

TEST CODE 6 1 4 2 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 (C-9) – Full Length Test #10

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SHASHWAT AURAWAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	190076074	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	16/06/2023

*Center Code : For Online – 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh – 1901, ORN – 1902, Mukharji Nagar – 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. – 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar – 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			11 Am	2 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Evaluator's Discretion 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. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्रलांघन, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता का आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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) Differentiate between the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

- (i) Attitude and Opinion.
 (ii) Emotions and feelings.

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

- (i) अभिवृत्ति (Attitude) और विचार (Opinion)।
 (ii) भावनाएँ (Emotions) और अहसास (Feelings)।

Attitude

i) enduring predisposition of psyche to behave in a certain manner.

ex) Attitude of fear towards ghost

ii) More stable & innate.

iii) Does not change easily

iv) Requiring combination of cognitive, affective & behavioural influence to change attitude.

Opinion

i) Enduring thought that eventually forms a person's conception.

ex) opinion on women reservation in Parliament.

ii) More fluid & dynamic

iii) can change easily

iv) either of cognitive or affective or experiential can change opinion.

Emotions

i) Refers to psychological & psychological responses to feelings

Ex) 'Feeling angry' is an emotion.

ii) Develop out of reaction to feelings

iii) It is difficult to manage emotion (requires emotional intelligence)

iv) Emotions are more individualized & person centric

Feelings

i) Refers to innate perception to a specific thought, action or situation

Ex) Feeling happy after being successful.

ii) May or may not translate into emotions.

iii) It is relatively easy to modulate one's feelings

iv) Feelings are general & uniform

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

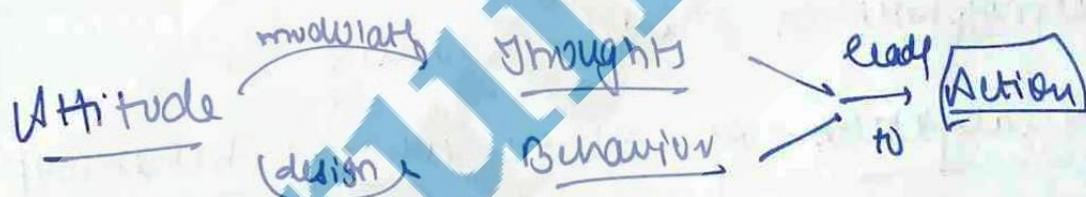
b) Attitude is a little thing that makes a big difference. In what ways does attitude influence one's thoughts and behaviors? (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रवृत्ति एक छोटी सी चीज है जिससे बहुत फर्क पड़ता है। प्रवृत्ति किस प्रकार किसी के विचार और व्यवहार को प्रभावित करती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Attitude refers to the readiness of the psych to behave in a specific manner.

Example - Attitude of leadership can allow one to traverse in times of crisis.

Attitude can make a big difference in one's life as it controls one's thoughts & behavior.



It can control both of them as follows:

① Attitude determines 'what to do next' -

(ex) Person with leadership would immediately call ambulance after noticing an accident.

② Attitude designates the 'will power' & 'determination' -

Attitude of Perseverance will lead to behaviour
 of virtitude (Ex) sr Sarabhai

⑤ Attitude leads to classical conditioning of
thoughts, actions & behaviour:

L A person of respectful attitude who loves
acts of his parents would do to
regularly.

⑥ Attitude leads to creation of rightful
atmosphere in society - leading to
socialization of other ethical behaviour
 in other persons.

(Ex) Attitude of justice in Raja R Mohan
roy lead to gradual socialization &
translation into other's behaviour.

Thus, as us justice said that Attitude,
not the aptitude determines your
Attitude.

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use)

Structure/
 Presentation

Question
 Interpretation

Content

Value
 Addition

Total

Q.2) a) What do you understand by emotional intelligence? Examine the importance of emotional intelligence in personal and professional life. (10 marks, 150 words)

भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता से आप क्या समझते हैं? व्यक्तिगत और व्यावसायिक जीवन में भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

(E1)

Emotional intelligence refers to managing one's and others emotions towards a socially desirable behaviour. It is rightly said that "if you can't control your emotions, your emotions will control you."

Importance of E.I

2] Personal life :-

a) Resolving ethical dilemma of personal life
 (Ex) Hubband resolving conflict in family between mother & wife.

b) Developing interpersonal relationship among friends, relatives etc

c) Balancing one's professional & private life amicably.

~~Attitude of Rusekman will lead to hardworking behaviours~~ ~~to ex of Sanjayam for se-st empowerment~~

1) developing soft skills such as communication, motivation in personal life.

II] Professional

a) Being a kaarmayogi

ex Prasant Nair through operation dairmani

managing emotion

Positive attitude

excellent at work

b) Promoting empathy & compassion at work.

decentralized merger - local. proj.

ex Savanya Pandey, IAS

c) Promote team spirit, leadership and sense of mission

sat down to listen concerns of PWD.

d) nudge people towards a common cause

ex Parmeshwaran Iyer in Swachh Bharat Mission

ex Lal Bahadur Shastri asked people - stop eating a day for food security. don't bring

Q.I can transform authoritative to compassionate administration

b) Persuasion can often achieve what coercion cannot. In this context, evaluate the significance of persuasion for heralding social transformations. (10 marks, 150 words)

अनुनय अक्सर वह हासिल कर सकता है जिसे ज़बरदस्ती से नहीं किया जा सकता। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक परिवर्तनों की शुरुआत के लिए अनुनय के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Persuasion defers to changing the attitude of a person in a pre-guided manner. It is a form of soft power.

Persuasion can change the perceptions and pre-conceptions without use of force. It involves targetting the belief system of people through various ways - whether logically, emotionally or through nudge.

Persuasion is critical for social transformation.

PM Modi heralded the Swachh Bharat Mission by persuading people to stop open defecation and construct toilets. He raked in

influencers, actors, corporates, NMUs & local governments to go door-to-door to

promote social upliftment and achieved ODF
free India by its 75th year of independence

Persuasion has also been used by various
administrations to bring in social reforms.

For instance, Barda and persuaded people to
join the movement to conserve water
finally making Barda a water positive
city.

At times however, one needs to use coercion
especially legally in order to bring in
social transformations. The practice of
untouchability was abhorringly removed
only obedience to constitutional sanction
and law line prevention of civil offences as.

Despite this, the art of persuasion is more
dynamic, fluid and su- generative to bring
social transformation.

Q.3) a) Political attitude has as much to do with society as with politics. Discuss with suitable illustrations. (10 marks, 150 words)

राजनीतिक प्रवृत्ति का समाज से उतना ही हित जुड़ा है जितना राजनीति से। उपयुक्त दृष्टान्तों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Political attitude refers to the predisposition of a person towards a political object -

whether political parties, ideologies, institutions or objects. For instance, a person with attitude liberty & equality may follow liberalism party.

Political attitude has significant social underpinnings beyond political:

① Every society has its general attitude

(ex) Indian society has been open, liberal, inclusive

→ Democratic political system.

Chinese society has been closed & top down

→ Authoritarian political system.

② Social values determine person's political values - which in turn contribute in

(Don't Write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

determining one's political values.

② Social value of equity, equity can translate into justice as a political value & hence a political attitude of democracy & rule of law.

③ Political values are interpreted in social settings

② Secularism as political value of separation of religion from state is interpreted in

Indian society as equal respect to all faiths.

④ Political values emanate from social attitudes

② social attitude of Ambedkar's resistance translated into politics of social justice

thus, political attitude is a combination of mixing of political value along social underpinning.

Feedback (For OFFICE)

Structure/Presentation

Question Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Total

b) The ends, no matter how valuable, cannot justify the means. Analyse. In your opinion, what is more important, adherence to means or to focus on ends? (10 marks, 150 words)

साध्य, चाहे कितना भी मूल्यवान क्यों न हो, साधनों का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं कर सकता। विश्लेषण करें। आपके विचार से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण क्या है, साधनों का पालन करना या साध्य पर ध्यान देना? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The means vs Ends debate has been critical debate in ethical sociology. It has underpinned on all aspects of human life.

In my opinion, Means trump Ends as the rightful and ethical way finy:-

i) Means serve categorical implication - focusing on one's absolute duty as human than fighting for ends.

ii) Means determine the end - Yardhiji said if we sow babool we cannot expect the rose plant.

• India followed a non-violent freedom struggle to become a democracy.

iii) Means serve 'Human' dignity :

↳ By focusing on means, one can pursue

end goals for human development and not for profiteering sake.

w) outcomes of wrong means will 'right ends' will not be sustainable :

Ex) I could have topped board exam by cheating but would have failed in life.

However, as Thiruvalluvar says - that - ends have to be taken into consideration when it verifies in unblemished good.

This can be why :

a) massive public interest

Ex) Santhal Santhal laws led to replacement of tribals; but benefited large majority

b) Protecting lives

Ex) if ministry told about communal riot to prevent them from expanding.

c) Sewring larger good

Ex) not disclosing identity of innocent to supreme court right in this proportionality test is a guiding principle.

