

TEST CODE : 5 1 4 2 3

FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-9) - Sectional Test #7

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

UTKARSH UJJWAL

Roll No.

1910068265

Date:

13.08.2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTION

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total:	250	

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
- There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- 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 | 04:15 pm

End Time | 07:20 pm

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.

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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 is a set of moral actions that guide our actions in a way acceptable by society.

ETHICS = morality + Reasoning

Different schools of ethics have their own rules and act as a bridge between our thoughts and actions.

eg a person following teleological school will act so as to ensure greatest happiness for greatest number.

HOW ETHICS SHAPE OUR MORAL DECISIONS

Ethics shapes our belief system and guides our thoughts. These thoughts become deeply held values that further shape

our attitude. These particular attitudes decide how we act in a situation

→ **VIRTUE ETHIC** : It exhorts us to act virtuously and act as per the ideal values / virtues

→ An honest person will not be a part of departmental corruption

→ **CONSEQUENTIALIST** : This school demands our actions keeping in mind the greatest good (the end result)

→ choosing to report corruption as it will save exchequer money

→ **DEONTOLOGIST** : Following the set rules / norms etc. It focuses on

PROCEDURAL RIGIDITY (acts, rules, laws)

These schools help us avoid crises of conscience by providing sound theoretical groundwork to back our decisions

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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b) While one group considers abortion as unmitigated evil, the other sees it as morally acceptable. Analyse various ethical concerns related to abortion and give your opinion on the issue.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

Abortion is the expulsion of fetus from the uterus, either naturally or medically induced.

UNMITIGATED EVIL	MORALLY ACCEPTABLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * as it leads to loss of life * with complications for the woman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * every woman has a right over her bodily autonomy

ETHICAL CONCERNS

- 1. loss of human life: without informed consent of the fetus
- 2. Not always consensual - forced / induced abortions lead to mental trauma for women
- 3. UNCERTAINTY: Research on future complications still going on.

Q4) AUTHORITY to allow ABORTION : The competency of the medical board under the 2021 amendment.

Q5) Unequal distribution of benefits and burdens - as women have to undergo the process

Q6) might lead to skewed sex ratio and the phenomenon of missing women.

Let's see, the power to legislate must be ~~in~~ legislate on parliament and the matter must be respected. Abortion must be regulated and closely monitored for suspicious activities. and organised organ trading.

Feedback

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

आज के समय में सामाजिक सद्भाव को बढ़ावा देने के लिए महात्मा गांधी के जीवन से क्या सबक सीखा जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Mahatma Gandhi was pioneer in ensuring social unity and harmony within India.

Today, while we are facing several challenges to maintain social harmony, following lessons of Gandhiji are relevant.

By SEVODAYA through ANUDAYA Gandhiji talked in queue for getting the best man to be used in social welfare of the poor.

By COMMUNAL HARMONY : This can help prevent communal violence eg Jalingirpur Nirankar.

All DIGNITY of LABOUR : Gandhiji did not

considers any job as small. This can solve issues of income inequality among the poor today.

Q11 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT : Gandhiji accorded highest position. His thoughts can help address issues of domestic violence, gender discrimination etc.

Q12 SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION : Gandhiji called to use resources as per the need and not greed.

Q13 OCEANIC CIRCLE : His idea of the society as an oceanic circle where both rich and poor co-exist. This will help reduce discrimination.

Thus, Gandhian ideals can help us ensure social harmony in today's times.

Feedback

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

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

Essence of Kant's categorical imperative is a tool to identify the ethicality of an action.

It has the following rules
 1. UNIVERSALITY : It states that only those actions must be allowed which can be made a universal principle.
 Ex: stealing money, even to save a life is not ethical as it cannot be made a universal principle.

2. ALTRUISM : It states that 'altruism is rational'. i.e. we should help others knowing the we myself get into trouble someday.

13) MORAL UNIVERSALISM It notes that there are certain values that are universal and must not be violated.

14) MEANS v/s ENDS : He argues that humans must always be used as a means and not as ends.

NISHKAMA KARMA (Dispassionate hardwork)
 ↳ It exhorts one to do his/hard work without ~~being~~ getting attached.

Both casual impetive and Nishkama help us take decisions based on sound theoretical values.

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

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

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

As per Daniel Goleman, emotional intelligence is the ability to perceive, monitor and regulate one's own behaviours.

Shagwan Gita calls an emotionally intelligent person as ISTHITA DRAGNA, the one who can stay calm in all situations.

HELPING TO MANAGE STRESS

1) As one gets better understanding of his/her emotions, he is able to manage the stress in a better manner.

