

TEST CODE : 5 1 4 2 3

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

ForumIAS

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

SMRITI MISHRA

Roll No.

1910059516

Date:

19.08.2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

## INDEX TABLE

## INSTRUCTION

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

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

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

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

Evaluator's Discretion:

## For Student Only

Start Time |

End Time |

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline 

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

## For Office Use Only

ECN CODE:

EG:

Evaluation Date:

Note: You can 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						

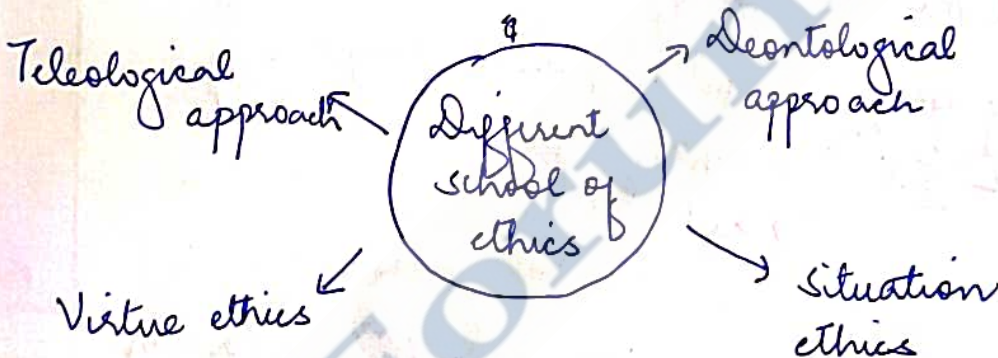
ADDITIONAL REMARKS

### 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)

Ethics refers to the set of standards accepted by a society to be desirable. It does not give a conclusive answer as to what is right or wrong but help evaluate moral choices.



Help in making moral decisions

⇒ Teleological approach → that action is good that brings about good or positive outcomes

eg: poor man stealing to feed his hungry children  
 ↳ moral action → outcome = filled hunger

⇒ Deontological approach = means over ends  
 ↳ ~~those~~ actions <sup>should be</sup> are moral in themselves, do not depend on outcomes

For eg: Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non Cooperation Movement after Chauri Chaura incident  
 ↳ methods must be non-violent for swaraj

⇒ Virtue ethics: to think about how a great personality would have responded to in a moral dilemma.

Eg: Using govt vehicle for private purpose  
 ↳ Sri Vishveshwaraya would never do it  
 ↳ not moral

⇒ Situation ethics = the morality of an action depends on straan, kaal, patra of subject (Time, place, role)

Thus different schools help us evaluate a situation through different lenses — as many times producing similar results.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

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.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक 150 शब्द)

Abortion is the expulsion of fetus from the uterus, caused by, or resulting in its death.

Abortion is an unmitigated evil: concerns

- life begins at conception
- Killing fetus amounts to taking away a human life
- Only God can create and take away a life
  - ↳ abortion → humans acting as "Gods"
- No body represents the voice of unborn child
  - ↳ thus it the responsibility of society to take it up.

This group is popularly known as the "pro-life" group and has actively celebrated the overturning of Roe v. Wade in U.S.A.

Abortion is morally acceptable - veins

- Reproductive autonomy of women ensured  
eg. K.S. Puttaswamy judgment  
↳ part of right to life u/A 21
- A life of suffering and pain would do nobody good (in case of unwanted conception)  
eg: birth defects, genetic diseases  
↳ need to be aborted
- Abortion is needed to ensure victims of abuse, incest get justice
- God does not want His children to suffer
- Deliberate miscarriage is anyway a crime under article section 312 of IPC.
- Lack of legal route would lead to mushrooming of underground abortion centers  
↳ illegal, unsafe and dangerous.

Abortion was accessed by more than 15.6 million women in 2020 (Lancet). It must therefore be available. However, to ensure that sex selection does not take place, laws like PCPNDT Act must be actively implemented.

Feedb
(For OFFICE)
Structure Presentat
Question Interpret
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)

The present global order is marked by trust deficits, wars, lack of harmony, refugee crisis, radicalism and ethnic clashes.

Lessons learnt from the life of Mahatma Gandhi - applicable in today's times

1. Active pursuit of non-violence and truth

↳ eg: communal clashes can be avoided through teachings of Gandhiji  
(Delhi Riots)

2. Tolerance and respect for all religions

↳ eg: Udaipur killings, Palghar lynchings show lack of tolerance and the heightened tensions between communities.

3. Building up knowledge with character  
(Lack thereof is a social sin)

↳ eg: terrorists like Al-Zawahiri were surgeons

## 4. Hating evil and not the evildoer

L eg: resolving ethnic clashes and age-old territorial disputes

L eg: Nagorno-Karabakh, India - Pakistan

## 5. Trusteeship model of development

L climate justice to prevent climate migration

L eg: Loss and Damage principle, compensation to worst affected countries

Gandhiji gave us all a talisman — to recall the face of the most vulnerable person we've seen and see if how an action affects her. The world would do immensely better if it actually thinks about the most marginalized community before making a decision.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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)

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

Immanuel Kant believed in the deontological school of ethics that placed places means over ends.

As to Kant, there are 2 imperatives:

Hypothetical Imperative

- Depended on individuals.

Categorical Imperative

- Certain actions remain just under all circumstances, at all times

He gave 4 principles to evaluate

Equality - equal application of law & policy to all

Duty first - "do the right thing as it is the right thing to do."

Humans as ends - Human beings are ends in themselves

Universality

That action is moral which can be turned into universal law

For example : If According to Kant lying is absolutely immoral as it cannot be allowed universally → the world would be worse off if everybody starts lying.

Comparison with Nishkam Karma

The concept of Nishkama Karma suggests a person should focus on doing his duty or following his swadharma without worrying about the results.