Q.4) a) Education without values works rather to make man a cleverer devil. In this context, discuss the importance of ethics in education. Also, throw light upon the role of educational institutions in imparting ethical values. (10 marks, 150 words)

मूल्यों के बिना शिक्षा मनुष्य को एक चतुर शैतान बनाने का कार्य करती है। इस संदर्भ में, शिक्षा में नैतिकता के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, नैतिक मूल्यों को प्रदान करने में शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालें।

Gandhiji described 'knowledge without character' as one of the cardinal sins. (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Without values, education, intelligence & energy can transform a person to a devil.

Ex) Osama Bin Laden was a very educated fellow - yet became a terrorist.

Importance of Ethics in Education

① create value-led person

↳ intelligence can create robot; but values will create 'true human being'.

Ex) Gandhi's nayi dalim.

② incorporate values of empathy & compassion towards weaker section.

③ inculcating in child the spirit of service, dedication to service and sense of mission.

④ Create not just literate human but people who can 'understand', 'comprehend' and 'transform' themselves.

⑤ Ex raja ramohan Roy, IC vidyadajal.

Role of Educational institutions in imparting Ethics

① Promoting peer-to-peer learning, socialization and observational learning among kids.

② Student will learn about 'sharing & caring' from friends.

③ Teachers as Role Models - values of fraternal, & courage can be learnt from teachers.

④ Talking about great leaders, reformers, & role models.

⑤ Targeted interventions to students.

⑥ Keeping check of mental health

⑦ Ex Happiness con. with in Delhi.

through education, a combination of virtue & intelligence can be obtained in students

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

b) Differentiate between the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

इनके बीच अंतर स्पष्ट करें

i) Ethics and morality

नैतिकता और सदाचार

ii) Ethics in private relationships and ethics in public life.

निजी संबंधों में नैतिकता और सार्वजनिक जीवन में नैतिकता।

Ethics

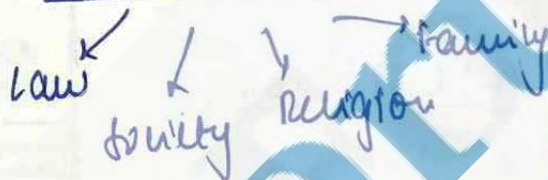
Morality

~~Set of social standards~~
behaviour,

i) set of standards that govern people about itself.

① Equality, compassion

ii) External source



iii) Generally, uniform across places.

iv) Changes with time - temporal in nature.

v) Difficult to change as broadly.

i) set of standards that are possessed by individuals

① Love, respect for elder.

ii) Internal source

iii) Changes from person to person

iv) Can change within lifetime

v) Easy to change as narrowly.

Ethics in Private relationship

Ethics in public life

i) Ethical values followed in a familial & private setting

i) Ethical values followed in professional & community setting

Ex) love & respect towards elders.

Ex) Integrity at work

ii) Informal in nature

ii) Formal in nature

iii) Source is political consciousness, family values etc

iii) Source is organizational code of ethics, standards.

Ex) AICS, 1951.

iv) Criteria may not lead to penal action.

iv) violation can lead to penal action.

However both are not dichotomy to each other, both are congruent and supplement each other towards a good life (Eudaimonia)

Q.9) Ahimsa is not only the negative refusal to do harm, but also the positive doing of good. In this perspective, discuss the significance of 'ahimsa' in modern times. (10 marks, 150 words)

अहिंसा न केवल नुकसान पहुँचाने से नकारात्मक इनकार है, बल्कि अच्छाई का सकारात्मक कार्य भी है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, आधुनिक समय में अहिंसा के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ahimsa is the principle of not doing violence to anyone at any cost. It has its root in Indian philosophy of Jainism.

Ahimsa primarily means 'not doing harm to others'. It is based on principle that doing good to others means doing good to our own selves. That is why, it is expansive in its meaning and connotation.

Gandhiji used Ahimsa to launch a mass struggle against British without bloodshed; but also included doing good to others by abolishing untouchability, promoting Hindu - Muslim unity, doing social service among others.

Significance of Ahimsa in modern times

1) Prevent wars, conflicts, and strife among countries

Ex) Russia-Ukraine war

↳ Ahimsa would have resolution of disputes by peaceful means through negotiation.

2) Control hatred, communal violence, mob lynching

↳ Ahimsa would convey feeling of empathy, love, brotherhood towards co-fellow.

3) Prevent environmental damage, climate change

↳ Ahimsa would promote living in harmony with nature.

4) Growing distrust, political ego and individualism

↳ Ahimsa would argue selflessness and complete sacrifice for common good.

Ahimsa can be used to resolve issues of the grand-standing problems of our society.

b) Which famous personality has influenced you and why? In what ways have you emulated their example in your own life? (10 marks, 150 words)

किस प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तित्व ने आपको प्रभावित किया है और क्यों? आपने अपने जीवन में किस तरह से उनके उदाहरण का अनुकरण किया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Swami Vivekanand has been the most influential personality in my life. He has inspired me as:

1) selflessness - work towards a "cause" with utmost devotion.

2) social service - Swami Vivekanand said worship to Jiva (Human) is worship to Shiva (God)

3) Courage & Fortitude

↳ His quote "Arise, awake & stop not till the goal is achieved." inspires me till date.

4) Indian cultural renaissance

↳ he initiated revival in our motherland; gave famous speech at Chicago conference of Global religions in 1893.

5) Social reform and harmony

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I have emulated Swami Vivekananda's teaching as follows:

- ① Utmost sincerity and honesty towards my work.
- ② Belief in myself and my country's future.
- ③ Selfless service - I have engaged with government, NVOs & private sector to work in field of education and skill develop.
- ④ Sense of mission, fortitude and tenacity in my character.

For instance I have been working for empowerment of girls and down trodden for past six years in my current capacity taking leaf from Swami Vivekananda's teaching.

Hence, Swami Vivekananda has allowed me to move towards the path of becoming a Karmayogi.

Q.6) What does each of the following quotation mean to you?

निम्नलिखित उद्धरण आपके लिए क्या मायने रखता है।

a) "The greatest wealth is to live content with little" - Plato

(10 marks, 150 words)

"सबसे बड़ा धन छोड़े में संतोषपूर्वक जीना है।" - प्लेटो

The above quote espouses the importance of happiness and temperance in one's life as espoused by father of political philosophy, Plato.

For Plato, true happiness is with knowledge. With knowledge, a person accumulates the virtues of prudence & temperance. Knowledge allows us to realize that happiness does not lie in material pleasures but in following one's own being. In such circumstances, one would be happy and satisfied with even little amounts of resource one has.

For instance, today people have enormous amounts of wealth, yet they are not satisfied. The CEO of cafe coffee day, a

well-acclaimed entrepreneur, recently committed suicide. Hence, material is not the true determinant of person's happiness.

On other hand, some people with little means but right objectives of life are keeping up well even in tumultuous times.

Gandhiji himself called "wealth without work" a sin. He espoused moderation in all aspects of life.

However, a base value is necessary to live a happy life. Without money, a person today cannot educate his children, cover for contingencies, and secure his future. Indicators like Global Happiness Index include per capita income as one of metrics therefore.

A balance between knowledge, materialism and spiritualism is way for happy life.

b) "Whatever is begun in anger, ends in shame"-Benjamin Franklin.

(10 marks, 150 words)

क्रोध में किया गया कार्य का अंत हमेशा तकलीफदायक होता है - बेंजमिन फ्रैंकलिन।

The above quote captures the end result of any action undertaken in anger. Anger emanates out of negative responses to a situation leading to feeling of jealousy and antagonism.

Lord Buddha once remarked, that anger is like a hot coal, who wishes to throw them at others, gets burnt himself.

Any activity undertaken in anger ends up in harming oneself.

For instance, recently, a famous entrepreneur angrily abused a bank employee which became viral on social media leading him to lose his job.

Anger is an emotion that leads to

① Loss of control over the situation

② Events of road rage.

① Leads to physiological changes such as sweat, heartbeat, losing one's composure ending up taking wrong decisions.

② Hampers Rational thinking as person acts out of 'emotional storm'

Ex) Shiva wt general face out of Anger - to repent in future.

It is rightly said that uncontrolled emotions makes you angry automatically becomes

your master (Epictetus). Controlling anger via emotional intelligence, stress management and meditation shall be instilled from young age itself.

c) "Ethics is not self but non-self" - Swami Vivekananda

(10 marks, 150 words)

लैतिकता स्वयं नहीं बल्कि गैर-स्व है" - स्वामी विवेकानंद

Ethics refers to the "moral compass" of an individual that guides his behaviour choices and action. In above quote, Swami Vivekanand talks about the ethic of selflessness as critical value feature.

Going beyond self

Ethics teaches one to forego one's ego-centric attitude in favour of broader social position. This is as follows:

1) Developing spirit of service towards manhood.

(Ex) Baba Amte → leprosy; Mother Teresa

2) Empathy & compassion towards vulnerable section

(Ex) J.R. Lakshman worked for upliftment of SC-STs for his concern towards them.