2) Such a person will never act out of impulse.

1st Dep Chetan Pathore (Rajasthan) showed EI in front of a violent mob when he called them to sing national anthem.

TRANSFORMING DISTRESS INTO EUDRESS

Emotional intelligence helps us take decisions that can alleviate the distress. It keeps looking for opportunities under stress and prevents us from taking IMPULSIVE decisions.

eg) IAS ANIL SWAROOP was handed over the coal ministry under distress. He used a combination of persuasion and strictness to revive the sector.

In Bhagwad Gita, an emotionally intelligent person is called as (THITAPAGNYA) (who is upright & even under distress). We must practice it in today's world full of new challenges.

Feedback

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b) Differentiate between the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

i. Gratitude and Gratification

ii. Moral myopia vs Moral muteness

ब) निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर करें :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

i. कृतज्ञता और संतुष्टि

ii. नैतिक अदूरदर्शिता बनाम नैतिक मौन

GRATITUDE is the virtue of thankfulness.
 A person showing gratitude does not forget his roots and knows that his success is a result of many small victories.
 (eg) Sachin Tendulkar used to meet his childhood coach R. Acharekar and credited him for his battling skills.

GRATIFICATION refers to the satisfaction of one's needs/wants. Excess self-gratification leads to selfish acts where ends gain primacy over means.
 (eg) - Corruption to buy a house
 - Scams to fund misappropriation
 - Gratification of needs is amoral but using wrong means is **IMMORAL**.

MORAL MYOPIA is the inability of one's moral compass to evaluate the situation and the moral angle involved.

(eg) A person stealing to help his old mother get medicine forgets that stealing in itself is immoral ~~and~~ even if ~~it~~ is for a good cause.

MORAL MUTENCES is the absence of one's morals to act in a situation. The invisibility of morality leads

to Bystander effect where one does not act even when he sees something immoral in front of him.

(eg) people not doing anything even after seeing a girl getting eve-teased.

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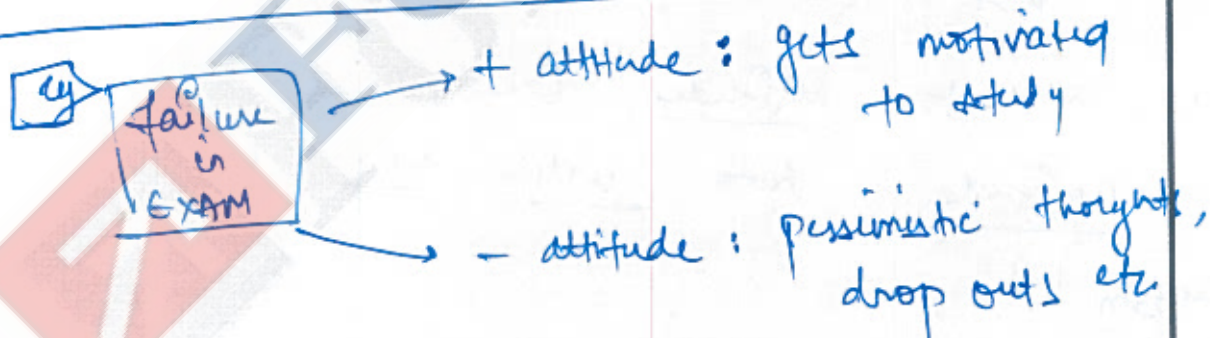
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Q.4) a) Although attitude and behaviour are interrelated, the former is a predisposition while the latter is an option. Discuss the structure of attitude and explain the relationship between attitude and behaviour. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Attitude refers to the internal predispositions one has towards a target object. It is the subjective individual interpretation about the objective outside world.

Attitude shapes our behaviours depending on the situation. Similarly, how we behave in a situation depends on our attitude.



Although attitude is innate and depends on the agents of socialisation, behaviour is a choice.

STRUCTURE of ATTITUDE

① Cognitive Aspect : based on how we think after applying logic and reasoning

② Affective Aspect : based on our emotions, feelings

③ Behavioural aspect : how we act in a given situation

One must inculcate healthy attitude so as to perform to the best of his/her abilities. With the correct attitude, one can shape his attitude that will help him perform.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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

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)

Greed refers to the unremitting desire for more, exceeding one's requirements. Mahatma Gandhi called that there is enough for everyone's need but not for anyone's greed.

HOW GREED HAMPERS SELF

① It gives primacy to the ends over means leading to unethical acts.