Categorical Imperative	Nishkam Karma

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

Emotional Intelligence (EI) is the ability to understand, manage and regulate one's own emotions as well as the emotions of others [Daniel Goleman]. (without EI)

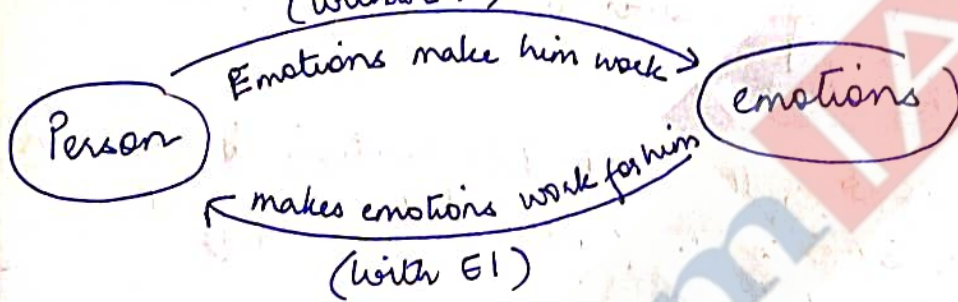
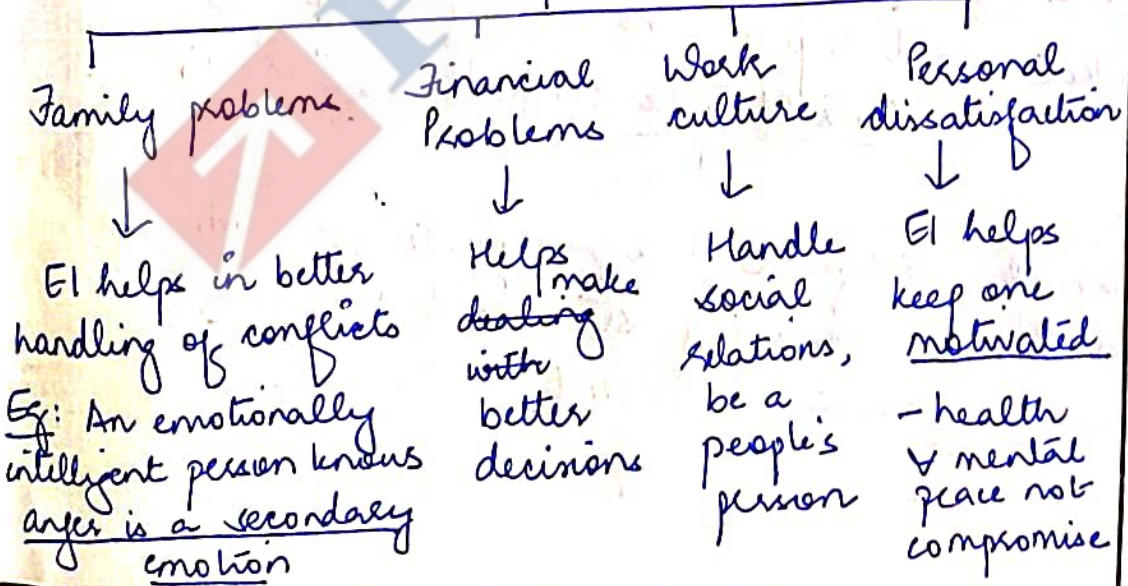


Fig: Role of EI

EI helps in managing stress

Stress due to



## EI transforms distress into eustress

Emotional Intelligence helps a person see things rationally, eliminating the biases that accrue due to emotionally overwhelming stress.

For example —

— Tamboli Ayyaj (IAS) constructed built a hospital in Maoist infested area

— Sukumar Sen, the first Chief Election Commissioner had a task to of preparing for the very first general elections

↳ emotional intelligence helped him manage the immense stress as the world watched India conduct elections with barely ~20% literacy levels.

— M. S. Dhoni lead Indian team to victory in Cricket world cup in a nail biting match

↳ "Controlling the controllables" motto

Emotional Intelligence is a prerequisite for leadership skills, for managing stress and conflicts, and to remain motivated in times of turbulence.

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

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

ब) निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर करें :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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

### Gratitude

- Refers to the quality of being thankful for little and big gifts of life.

- Leads to contentment and peace in life

- "Everything is a prize mentality"

- Positive connotation

For example :

Indian culture of worshipping the earth, sun, moon, plants and animals  
 ↳ there is an aspect of divinity everywhere

### Gratification

- Refers to process of appeasement seeking something in return.

- Leads to development of trust deficit

- "Everybody has a price" mentality

- Negative connotation

For example :

Illegal gratification to get a work done in a govt office.

(Don't Waste anything)

## ii) Moral Myopia

⇒ Moral shortsightedness that is valuing short term perspectives, things, ideas, etc

- Valuing pleasure - especially material pleasures in pursuit of aggrandisement

### For example

Buying a scooter to avoid walking ~~to do~~ for shopping groceries

↳ weight gain (Moral myopia)

↳ short comfort in short sun      compromised well being in long sun

## Moral muteness

⇒ "Moral silence" with respect to an issue that is either contentious or where truth can have negative consequences outweighing the positive.

- Valuing self preservation (from feelings of guilt or remorse usually)

### For example

In cases of repeat offenders  
↓  
they do not hear voice of conscience  
"Permanent impairment of moral values"  
[Moral muteness]

Feedback
(For OFFICERS)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

- Attitude refers to a learned predisposition to evaluate an attitude object (person, place, thing, idea) with a certain degree of favour or disfavour.
- Behaviour is the component of attitude which is visible / observed.

### Structure of attitude

### Example

- Cognitive component  
↳ refers to the learned thoughts about an attitude object

Snakes have venom, fangs

- Affective component  
↳ how we feel with respect to an attitude object

Snakes inspire fear in me

- Behavioural component  
↳ how we respond, react on encountering object

Running away at the sight of snake

## Relationship between attitude and behaviour

(A) Attitude shapes behaviour : direct relation

For example :

- Patriotic attitude → behaviour participate in Har Ghar Tiranga campaign to celebrate Independence day.
- Negative attitude towards politics → Do not vote in elections
- Scientific attitude → wear masks in public spaces

(B) Behaviour shapes attitude : indirect relation

For example, pet bought against parents' wishes by a child

↳ parents keep feeding and taking care of pet (behaviour)

↳ attitude towards animals changed.

Behaviour and attitude both shape each other by remaining in a constant state of flux.  
Both are learned and so are co-dependent.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

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? (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)

Gandhiji famously remarked - "There is enough for on earth for each man's need but not for each man's greed".

