

TEST CODE : 5 1 4 2 3

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

#7

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate Rahul Srivastava

Roll No. 1910007025

Date: 16/8/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<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 & 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>	
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12			<p>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 23:10	End Time 02:18
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" 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:	

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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)

As per 2nd ARC 4th report Ethics in Governance,
ethics is defined as set of rules that society
places upon itself and guides behavior, choices
and actions

Thus, ethics influence our actions & characters.

Different schools of ethics

1.) Agent control: Value based: It defines

ethics based on values/virtues: social traits

acceptable to all. ex: Plato's 4 cardinal values:

justice, prudence, Fortitude, Temperance

Decision Making: If the course of action conforms
to values, it is deemed correct.

ex: Sam Manekshaw decided to delay Army's intervention
- confirms temperance.

2) Action control → Deontological: Duty based.

It encompasses Kant's categorical imperative and states that means must justify the ends

ex: Gandhiji → Satyagraha for freedom struggle

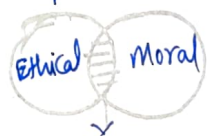
3) Action control → Teleological: (Qualitative):

Mil/Quantitative (Bentham): states pleasure over pain or ends justify the means.

ex: Disaster relief: maximum good for maximum number of people.

4) Metaethics: origin of values or ethics, source of all human values. ex: Dharma/Rita in Vedic times was root of good governance

Each school of ethics helps us in making moral decisions



decision making

Feedback	
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Structure/Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

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.

①

②

(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)

The recent Roe vs Wade and Mississippi judgement has sparked debate over the issue of abortion.

Debate : Pro Life vs Pro Choice

1) Pro Life : Right of the foetus → states that abortion must be in concurrence with the rights of unborn foetus.

2) Pro Choice : Right of pregnant mother supersedes that of the foetus.

Ethical concerns

1.) Right to life → foetus : For a still unborn identity, he holds the natural right to life as held by Locke.

2.) Morality of action : mother → justified on basis of veil of ignorance held by

Rawls : what would be course of action if another mother/child undergoes abortion

3.) Morality of action → Doctors : Hippocratic oath : To save life of mother or that of child
: Crisis of conscience / Right vs Right

4.) Government : Balancing between foetus, & mother and doctors : conflict of interest

5.) Society : blaming mother [objectivity] or the circumstances [transparency]

Issue - Way Ahead

- 1.] Resolving through stakeholder engagement doctor, women, civil society
- 2.] balancing the rights → duty-approach
- 3.] impartiality → no superceding. the claims of any section

Thus, abortion issue needs balanced approach to ensure a legal, ethical & practical solution.

Feedback
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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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)

"Be the change you want to see in the world"

True to his words, Mahatma Gandhi has left behind a legacy of life lessons to be learnt from—:

- 1.] Truthfulness → his school incident of not cheating
- 2.] Call of conscience → calling off the Non-cooperation movement based on Chauri-Chaura
- 3.] Fortitude → Braving the wrath of people who opposed his visit to Karachi in Bhogat Singh hang -dkg
- 4.] Justice → "There is a higher court: court of conscience than the court of law" - 1918
- 5.] Tolerance → towards all sections of society Hindu-Muslim, Harijans, Ashrams.

6) Impartiality & Non-Partisanship : Resigned.
from Congress in 1935 to serve it better in.
"action, word, deed".

7) Spirit of non-violence → relevant to
today's incidents of mob lynching, stone pelting etc.

8) Education - inclusive : "Wardha Scheme"
to promote communal harmony.

9) Integrity : accepted the poor-fact despite
differences with Dr B.R. Ambedkar → conflict
resolution model example.

10) Accountability → stayed in riot affected areas
(Noakhali etc) on eve of independence → leading
from the front, consistency in action.

Thus, Mahatma Gandhi has left behind all the
moral values, through his actions, necessary
for building communal harmony in our society.