③ Spirit of selflessness :

(Ex) Jurkaram Omble sacrificed his life while catching kasab during 26/11.

④ Developing Equanimity and "Love for all" in one's behaviour

(Ex) Savanya Pandey - dealt with PNB by on floor

⑤ Working for humanism

(Ex) Bywade Wilson and Kailash Satyarthi
↓ ↓
Sayajirao Phule ↓
child labor

Ethics, as per frama viuehanda is a principle where service to Jiva (human) is service to Shiva (God).

Section - B

Q.7) Alok works in a multinational company in USA. He was visiting his family in India on a vacation. While reading the newspaper at home in India, Alok noticed a particular news item. As per the news article, a family of seven, travelling in an SUV, had died in a road mishap. The vehicle lost control and rammmed into a roadside boulder. The police report said that none of the passengers had their seat belts on. It was also highlighted that the fatal injuries could have been avoided by the use of seat belts. A few days later, Alok and his family members who lived in Delhi, decided to travel to the hills of Himachal Pradesh, by road. While driving across Delhi, all the family members had their seat belts on. Alok mentally felt satisfied about the good sense of road safety in his family members. However, as their vehicle crossed the borders of Delhi, all the family members removed their seat belts almost immediately. Alok found this a little unusual. When he enquired about the same, his father told him that wearing a seat belt was necessary in Delhi and non-compliance attracted penal action. However, Alok exhorted all his family members to put on their seat belts for their own safety. He also told his family members that in USA people wore seat belts not to escape legal action, but to ensure their own safety as they understood the importance of seat belts in reducing and mitigating the impacts of accidents. At this, his family members made fun of him and also chided him for having become an "angrez".

After some time, their vehicle passed by a deep gorge. There they all witnessed a road accident, where a passenger vehicle had lost control and fell into the gorge. Alok immediately remembered the news report he read a few days back. Concerned about the safety of his family members, he again requested them to put on their seat belts. This time, all the family members got irritated and belittled Alok for being so scared. Alok could see that his family members had a very negative attitude with regard to wearing safety belts.

Despite the effective role of seat belts in saving human lives, their usage by people in India remains abysmally low. As per a WHO report, wearing a seat belt can reduce the risk of being killed or injured in an accident by 25% and 75% respectively. A study conducted by Maruti Suzuki revealed that approximately 75% of passenger vehicle users in India do not wear seat belts leading to an average 15 deaths every day.

- a) Why is there a negative attitude in people with regard to wearing seat belts?
b) What measures can be taken to bring positive changes with regard to this attitude?

(20 marks, 250 words)

आलोक अमेरिका में एक मल्टीनेशनल कंपनी में काम करता है। वह छुट्टी पर भारत में अपने परिवार के सदस्यों से मिलने गया था। भारत में अपने घर पर अखबार पढ़ते हुए आलोक का ध्यान एक खास खबर की तरफ गया। समाचार लेख के अनुसार, एक वाहन (SUV) का नियंत्रण खो बैठा और सड़क किनारे एक बौलडर से जा टकराया उसने यात्रा कर रहे एक ही परिवार के सात लोगों के सड़क दुर्घटना में मौत हो गई थी। पुलिस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि किसी भी यात्री ने अपनी सीट बेल्ट नहीं पहनी थी। यह भी बताया गया कि सीट बेल्ट के इस्तेमाल से घातक दुर्घटना से बचा जा सकता था। कुछ दिनों बाद, दिल्ली में रहने वाले आलोक और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों ने सड़क मार्ग से पास के हिमाचल प्रदेश की पहाड़ियों की यात्रा करने का फैसला किया। दिल्ली भर में यात्रा करते समय, परिवार के सभी सदस्यों ने अपनी सीट बेल्ट पहनी हुई थी। आलोक को अपने परिवार के सदस्यों में सड़क सुरक्षा की अच्छी भावना मानसिक रूप से अच्छा लगी। हालांकि, जैसे ही उनका वाहन दिल्ली की सीमाओं को पार कर गया, परिवार के लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने अपनी सीट बेल्ट तुरंत हटा दी। आलोक को यह थोड़ा असामान्य लगा। जब उसने इस बारे में पूछताछ की, तो उसके पिता ने उसे बताया कि दिल्ली में सीट बेल्ट पहनना अनिवार्य है और गैर-अनुपालन के लिए दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है। हालांकि, आलोक ने अपने परिवार के सभी सदस्यों को अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए सीट बेल्ट लगाने का आह्वान किया। उन्होंने अपने परिवार के सदस्यों को यह भी बताया कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में लोग कानूनी कार्रवाई से बचने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि अपनी सुरक्षा

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सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सीट बेल्ट पहनते हैं क्योंकि वे दुर्घटनाओं के प्रभावों को कम करने और गंभीर प्रभाव को कम करने में सीटबेल्ट के महत्व को समझते हैं। इस पर उनके परिवार वालों ने उनका मजाक उड़ाया और 'अंग्रेज बनने के लिए उन्हें फटकार भी लगाई।

कुछ देर बाद उनका वाहन एक गहरी खाई के पास से गुजरा। वहाँ उन सभी ने एक सड़क दुर्घटना देखी, जहाँ एक यात्री की वाहन नियंत्रण खो बैठा और खाई में गिर गया। आलोक को कुछ दिन पहले पढ़ी गई खबर तुरंत याद आ गई। अपने परिवार के सदस्यों की सुरक्षा के बारे में चिंतित, उन्होंने फिर से उनसे सीट बेल्ट लगाने का अनुरोध किया। इस बार परिवार के सभी सदस्य थिढ़ गए और आलोक को मला बुरा कहा। आलोक ने देखा कि सुरक्षा बेल्ट पहनने के संबंध में उनके परिवार के सदस्यों का एक मजबूत नकारात्मक स्वैचा था।

मानव जीवन को बचाने में सीट बेल्ट की प्रभावी मूनिका के बावजूद, भारत में लोगों द्वारा उनका उपयोग बेहद कम है। डब्ल्यूएचओ की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सीट बेल्ट पहनने से मरने या घायल होने के जोखिम को क्रमशः 25 प्रतिशत और 75 प्रतिशत तक कम किया जा सकता है। मारुति सुजुकी द्वारा किए गए एक अध्ययन से पता चला है कि भारत में लगभग 75 प्रतिशत यात्री वाहन उपयोगकर्ता सीट बेल्ट नहीं पहनते हैं, जिससे हर दिन औसतन 15 मौतें होती हैं।

- a) सीट बेल्ट पहनने को लेकर लोगों में नकारात्मक स्वैचा क्यों हैं? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)
b) इस दृष्टिकोण के संबंध में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

"Prevention is better than cure."
Road safety in India has been a major cause of concern with more than 1.5 lakh deaths per annum due to road accidents. Non-compliance to wear seat belts is a major cause for same.

a) Why negative attitudes towards seat belts:

① Complacency of people due to 'chalta hai attitude'; lack of civic sense and awareness about gravity of situation.

② Socialization effect: by watching the

normative majority not following the compliance

(Ex) Atori's parents were like other people who were driving.

③ Limited fear or deterrence created by law

due to ① lack of certain action

② eviction after payment of small fine.

④ Limited 'safety education' while granting of driving licenses; purchase of car among others.

⑤ Focus on 'comfort' despite 'sinure danger'

⑥ Non-rational thinking towards safety due to belief in ascriptive beliefs like destiny.

Measures to promote attitudinal change

1) Information, education & communication

↳ media, newspapers, social networking sites & government shall show data of

deaths related to road ^{safety} complacency to convince people.

② Persuade them emotionally through campaigns where a bread-winner died due to no seat-belt.

③ Inculcate basic road safety education in school curriculum, textbooks etc.

④ Mandate 'safety literacy' programmes during awarding of driving licenses, purchasing car & its insurance.

⑤ Digital methods being opted to curb complacency like

② use of CCTV

③ Radio-frequency etc. shall

be promoted.

⑥ Stricter penalties in line with belt rules in USA & Singapore shall further be incorporated in motor vehicles

Advertisement at it, 2015.

② Leaders, Influencers & Role model should be asked to campaign for reaching seat belts, using helmet.

③ Integrity path for compulsory signify to wear seat belts can be used as an innovative mechanism.

In order to secure road safety, protect right to life and entire safe & sustainable journey. Attitudinal literacy regarding road safety is a line-item.

Q.8) Anil is an UPSC aspirant living in Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi. Rajendra Nagar is famous for being the hub for the preparation of civil services examination conducted by the UPSC. The place is abreast with aspirants preparing for the civil services examination, coaching institutes, hostels, and various paying guest facilities. Anil noticed that Rajendra Nagar was ideal not only for UPSC aspirants but also for the many business owners residing in the place. However, owing to increasing attraction of civil services examination and more students opting for coaching institutes for their preparation, Rajinder Nagar had become very crowded.