Greed is a bottomless pit

- ↳ mindless consumption of resources
- ↳ maximise profits at all costs
- ↳ Culture of consumerism
- ↳ Overstimulation of mind needed

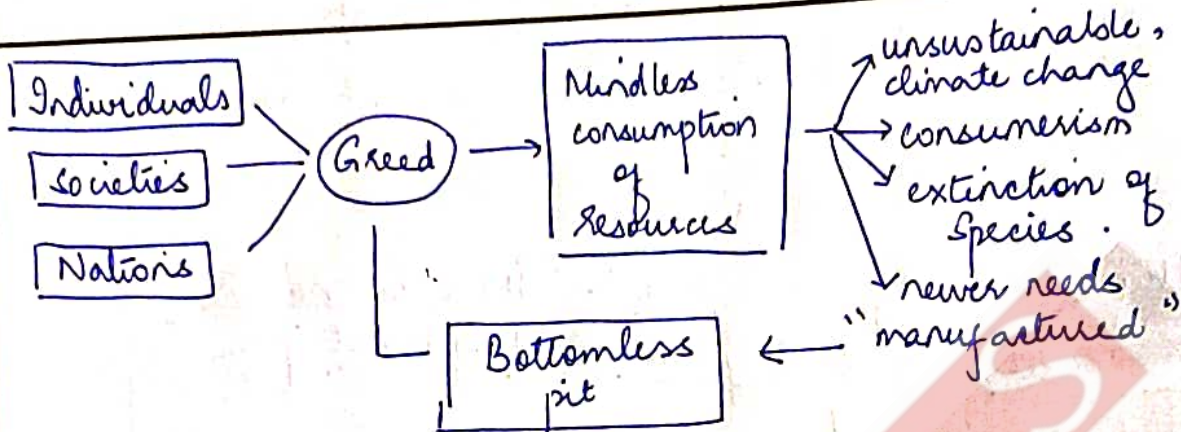
For example - overfishing, practices like dynamite fishing which traps juveniles too,  
 - expansion of homogenous plantation agriculture,  
 - Big Tech's obsession with collection of data

Harmful for self

- Feeling of emptiness when desires not met
- Anger, frustration, jealousy emanates
- Social comparison & envy

Harmful for society

- Depletion of precious resources
- Pollution of air, water, soil, mind
- High levels of debt and show off culture



How can such negative desires be controlled?

1. Practicing mindfulness and gratitude  
 L e.g.: maintaining a gratitude journal
2. Promoting sustainable businesses  
 L e.g.: ~~not~~ buying from local vendors,  
 not buying imported products unless  
 absolutely necessary.
3. Incorporating a "de-clutter" day  
 L spaces we live in reflect how we think
4. Visiting local shelters, donating excess

Indian culture <sup>places</sup> a huge emphasis on thanking the earth, soil, wind and rains and celebrating the first ~~of~~ harvest by offering it to fire (e.g.: Kohli, Bhali). There is a need to revisit ~~the~~ our traditions and embrace them whole heartedly.

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 दोषरिक्त हुए बिना कर्तव्य नहीं त्याग सकता है।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Rights are juridical correlatives to duty.  
That means, where there is a right, a corresponding duty exists.

For example

Right to life and personal liberty of Person A ← Person B's Duty to not harm life & personal liberty of A.

Man can give up a right without grave dereliction

Rights are positive attributes - they enable a person to develop oneself fully  
↳ giving up would not cause injustice to anybody.

For example : Constitutional right to property

↳ however, many Indians donated land in Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan campaign

↳ Right to property foregone without dereliction.

Man cannot give up duty without being guilty of grave dereliction:

Duty confers limitations on a person  
 ↳ violation of these limitation would cause injustice, instability, lack of trust in society

For example -

⇒ Giving up duty to abjure violence

↳ snowball into riots, killings, mob lynching

⇒ Giving up duty to abide by reasonable restrictions imposed on freedom of speech

↳ Mob violence, Hate speech, communal killings (eg: Udaipur killing)

In a social contract when a man is conferred a set of rights, it is always followed by a set of duties to enable cohesion and harmony in society. Both need to be protected and maintained.

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)

The quote illustrates the interplay of justice and power (force). While justice aims to ensure fairness and equity, force imposes authority and order.

Justice without force is futile

- This is because to be fair to a person or section of society essentially involves acting against injustice.

- To assert or justice therefore, there needs to be a force backing the decision

For example: ~~Despite enabling legislations,~~

- International law : UNGA resolutions against any country have no force  
↳ effectively futile

- Similarly, institutions like NCB, NHRC do not have any real power to act against ~~to~~ perpetrators → cannot render effective justice even if have summoning powers like court.

## Force without justice is tyrannical

- An unjust authority would deliver arbitrary judgments, not follow rule of law
  - ↳ tyrannical in approach

### For example

- Khap Panchayats: decisions on barring "wearing of jeans", marrying off victim to the perpetrator to ~~the~~ the
  - ↳ lack of gender justice
  - ↳ if not followed → ostracisation
  - ↳ tyrannical approach.

- Concept of "Constitutionalism" and "Basic structure doctrine" put limits on powers of Parliament to ~~not~~ prevent them from acting like tyrants

- Sometimes ~~judges~~ <sup>governors</sup> remit sentences on compassionate grounds - principle of fairness incorporated

Thus force ~~must~~, wherever found, must be constrained to incorporate justice whenever it acts, to ensure equity and inclusivity in societies and nations.

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 पराजिता की ओर नहीं ले जा सकती है, लेकिन पराजिता मिश्रित रूप से सफलता की कुंजी है। पराजिता और सफलता की अपनी समझ को अहम पर इस कथन की समीक्षा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

- Success is conventionally believed to be achievements of one's goals in life.
- Happiness, however, is variously defined
  - ↳ Aristotle: "Eudaimonia"
  - ↳ Indian culture: state of bliss, free of attachment and bonding
  - ↳ When one's "Mansa vacha karmara" (thoughts, speech, actions) are in harmony and complement each other.

Happiness according to me is an inner sense of fulfilment and bliss, which emanates from observing and appreciating life — hearing the birds chirp, stars twinkle, cooking food for my father etc.