Feedback
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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 through his categorical imperative (CI) suggests that ethical actions must justify ethical results; and the agent of action must ~~not~~ do his duty by resolving all dilemmas

Nishkama Karma, as propounded by Lord Krishna in Bhagwad Gita, states that man is entitled to do his actions without being entitled to its fruits.

Comparison : Kant CI & Nishkama Karma

1) • Similarities

- both emphasize on duty
- both emphasize of agent/cause/doer.

• Differences

- although both emphasize upon duties,

Nishkama Karma. focusses on 'detached attachment' → means duty without expectation of fruits/results, more philosophical

→ while categorical imperative suggests that

cause of agent is responsible/accountable for his/her actions & its results.

→ more practical/contemporary.

∴ Nishkama Karma mandates action while

CI mandates [action + consequences]

(ex) If I have my Xth board exam, Nishkama Karma states that I should study hard & while not worrying about results. The categorical imperative suggest that I study hard and my results would reflect my hardwork.

(ex): Bureaucratic functionaries follow CI while Army follow Nishkama Karma.

Thus, both these principle help us to make choices based on ethical principles.

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

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

Emotional Intelligence as defined by D. Goleman,
, is the ability to recognise, understand &
manage the emotions of self & others in order
for better leadership & decision making

EI: Management of stress

1.] helps in channelising emotions

ex: Office tension : EI helps in not carrying
it to home to children, spouse

2.] helps in diffusing tension

ex: Work stress → angry on subordinate : EI
says shouldn't show anger in public place, have a
1-to-1 - conversation

3.] helps in overcoming stress

ex: EI gives clarity on source of stress,
thus easy to overcome it [calm mind]

Transform Sistren → Eustress

1.] positive side of things

(ex) George Bush was in school in Florida when 9/11 attack news given to him. He did not panic.

2.] building strong relationships in formal and informal setups

(ex) PM Narendra Modi consoling & backing ISRO chief N. Sivan after MARS-mission failure.

3.] better decision making → playing to win

(ex) MS Dhoni kept his cool when 2 runs needed. win 3 balls vs Bangladesh. → still won the match

4.] curates leadership → for future

(ex) Virat Kohli Sarabhai → ~~to~~ went to media himself when mission failed, sent subordinates when success.

Thus, as stated in ~~his~~ Boleman Book, EI

is more important than IQ (intelligence quotient) and complements SI (social intelligence)

Feedback
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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

b) Differentiate between the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

क) निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर करें :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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

Gratitude

→ expression of thankfulness towards person/God/situation

→ Comes after receiving favor/help / timely need fulfilled

⊗ ex: gratitude for providing lift to needy.

→ positive repercussions by law of Karma

⊗: PM Modi showed gratitude to doctors for response to COVID-19

Gratification

→ feeling of satisfaction after achievement/success etc

→ comes with low fulfilling material needs

⊗ ex: gratified after buying Apple iPhone-13.

→ instant gratification leads to negative repercussions

⊗ Winner of Karm Banega Karpati gets gratification

Moral myopia

→ situation where person overlooks/oversees morals during course of action / decision making

→ mostly unintentional

→ on part of cause/agent/ doer

⊗ Officer involved in corruption

⊗ Russia as an aggressor in Ukraine, Bucha incident, humanitarian rights violated

Moral muteness

→ situation where person ignores/intentionally bypass morals during course of action

→ mostly intentional

→ on part of recipient (not raising voice)

⊗ Knowing that corruption happens & yet being silent (mute spectator)

⊗ Rest of world not condemning Russia due to various national interests

Feedback (For OFFICE use)
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 is defined as ^{set of} likes & dislikes, and a predisposition to act in a certain way towards situations [Mednick et al]

Behavior is the course of actions/habits/external choices by the individual.

Structure of Attitude

Defined by A-B-C model.

(A) = affective = emotional aspect of attitude
ex: I love doing Yoga.

