



SHUBHRA RANJAN

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GS Answer Writing Module 2023

Test 12

Time Allowed: 1.5 Hour

Max Marks: 130

Name: AAKRITI

Test Submission Date: 3/7/23

Email Address: _____

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question 1-7 10 marks each & Word Limit 150.
3. Question 8-10 20 marks each & Word Limit 250.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.

Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks
Q1		Q6	
Q2		Q7	
Q3		Q8	
Q4		Q9	
Q5		Q10	
Total Marks:		Evaluator Code:	

Que.1

Rule of law can only defeat the immoral minds, but it cannot defeat the immoral heart. Highlighting this statement, discuss the relevance of moral values as an internal guide of human actions. (10 marks, 150 Words)

Rule of law works on the assumption that people possess the rationality for cost-benefit analysis before actions. This allows regulation of an "immoral mind" but not an "immoral heart".

Reasoning with "immoral mind" →
criminal behaviour can be curbed by the virtue of punishment eg.
Black money being clamped using Black money act; decline in female infanticide etc.

Irrationality of heart
→ Terrorist activity has strong emotional component
→ Left Wing extremism driven by desire for a utopian future
→ Insurgency to protect cultural identity

Relevance of moral values as a guide

Moral values (right or wrong, as per personal dictat $\rightarrow$ consciousness) are relative in nature

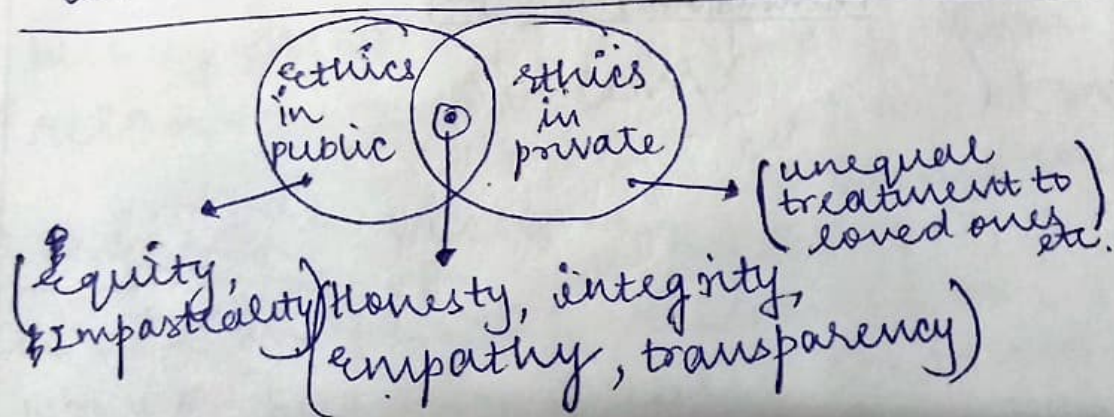
eg. Mahmud Ghazni mesia for Muslims but a plunderer for Indians; terrorists perform acts in the name of 'Allah' & against state wrongs $\Rightarrow$ justified acts of violence but for others, its wrong; Honor killing for Dharma

Moral Value education $\rightarrow$ the relativism doesn't render the importance of value education moot. The emphasis must be on "means" to reduce moral idealism, which forms the basis of justifying violent means for apparently superior or spiritual ends

Q.2. How ethics in private relations affects ethics in public relations (10m).

ethics reflect the yardstick of right & wrong as per external standards (society, laws, rules etc).

Despite the line drawn between public & private relations the ethical orientation, which is internalized, gets manifested in both domains



Positive Spillover

① empathy → compassionate & empathetic person will take an extra step to ensure welfare of others
eg. separate line for elders;



- ② Honesty & integrity → A person ^{on honest} in personal life will ~~possibly~~ be honest & show integrity in public relations eg. M. K. Gandhi
- ③ Transparency → A person who communicates with family & friends will be habitual to convey information in public life

Negative spillover

- ① Relative ~~to~~ ethics → an unequal treatment to spouse is justified but if the same spills to public relations → problem → Nepotism.
→ Favoritism.
→ Corruption.
- ② Secrecy breach → keeping secrets in private relations is wrong but in public relations some things must be confidential eg. cyber security standards, intelligence network information etc.