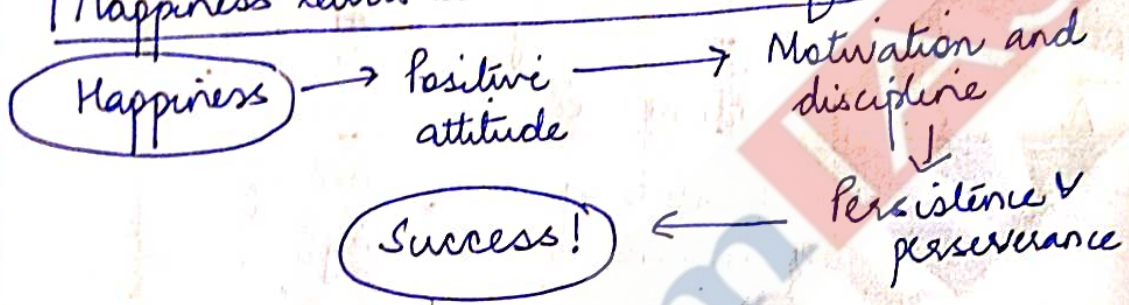
Success may not lead to happiness

- Society only rewards economic ~~to~~ progress in life
  - ↳ getting a degree, getting a job, being promoted
- These ~~all~~ happen ~~sa~~ make up a very small part of one's life.
- Basing one's happiness on achievement of goals

leads to "dukkah" (pain as elaborated by Buddha)

For example: High suicide rates in <sup>country like Japan</sup>  
 economically successful      emotionally distracted

Happiness leads to success in life



For example: Bhutan is a small country nestled in Himalayas  
 ↳ lack of resources, dependent however

it is Carbon positive      People are "happy" and healthy      live in sync with nature  
negative

⇒ Swami Vivekananda → troubled childhood but he defined his own happiness  
 ↳ renewed world over today.

The attributes of ~~how~~ what constitutes "happy" and "successful" must therefore be self-defined and self designed. The ultimate aim ~~is~~ must be to nourish the mind, body and soul.

Feedback
(For OFFICE)
Structure
Presentat
Question
Interpreta
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)

"There is no such thing as good war or bad peace"  
- Benjamin Franklin

The above quote highlights that ~~it~~ no matter how dire the circumstances be, war is never the correct option.

Can war be ethically justified?

Several scholars believe that a war is justified if

- cause of war is just; eg: Bangladesh liberation war 1971

- the war is fought with right intentions  
eg: The Mahabharata war between Kauravas & Pandavas fought to reestablish Dharma

- The participating parties are equal with respect to resources, size, population  
eg: Russian invasion of Ukraine → downright unethical

→ Both sides have an equal chance of winning  
eg: Vietnam war → US' action was unethical.

## Moral principles related to war

- Ethical treatment to Prisoners of Wars
- No targeting civilian sites — hospitals, schools, libraries, etc
- Respect for fallen soldiers
- Non-refoulement of refugees

The Geneva and Hague Conventions elaborate upon these principles.

Since the invention of modern weaponry, wars have brought about unprecedented loss of human lives and property. Rather than ensuring swift victories, wars are now dragged on and only result in killings — there are no victors in war.

Feedba

(For OFFICE)

Structure/  
PresentatQuestion  
Interpretat

Content

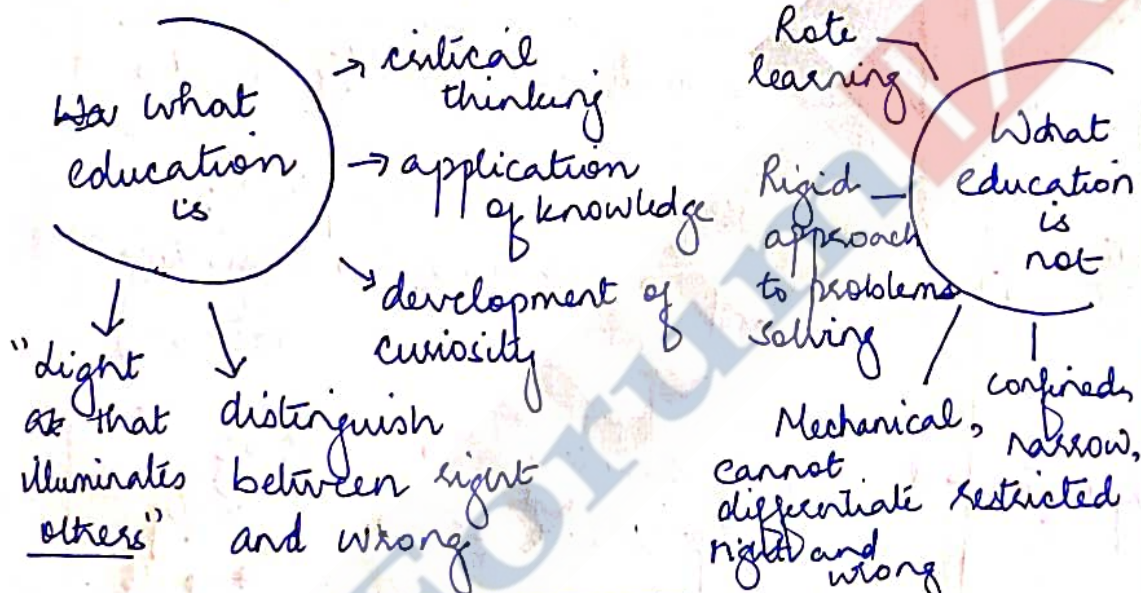
Value  
Addition

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 परसंद का औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The statement signifies that education is not merely <sup>process of</sup> collection of information, rather a process of development of human mind.



For example

Dr. A.P.J. Kalam  
 - Former President of India  
 - used his education to advance national security, inspire millions of life

Osama Bin Laden  
 - Dreaded terrorist  
 - used his education by profession,  
 - used his education for destruction  
 - education did not reform his mind  
 ↳ fundamentalist

Values that Indian education system should inculcate

Value	Justification
1. <u>Honesty</u>	Towards all aspects of life — honesty in work ethic, in personal life, in society → <u>excellence</u> as a result
2. <u>Tolerance</u>	To <u>preserve</u> cultural diversity of India
3. <u>Punctuality</u>	The first step towards <u>discipline</u> : <u>Punctuality</u> → <u>discipline</u> → <u>Persistence</u> → <u>Success</u>
4. <u>Compassion</u>	Developing country → a lot of lesser privileged <u>souls</u> in society - need for compassion to <u>develop</u> uplift them
5. <u>Spirit of Enquiry</u>	Need for innovative solutions to age old problems and newer ones

The pedagogy must not be mechanical — children must <sup>be</sup> allowed to bloom like flowers taking their own sweet time. Tagore's Shantiniketan is a good example ~~of~~ to follow.