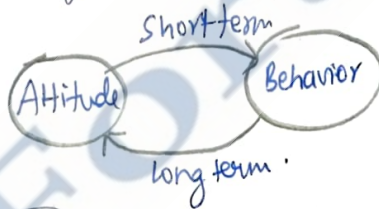
(B) = behavioral = causative aspect of attitude
ex: I do yoga daily

(C) = cognitive = rational aspect of attitude
ex: Yoga is good for my health.

Attitude and Behavior

→ they share a cause-effect relationship
 → in the short term, behavior is guided by attitude, while in → (ex) ∴ fear of snakes ^{behavior}
 attitude → (snakes are dangerous)

→ in the long run, responses to behavior can modify the attitude (ex): if snake did not bite/hides away, attitude changes from "Snakes are dangerous" to "snakes avoid people"



Another example ∴ Hitler hated Jews [attitude] to cause holocaust [behavior] [Attitude → behavior]

(ex) Gandhiji started trusting Council Entry movement after seeing behavior of few changes (Behavior → Attitude)

Thus, both are inseparable and interlinked.)

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Presentation

Question
Interpretati

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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?

③

(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 in this world for everyone's need but not for everyone's greed" — Gandhi

Greed is the uncontrollable desire to achieve/possess/fulfill something, where the path taken for fulfillment is mostly unethical.

Harmful for self

- 1.] slippery slope : greed multiplies always.
(ex) commonwealth games scam.
- 2.] compromise of ethics/morals of self.
- 3.] leads to loss of self dignity ex: Mohd Asif cricket No-ball
- 4.] greed produces culture of greed
ex: in an office, one corrupt (greedy) person promotes culture of greed.

Harmful for society

- 1] breeds corruption culture. (ex) RTO office/Driving license → desks.
- 2] drain our socio-economic resources (ex): 2G scam
- 3] degrades the quality of service delivery
- 4] promotes wrong means to achieve end.
(ex) officer Rajni Sibbal → JBT recruitment scam & stopped wrong means by refusing to public / edit results

Controlling negative desires

- 1) by self introspection.
 - 2) doing yoga / meditation / deep thinking
 - 3) changing circle of colleague / friends / as greed breeds greed.
 - 4) Gandhi's Talesman 5) Moral Education in schools
- Greed is an evil which can be tamed by inculcating good values.

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)

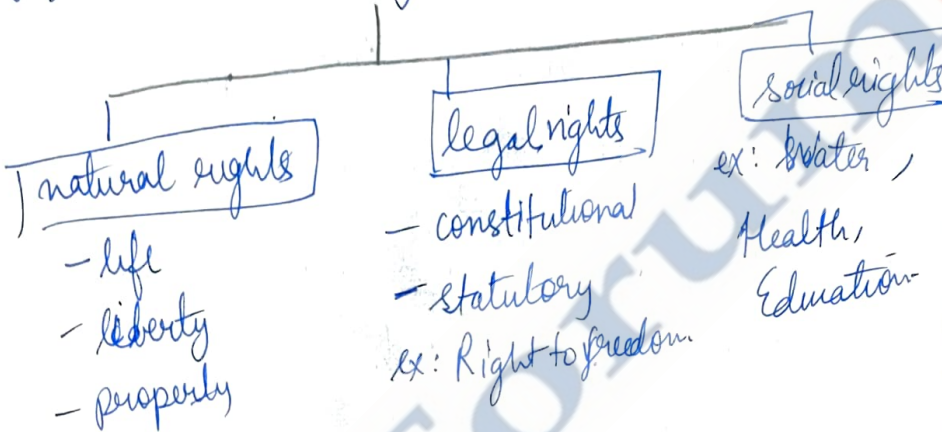
निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण आपके लिए क्या मायने रखता है?

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Rights and Duties are the two sides of the same coin, thus, the quote stands true.

As a human being, we are entitled to



→ Entitlement to these rights also ~~can~~ create certain obligations, or duties, which are correlative.

ex. We have **Right to vote** but also it is our **duty to vote**

What happens if he gives up his duty?