→ Acorns by Haushat rights

② Greed is infinite and puts one on a SLIPPERY SLOPE

→ Broken window theory suggests that large corruption starts from small acts out of greed.

How GREED HARMFUL FOR SOCIETY]

- ① Greed depletes the social capital and creates a culture of materialism
- ② It leads to unequal distribution of benefits and burdens as poor will be robbed of their rights
- ③ Rise of frauds, scams, thefts and lead to trust deficit in society.

CONTROLLING THE NEGATIVE DESIRES]

- ① A culture of HOKSAMGRAHA - welfare of all.
- ② Dr Kalam called for a transformation from 'what can I get' to 'what can I give'.
- ③ Kant's categorical imperative also mandates not to use human beings as a means but as an end in themselves.
We should adhere to our values.
"Ati samrath hetu byastam atyadhi virayajet (excess is the cause of ruin)"

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(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.5) What does each of the following quotation mean to you?

a) A man can give up a right, but he may not give up a duty without being guilty of a grave dereliction. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Rights refer to the citizens' entitlements as a members of society (eg: UNDR, fundamental rights).

Duties are the expected obligations of the people towards the State. They often have MORAL SANCTIONS and are not legally enforceable.

GIVING UP A RIGHT leads to forgo claims from the State. These rights can naturally be taken away for common good. Key sustainment of right to freedom during emergency.

GIVING UP A DUTY amounts to dereliction of one's responsibilities and shows inaction. Since we are morally obligated to perform our duties, it creates crisis of conscience.

eg Our fundamental duty calls for brotherhood among all people transcending the diversities.

↓
If one discriminates against an outsider, he essentially fails to perform his duty as a citizen.

Rights and duties are often correlative with each other and if one enjoys the rights, he must perform the duties expected of him.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Our Shastras note that we need DANDANITI (use of force) to prevent MAHSYANYAYA (disorders in society)

However, the use of force must ensure justice to the last man in the queue (Antyodaya)

JUSTICE WITHOUT FORCE

In the absence of law/force, the deterrence of justice will not yield result as the rich will capture the resources.

Key: Acts like dowry prohibition but their implementation is poor, denying justice to the women.

FORCE WITHOUT JUSTICE

This leads to the tyranny of the authority and alienates the people. Using 'force' as a norm and not as an exception denies justice and violates fundamental rights.

eg Militarism and dictatorial rules.

The need is to balance justice and force. Abiding by the established rules is essential to ensure welfare of all. Force should be used only in extreme cases. However, its presence creates a deterrence effect needed to ensure justice.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Happiness is a state of joy due to some favourable results. Success is a subjective term that involves fulfilment of the task at hand.

Success - Sometimes leads to happiness as it gives a sense of completion and relief.

→ Neryaj Chopra trained for the Olympics. Her success in the event led to happiness of many people.

However, sometimes success may not lead to happiness as seen in the suicide of many rich people.

Also, sometimes success is imposed and the person does not want to succeed.

in that department. This leads to internal dissonance and lack of happiness.

HAPPINESS = KEY TO SUCCESS

A happy person is more suited to use his knowledge and creativity to succeed.

Success without happiness is futile and does not lead to long term sustainability. Such a person lacks innovative power to deal with different scenarios.

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(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

A war essentially involves loss of lives and property. Here, Santayana notes that war has different connotations for different people, while a soldier on ground must not shy away from the battle, the statesmen must try their best to avoid war.

MORAL PRINCIPLES RELATED TO WAR

(i) unequal sharing of benefits and burden - as it is the poor who face the major impact.