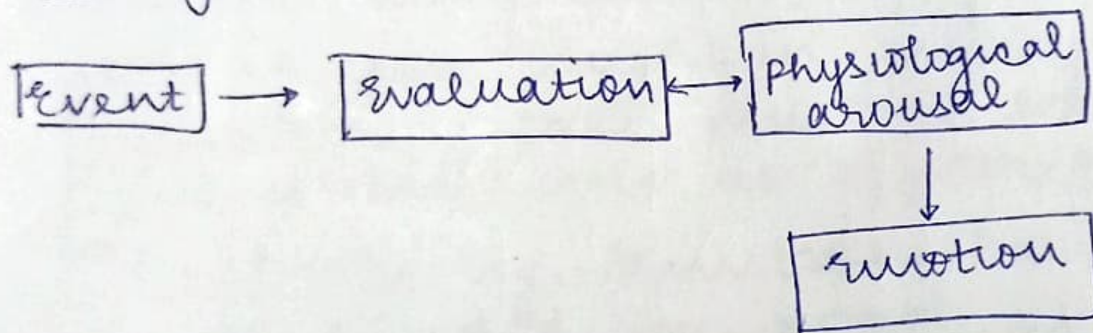
Thus, ethical behaviour in the two domains demand a balance.

Que.3

Emotions are a critical source of information about the state of mind. In this context, discuss how emotional intelligence can be applied towards management of emotions for better outcomes. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Emotions are experienced based on the evaluation of the information.

emotional Intelligence (EI) plays a role not just in processing of information but also effective navigation of social environment



Emotions $\xrightarrow{(EI)}$ better outcomes

① work-life balance $\rightarrow$ EI can help create a balance between private & public life.

② Riots - crisis management
An officer from minority against whose group rioting has

happened must control emotions to find an effective solution.

③ Objective decision making →

A public officer must keep her biases, past experiences & preconceived notions at bay. for objectivity & fairness eg during elections.

④ Integrity → To tackle ethical dilemmas where doing the right thing comes at a personal cost eg. son caught in money laundering case must be held responsible even as officer grieves.

⑤ Creativity eg. Armstrong Paine crowd funded the road upon being refused state fund (aggression turned to solution).

Thus, emotions are to some extent are in control. Harnessing emotional intelligence can help navigate for better outcomes.

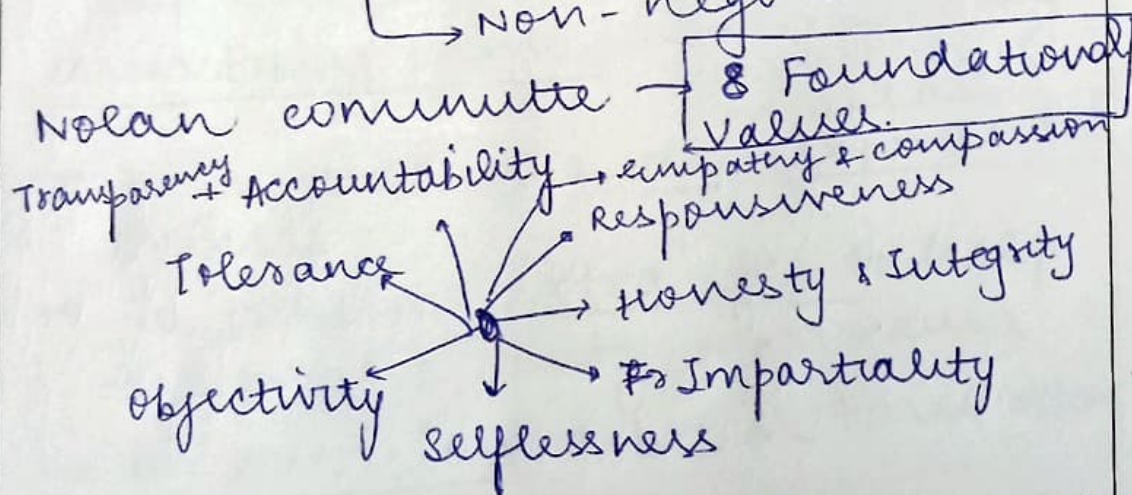
Que.4

What do you understand about "foundational values"? Explain with examples why integrity, empathy & compassion are considered "foundational values" for public servants. (10 marks, 150 words,)

"Foundational values" are the values (abstract idealized beliefs about mode of conduct or end state of existence) that are fundamental to the public services.

These are:

- Indispensable
- Guiding
- Inviolable
- Non-negotiable.



Integrity → "wholesomeness" in character i.e. coherence in thought, speech & action at all times, eg. Ashok Khemka - 40 transfers because he refused corruption, TN Seshan - victim of ^m spear campaign yet executed electoral reforms

- serves as a self-regulation against unethical means.
- Improves efficiency & excellence in public affairs.