Among other menaces like congested roads, high rents, sound pollution etc., Anil noticed that Rajinder Nagar was also facing a pressing problem associated with stray dogs. He had often heard his friends talking about how they had to face a pack of aggressive stray dogs while returning from the library or the metro station, late at night. Anil had often observed that a group of people tended to the stray dogs by feeding them food, providing them with blankets, etc. At one instance, Anil was surprised to see a boy bandaging a dog. Upon enquiring, Anil was told that some people near the Sindhi park had attacked the dogs with sticks and stones. Anil suddenly remembered that while returning from his evening walk, a few days back, he too had witnessed some people pelting stones at a dog. Anil was surprised to see that while one group was very hostile towards the dogs, the other group was exceedingly sympathetic.

One day while studying in his room, Anil heard a commotion outside. He went out to see that a boy had been bitten by a stray dog. On further enquiring, he found that the boy was bitten by a stray dog while delivering tiffin boxes to a nearby hostel. Anil also noticed that two groups of people were arguing in loud voices. While one group was of the opinion that feeding and tending of stray dogs has attracted more dogs in the locality and aggravated the menace of stray dogs attacking people, the other group said that the dogs have become aggressive as a result of some people beating and throwing stones at stray dogs. Though Anil too had faced difficulties due to the aggressive stray dogs of Rajinder Nagar, he was at a loss of locating the reason for the problem.

- a) What can be the reason behind the diametrically opposite attitude of two groups of people living in the same locality?
- b) According to you, who and to what extent can be held responsible for the problem of stray dogs attacking people? (20 marks, 250 words)

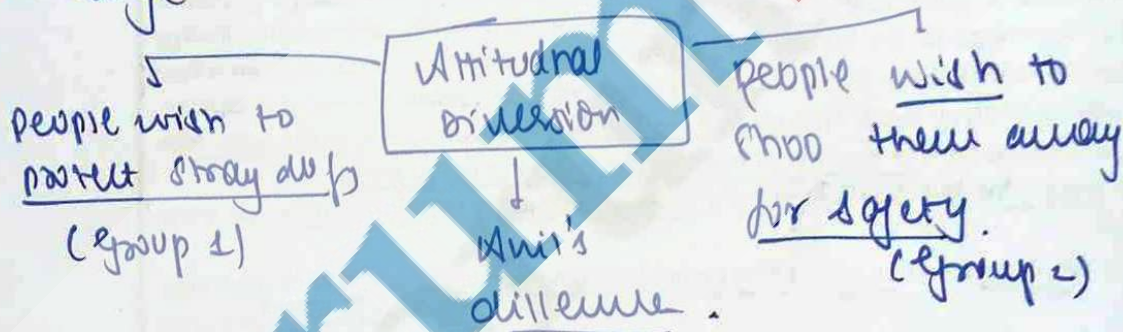
अनिल राजेंद्र नगर, नई दिल्ली में रहने वाले यूपीएससी के छात्र थे। राजेंद्र नगर यूपीएससी द्वारा आयोजित सिविल सेवा परीक्षा की तैयारी के लिए केंद्र के रूप में प्रसिद्ध है। यह स्थान सिविल सेवा की तैयारी करने वाले उम्मीदवारों का परीक्षा, कोचिंग संस्थानों, छात्रावासों और विभिन्न पेइंग गेस्ट सुविधाओं का गढ़ बन गया है। अनिल ने देखा कि राजेंद्र नगर न केवल यूपीएससी के उम्मीदवारों के लिए बल्कि वहां रहने वाले कई व्यावसायिक मकान मालिकों के लिए भी आदर्श था। हालांकि, सिविल सेवा परीक्षा के बढ़ते आकर्षण और अपनी तैयारी के लिए कोचिंग संस्थानों को चुनने वाले अधिक छात्रों के कारण, राजेंद्र नगर में बहुत भीड़ हो गई थी।

भीड़भाड़ वाली सड़कों, उच्च किराए, ध्वनि प्रदूषण आदि जैसे अन्य खतरों के बीच, अनिल ने देखा कि राजेंद्र नगर भी आवारा कुत्तों से जुड़ी एक गंभीर समस्या का सामना कर रहा था। उसने अक्सर अपने दोस्तों को इस बारे में बात करते हुए सुना था कि कैसे देर रात लाइब्रेरी या मेट्रो स्टेशन से लौटते समय उन्हें आक्रामक आवारा कुत्तों के झुंड का सामना करना पड़ता था। अनिल ने अक्सर देखा था कि लोगों का एक समूह आवारा कुत्तों को खाना खिलाकर, उन्हें कंबल आदि देकर उनकी देखभाल करते थे। एक बार, अनिल को एक लड़के को कुत्ते की पट्टी बांधते देखकर आश्चर्य हुआ। पूछताछ करने पर अनिल को बताया गया कि सिंधी पार्क के पास कुछ लोगों ने कुत्तों पर लाठियों और पत्थरों से हमला कर दिया था। अनिल को अचानक याद आया कि कुछ दिन पहले शाम की सैर से लौटते समय उसने भी कुछ लोगों को एक कुत्ते पर पथराव करते देखा था। अनिल को यह देखकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि जहाँ एक समूह कुत्तों के प्रति बहुत शत्रुतापूर्ण था, वहीं दूसरा समूह अत्यधिक सहानुभूतिपूर्ण था।

एक दिन अपने कमरे में पढ़ते समय अनिल को बाहर कुछ हलचल सुनाई दी। वह बाहर गया तो देखा कि एक लड़के को आवारा कुत्ते ने काट लिया है। आगे पूछताछ करने पर, उन्होंने पाया कि लड़के को पास के एक छात्रावास में टिफिन देते समय एक आवारा कुत्ते ने काट लिया था। अनिल ने यह भी देखा कि लोगों के दो समूह तेज आवाज में बहस कर रहे थे। जहाँ एक समूह का विचार था कि आवारा कुत्तों को खिलाने और पालने से इलाके में अधिक कुत्तों को आकर्षित किया है और लोगों पर हमला करने वाले आवारा कुत्तों के खतरे को बढ़ा दिया है, वहीं दूसरे समूह ने कहा कि कुछ लोगों द्वारा कुत्तों की पिटाई और पत्थर फेंकने के परिणामस्वरूप कुत्ते आक्रामक हो गए हैं। यद्यपि अनिल को भी राजेंद्र नगर के आक्रामक आवारा कुत्तों के कारण कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा था, लेकिन वह समस्या का कारण खोजने में असमर्थ था।

- a) एक ही इलाके में रहने वाले लोगों के दो समूहों के बिल्कुल विपरीत रवैये के पीछे क्या कारण हो सकते हैं?
 b) आपके अनुसार आवारा कुत्तों द्वारा लोगों पर हमला करने की समस्या के लिए किसे और किस हद तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above issue showcase the ethical dilemma Anil faces between empathy & compassion towards animals and concern of public safety at large.



Causes for Attitudinal Dilemma

① Differential Experience

- ↳ one group might have found dog-bite or dog-crash whether
- ↳ other group would develop empathy watching dog beaten by people.

② Different value system

Group 1 have values of empathy, love, respect for all & animal dignity.

Group 2 are more utilitarian, self-centered, concerned about human health at any cost.

③ Lack of emotional intelligence in both group 1 & group 2 to understand the perspective of other group and come to a common ground.

b) In such circumstances, either group blame the other group for the misery:

Group 1 → blame group 2 for beating dogs causing them to attack animals.

Group 2 → blaming group 1 for feeding dogs & portraying them leading to their persistence class.

In my opinion; group 2 is more responsible than group 1 since:

- a) medically, animals like dogs tend to lose control & start chasing ~~others~~ others when beaten and psychologically stressed.
- b) Beating animals is in itself an act that goes against animal dignity, and right of life to animals.

Despite this, group 1 has to understand:

that:

- a) ill-feeding animals without awareness about it will lead to more dogs joining the area, increasing merch of chase.
- b) At times, hard steps have to be taken to ensure cordial relations between animal & humans; & broaden public interest.

In such situation, local government (here -
M.C.S of Rajinder Nagar) shall intervene as
follows :

- i) Ensure data of dogs and necessary arrange-
ments for their vaccination, identification
using marks and areas for their specific
location.
- ii) Create a 'Animal control unit' that would
evaluate any animal which becomes
harmful.
- iii) Awareness generation regarding :
 - * Non-violence towards animals
 - * Non-feeding of animals any
food items
- iv) Demarcation of dog-free paths & zones
where concerned elderly & children
can visit.

In these circumstances, I will follow the

task of 'rational analysis' to understand the
causation and develop my conviction
accordingly, as Anal.

ForumIAS

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

Q.9) Prakash and Meena were a married couple living in Gurgaon, Haryana. Both Prakash and Meena were corporate executives, working in XYZ retail and ABC enterprises respectively. The two were leading a rewarding professional life. However, as both worked in different companies and often had different office timings, their personal lives were getting affected. Due to their busy schedules and official commitments, they were unable to find sufficient time for each other. Things came to such a pass that the two could not spend their last anniversary together. While Prakash was working on an important project, Meena was busy with the launch of a new product. Though the two understood the importance of professional commitments, the lack of quality time with each-other was increasingly becoming a cause for concern and frustration.