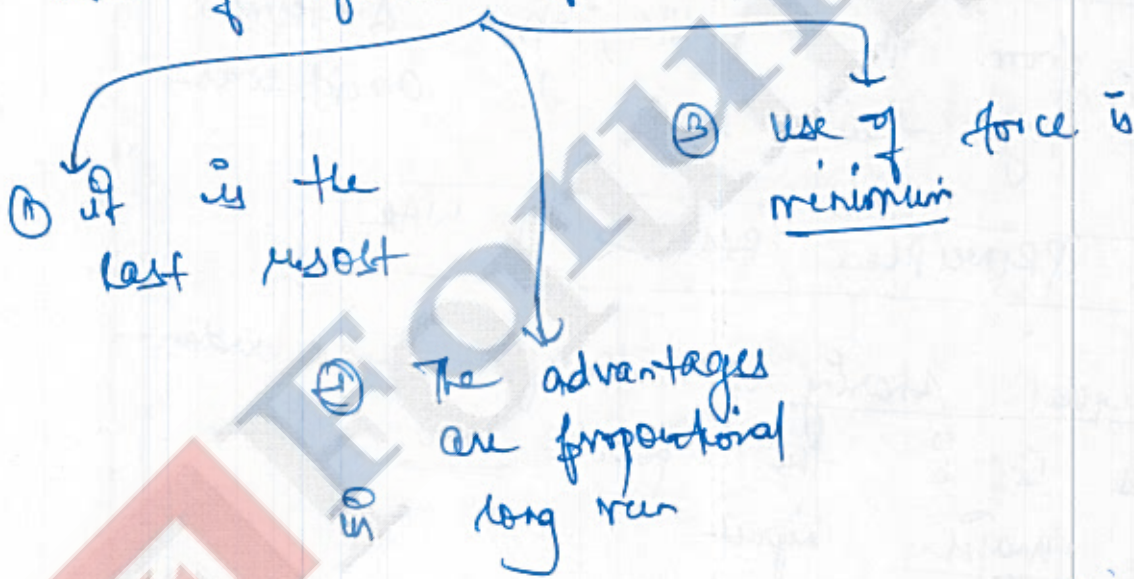
(ii) use of WEAPONRY : The extent of use of weapons also has a moral

angle whether to use nuclear weapons against a non nuclear state.

- (iii) TREATMENT of Prisoners of war: The morality expects one to treat the POW with respect.
- (iv) using WAR as a last resort after other options exhausted

ETHICAL JUSTIFICATION of WAR

The idea of JUST WAR allows use of force if



In today's world, we have countries that are nuclear giants; In such a scenario, adherence to international ethics becomes important.

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

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

Victor Hugo famously quoted that, "one who opens a school door closes a prison"

Education has an illuminating effect on children. It kindles the flame of curiosity and strive for knowledge which helps one spread it to others.

Knowledge increases when shared

Human beings are not empty vessels as their mind is shaped by agents of socialisation. Education provides tools for rational development of mind.

5 VALUES FOR EDUCATION SYSTEM

① CURIOSITY : It is the unrelenting pursuit of knowledge. It leads

to a virtuous cycle where the student himself becomes a change agent.

② **VALUE OF HARDWORK** : *omni veritas in*
 'Siddhi Bhavati Karmaja' (success is borne out of action). Hardwork inspires the student to get out of his comfort zone.

③ **HUMILITY** : ~~And~~ education should instill humility and respect of elders.

④ **SCIENTIFIC TEMPER** - rationality and ability to evaluate a situation based on objective facts

⑤ **EMPATHY / COMPASSION** → to work for others welfare.

Education has the potential to ensure **JOKSAMGRANA** (welfare of all)

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Section - B

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

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

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

Based on this case study, answer the following:

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

(20 marks, 250 words)

सैमुअल एक प्रसिद्ध टेनिस खिलाड़ी हैं। 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 तरवीरे सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल हो गई। शमूएल के चालचलन के विरुद्ध बहुत बड़ा आक्रोश था। शमूएल को गिरफ्तार किया गया, जुर्माना लगाया गया और देश A से निर्वासित किया गया। लेकिन एक ऐसा वर्ग भी था जो सैमुअल को कार्रवाई में देखना चाहता था और इस बात से परेशान था कि शमूएल को देश A छोड़ने के लिए मजबूर किया गया था।

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

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

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

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case highlights the impact of COVID 19 on different spheres of our life. But more importantly, it shows how the safety rules can be bent for those in power and authority,

(A) ETHICAL ISSUES INVOLVED

SA Rights

1.1 to safe and healthy environment of the people and other players

1.2 to have information about the coming

players — As Samuel lies about his past trips

1.3 Right to have a choice regarding vaccination

All unequal distribution of benefits and burdens as the burden will fall to the general people who cannot afford good healthcare.

Breach of Trust by Samuel towards the organisers and his fans

poor ROLE MODELLING by Samuel to coming youth — leads to a negative DEMONSTRATIVE effect

Wilful violation of the rules of vaccination and quarantine.

(B) VACCINE MANDATES

In my opinion, they are a reasonable restriction on the players.

This is because public health is a COMMON GOOD and we all are responsible to it. Such a restriction is ETHICAL because

- ① It protects the poor from bearing undue burden.
- ② It is non discriminatory and ensures equality
- ③ it upholds collective responsibility towards maintaining public health.

↳ Famous personalities have ethical responsibility in public as

- ① They serve as role models to the youth and have a moral responsibilities
- ② They have a MAGNIFYING effect and their words/actions are emulated by many
- ③ They have to honour the trust and support of public

Their conduct should ensure

↳ KANT'S categorical imperative → where they could be made a universal principle

↳ promotion of healthy and sustainable products.