### 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 माँजूदा चैंपियन और भीड़ परसदादा 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 उपरिष्ठ दर्शकों को टीके लगे होने चाहिए। हालांकि, सैमुअल ने टीकाकरण से इनकार कर दिया क्योंकि उनका मानना है कि टीके टूर्नामेंट में उनके

पदर्शन को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित कर सकते हैं। सीमूअल ने यह भी तर्क दिया कि अनिवार्य टीकाकरण उसके चुनने के अधिकार का उल्लंघन है और उसकी व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता के खिलाफ जाता है। दूरगंत के आयोजकों को पता था कि अगर सीमूअल को दूरगंत में प्रवेश से वंचित कर दिया गया, तो टिकटों की बिक्री से उनके राजस्व में कमी आ सकती है। उन्होंने हिचकित-वाते हुए सीमूअल को टीके के आदेश के अनुपालन के बिना भी दूरगंत 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। सीमूअल ऐसे ही एक देश का दौरा कर चुका है। लेकिन सीमूअल की इस तरह की घोषणा का मतलब होगा कि वह दूरगंत से बाहर हो जाएंगे क्योंकि मैचों की शुरुआत में केवल एक सप्ताह का है। क्वारंटाइन से बचने के लिए, सीमूअल ने अपने हलफनामे में झूठ बोला और दावा किया कि उसने किसी अन्य महामारी प्रभावित देश का दौरा नहीं किया है। सीमूअल 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, पुमाना लगाया गया और देश A से निर्वासित किया गया। लेकिन एक ऐसा वर्ग भी था जो सीमूअल को कार्रवाई में देयना चाहता था और इस बात से परेशान था कि शमूएल को देश A छोड़ने के लिए मजबूर किया गया था।

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

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"*Your freedom to swing your fist ends where my nose begins*"

The above quote highlights that individual rights, no matter how fundamental, are not absolute.

In India, liberties granted under article 19(1) are always subject to reasonable restrictions in the following sub clauses.

Facts of the case

The above case study involves a famous sportsperson who refuses to abide by laws of the land, lies

on oath and <sup>goes to</sup> participates in a tournament amidst a deadly pandemic without being vaccinated.

a) Ethical issues involved in the case

1. Disregard for public safety and public health
2. Curtailment of individual liberties
3. Lying on affidavit
4. Violation of right of public to health and well being
5. Violation of freedom of movement and right to participate
6. Right to leisure and fulfilment of public welfare affected.

b) Whether vaccine mandates are violation of individual freedom or reasonable restriction?

- A modern state is based on social contract between residents and the government

↳ to ensure smooth functioning and order in society, members do give up on some of their rights.

- Similarly, ~~conduct of~~ In a deadly pandemic, the entire society is affected as a whole

- This entails an intervention by the state to ensure well being of the people as a whole.
  - Individual freedom to discard the mask would lead to spread of COVID virus, which is <sup>in part</sup> primarily spreads through contact and <sup>may be</sup> air-borne (according to some experts).
  - Thus this freedom would cause a public health hazard if allowed absolutely. The need is to maintain reasonable restrictions on the same.
- Thus vaccine mandates do not violate individual liberties.

c) Ethical responsibilities of famous persons while conducting themselves in public

Famous persons have a very strong influence on their followers who idolise idealise them and want to emulate their acts. Thus, they have additional responsibilities to maintain ethical conduct:

→ Maintenance of peace, harmony, goodwill in



Society

- ↳ not using their ~~pro~~ reach to engage in hate speech
- Not promoting bad habits like cigarette smoking, tobacco / alcohol consumption  
 eg: leading actress criticised for promoting pan ~~pa~~ masala
- Following mandated guidelines and not violating law: (unlike I)  
 eg: Youtuber arrested for crowd gathering in Delhi Metro for birthday celebration
- Maintaining a noble silence rather than giving out false information or pseudoscientific claims.
- Cooperating with the authorities and maintaining highest standards of ethical conduct to be a role model.

Famous personalities more often than not, have an inflated ego and consider themselves to be "larger than life". The society also needs to understand that a culture of celebrity-worship places too much pressure and expectation on a mortal being, who often ~~is~~ succumbs to it.

#### 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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)

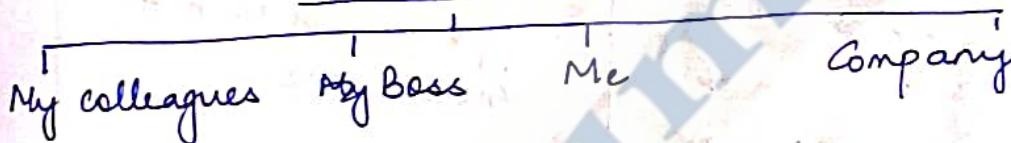
आपने हाल ही में अपनी ड्रीम कंपनी में काम करना शुरू किया है। आपको दो अन्य नए नियुक्त सदस्यों के साथ रणनीति विभाग में काम पर रखा गया है। आप सभी ने अभी-अभी कॉलेज से ग्रेजुएशन किया है। सहकर्मियों के साथ आपके बहुत मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध हैं। आप तीनों काम में एक दूसरे की मदद करते रहे हैं। एक साथ काम करने के अनुभव 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 श्रेयावसायिक प्रभाव में वर्ष का सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रोजेक्ट घोषित किया गया था। आपके एक सहकर्मी ने संभवतः अच्छे हास्य में ही एक टिप्पणी की कि आपको अपने बॉस ने अपने दोस्तों को भी इसी तरह के उच्च प्रभाव वाले प्रोजेक्ट को आवंटित करने का सुझाव देना चाहिए। आप सुझावों पर 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 की 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 शुरूआती 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 वही अवसर नहीं दिया गया।

- अ) आप इस विश्वास के प्रति झुकाव रखते हैं कि आपके सहयोगियों के प्रयासों और प्रतिभा को कम आंका गया है और आप अपनी पदोन्नति के लिए दोषी महसूस करने लगते हैं।
- ब) दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, अपराध-बोध को दूर करने के लिए आपके पास उपलब्ध विकल्पों पर चर्चा करें। उन विकल्पों के गुण और दोष क्या हैं? आप कौन सा विकल्प चुनेंगे? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The given case study highlights the inequality — perceived and actual, prevalent in the corporate sector. Three friends work in the same company with ~~same~~ sincerity and dedication, but only one was rewarded proportionately.

Stakeholders  
in the case



Options available

(A) Quietly accept that it is a matter of fate and do nothing.