One day Prakash informed Meena about a vacancy in his company for the post of regional manager. Prakash, who himself was working at the same position, knew that this post was an ideal opportunity for Meena professionally. While Meena's work in her company was well appreciated and her prospects for growth were sound, she was still willing to grab the present opportunity. This would have enabled the two of them to work in a common office space, with relatively more coherence in their office timings. Consequently, she applied for the vacancy in Prakash's company. As Meena was reasonably qualified for the job and had good experience, she was hired by Prakash's company. The two were very happy about the prospects of working together.

Besides working from a common office space, Prakash and Meena were able to go to and return from work together. The two were, resultantly, very happy about this positive change in their lives. Meena quickly adjusted to the new office environment and began her work in the same department as that of Prakash. Meena's positive work came into the notice of her superiors. She was frequently appreciated for her diligence and sincerity. XYZ retail was in the process of preparing a presentation for a potential government contract. While Prakash was expecting that he would be chosen for preparation, the branch head of XYZ retail entrusted Meena with this strategically important task. Prakash was visibly disappointed with this, as he had been preparing for this task for a long time. Meena could also sense Prakash's dejection, as he not only didn't congratulate Meena but also pointed out how it should have been him doing the job.

Meena, as was her nature, worked hard on the report, and successfully made the presentation to the client. As the report was made and presented in an efficient manner, XYZ retail gained a big contract from the government. While the entire office was congratulating Meena for her success, Prakash remained indifferent towards Meena's achievement. Meena was visibly hurt by Prakash's behaviour. Meena's success with the government contract earned her a promotion, and she was made the head of her department. This further enraged Prakash, as now he was supposed to report to Meena. Moreover, Prakash's behaviour at the workplace changed significantly. He started misbehaving with his juniors over small things. He became careless in his work, often leading to mistakes and errors. Prakash's behaviour at office had a spill-over effect on Prakash and Meena's personal lives. One day he slapped an office peon for entering his cabin without knocking. After an enquiry about the incident, Meena recommended suspension of Prakash. While the two had continuously quarrelled over trivial things since her promotion, this time Prakash's career was at stake leading to a huge fight. Earlier Prakash and Meena tried to spend time together whenever possible, now the two despised being together at home and office. While Meena could not comprehend Prakash's behaviour, Prakash was jealous of Meena's success. Meena began to re-evaluate her decision to join XYZ retail.

- In your opinion, what qualities do Prakash lack? Do you think that Meena also lacks some qualities?
- As a common friend of Meena and Prakash, what advice will you give to the couple?
- How can they develop the qualities that could have prevented such a distressing situation?

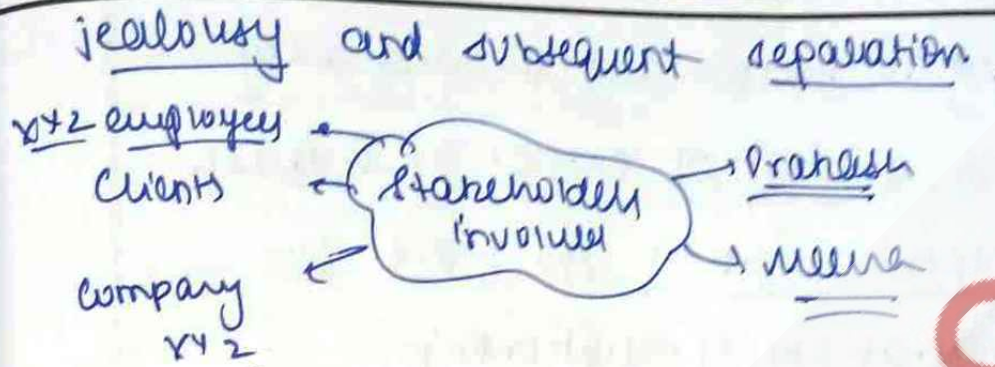
(20 marks, 250 words)

प्रकाश और मीना गुडगांव, हरियाणा में रहने वाले एक विवाहित जोड़े थे। प्रकाश और मीना दोनों कॉर्पोरेट एग्जिक्यूटिव थे, जो क्रमशः XYZ रिटेल और ABC इंटरप्राइजेज में काम करते थे। दोनों एक सुखी पेशेवर जीवन जी रहे थे। हालांकि, चूंकि दोनों अलग-अलग कंपनियों में काम करते थे और अलग-अलग ऑफिस टाइमिंग था, इसलिए उनका निजी जीवन प्रभावित हो रहा था। अपने व्यस्त कार्यक्रम और आधिकारिक प्रतिबद्धताओं के कारण, वे एक-दूसरे के लिए पर्याप्त समय नहीं निकाल पा रहे थे। बात यहां तक आ गई कि दोनों अपनी आखिरी सालगिरह एक साथ नहीं बिता सके। जब प्रकाश एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट पर काम कर रहे थे, तो मीना एक नए उत्पाद के लॉन्च में व्यस्त थीं। हालांकि दोनों पेशेवर प्रतिबद्धताओं के महत्व को समझते थे, लेकिन एक-दूसरे के साथ समय का अभाव चिंता और निराशा का कारण बन रहा था। एक दिन प्रकाश ने मीना को अपनी कंपनी में क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक के पद के लिए एक रिक्ति के बारे में सूचित किया। प्रकाश, जो स्वयं उसी पद पर कार्यरत थे, जानते थे कि यह पद पेशेवर रूप से मीना के लिए एक आदर्श अवसर था। जबकि मीना काम को उनकी कंपनी में काफी सराहा गया था और वहां उनके विकास की संभावनाएं अच्छी थीं, फिर भी वह वर्तमान अवसर को प्राप्ति के लिए तैयार थीं क्योंकि ;ह उन दोनों को अपने कार्यालय समय में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सुसंगतता के साथ, एक सामान्य कार्यालय स्थान में काम करने में सक्षम बनाता। नतीजतन, उसने प्रकाश की कंपनी में रिक्ति के लिए आवेदन किया। चूंकि मीना नौकरी के लिए उचित रूप से योग्य थी और उसके पास अच्छा अनुभव था, इसलिए उसे प्रकाश की कंपनी ने काम पर रख लिया था। दोनों एक साथ काम करने की संभावनाओं को लेकर काफी खुश थे। एक सामान्य कार्यालय स्थान से काम करने के अलावा, प्रकाश और मीना एक साथ काम पर जाने और वापस आने में सक्षम थे। परिणामस्वरूप, दोनों अपने जीवन में इस सकारात्मक बदलाव से बहुत खुश थे। मीना जल्दी से नए कार्यालय के माहौल में समायोजित हो गई और प्रकाश के समान विभाग में अपना काम शुरू कर दिया। मीना का सकारात्मक कार्य उनके वरिष्ठों के नजर में आया। उनकी मेहनत और ईमानदारी के लिए उन्हें अक्सर सराहा जाता था। XYZ रिटेल संभावित सरकारी अनुबंध के लिए एक प्रस्तुति तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया में था। जबकि प्रकाश को उम्मीद थी कि उन्हें तैयारी के लिए चुना जाएगा, XYZ रिटेल के शाखा प्रमुख ने मीना को यह रणनीतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण कार्य सौंपा। इससे प्रकाश साफ तौर पर निराशा नजर आ रहा था, क्योंकि वह काफी समय से इस टास्क की तैयारी कर रहा था। मीना प्रकाश की निराशा को भी समझ सकती थी, क्योंकि उसने न केवल मीना को बधाई दी बल्कि यह भी बताया कि उसे यह काम कैसे करना चाहिए था। मीना, जैसा कि उनका स्वभाव था, ने टास्क पर कड़ी मेहनत की, और क्लाइंट के सामने सफलतापूर्वक प्रस्तुति दी। जैसा कि रिपोर्ट बनाई गई और एक कुशल तरीके से प्रस्तुत की गई, XYZ रिटेल ने सरकार से एक बड़ा अनुबंध प्राप्त किया। जब मीना की सफलता के लिए पूरा कार्यालय बधाई दे रहा था तब प्रकाश मीना की उपलब्धि के प्रति उदासीन रहा। प्रकाश के व्यवहार से मीना स्पष्ट रूप से आहत थी। सरकारी अनुबंध के साथ मीना की सफलता ने उन्हें पदोन्नति दी और उन्हें अपने विभाग का प्रमुख बनाया गया। इसने प्रकाश को और क्रोधित कर दिया, क्योंकि अब उसे मीना को रिपोर्ट करना था। इसके अलावा, कार्यस्थल पर प्रकाश का व्यवहार काफी बदल गया। वह छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर अपने जूनियर्स से बदसलूकी करने लगा। वह अपने काम में लापरवाह हो गया, जिससे अक्सर गलतियाँ और त्रुटियाँ होती थीं। कार्यालय में प्रकाश के व्यवहार का प्रकाश और मीना के निजी जीवन पर प्रभाव पड़ा। एक दिन उसने ऑफिस के एक चपरासी को बिना दस्तक दिए अपने केबिन में घुसने पर थप्पड़ मार दिया। घटना की जांच के बाद मीना ने प्रकाश को निलंबित करने की सिफारिश की। जहां उनके प्रमोशन के बाद से दोनों में लगातार छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर झगडा हुआ था, वहीं इस बार प्रकाश का करियर दांव पर लगा था, जिसके कारण एक बड़ी लड़ाई हुई। पहले प्रकाश और मीना जब भी संभव हो एक साथ समय बिताने की कोशिश करते थे, अब दोनों घर और ऑफिस में एक साथ रहने से कतराते थे। जबकि मीना प्रकाश के व्यवहार को समझ नहीं पा रही थी, प्रकाश को मीना की सफलता से जलन हो रही थी। मीना ने XYZ रिटेल में शामिल होने के अपने निर्णय का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करना शुरू किया।