Today, many famous personalities run behind KAMA and ARTHA while forgetting that they have a DHARMA towards the people. Their actions should reflect that responsibility.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



Q.8) You have recently started working at your dream company. You have hired in the strategies department along with two other new joiners. All of you have just graduated out of college. You have very friendly relations with co-joiners. The three of you have been helping each other at work. The experience of working together has built strong camaraderie between the three of you. Your boss has publicly appreciated the strong team-spirit displayed by you and your colleagues.

At the annual review, you have been given a higher pay raise, and a more lucrative job profile. The promotion doesn't come as a surprise to you. You have worked beyond office hours more as a rule rather than as an exception. The project you worked at was adjudged 'the best project of the year in business impact' at the annual corporate awards. One of your co-joiners remarks, in presumably good humor, that you should suggest to your boss to allocate similar high impact projects to your friends as well. You also perceive suggestions towards the shared surname being the reason for special affinity of your boss towards you, indicating at the fact that your boss and you have the same caste. You feel hurt but you also try to think about the remarks with an open mind. You assess that the three of you have indeed worked hard with sincerity. One of your friends, in fact, worked very efficiently despite a personal tragedy at home. There was already a salary differential between you and your colleagues based on the pedigree of your college. The higher pay raise to you has expanded the differential pay structure further. You always considered the initial pay differential to be against the principle of equal pay for equal work. But now you feel your friends may not have been given equal opportunities as well.

a) You are inclined to the belief that efforts and talent of your colleagues have been under-appreciated and you start feeling guilty about your promotion.

b) Based on the given information, discuss the options that are available to you for addressing the guilt. What are the merits and demerits of those choices? Which option would you choose? Justify. (20 marks, 250 words)

आपने हाल ही में अपनी ड्रीम कंपनी में काम करना शुरू किया है। आपको दो अन्य नए नियुक्त सदस्यों के साथ रणनीति विभाग में काम पर रखा गया है। आप सभी ने अभी-अभी कॉलेज से ग्रेजुएशन किया है। सहकर्मियों के साथ आपके बहुत मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध हैं। आप तीनों काम में एक दूसरे की मदद करते रहे हैं। एक साथ काम करने के अनुभव ने आप तीनों के बीच मजबूत दोस्ती का निर्माण किया है। आपके बॉस ने आपके और आपके सहयोगियों द्वारा प्रदर्शित मजबूत टीम-भावना की सार्वजनिक रूप से सराहना की है।

वार्षिक समीक्षा में आपको उच्च वेतन वृद्धि और अधिक आकर्षक नौकरी प्रोफाइल दी गई है। पदोन्नति आपके लिए आश्चर्य के रूप में नहीं आयी है। आपने कार्यालयी कार्य घंटों के बाद, एक अपवाद के बजाय एक नियम के रूप में अधिक काम किया है। जिस प्रोजेक्ट पर आपने काम किया था, उसे वार्षिक कॉर्पोरेट पुरस्कारों में श्रव्यावसायिक प्रभाव में वर्ष का सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रोजेक्ट्स घोषित किया गया था। आपके एक सहकर्मी ने संभवतः अच्छे हास्य में ही एक टिप्पणी की कि आपको अपने बॉस को अपने दोस्तों को भी इसी तरह के उच्च प्रभाव वाले प्रोजेक्ट को आवंटित करने का सुझाव देना चाहिए। आप सुझावों में यह भी पाते हैं कि साझे उपनाम को भी अपने बॉस के आपके प्रति विशेष लगाव का कारण माना जा रहा है, जो इस तथ्य को दर्शाता है कि आपके बॉस और आपकी एक ही जाति है। आप आहत महसूस करते हैं लेकिन आप भी खुले दिमाग से टिप्पणियों के बारे में सोचने की कोशिश करते हैं। आप आकलन करते हैं कि आप तीनों ने वास्तव में ईमानदारी से कड़ी मेहनत की है। आपके एक मित्र ने, वास्तव में, घर पर एक व्यक्तिगत अनहोनी होने के बावजूद बहुत कुशलता से काम किया है। आपके कॉलेज की वंशावली के आधार पर आपके और आपके सहकर्मियों के बीच वेतन में पहले से ही अंतर था। आपके लिए उच्च वेतन वृद्धि ने विभेदक वेतन संरचना का और विस्तार किया है। आपने हमेशा शुरुआती वेतन अंतर को समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन के सिद्धांत के खिलाफ माना है। लेकिन अब आपको लगता है कि आपके दोस्तों को भी शायद समान अवसर नहीं दिया गया।

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

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

The case highlights that hard work never goes in vain. It also shows the importance of incentivising hard work. Kautilya in Arthashastra noted that economy should be integrated with efficiency as the employees only work hard if they are rewarded.