Merits

- Easy option, convenient
- Good relations between me and boss

Demerits

- Dissonance and guilt
- leaving friends behind
  - ↳ compromising loyalty and camaraderie
- Possibility of accepting caste-bias
- Poor example for work culture

(B) Reject the offer and continue to work at the same level

### Merits

- Preserved friendships
- Equity and equality  
↳ Equal pay for equal work
- Acting on one's beliefs - courage of conviction

### Demerits

- Against professional ethics
- Personal well being and career advancements compromised
- Opportunities do not knock twice

(C) Accept the promotion and put in a mail to the boss about why my friends should be promoted as well

### Merits

- Preserves personal well being as well as professional ethics
- Speaking up for what I believe is right
- Leadership & Optimism

### Demerits

- can backfire as boss may take it negatively

### Option that I will choose

I will choose option (c) — accepting the promotion offer and speaking up for my competent, hardworking colleagues.

### Justification

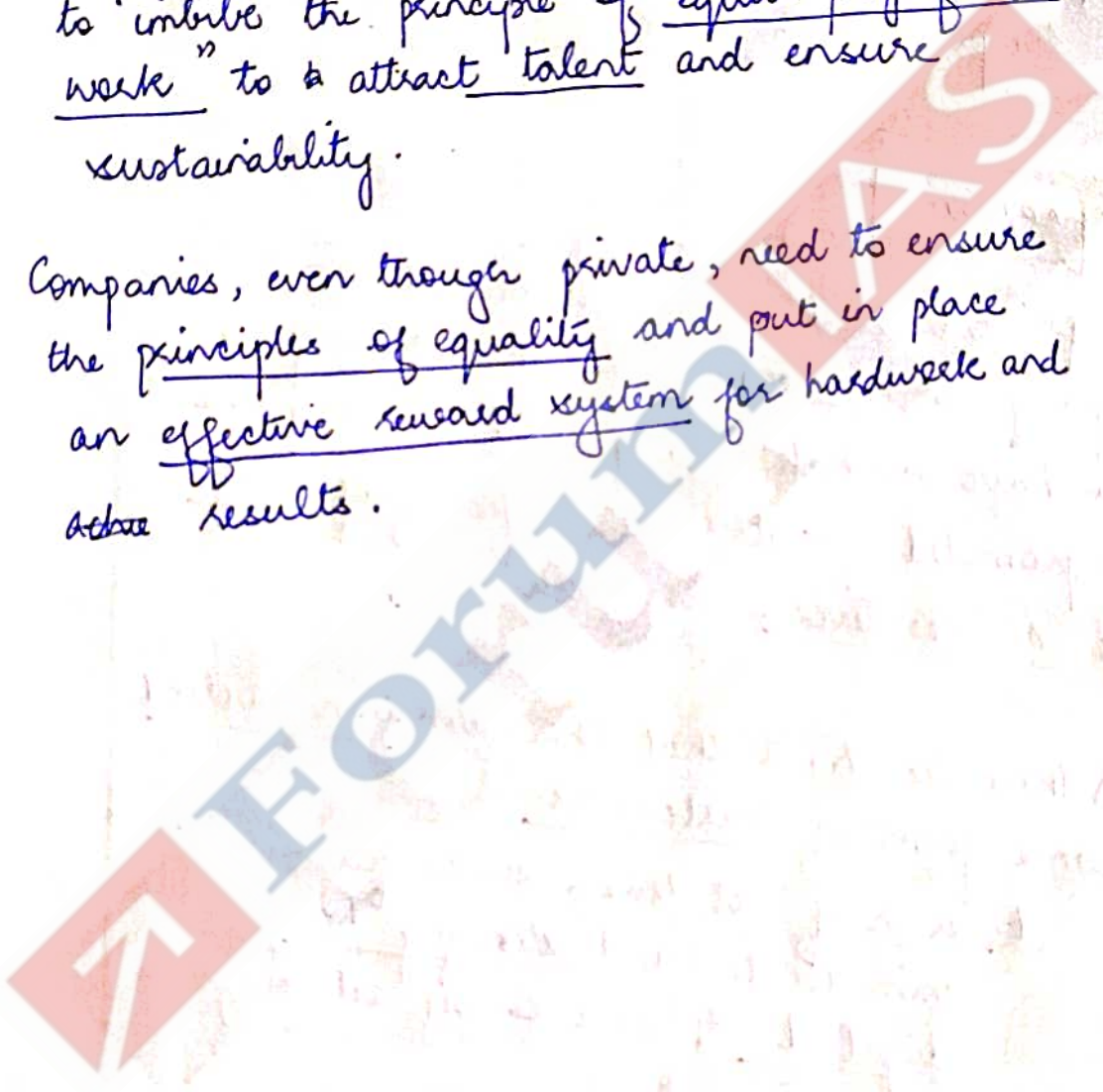
An efficient work culture is needed for a company to succeed. When three colleagues who have worked equally hard — only one is promoted — it creates a feeling of envy, and disincentivises hardwork.

- A There are hints that the promotion involved some form of caste-bias:
  - ↳ even if not true, such fears must immediately and strongly be dispelled, more so by acting against it.
- A One of the colleagues worked hard despite a personal tragedy — this shows commitment, dedication and unparalleled spirit of

professionalism. Such an endeavour needs to be rewarded.

- Lastly, a company or an organisation needs to imbibe the principle of "equal pay for equal work" to attract talent and ensure sustainability.

Companies, even though private, need to ensure the principles of equality and put in place an effective reward system for hardwork and achieve results.



(Don't miss anything)

**Feedl**  
(For OFFICE)

Structure  
Presentat

Question  
Interpret

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

कैलाश कई निवेशकों तक पहुंचा, और उन्होंने कैलाश के उत्पाद में बहुत रुचि दिखाई। लेकिन उनमें से कोई भी इस उत्पाद में पैसा लगाने को तैयार नहीं था। उन्हें डर था कि यह नया उत्पाद, बहुत महंगा होने के कारण, पारंपरिक प्लास्टिक उत्पादों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करने में सक्षम नहीं होगा। कैलाश की फर्म अपने मौजूदा ग्राहकों को भी बचा पाना मुश्किल हो रहा है, बहुत अधिक कीमत के कारण ग्राहकों में उनमें रुचि कम हो रही है। कैलाश के संभावित निवेशकों और पिछले ग्राहकों को 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 इरादों 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।

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

1. आप लोगों को पर्यावरण अनुकूल उत्पादों की ओर बढ़ने हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए व्यवहार परिवर्तन को कैसे प्रेरित करेंगे?

2. इस तरह के बदलाव को प्रेरित करते समय आपको किन कारकों पर विचार करना होगा? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The "No Bad Scotsman" fallacy pertains to shifting goalposts to achieve an objective. This case study is an example of this ~~to~~ fallacy.