② Empathy & Compassion → Empathy is the force behind the virtue of compassion i.e. to alleviate suffering of others. eg. Anuradha Gupta → Speakehead Polio Mission; Sonam Wangchuk → solar tents for army personnel in Ladakh; Armstrong Pame → crowd funding road in northeast

- To initiate the developmental projects
- To take an extra step to help the public (Duty maximum)
- To envision a better tomorrow

Therefore, empathy, compassion & integrity are fundamental to public services as they promote an ethical & caring & just-operation of bureaucrats



Que.5

How could social influence and persuasion contribute to change the prejudiced attitudes in society? Explain with examples. (10 marks, 150 Words)

Social influence refers to all the actions taken ^{by the social factors} to mould behaviour & attitude towards a desirable directions. It can be passive (mere social presence) or active (thought out action).

Persuasion is an active form of social influence

- sharing all facts
- Nudging
- ethical process.
- No coercion
- Beneficial to all.

Social influence & persuasion →
changing prejudiced attitude

① Social norm → normative influence
social influence can be perceived as reflective of a social norm which creates a normative influence
eg. self-with daughter campaign

social norm of having daughters as desirable → reduced female foeticide & gender discrimination at birth

(2) group coherence → this is a strong desire among the members to maintain attitudes can be changed
eg. group follows solid tolerant behaviour for all caste → members will automatically follow

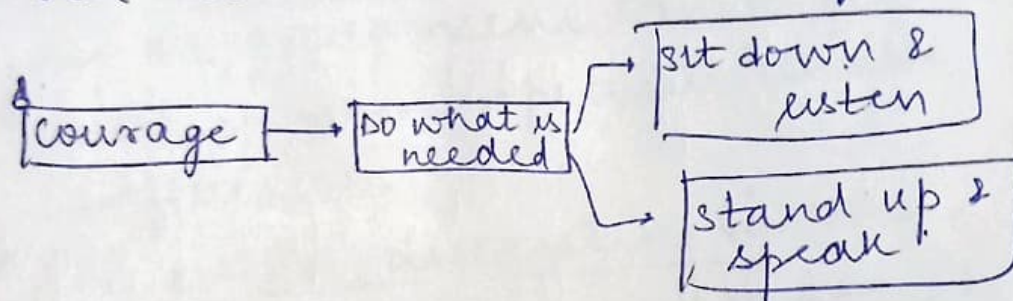
(3) Role modelling & rewards → A community leader can serve as a role model by incorporating neighboring tribal culinary practices. The members of the community likely to follow & be rewarded via recognition ⇒ this leads to acceptance to diversity

Thus, social influence & persuasion can play a part in turning the prejudiced attitudes into a desirable attitude & behaviour.

Que.6

What do the following quotations mean to you in the present context?
"Courage is what it takes to stand up and speak; courage is also what it takes to sit down and listen" (Winston Churchill). Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Courage is a virtue that enables a person to ^{do what is needed to be} ~~assert his attitude.~~ ^{done without fear.} while it promotes an action it can also be the basis to with-hold action when its required.



Stand up & speak

- ① To stand up when rights of the fellow citizens are violated
- ② To stand against injustice
eg. trees cut down to build apartments
- ③ To speak as a duty of being human eg. refugee crisis → violation of human rights

④ To speak against corruption ⇒
participatory governance.

Sit down & listen

① To accept criticism with a desire
to learn & improve (keep critiques
closer than friends - Kabir Das)

② For a leader to defer opinion
for the group members to give
their opinions → prevent undue
influence.

③ To listen, dissenting views &
use critical analysis to accept,
reject or modify it accordingly
⇒ this shows tolerance to diversity
especially needed in a multicultural
-oral society.

④ To accept mistake & listen to
grievances caused by one's
action → this is needed in personal
relations

Thus, courage forms the indomit-
-able spirit to act without fear
& plays a role in character
development



Que. 7

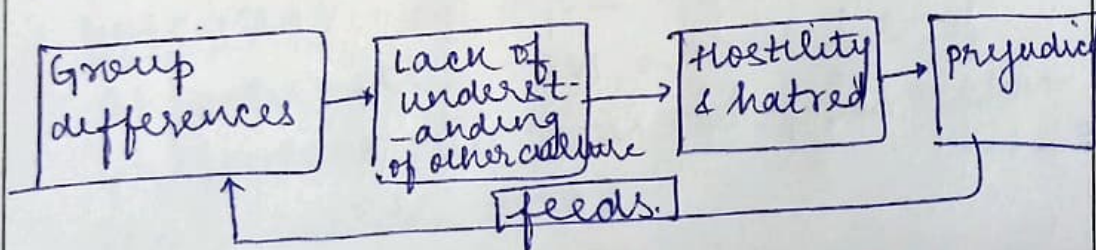
What do the following quotations mean to you in the present context?