- sense of responsibility : eliminated
- social contract with government : violated

What happens if he gives up rights?

- claims over the government : reduced
- entitlements / privileges : eliminated

→ Giving up duty creates guilt as person fails to fulfill obligation

→ Creates knower-doer split as propounded by Dayanand Saraswati

→ generates crisis of conscience

(ex) Doctor cannot give up their duty to attend to patient ; even if patient is a terrorist .

Thus, as Gandhiji has said, lack of duties would ~~can~~ lead to complete anarchy and chaos in the society

Feedb
(For OFFICE)

Structure/
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Question
Interpret

Content

Value
Addition

Total

b) Justice without force is futile, force without justice is tyrannical. (10 marks, 150 words)

बल के बिना न्याय व्यर्थ है, न्याय के बिना बल अत्याचारी है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Justice is the fair & equitable treatment
metted to all sections of the society

Justice without force = futile

1] Force here refers to legal instruments
such as @ Police, laws, punishment, jail etc

2] Force creates deterrence as justice
without any of above elements → no
fear in subjects

3] Force must be used judiciously,
excess of force = tyranny

⊗ Fundamental Rights have reasonable
restrictions, clauses, etc

Force without justice = tyranny

1.] would lead to excesses by the state

⊗ custodial deaths

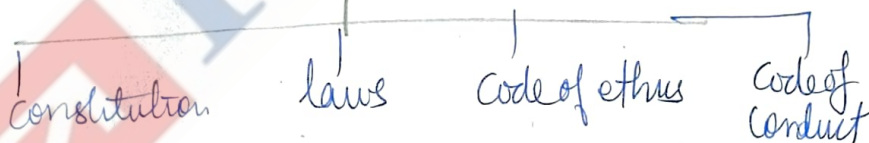
2.] chaos, anarchy in society

⊗ kangaroo court, khap panchayats

3.] breakdown of social order

⊗ Jallianwala Bagh firing by General Dyer

Thus, need to balance use of justice & force using ethics/morals like



Both go hand-in-hand, striking a fine

balance using Gandhian principles should be followed

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Feedb
(For OFFICE)

Structure
Presentati

Question
Interpre

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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

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

Happiness is the state of blissfulness, caused due to sense of achievement or satisfaction. (ex): happy after eating ice-cream.
Success is the state of fulfilling / achieving some pre-determined targets (ex): success on clearing UPSC-CSE.

Success may not lead to happiness

1.] Humans by nature, are ambitious, and keep setting higher & higher goals for themselves → lead to non-happiness

(ex) want to earn 10Lakh → 50Lakh → 5 crore/year

2.] not acknowledging small success, but

waiting only for big success to be happy.

(x) I congratulated a senior on clearing UPSC-CSE
He was not happy as he didn't get desired cadre.

Happiness = Key to success

1.] happiness is internal ; delinked to success.

even an unsuccessful person can be happy.

(ex): homeless after getting house under PMAY.

2.] gratitude for success leads to happiness

3.] happiness is in the little joys of
life (ex): child is happy after eating chocolate.

Thus, happiness is more important for success.

Bhutan is the world's happiest country,
uses GNH (Gross National Happiness) instead
of GDP.

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(For OFFICE)

Structure
Presental

Question
Interpret

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 no victors. Everyone loses something or the other in a war.

Ethical justification of War

A] Justified

1.) In his book War & Peace Leo Tolstoy says that we must fight a war to achieve peace. Thus, war is a necessary evil.

2.] Retaliation: No first use promise
(ex) India's Nuclear Doctrine / defend.

3.] Peace is taken as a symbol of cowardice; thus, war needed to justify and to establish the global order.