The case study involves a struggling ~~business~~ small business competing with cheap plastic products. The products offered are eco-friendly yet expensive, and the company needs to harness economies of scale to make the product more competitive in terms of pricing.



Inducing behavioural change to nudge people to adopt eco friendly products.

- Making ill-effects of pollution more visible

↳ eg: - pictures of animals trapped in plastic,  
 - local photographers to capture pictures of litter, solid waste and impact of on plants and animals like cows etc.

- Engaging with Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) to appeal to rationality of people

↳ Approx. 106 deaths per 1,00,000 population is a direct consequence of Air Pollution

↳ establishing linkages between daily choices a consumer makes and impact on environment and personal health.

- Campaigns like "Selfie spots" on purchase of environment friendly product → promoted on local government handles, as

well as small business handles.

→ Token of appreciation with each ~~card~~ purchase

eg: L "Thank you for saving my life" <sup>quote</sup> accompanied with picture of a local plant / animal

→ Engaging with climate conscious graphics designers to increase the visual appeal of a product

eg: enhancing the "cuteness factor" / anthropomorphization of products

e L giving a name to product  
Product description: "My name is mur-mur and I am"

→ Making personalised products to be used as gifts or on special occasions.

Factors to consider while inspiring such a change

- Culture of people - local cuisines, conditions and relevance of product
- Preference of people and <sup>daily</sup> needs

- Target group for the product and ~~it~~
- literacy and knowledge levels to design an appropriate "nudge"
  - ↳ determines how receptive they are to new information.

In India, people value the cheapness of product the most. The ultimate aim for Kailash would thus be to lower down the cost of production. In the meanwhile, he can focus on middle and upper middle income groups and design an appropriate sales strategy for catering to them.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 the 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:

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

(20 marks, 250 words)

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

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

विधायक ने शिखा की मौत के लिए अशमिता का जिम्मेदार ठहराया। अशमिता को विधायक और उनके स्टाफ ने पीटा। जब शिखा के पति ने अशमिता को बचाने की कोशिश की तो उसे अस्पताल से घसीटकर पीटा गया। अशमिता के खिलाफ तार-तार 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 किशायक 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 खागियों की पहचान करें।
- स) इस मामले में आप क्या सुझाव देंगे? उन सिफारिशों को देने के पीछे तर्क दीजिए।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above mentioned case study is an unfortunate reflection of ~~our~~ today's times where doctors are subject to political pressures, humiliation, and violence.

This is in stark contrast to Indian teachings which say -

"Vaidyo Parvo Devatah"

(In certain situations) = A doctor is placed above God as she is the one who saves lives, preserves families and restores balance.

(A) Why do doctors face violence?

- Patient specific issues

- inability to bear loss
- lack of emotional intelligence to process a devastating news

- feeling of shock and frustration

### Institutional issues

- Underfunded and understaffed hospitals often do not treat poor with dignity
- considers govt. service as charity rather than patient's rights
- Inability to effectively communicate a great loss
  - ↳ lack of training or sensitisation
  - ↳ doctors and nurses are overworked and de-sensitized to pain ~~state~~ seeing it daily.

Thus violence against doctors is ~~both~~ a factor of result of numerous factors. It is often observed in cases where there is power or wealth asymmetry between doctors and patients.

### (B) Lapses that happened in this case

#### Moral-ethical lapses

- Harassment of doctor over a situation she could not control

### - Poor emotional intelligence

- by doctor - she committed suicide
- by MLA - for not handling loss  $\Rightarrow$  blaming a doctor competent doctor for complication ~~after~~ during childbirth.

### Administrative lapses

- dodging of FIR against an innocent person
- Failure of administration to provide protection to a compassionate doctor
  - doctor duo was constantly harassed to the point she committed suicide.
- Misuse of state machinery by MLA to

### (C) Recommendations and reasons

- o Set of guidelines to ensure doctors work without pressure or fear:
  - > Zero tolerance to violence policy
    - emergency helpline numbers to hospitals
  - > Admission manual to patients
    - cannot pick <sup>and choose</sup> a doctor working on an emergency case

→ Grief counsellors - experts who can deliver news of loss to the bereaved family

→ Sensitisation training to doctors and nurses  
 ↳ also a recommendation to work out an efficient system where they get needed needed rest.

◦ Ensure adequate compensation to the doctor's family.

It is important to notice that acts of violence happen in an environment of conflict and mistrust. In big <sup>private</sup> hospitals in Regions, the doctors comfort the family and even convince them to undertake organ donation to save other patients.

Thus the need is to develop a feeling of mutual trust and respect and the guidelines be aimed towards it the same.

**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 प्लॉट 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 प्लॉट 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

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

1. व केस स्टडी में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाओं की पहचान करें।

2. इस मामले में न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिए अवैध टावरों को गिराने के अलावा और क्या विकल्प हो सकते हैं? इनमें से एक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन करें और सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प सुझाएं।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The a case study highlights a phenomenon often encountered in real life — illegal construction by a bunch of "reputed" builders, with thousands of ordinary citizens bearing the brunt of their crime.

Ethical dilemmas in the given case study

→ Illegal construction (violation of law) versus right to possession of property (of common men)

→ Encroachment of wetlands  
↳ Right to Conservation of nature versus compliance cost for ordinary men

→ Following the law and demolishing property on one hand will jeopardise houses of other legal owners  
↳ & suffer without any legal wrong done by them

- Economies of demolition v. problem of homelessness in the country.
- Fiscal prudence versus destruction of an asset.

(b) Other options to achieve justice without demolition:

1. Let it lie vacant since demolition is a risky business:

#### Merits

- Stops further destruction of wetland.
- Action against corruption - prevents legitimisation of corruption in some name of undefined "greater good".
- Serves as warning for and precedent for other builders.

#### Demerits

- Wastage of resources.
- Non-utilisation of assets.
- Injustice against people and their rights.
- status quoist approach, lack of innovative thinking.

2. Use the project for affordable housing / rental property projects for vulnerable

### Merits

- Effective utilisation of assets
- Objectives of social justice met
- Constitutional obligations of welfareism fulfilled.

### Demerits

- Construction is legitimised in the name of "public interest"
- Bad precedent - others may follow suit
- Settling vulnerable groups in an ecologically fragile area
  - ↳ worst sufferers in case of disasters.