- आपकी राय में प्रकाश में किन गुणों की कमी है? क्या आपको लगता है कि मीना में भी कुछ गुणों की कमी थी?
- मीना और प्रकाश के कॉमन फ्रेंड होने के नाते आप इस युगल को क्या सलाह देंगे?
- वे उन गुणों को कैसे विकसित कर सकते हैं जो ऐसी विकट स्थिति को रोक सकते थे?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above example illustrates the prime example of personal life and professional life intermingling together leading to problems of harmony,



a) Qualities lacking in Prakash :-

- ↳ Equanimity towards spouse wrt. work
- ↳ Presence of Ego causing jealousy, loss of self-esteem.
- ↳ Respect for work, professional competence
- ↳ Composure, calm and respect towards subordinately (slapped person)
- ↳ Lack of Emotional Intelligence

Meera has shown her behaviours to be proficient & upright; however she lacked to

a) understand & pre-empt the negative impact of working in same office on their relationship.

b) convey to Prakash her views; and make him understand her position not

meaning to belittle him in any way.

c) listen to probable grievances of Prakash
and respect them if the wishes for
sustainability of relationship

b) As common friend, I would suggest them
to:

Firstly, let's talk the issues and circumstances
in which things developed one after other.
Meena shall listen Prakash's grievances
& Prakash of Meena.

Secondly, I would strictly convey to Prakash:

a) that it is completely natural if her
wife works better than him.

b) slapping a peon was abhorring and
he should apologise in writing to the
peon, Meena as well as the
organisation.

e) Understand the larger picture of both working together and gaining prominence in company.

Thirdly, I would advise Meena

a) To continue her work if she feels her professional competency aligns with work ethic.

b) Try to assuage Prakash to work together as had decided before.

c) If no breakthrough in relationship, then Meena should decide between Prakash & her work - & choose with complete conviction.

d) To prevent such situations, they should have develop following qualities

i) Before joining:

↳ Meena & Prashant should have
discussed such prospects &
plausible impacts on their relation
-ship

↳ Meena may not have joined had
they pre-empted this situation.

(i) After joining,

↳ they should be empathetic to each
other's work.

↳ if facing problems, they should
communicate with each other to
sort things out.

↳ Respect for each other's work.

↳ understanding the consequences of any
action - if negative - then both
shall arrange themselves in
different departments.

Effective communication & speech act is
critical to balance public & personal life.

Q.100 Akhilesh is a young 22-year-old man living in Utsav Nagar, who is preparing for the prestigious Civil Service Examinations, conducted by UPSC. Akhilesh is the younger of the two siblings in the house. The elder sister of Akhilesh, Sarita, is an economic graduate and works as a teacher. Akhilesh and Sarita are from a family of modest means. Their father is a retired government employee and mother is a house wife. Sarita and Akhilesh contribute to the household income by giving tuitions to the children. Recently, Sarita's marriage has been finalized by her parents. Everyone in the family is happy about the prospects of Sarita's marriage. However, the groom's family has expressed their wish for a car and furniture as gifts for the groom. Sarita's father agreed to their demands happily as he did not want to break the prospective alliance. It was also the dream of Sarita's father to wed her daughter in a grand manner. During a dinner conversation at home, he tells his family members that he has decided to sell off their ancestral land in order to arrange for the wedding. Akhilesh and Sarita are well aware that the family has limited means, and a lavish wedding, in addition to the gifts, may further aggravate the already strained financial condition of the family.

Akhilesh, in the course of his preparation, has studied about the menace of dowry in the society. He knows that making a demand for dowry, in any form, is illegal and a punishable offence. After consulting his sister, Akhilesh decides to talk to his father. However, when Akhilesh presents his concerns to his father, he gets surprised by his reply. Akhilesh's father tells him that dowry is a social norm and as a member of the society they are duty bound to accept the demands of the groom's family. He also tells Akhilesh that marriage ceremony is a matter of social prestige for the whole family. A lavish wedding will not only appease the groom's family but also increase the social status of their own family. Further, his father tells him that it is out of his own love and volition that he has agreed to the gifts. He also explained to Akhilesh that the car, furniture etc., will be used by Sarita at her in-law's place.

Akhilesh could not argue with his father, even though he was not in agreement with his father's view. He and Sarita believe that giving/accepting dowry would lead to propagation of a social evil. They also are of the view that a profligate wedding, without due concern for family's finances, is illogical.

- a) What are the various ethical issues involved in the above case study?
b) You are a close friend of Akhilesh. What advice will you give, in this situation, to Akhilesh in order to convince his father to abstain from giving dowry and organising a lavish wedding?
(20 marks, 250 words)

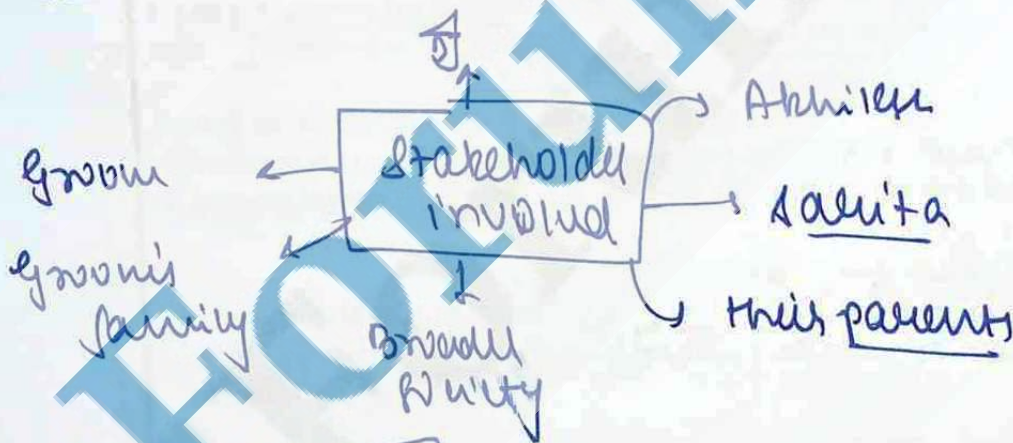
अखिलेश उत्सव नगर में रहने वाला एक 22 वर्षीय युवक है, जो यूपीएससी द्वारा आयोजित प्रतिष्ठित सिविल सेवा परीक्षाओं की तैयारी कर रहा है। अखिलेश घर में दो भाई-बहनों में छोटा है। अखिलेश की बड़ी बहन सरिता एक अर्थव्यवस्था में सहायक है और एक शिक्षक के रूप में काम करती है। अखिलेश और सरिता मामूली परिवार से हैं। उनके पिता एक सेवा निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं और माता एक गृहिणी हैं। सरिता और अखिलेश बच्चों को ट्यूशन देकर घर की आय में योगदान करते हैं। हाल ही में सरिता की शादी उनके माता-पिता ने फाइनल की है। सरिता की शादी को लेकर परिवार में कोई खुरश है। हालांकि, दूल्हे के परिवार ने दूल्हे के लिए उपहार के रूप में कार और फर्नीचर की इच्छा व्यक्त की है। अखिलेश के पिता उनकी मांगों को खुशी-खुशी मान गए क्योंकि वह समाहित संबंध को नहीं तोड़ना चाहते थे। सरिता के पिता का भी सपना था कि वह अपनी बेटी की भव्य तरीके से शादी करे। घर पर रात के खाने के दौरान, वे अपने परिवार के सदस्यों को बताते हैं कि उन्होंने शादी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अपनी पुश्तैनी जमीन को बेचने का फैसला किया है। अखिलेश और सरिता अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि परिवार के पास सीमित साधन हैं, और एक भव्य शादी, उपहारों के अलावा, परिवार की पहले से ही तनावपूर्ण वित्तीय स्थिति को और बढ़ा सकती है। अखिलेश ने अपनी तैयारी के दौरान समाज में दहेज के खतरे के बारे में अध्ययन किया है। वह जानता है कि दहेज की मांग करना किसी भी रूप में अवैध और दंडनीय अपराध है। अपनी बहन से सलाह लेने के बाद, अखिलेश ने अपने पिता से बात करने का फैसला किया।