The case demands me to evaluate different options and choose as per my evaluation.

OPTION 1 Decline the offer of pay raise and higher job profile

MERIT

* Peace of mind
I feel that my lowers are underappreciated

DEMERIT

* I may not have information about the objective criteria used to offer me pay raise

* The company might offer the coworkers raise as well

* Dishonour of the companies decisions

* I will not have to face the allegations of casteism

OPTION 2 Demand for my co-workers to be given raise as well.

* They may get the pay raise

* may lead to allegations of using my name to extract favours

* will motivate coworkers to work hard

* Shows **PARTIALITY** as many other such employees may be there

OPTION 3 request the company to put public the objective criteria used to decide the pay raise.

MERIT

DEMERIT

* Will lead to transparency and reduced information asymmetry

* will motivate co-workers try to know the exact areas they lack

* will reduce speculation of partiality

* may send a message that the present work culture is bad.

option-3 is the most suitable option as

* ① "Sunlight is the best disinfectant" —
Information sharing leads to trust
building and a better work culture

② It will lead to a healthy competition which will enhance the efficiency of company

③ Along with incentivising the performing employees, it penalises the non performing employees.

There has to be proportional pay raise with the performance as it prevents corruption and a feeling of 'undervaluation'. It will help protect from the Gandhian sin of 'pleasure without conscience'.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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

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

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

कैलाश कई निवेशकों तक पहुंचा, और उन्होंने कैलाश के उत्पाद में बहुत रुचि दिखाई। लेकिन उनमें से कोई भी इस उत्पाद में पैसा लगाने को तैयार नहीं था। उन्हें डर था कि यह नया उत्पाद, बहुत महंगा होने के कारण, पारंपरिक प्लास्टिक उत्पादों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करने में सक्षम नहीं होगा। कैलाश की फर्म अपने मौजूदा ग्राहक को भी बचा पाना मुश्किल हो रहा है, बहुत अधिक कीमत के कारण ग्राहकों में उनमें रुचि कम हो रही है। कैलाश के संभावित निवेशक और पिछले ग्राहक दोनों जानते हैं कि यह तकनीक कम प्रदूषणकारी और पर्यावरण के अनुकूल है और इसके प्रति सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण रखती है। लेकिन पर्यावरण के बारे में उपभोक्ता की चिंता और रवैया आसानी से पर्यावरण के अनुकूल उत्पादों की खरीद में तब्दील नहीं होता है। अकादमिक शोध ने भी खरीद के इरादे और व्यवहार के बीच इस अंतर की पहचान की है।

कैलाश जानता है कि अगर वह उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में बदलाव करता है, तो वित्तीय मोर्चे पर कंपनी के लिए चीजें बेहतर दिख सकती हैं, लेकिन ऐसा करने से उसकी प्रतिष्ठा धूमिल हो सकती है और यह उसके अपने विश्वासों के खिलाफ भी होगा। अपने उपभोक्ता आधार का विस्तार करने की एकमात्र संभावित उम्मीद उत्पादों को पूरी क्षमता से बेचने और निवेशकों को अपने हरित उद्योग को चालू रखने के लिए अपने पर्यावरण के अनुकूल उद्यम में निवेश करने के लिए मनाने की है।

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

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

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

The case highlights the importance of persuasion and behavioural change towards adoption of a new product. It also highlights the difficulties one faces while trying to bring a change.

(A) Inducing behavioural change to nudge people towards eco friendly products

① Awareness generation: of the pollution

caused by conventional plastic
 1.1 use of local media, outreach
 sessions, small documentaries etc

- ② Recognition of those who have switched to the eco friendly alternative
- ③ Highlighting the importance of a healthy environment for the coming generations.
- ④ Using the change agents in society
 → men, elderly, women etc
- ⑤ Reminding people of their duty towards
 mother earth "Matah Bhumi Puro
 Atam Prihatiyah" (Earth is my mother
 and I am her son)

↳ FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED

- ① Socio-economic condition of family
 ⇒ a poor family cannot be
expected to switch till their daily
 needs are fulfilled.