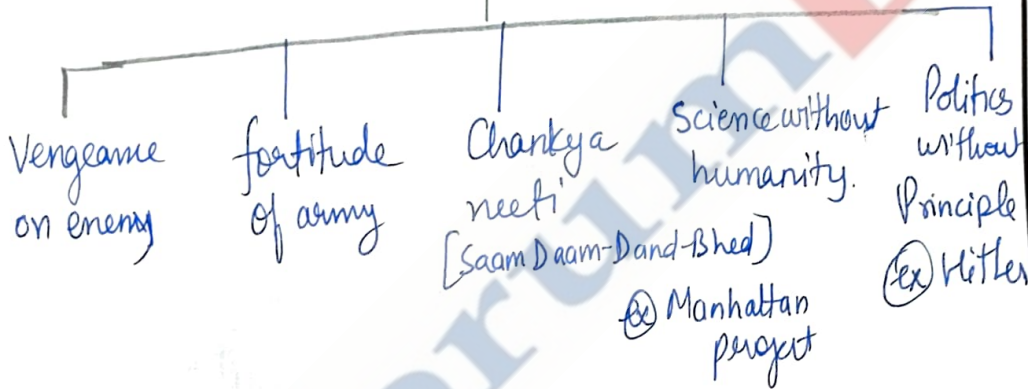
B) Not justified

1.) Mutually assured destruction: on both sides → leads to loss of lives on both sides

2.) ends do not justify means: Violence.

3.) Silent sufferers: citizens / society

Moral Principles of War



“War creates heroes and destroys fathers”

— Leo Tolstoy

Recent examples of the reported excess committed by Russian Army in Ukraine serve

a good reminder that war has to end for humanity to survive.

c) Ec state stud
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Feed (For OFFICE)
Structure Presental
Question Interpret
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

Education has 2 objectives : intelligence
and character building, as stated by
Martin Luther King.

Kindling of flame

- 1] inculcation of values ex: honesty
- 2] role model : Teacher
- 3] character building ex: truthfulness,
no cheating
- 4] citizens of tomorrow @ punctuality/
discipline

Not filling of vessel

1] Education is what is left after
what one forgets what he learned in
school - Rabindranath Tagore.

- 2) promoting sense of competition
- 3) promoting rote learning / memorisation
- 4) creating social stratification (ex) Govt v/s Pvt school

Values inculcating

- 1] sense of discipline → coming to school on time, shoes should be polished
- 2] honesty / integrity → not cheating even when teacher is not looking
- 3] Compassion → sharing lunch / tiffin box with the hungry.
- 4] tolerance → to friends from all culture / religion / faith
- 5] selflessness : putting others before self

Justification : Students are leaders, soldiers, bureaucrats & doctors of tomorrow. These values are needed in all of these professions

Section - B

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

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

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

Based on this case study, answer the following:

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

(20 marks, 250 words)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

a) Based on case study, ethical issues involved in the case are.

1) Transparency ~~openness~~ ^{Integrity} → Samuel should have declared his visit to country A.

2) Personal ^{Public} ~~Public~~ ^{motives} → Samuel wants to win.

3) Public good ^{Monetary Gain} → Organisers allowing Samuel to play who getting vaccinated.

4.) Means vs Ends : To achieve monetary targets (ends), bypassing the laws (means)

5.) Call of duty vs call of conscience -

→ lying in his affidavit -

6.) Scientific reasoning vs Belief [coins of conscience]

→ that vaccine will affect performance

b) Vaccine mandate

Reasonable restriction on freedom as

i) seeks greater public interest :
risk of infection is reduced.

ii) upholds doctrine of equal protection of laws / Rule of law → everyone is treated on a similar legal ground

iii) has empirical evidence as backup

→ vaccination has reduced infection objectivity

iv) passes the test of proportionality

as given by Supreme Court in Puttaswamy judgement : law is reasonable.

