top to do the needful things. This ensures a shared vision of prosperity & development for all

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total