3. Stop the project construction and direct builders to offer houses bought in another project

### Merits

- Sets precedence
- Action against corruption
- Prevents further degradation

### Demerits

- ~~Wasteful~~ Wastage of assets
- Logistical challenges

4. Construction of vertical "jingles" on the project through remodelling of projects

Merits  
Utilisation of resources to preserve environment

Demerits  
Rights of people affected

Most suitable option

The correct way forward would be choosing a combination of option 3 and option 4, because:

- Corruption cannot be tolerated or promoted at any cost
- Peep Encroaching wetlands lead to urban flooding and brings about destruction of life and local livelihoods
- ↳ Settling people is unsustainable and counterproductive in the long run.

In any circumstance, rule of law must be followed, forced and upheld — "Dharma Rakshati Rakshatah" — law will always protect those who uphold it.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
PresentationQuestion  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

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.

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 third party 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. Seven 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 fundraising in the NGO.

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 could 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.

Identify 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 एनजीओ है। एनजीओ महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी, बंधुआ मजदूरी, बाल श्रम, कम वेतन वाले जबरन श्रम आदि जैसे मुद्दों को समाप्त करने के लिए महिला और बाल अधिकारों का समर्थन करता है। यूएसडी, ने मानव तस्करी के पीड़ितों के लिए एक आश्रय और सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए कई पुरस्कार जीते हैं। सुश्री अनुराधा जैसी प्रसिद्ध हस्ती के श्रेष्ठ काम और प्रत्यक्ष कारण, यूएसडी को कॉर्पोरेट घरानों और परोपकारी लोगों से पर्याप्त दान मिलता है।

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

# Forum IAS

तवा कमजोर श्रम सुरक्षा कानूनों वाला एक अल्प विकसित देश है। तवा में कपड़ा उद्योग रेटेशॉप के लिए बंदनाम है। इन रेटेशॉप 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 कंजुआ मजदूरी बड़े पैमाने पर होती है और कार्यस्थल की सुरक्षा अभाव रहता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अवसर 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 हादसों के बाद तवा में मजदूरों के शोषण का मामला वैश्विक महसूस का विषय बन गया।

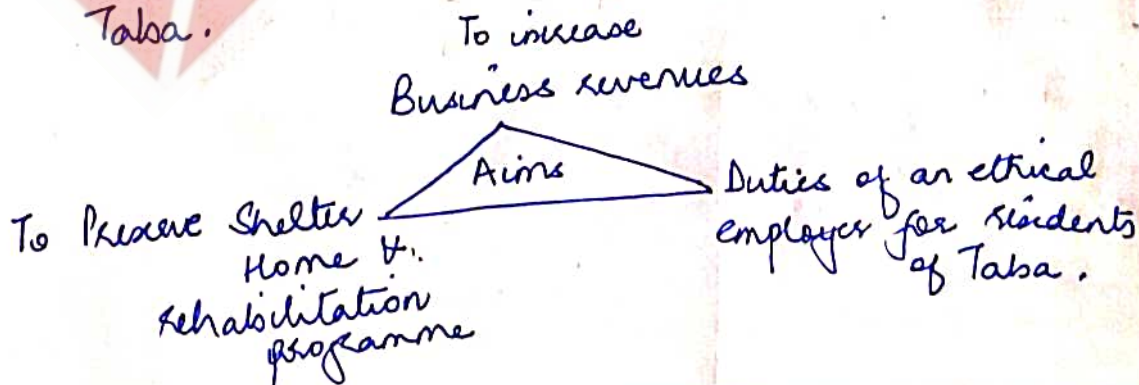
अपने उत्पादों के निर्माण के लिए रेटेशॉप के उपयोग के कारण रोशाल गीडिया पर सनसनी को आलोचना और खराब प्रचार का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सुश्री अनुराधा और यहां तक कि उनका एनजीओ यूएसडी भी ऑनलाइन टोल का शिकार हो रहा है। इस पूरे उपद्रव ने उनके एनजीओ की छवि को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित किया है। कई पूर्व दाताओं 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 विधायी और कानूनी टीम के साथ पूरी स्थिति पर चर्चा करती हैं। उसकी कानूनी टीम उसे बताती है कि उसके ठेकेदार ने तवा 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 विधायी टीम उसे इस कदम के खिलाफ सलाह देती है क्योंकि इसमें कंपनी के लिए पर्याप्त लाभ शामिल होगी। इससे एक लाभदायक ब्रांड घाटे में चल रहे ब्रांड में बदल सकता है। इसके अलावा, यह यूएसडी के लिए वित्त को भी नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित करेगा जो पहले से ही संसाधनों की कमी का सामना कर रहा है। संसाधनों की कमी के कारण उसके एनजीओ द्वारा चलाए जा रहे आश्रय गृह और पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम को बंद करना पड़ सकता है। अब, सुश्री अनुराधा अपने भविष्य की कार्रवाई को लेकर दुविधा में हैं।

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

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

The above case study involves a business woman caught between ~~two~~ extremes of tanking business revenues, ensuring well being of women and children in her NGO as well as workers in the country Taba.



### Ethical dilemmas faced by Ms. Annuadha

- Ensuring well being of business versus well being of people working for it
- Helping people of one's own country versus helping people in a foreign country
- Protecting her brand's image versus generating adequate revenue versus losing out on revenue

### Approach towards the problem

- The first step is identifying whether there have been legal lapses, which are none in the present case
- Secondly, identifying procedural lapses
  - └ Nine children were killed in a factory making the company's clothes
  - └ this is a grave error and needs remedial measures



- Listing out priorities about who suffers the most and is in need of help urgently
  - 1. Vulnerable women & children in shelter home + Safety of workers at Taba
  - 2. The business and its people, Sensation (since it generates revenue for both ends)
  - 3. Worker welfare in Taba.

### Course of action

- A blind philanthropic act of philanthropy would hurt all three stakeholders in need
- The first step is ensuring adequate safety in work places <sup>of</sup> for sensation and extraordinary compensation
- Rebuilding image of the brand through active counter campaign + groundwork art
- When the business yields revenue, spend it on a carefully designed welfare programme for workers in Taba.

## Justification

- Helping all three causes at the same time does not seem feasible — a ~~basic~~ simple band aid approach to deep rooted problems ~~helps~~ does not work.
- The Considering various factors, the most vulnerable are to trafficked victims who do not have the resources to sustain themselves and are entirely dependent on shelter home.
- For Taba, a "post-mortem" help would be just for aesthetics and branding. Shelling out a few extra bucks without sustainable investment in education, health and skill development would not be a good choice.
- The victims of family, however, need to be compensated adequately and safety must be prioritised.

All this is possible only if the business continues. As such, it is legal and doing good..

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total