- ② Bottom up change : It ~~some~~ must come from the people themselves
- ③ It must be ensured that any misinformation regarding the new product must not spread.
- ④ That the trust and faith people have put in the company must not be violated
- ⑤ That there should not be any information asymmetry between the firm and the people.
- ⑥ That the arguments for behavioural nudge must be easily understandable in local language.
- ⑦ Gatekeepers of society are also taken into account.

must

Failash ^ (sup utilitarian view ^{of} mind and must ensure greater Common good (pollution free) for all. At the same time, he should try to attract investors so as to cut down the selling price.

Feedback

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Structure/
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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)

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

विधायक ने शिखा की मौत के लिए अशिमिता को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। अशिमिता को विधायक और उनके स्टाफ ने पीटा। जब उसके पति ने अशिमिता को बचाने की कोशिश की तो उसे अस्पताल से घसीटकर पीटा गया। अशिमिता के खिलाफ लाप. रवाही के कारण हत्या का आरोप लगाते हुए पुलिस में शिकायत भी दर्ज कराई गई थी।

घटना के बाद कई दिनों तक उन्हें और उनके परिवार को पुलिस और विधायक के समर्थकों द्वारा लगातार उत्पीड़न का सामना करना पड़ा। अंततः अशिमता और अधिक अपमान सह नहीं पाई और आत्महत्या कर ली। डॉक्टर द्वारा आत्महत्या की खबर जंगल में आग की तरह फैल गई। इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन ने मामले का संज्ञान लिया और इस मामले में उचित कार्रवाई नहीं होने पर डॉक्टरों की देशव्यापी हड़ताल की चेतावनी दी।

राज्य सरकार ने मामले की जांच और उचित कार्रवाई की सिफारिश करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है। आप इस समिति के अध्यक्ष हैं। इस परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दें :

- अ) देश में डॉक्टरों को हिंसा का सामना क्यों करना पड़ता है?
 ब) इस मामले में विभिन्न नैतिक-नीति विषयक और प्रशासनिक खामियों की पहचान करें।
 स) इस मामले में आप क्या सुझाव देंगे? उन सिफारिशों को देने के पीछे तर्क दीजिए।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The given case points a sad story of the state of healthcare where an honest doctor had to take her life due to being harassed by the powerful.

① Doctors face violence in India due to

① **STATUTORY LAPSES** : lack of clear laws outlining punishments for violence against doctors

② **INFORMATION ASYMMETRY** : The relatives of the patients lack the medical knowledge to understand the causes of death

③ **CONVENIENT BLAME** : It is convenient for them to blame the doctor as it fixes the accountability.

- ④ MONEY & MUSCLE POWER : Those with power believe that money can buy the results of the treatment
- ⑤ Lack of RESPECT for the doctors
- ⑥ Poor EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE : As such violence incidents are often impulsive, out of stress.

MORAL-ETHICAL LAPSES

- ① Asmita agreed to take special care of Shikha which is against her Hippocratic oath and principle of equality
- ② The MLA too showed lack of Scientific temper when he blamed her for the death

ADMINISTRATIVE LAPSES

- ① Inability of the police to provide protection to Asmita.
- ② Police ignored the violence against Asmita

and her husband

As the chairperson of the committee, following recommendations will be given

① Firstly, protection will be given to Asmita's family to ensure that they are not harassed further

② An independent 3rd party investigation will be carried out on both

- * death of Shilpa during operation
- * death of Asmita

③ The medical association will be assured of timely investigation so that no strikes take place.

④ Guidelines will be issued to hospitals to not give any special preferences to any patients.

⑤ A law will be recommended to the legislature against "violence v/s doctors".

These recommendations will ensure that such incidents do not happen in future. It will also uphold the trust of medical fraternity in future.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

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

(20 marks, 250 words)