हालाँकि, जब अखिलेश अपनी चिंताओं को अपने पिता के सामने रखता है, तो वह उनके जवाब से हैरान हो जाता है। अखिलेश के पिता ने उन्हें बताया कि दहेज एक सामाजिक मानक है और समाज के सदस्य के रूप में वे दूल्हे के परिवार की मांगों को स्वीकार करने के लिए बाध्य हैं। वह अखिलेश को यह भी बताते हैं कि विवाह समारोह पूरे परिवार के लिए सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा का मामला है। एक भव्य शादी न केवल दूल्हे के परिवार को खुश करेगी बल्कि उनके अपने परिवार की सामाजिक स्थिति को भी बढ़ाएगी। इसके अलावा, उसके पिता ने उसे बताया कि यह उसके अपने प्यार और इच्छा से है कि वह उपहारों के लिए सहमत हुए हैं। उन्होंने अखिलेश को यह भी समझाया कि कार, फर्नीचर आदि का इस्तेमाल सरिता अपने ससुराल में करेगी।

अखिलेश अपने पिता से बहस नहीं कर सकता था, हालाँकि वह अपने पिता के विचार से सहमत नहीं था। उसका और सरिता का मानना है कि दहेज देने को स्वीकार करने से सामाजिक बुराई का प्रसार होगा। उन दोनों का यह भी विचार है कि परिवार के वित्त की चिंता किए बिना एक खर्चीली शादी अतार्किक है।

- a) उपरोक्त केस स्टडी में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?
- b) आप अखिलेश के करीबी हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आप अखिलेश को क्या सलाह देंगे कि जिससे वह अपने पिता को दहेज न देने और भव्य विवाह आयोजित करने से परहेज के लिए मना सके? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Dowry is an abhorrent social evil that persists even today, despite legislation like Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.



a) Ethical Issues include:

i) Dignity & respect for women

Facts

Dowry leads to women's objectification as 'paraya dhan' (limited ownership of wealth)

ii) Equality before law
and
Equality among sexes

→ Downy Prohibition
bans dowry
in all form

→ Superior b/w
son & daughter.

iii) social ethic
is
legal & moral
ethic

→ Downy out of
father's will

→ Downy as
wipeable idea.

w) concern about safety & security of
women (here, Salita) in such a
family.

b) I will give following advice to Ahemish

i) to confront his father

a) Downy dowry giving in any
form

b) make him realize the possibility
of life of Salita in such a
materialistic family ✓

c) Legal provision that can put both

families in trouble.

Liv) confront Sacita and ask her -

a) to request to her groom's family
for giving dowry even at the
cost of marriage

b) choose integrity over petty materialism

Liii) if possible, ^{Ashish} will ^{himself} persuade
groom's family :

a) About ill-effects of dowry
practice

b) Detail them about its threats
and wrong convention.

as a friend, I would convince Ashish that
though one cannot alone change the world,
but one can set a stone in the water
to create ripples in it. Ashish should
therefore fulfill his complete moral ↓

Constitutional duty

ForumIAS

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Feedback
(For OFFICIAL USE)

Structural Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q10) Naveen and Vinod, final year undergraduate students at ABC college of engineering, are close friends. Naveen has been a meritorious student and got appointed as the secretary of the training and placement cell, which has the mandate to oversee the campus placements of the students. Vinod, on the other hand, spent more time on leisure activities and paid less attention to his academic performance. However, the lackadaisical attitude of Vinod began to reflect on his grades. His poor performance in the majority of subjects meant that he had to complete some courses again, in order to graduate in time. As Vinod struggled to complete his extra courses, he barely had any time left for anything else. The immense fatigue was also evident from his deteriorating physical and psychological health.

Around this time the campus placement in the ABC college had started. While all other students were preparing for the recruitment tests, Vinod had barely any time for the same. Vinod's parents, who had taken loan for Vinod's education, are expecting Vinod to get a good job. The guilt of wasting his college years and letting down his poor parents was becoming unbearable for Vinod, as a result of which he had a nervous breakdown. Naveen, who in his capacity as secretary of training and placement cell, was busy organising the recruitment drive, was aware that the chances of Vinod getting recruited were very slim. He also knew that Vinod was repenting in true sense and working very hard to complete his courses, despite his deteriorating emotional health. Naveen was afraid that if Vinod did not get a job, he may take some extreme step.

Naveen has in his possession the question paper for the recruitment test to be held next week. Vinod had in the past requested Naveen to help him in any way possible to get a decent job. While Naveen knows that sharing the questions with Vinod may help him get through the exam, it would be ethically incorrect. Now, Naveen is in a dilemma over the course of action he should take.

- a) What are the ethical dilemmas before Naveen in this case?
b) Identify and evaluate the various courses of actions available before Naveen. If you were in Naveen's shoes, which course of action would you choose and why? (20 marks, 250 words)

नवीन और विनोद, एबीसी कॉलेज ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग में स्नातक अंतिम वर्ष के छात्र हैं और घनिष्ठ मित्र हैं। नवीन मेधावी छात्र रहे हैं और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण और प्लेसमेंट सेल के सचिव के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है, जिसके पास छात्रों के कैंपस प्लेसमेंट की देखरेख करने का अधिकार है। दूसरी ओर, विनोद ने अवकाश गतिविधियों में अधिक समय बिताया और अपने अकादमिक प्रदर्शन पर कम ध्यान दिया। हालांकि, विनोद का उदासीन रवैया उसके ग्रेड पर प्रतिबिंबित होने लगा है। अवकाश विषयों में उनके खराब प्रदर्शन का मतलब था कि उन्हें समय पर स्नातक होने के लिए कुछ पाठ्यक्रम फिर से पूरे करने पड़े। ऐसा कि विनोद अपने अतिरिक्त पाठ्यक्रमों को पूरा करने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है, वह मुश्किल से ही किसी भी काम के लिए समय निकाल पाता है। उसके बिगड़ते शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य से अत्यधिक थकान भी स्पष्ट है।

इसी समय के आसपास एबीसी कॉलेज में कैंपस प्लेसमेंट शुरू हो गया था। जबकि अन्य सभी छात्र भर्ती परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रहे थे, विनोद के पास इसके लिए मुश्किल से ही समय था। विनोद के माता-पिता, जिन्होंने विनोद की शिक्षा के लिए ऋण लिया था, विनोद को अच्छी नौकरी मिलने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। अपने कॉलेज के वर्षों को बर्बाद करने और अपने माता-पिता को निराश करने का अपराध विनोद के लिए असहनीय होता जा रहा था, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसका स्वास्थ्य अत्यधिक खराब हो गया था। नवीन, जो प्रशिक्षण एवं नियोजन प्रकोष्ठ के सचिव के रूप में भर्ती परीक्षा आयोजित करने में व्यस्त था, जानता था कि विनोद के भर्ती होने की संभावना बहुत कम थी। वह यह भी जानता था कि विनोद सही मायने में पछता रहा है और अपने बिगड़ते भावनात्मक स्वास्थ्य के बावजूद अपने पाठ्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए बहुत मेहनत कर रहा है। नवीन को डर था कि अगर विनोद को नौकरी नहीं मिली तो वह कोई अतिवादी कदम उठा सकता है।

नवीन के पास अगले सप्ताह होने वाली भर्ती परीक्षा का प्रश्नपत्र है। विनोद ने पहले नवीन से अनुरोध किया था कि वह एक अच्छी नौकरी पाने के लिए हर संभव मदद करें। जबकि नवीन जानता है कि विनोद के साथ प्रश्नों को साझा करने से उसे परीक्षा में मदद मिल सकती है, यह नैतिक रूप से गलत होगा। अब, नवीन इस बात को लेकर असमंजस में है कि उसे क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।

- a) इस मामले में नवीन के सामने नैतिक दुविधाएं क्या हैं?
 b) नवीन के समक्ष उपलब्ध विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यवाहियों को पहचानें और उनका मूल्यांकन करें। यदि आप नवीन के स्थान पर होते तो आप कौन-सी कार्यवाही चुनते और क्यों? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above cases includes the prime dilemma of helping a friend in true need and conflicting values of one's own personal integrity and honesty.

a) Ethical issues before Naaveen :

→ concern for well-being of Vinod

→ Empathy towards Vinod for his financial & physiological situation

→ Personal honesty as secretary of Placement cell.

→ Responsibility & Accountability towards other students & college who bestowed him with responsibility.

b) Adv. course of actions :

i) Give the question paper to Vinod to let him pass the test

Pros

- duty towards Vinod as friend realized
- Vinod may get a job to pay back loan
- prevent him from committing an extreme step

Cons

- violate my probity & professional integrity
- Reduce chance of other equally capable student from placement
- Showcase malfeasance from my part

Result I will not undertake this step as it will lead to my crisis of conscience.

ii) Deny any help to Vinod ; to let him face the outcome of his conspiracy.

Pros

a) Just way as it is being fair to everyone.