Violation of liberty

- 1.) restricts freedom of choice/expression
- 2.) interferes in private matter [health of individual]
- 3.) 2nd wave of COVID spread even after vaccination → effectiveness of vaccine questionable.
- 4.) data/research/clinical trials of vaccine → not available in public domain
→ violates doctrine of trust / openness/transparency

C) Responsibilities of Personalities

- 1.) serve as role model → people are influenced by them ex: Actress

refused to feature cream advertisements

2.) doctrine of deference : unequals are
treated unequally → followed with restraint

3.) integrity → behavior, choices, actions
must be consistent ex: Pan-Masala Ads

4.) Compassion → should treat public as
admirers and not subjects ex: live shows/
streaming

5.) emotional intelligence should be displayed
→ not soliciting uncalled for opinions

6.) Power with responsibility : ~~do not~~
not indulging in politics etc. ex: Amitabh
Bachchan (always punctual)

Thus, celebrities/personalities
must handle the trust and fame given
to them by public in a responsible way
by following ethical code of conduct

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 श्रद्धावसायिक 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।

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

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

Facts of the case.

- 1) worked harder and got higher pay raise
- 2) friends think to favour them.
- 3) friends think that it is due to caste
- 4) You were from better college.
- 5) do not believe in salary differential
- 6) Friends not given equal opportunity.
leading to guilt feeling.

Major Stakeholders in the case:

I, My friends, The organisation

guilt is developing because of -

- 1) crisis of conscience : I know that my friends effort despite of personal tragedy

2) knower - doer - split → Worked hard,
Pay raised but do not believe in income gap

Options available to me

1.) Take the pay - promotion and cut contact
from the friends → This course of action
is based on vengeance, jealousy and

feeling of superiority complex because

a) ~~you~~ I am from a better college.

b) My friends think that I got promoted
due to surname.

Merits

→ professional growth

→ good rapport with
boss / seniors

→ monetary benefits

Demerits

→ loss of companionship

→ trust deficit increased

→ guilt still persist

→ wrong means and
wrong ends

2.) listen to call of conscience and
communicate to boss/HOD to not accept
promotion : because sense of injustice
due to friends not getting promoted
Merits

→ inner peace → eliminates
knows / does split

→ friendship strengthens

→ caste-surname mistrust
also solved.

Demerits
→ loss of professional
growth

→ bad image / rapport in
organisation.

→ escapist approach

3.) Separately ~~is~~ having conversation with/

1.) Friends → explaining that my promotion
has nothing to do with caste/surname,
it is based on merits

2.) Boss/Leader → Apprise them about
situation of my friends / personal tragedy

and appreciating their work.
Communication to both parties would resolve
all mutual differences. Alongwith,

I can ~~seek~~ write a letter to my boss
to accept promotion (designation) without

i) a raise in my salary.

ii) donating my extra salary to XAO's / needy
such as Akshay Patra Foundation.

Merits

→ resolves all dilemma
/ conflict guilt

→ relationship with
boss & friends intact

Demerits

→ doing all this would consume
significant work hour.

→ future prospects hurt slightly
as money might be needed
in future

Course (3) seems more logical, consistent
with ethical values of openness, selflessness,
integrity & also adheres to emotional intelligence

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 यह 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 रबैया 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)

Parameswaram Iyer, the man behind Swachh Bharat Mission, has talked about nudging and behavioral change in his book 'Method in the Madness'

a) Inducing behavioral change

1) Making them aware about harmful effects of non-eco friendly products.

→ by showcasing problems like smog, pollution in Delhi, Ganga & Yamuna River pollution etc.

& how these things would harm the public in the long run "Harm principle of Locke"

2.) Wide publicity of my own products and production methods [which are ecologically compliant] through marketing: digital, social-media, door-2-door, print, ads etc. [persuasion]

3.) Awards: [Instrumental Conditioning] through my existing customers, I can include them in my ad-campaigns, as "Champions of change".

4.) Starting with using these products at my home, persuading my friends, relatives etc to use it (since it is relatively easier)

to convince] to show my integrity as I am consistent with principle. This might inspire people confidence in me.