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

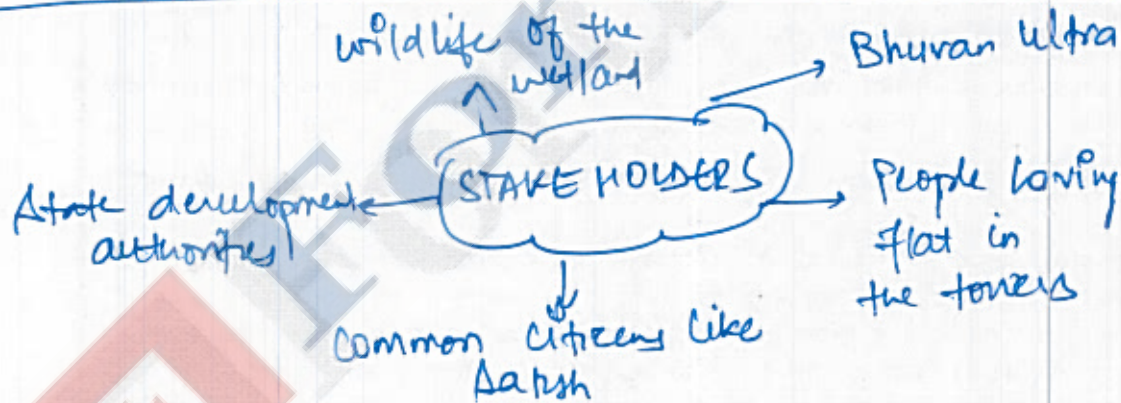
सतीश एक किराए के घर में रहता है और वह रोजाना ऑफिस आने-जाने में इस प्रोजेक्ट से गुजरता है। सतीश हमेशा इनमें से किसी एक टावर में फ्लैट खरीदना चाहते थे। एक दिन अखबार पढ़ते समय सतीश को भुवन-अल्ट्रा की चल रही परियोजना पर एक समाचार लेख मिला। समाचार लेख के माध्यम से, उन्हें पता चला कि भुवन-अल्ट्रा को केवल चार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

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

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

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

The given case study highlights the dictum, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure". Here, there seems to be a case of collusion corruption and an uneasy nexus of developers and state authority.



Q1) Ethical dilemmas involved are

① Economic development vs Environmental Sustainability : The wetland was encroached upon for construction.

② Adherence to rules or twacking them for personal gain \Rightarrow Bhuvan Ultra constructed 2 more towers than permitted.

③ Following court order of DEMOLITION or 1/2 preserving the structural integrity of other 4 towers.

④ Demolition of towers 1/2 using them to reduce the issue of housing shortage.

⑤ whether to compensate the buyers of flats in the towers or not.

⑥ whether to give Bhuvan Ultra benefit of doubt in investigation based on its past clean record.

⇒ Other options to achieve justice apart from demolition.

⇒ Do not demolish the towers and allow the buyers to live there.

MERITS

- * Will save monetary resources
- * less risky for other towers
- * would not do injustice to buyers of flats in that tower

and penalise the developer for the negligence and mandate him to spend on compensatory rehabilitation of wetland

MERIT

- * will save money and is less risky
- * will compensate for loss of wetland

DISMERITS

- * Environmentally unsustainable
→ as the wetland was encroached upon
- * may be risky in future due to the biological vulnerability.

DISMERIT

- * Difficulty in finding suitable wetland to reclaim
- * puts one on SLIPPERY SLOPE as such incidents will become a norm.

53) Since demolition is not an option as per the question, following strategy is needed

① ensure compensatory spending on environment

② better laws and policies to ensure such incidents do not occur

option 'b' is most suitable in a focus on demolition case. However, these issues are ensuring that these must be on ensuring that these issues are caught before construction to minimize wastage of money. At the same time, schemes like PM Awas Yojana must be launched to solve the housing crisis in India.

Feedback
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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



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

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

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

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

- 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।

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

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

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

Here, in this case, there is a clear 'unequal sharing' of benefits and burdens.
The country 'Taba' is being used due to low tax labours laws, resulting in human rights violations.
Ms Anuradha faces several ethical dilemmas here.

- ① whether to provide good working conditions to workers in Tata using the extra income for USD.
- ② prioritization of rights of children and women ensured by USD in these working in Tata
- ③ Human rights v/c profit maximisation
- ④ means v/c the ends — Here, whether to use correct means (adequate wages) to extract ends (working of USD)
- ⑤ whether to change has working when the brand has not violated any law
- ⑥ whether to stop the working in Tata or ensure employment for the workers there

APPROACHING THE PROBLEM

Here, human rights violations in Taba cannot be allowed to continue. My approach would be to maximise the profit of 1 workers in Taba, at shelter homes run by USA and the brand.

COURSE OF ACTION

- ① As the head of the brand, an independent investigation will be ordered regarding the working conditions in Taba.
- ② In case of irregularities, the concerned official will be asked. At the same time, steps will be taken to improve working conditions.
- ③ Compensation of for people losing their life in the fire.
- ④ Since the brand provides employment to poor in Taba, steps will be taken to enhance quality of working conditions.

⑤ The findings of the investigation will be put in public. Only by reducing information asymmetry with public aid philanthropists can investment be attracted.

⑥ focus will be on enhancing quality of life of workers. For that, even a small loss can be borne as it will lead to better output in future.

workers represent the soul of modern society. even Gandhiji called for honour dignity & of labour. Here, a close tie is needed to ensure that rights of all stakeholders are upheld.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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