Cons

a) goes against my friend's responsibility as my

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(Don't write in this Area)

(Pros)

i) Vinod can take an extreme step as a reaction

(Cons)

b) safeguard my integrity as head of placement cell.

c) In line with principle of equal opportunity to all

⇒ I will not do this as it will lead to quit ^(disgrace) as a friend.

ii) Help Vinod in preparing for the exam; interviews; if need be - giving some reasonable part of his education loan for time being.

(Pros)

a) In line with my duty as a friend / conscious

b) safeguard my honesty & integrity

c) Balance my accountability

(Cons)

i) Vinod may not get job

ii) I have to over-
stretch my credibility
hampering my own
physical & mental

towards college placement committee | health.

I would have chosen this course of action as:

- i) It allows me to go beyond my comfort zone to balance my responsibility both as a brother as well as an office bearer in placement committee.
- ii) In full sense, I would achieve justice for my friend and do justice to my work.
- iii) Aligns with the golden mean of whistle by attempting to not vitalize my moral values.

Thus, I would have made sure that Vinod
 gets complete emotional & mental guidance
from me to sort the
situation.

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Aisha is a 13-year-old girl, studying in class 7th of the XYZ public school. Aisha is a confident child who excels both in academics as well as extra-co-curricular activities like singing, dancing. In the recently concluded annual day function, Aisha was facilitated for her all-round performance and it was also announced that Aisha will represent the school in the annual inter-school singing competition. The whole school was confident about Aisha's talent and expected to bag the trophy this year. On the day of the competition Aisha developed a cough and could not give her best performance. As a result, XYZ public school lost the contest to their nearest rival, the PQR school. Although Aisha was disappointed, the principal of the school, Miss Nisha, consoled her, and also congratulated her for her determination and confidence to perform despite developing a bad throat.

However, post the defeat at the inter-school singing competition there was a marked change in Aisha's behavior. Aisha began to avoid all extra-co-curricular activities. Her academic performance also began to deteriorate. At the monthly parents' teachers conference, Aisha's mother confided in her teachers that her behavior at home has also changed. She keeps to herself, gets irritated and avoids going out to play with friends. Aisha's condition became a cause of concern for her teachers and parents. Upon enquiring further with her friends, it was revealed that post the inter-school singing competition, Aisha was subjected to intense trolling by the students of XYZ public school on various social media platforms. Videos of her performance were circulated with morphed pictures and voices. On various social media pages, she was held responsible for the defeat of the school. Also, funny messages/memes were being circulated targeting Aisha. Even morphed pictures of Aisha's parents were being circulated on various groups to humiliate Aisha.

The principal of the school expressed her disbelief on the level of cyber bullying undergoing in the school. The school administration swung into action, at once, to take the corrective steps, while Aisha's parents had to opt for psychological counseling for Aisha.

- What are the reasons for increasing incidents of cyber bullying among children?
- Examine the responsibility of educational institutions to check the incidents of cyber-bullying.
- What role can parents play in shielding their children from the effects of cyber-bullying?

(20 marks, 250 words)

आयशा एक 13 साल की लड़की है, जो XYZ पब्लिक स्कूल की सातवीं कक्षा में पढ़ती है। आयशा एक आत्मविश्वासी बच्ची है, जो अकादमिक और पाठ्येतर गतिविधियों जैसे गायन, नृत्य आदि दोनों में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन करती है। हाल ही में संपन्न वार्षिक दिवस समारोह में, आयशा को उसके सर्वांगीण प्रदर्शन के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया था और यह भी घोषणा की गई थी कि आयशा वार्षिक अंतर-विद्यालय गायन प्रतियोगिता में विद्यालय का प्रतिनिधित्व करेगी। पूरे स्कूल को आयशा की प्रतिभा पर भरोसा था और इस साल ट्रॉफी जीतने की उम्मीद थी। प्रतियोगिता के दिन आयशा को कुछ खांसी हुई और वह अपना सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन नहीं कर सकी। नतीजतन, XYZ पब्लिक स्कूल अपने निकटतम प्रतिद्वंद्वी, PQR कॉन्वेंट स्कूल से प्रतियोगिता हार गया। हालाँकि आयशा निराश थी, स्कूल की प्रिंसिपल, मिस निशा ने उसे सांत्वना दी, और गला खराब होने के बावजूद उसके दृढ़ संकल्प और आत्मविश्वास के लिए उसे बधाई भी दी।

हालाँकि, अंतर-विद्यालय गायन प्रतियोगिता में हार के बाद, आयशा के व्यवहार में एक उल्लेखनीय बदलाव आया। आयशा ने सभी पाठ्येतर गतिविधियों से बचना शुरू कर दिया। उसका अकादमिक प्रदर्शन भी बिगड़ने लगा। मासिक माता-पिता शिक्षक सम्मेलन में, आयशा की माँ ने उसके शिक्षकों को बताया कि घर में उसका व्यवहार भी बदल गया है। वह अपने आसपास के बच्चों के साथ खेलने के लिए बाहर जाने से बचती है। आयशा की हालत उसके शिक्षकों में चिढ़ जाती है और दोस्तों के साथ खेलने के लिए बाहर जाने से बचती है। आयशा की हालत उसके शिक्षकों और माता-पिता के लिए चिंता का विषय बन गई।

उसके दोस्तों से और पूछताछ करने पर, यह पता चला कि अंतर-विद्यालय गायन प्रतियोगिता के बाद, आयशा को विभिन्न सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर XYZ पब्लिक स्कूल के छात्रों द्वारा तीव्र ट्रोलिंग का शिकार होना पड़ा था। उसके प्रदर्शन की वीडियो को विकृत तस्वीरों और आवाजों के साथ प्रसारित किया गया। विभिन्न सोशल मीडिया पेजों पर, उसे स्कूल की हानि के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया था। साथ ही, आयशा को निशाना बनाते हुए फनी मैसेज/मीम्स भी प्रसारित किए जा रहे थे। यहां तक कि आयशा को अपमानित करने के लिए विभिन्न समूहों में आयशा के माता-पिता की मॉर्फेड या विकृत तस्वीरें भी प्रसारित की जा रही थीं।

स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल ने स्कूल स्तर पर चल रहे साइबर बुलिंग पर अविश्वास व्यक्त किया है। स्कूल प्रशासन तुरंत सुधारात्मक कदम उठाने के लिए हरकत में आया है, जबकि आयशा के माता-पिता को आयशा के लिए मनोवैज्ञानिक परामर्श का विकल्प चुनना पड़ा है।

- a) बच्चों में साइबर बुलिंग की बढ़ती घटनाओं के क्या कारण हैं?
 b) साइबर बुलिंग की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की जिम्मेदारी की परीक्षण करें?
 c) माता-पिता अपने बच्चों को साइबर बुलिंग के प्रभाव से बचाने में क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Cyber bullying is an emerging threat in the open world of social media. Recently, a boy committed suicide due to intense cyber bullying on facebook.

Causes for increasing cyber bulling

- 1) Increasing access to cyber technology has allowed fringe elements to use the space to bully kids.
- 2) Reflection of 'actual value system' on ground on digital space. where
initially → students found bullying directly in schools
now → cyber term has shifted it online.

- 3) Click-bait cyber culture - leading to expansion & unlimited sharing of information in no time.
- 4) Lack of cyber-attitudinal literacy among children before being handed over phones & internet.
- 5) Availability of illicit content online such as pornography, abusive content that vitiates character of students.
- 6) High-tech technology such as deep fakes that can morph videos & images fuelling such kind of bullying.
- 7) Reinforcing ethical value system in educational institution - the values of compassion and respect for fellow school mate.
- 8) Responsibility for educational institutions to fix this responsibility is imminent

- as:
- schools are the 1st + intergal towards normal socialization
 - peer-to-peer interaction happens at school level.
 - Teachers can play crucial role in attitudinal generation as they are considered as role model by students.

However, Schools are failing to curb incidents of cyber-bullying as

(i) Schools do not have control of information-flow in cyber space.

(ii) various incidents happen by anonymous people who maybe students - but difficult to track & trace

(iii) once viral, schools could do little

to reinstate the lost sense of
self-esteem and self respect.

Despite this, schools can :-

a) Nurture an attitude of "respect for all"
and "empathy" among students.

⊕ Teaching them about leaders who
joined & then suicided.

b) Give them attitudinal litrary sessions
& sensitivity classes on bullying.

c) Take action against identified students
who are caught in act of cyber bullying.

c) [Role of parents]

i) Giving their children a sense of
accomplishment and achievement in
times of failure

ii) Becoming a change catalyst
- for instance, generating attitudes of

Self-esteem by telling the kids about their own stories of failure.

iii) Role of parents & grandparents in inculcating courage, fortitude and bravery through:

- ↳ Discussing heroes, role model at home
- ↳ seeing students about Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.
- ↳ knowing their motivations like nine Dargah.

iv) Emotional well-being can be ensured by - discussing their day-to-day experiences at home & school - acting as a 'friend' than 'parent'.

As Dr. Kalam remarked, if India is to become of beautiful minds, the teachers, fathers & mothers can themselves make a big difference.

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