5) Meanwhile, applying fresh funds

through a) CSR

b) Government funding for

greentechnology & Adaptation fund, NCEF etc.

c) loans at cheaper interest

rates since I fulfill higher ESG norms (enviro, social & governance)

6) Using these funds to invest in R&D in my manufacture process to improve efficiency so that cost of product reduced

7) collaborating with MSME/ local manufacturing to start local production instead of import.

This would further reduce cost of product

b) Factors to be kept in mind

- 1.) Leadership → I have to lead from front in all such activities / endeavours
- 2.) Persistence → initial efforts might not bear fruit → keep trying
- 3.) must never to adopt any unethical means to achieve any ends, as it would be disastrous in the long run.
- 4.) emotional intelligence : to be maintained at all times → better decision making
- 5.) Temperance and tolerance → while interacting with public and govt. officials
- 6.) Fortitude & courage of conviction → have faith in my efforts as one day it would bear fruits

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 लापरवाही के कारण हत्या का आरोप लगाते हुए पुलिस में शिकायत भी दर्ज कराई गई थी।

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के बाद कई दिनों तक उन्हें और उनके परिवार को पुलिस और विधायक के समर्थकों द्वारा लगातार उत्पीड़न का सामना करना पड़ा। अंततः अश्विनी और अधिक अपमान सह नहीं पाई और आत्महत्या कर ली। डॉक्टर द्वारा आत्महत्या की जांच में 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।

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 :

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

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

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Stakeholders of the case.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1] Ashmita & her husband | 5] MIA staff |
| 2] children of Ashmita | 6] police + staff |
| 3] Doctor community | 7] Indian Medical Association |
| 4] Public at large | |

a) Doctors face violence due to.

i) Lapses from doctors side

1) commercialisation of procedures
ex: cesarian.

ii) lack of integrity: absence from duty

iii) doctrine of double deference → preferential treatment for MIA/MPS etc

ii) Lapses from administration

1) even if doctors are at fault sometimes, law cannot be taken in hands → must follow due process of law

2) scarcity of doctor : 1125 doctor/million population (WHO recommed → 1400)

3) poor health services, esp in rural areas / PHC → frustration builds upon public

b) Moral - Ethical lapses

1) Ashmita → agreeing to MIA's request to personally take extra care of Shikha, contradicts integrity, code of conduct & hypocratic oath

2) MA + staff → being public servant, blaming the doctor without waiting for due process of law. violates public service values: objectivity

openness and misappropriation of trust

3) Police → violated IPC / CrPc rules by lodging unverified complaint, harassing the victim + constitutional oath violation

c) Recommendations

1) Police → filing of FIR for

torture, murder & culpable homicide

under relevant IPC / CrPc sections.

They should not be spared

2) MA + staff → lodging FIR for

beating Ashmita & staff + ~~some~~ crimes

like harassment of public official.
Law is treated on equal basis; No one is
above law of land [Art-14 → due process of law]

3.) citizen charter recommendation for
maternity clinic → expectation of service
delivery clear with public.

4.) As Ashmita attended to emergency procedure
+ she did her best afterwards, recommendation
for taking back complaint lodged against her.
All her actions were in good faith / bonafide / mens
rea

5.) Immediate rehabilitation for her 2 children
→ provision of schooling etc + support.

6.) medical support for her husband doctor
as he was also thrashed

7.) recommending IMA to call off strike as
requesting
it is against public good at large.

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 पहली 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।
(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)
- 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।

Stakeholder

- 1) Satesh
- 2) occupiers of flats
- 3) non occupier / vicinity
- 4) public at large
- 5) officials / Govt.

Ethical dilemmas

- 1) Growth/Development vs Environment (wetland)
- 2) Public good vs Private good (corruption)
- 3) Right vs wrong (people living in nearby legally constructed)
- Ex.) Justice: Pro Poor (homeless) or vs corruption (bribe)

Ethical values involved

1) Integrity / corruption 2) Transparency of operations

3) Probity of public officials

4) Objectivity of decision

b) Options available - if no demolition

i) alloting the 2 extra floors (5th & 6th) to needy / poor identified under or orphanage etc.
PMAY (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana).

→ Utilitarian principle of maximum good

→ compassion

ii) converting these 5th / 6th towers in common space for sports / public amusement / malls etc.

- but this move benefits the rich / affluent

iii) selling it commercially / maintaining status quo → violates all principles of social justice: equality, compassion

Evaluation

→ While option 2 has some merits as public gets benefitted in some way, but at large social justice is still denied as mostly benefits would accrue to rich & not trickle down.

→ Option - 3 has no merit; it aggravates the social injustice

→ Option - 1 seems the most logical (given that demolition is not possible)

allocating these flats under PMAY or # to old age homes / orphanages etc would directly benefit the poor

- However, fair & objective criteria must be followed for allotment, without any preference &

→ use of technology for beneficiary identification

Thus, I would follow option-1 to achieve maximum good for maximum people with given constraint

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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.

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

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

सुश्री अनुराधा एक वस्त्र ब्रांड 'सेंसेशन' की भी मालिक हैं और 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।

तब कमजोर श्रम सुरक्षा कानूनों वाला एक अल्प विकसित देश है। तब में कपडा 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 कपडा फैक्ट्री में भीषण आग लग गई थी। इस आग में नौ बच्चों समेत 17 लोगों की मौत हो गई थी। औद्योगिक हादसे के बाद तब में मजदूरों के शोषण का मामला वैश्विक बहस का विषय बन गया।

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

सुश्री अनुराधा अपनी वित्तीय और कानूनी टीम के साथ पूरी स्थिति पर चर्चा करती हैं। उसकी कानूनी टीम उसे बताती है कि उसके ठेकेदार ने तब में सभी प्रासंगिक कानूनों का पालन किया और उसके द्वारा भुगतान की गई मजदूरी कानून द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी से अधिक थी। सनसनी ने कुछ भी अवैध नहीं किया है और इस मामले में कोई कानूनी दायित्व नहीं है। लेकिन सुश्री अनुराधा ने फैसला किया कि वह यह सुनिश्चित करेगी 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)

a) Ethical dilemmas faced.

1) Personal vs Professional integrity of Anuradha

2) Call of duty vs call of conscience of Anuradha.

3) Conflict of interest in

USD and Sensation

4.) Interest of public vs interest of the organisation (USD)

All these dilemmas have arisen because of 2 basic facts.

1) Simultaneous involvement of USD (charity) and sensation (for profit band): both of the objectives are in contradiction.

2) Anuradha vs the USD [team] as she holds herself accountable; wants contractors to do justice, and the organisation suggests her otherwise.

b) Approaching the problem

1.] maintaining status quo → letting
sweatshops continue exploitation while
managing sensation brand value by
building the media

→ This course of action is unethical
on terms of integrity, transparency and
lack of objectivity ∴ NOT to be followed.

2.] Coming out to the media → explaining
the lapses in Taba sweatshops by
accepting lapses on her part to ensure
decent living conditions and taking
responsibilities for the situation ~~to~~
by holding herself accountable

- Further, to solve the financial problem, look out for alternative sources like crowdfunding, loans, P2P etc to keep financials strong
- Ensuring payouts and justice to victims of Taba accident through legal compensation.

This action may hurt the organisation in the short-run, but with clarity of purpose and ethical action, long-run course would be beneficial. Corporate Governance principle of Ethical-Legal-Moral is followed as well. And since Sensation has done nothing ^(as given in Quotely) illegal, the justice would be in their favor → future funds would be available

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

Outcomes

1

2

3

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.....

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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		

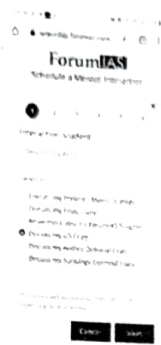
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