"Prejudices are what fools use for reason" (Voltaire). (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Prejudice refers to an irrational negative belief about someone due to their membership of a group eg. gipsies are bad drivers because of their gender.

According to Allport, "prejudices are cliches used by people who lack experience & critical analysis"

Prejudice → Reason



- ① Prejudices are formed without much analysis → they are preconceived notions with little evidence eg. Bengalis are cunning
- ② They help explain away irrational



4 unethical behaviour eg riots & discrimination against minority on grounds of caste/religious difference

⑤ They portray lack of tolerance & it is harmful to national integrity

⑥ Prejudices serve as mental prisons restricting a broader view (due to confirmation bias)

⑤ It perpetuates violence & also prevents realization of national potential eg girls given less opportunities on account of prejudice (in promotion, in technical fields etc)

The above thinking patterns & behaviours reflect a traits of a foolish person who refrains from critical analysis & spirits of inquiry. Here, emotions overpower rationality.

Que.8

Regulation and procedure of human clinical trials vary from nation to nation. Stem cell research, as an emerging biomedical field, requires approval for human trials and encounters multiple challenges. You are the head of a team of scientists who developed a new Tissue Engineering system, which appears to be a promising means of regenerating heart tissue. Trials of the system have already been conducted on animals and yielded good results. Millions of people suffering from critical heart diseases would benefit immensely if this medication is immediately made available to them. However, you need to conduct human clinical trials before it could be commercialized. It is also known that the stringent regulatory environment in the country will mean that human trials and final approval will take many years before it is made commercially available. On the other hand, regulation of clinical trials in many poor countries is weak and quick approval is possible. Many of your competitors also resort to human trials in these countries, often bribing the officials for getting quick approvals. (20 Marks)

Given this situation, answer the following questions:

- Identify the ethical issues which arise during clinical trials.
- Given the above situation, would you prefer to shift human trials to a third country where regulations are lax? Give reasons in support of your choice.
- Suggest a framework of standard procedure to minimize ethical conflicts and speed-up the approval process of new medicines.

The case highlights modern day ethical dilemma in biomedical field, between need to adhere to scientific procedures and a premature roll out to save lives on a mass scale.

ethical issues

- ① Duty to perform scientific human trials. (Biomedical ethics)
- ② Lack of global standards for human trials.
- ③ The professional duty to remain competitive in the market vs potential risks to humans by premature release & corruption.
- ④ The right of patients to quickly access the therapy to save their lives in context of rigid regulatory environment.

⑥ Decision making

I would prefer to ensure standard human clinical trials in ~~to~~ strict regulatory environment to ensure sustainable benefits over short term ~~for~~ commercial gains with probable backlash [mea]

Reasons

- ① The means have to be ethical



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for the outcome to be sustainable
(Gandhi)

② Duty → As the team leader.
it is my duty to ensure that
medical standards are
followed with utmost care

③ Going to a poor country with
a weak medical regime opposes
Kant's universality maxim

i.e. if everyone does this there
can be mass hysteria & loss of
lives

④ The rights of the patients is
not only to get a half baked
solution but a secure one

eg. if covid 19 vaccine were
rolled prematurely & it caused

death → rights violated not
upheld

⑤ Cognitive dissonance over
using bribes to get a sensitive
job done for commercial
gains (personal cost for right
thing)

- ⑥ Business without morality is a sin (yandhi).
- ⑦ A premature roll out based on animal trials is not guarantee for it to work for humans as well.
- ⑧ Common good → People have to trust government
- ⑨ Framework for standard procedure to minimize conflicts & speeding up approval.
- ⑩ Expert regulatory body → given the rising importance of human clinical trials a new expert body must be created to oversee the procedure.
- ⑪ Time-bound process → A timely process must be put in place for expedited trials; rationalization to reduce stringency
- ⑫ Public information →



comprehensive information must be given in public on the methods & results of clinical trials → public accountability
eg. AYUSH clinical trials app.

④ Digitization of the process → This will reduce human interaction in the process.
(reduced scope of bribery) & promote ease.

⑤ Rules against clinical trials in few countries (Negative list)
This will prevent corporate houses to resort to unethical arbitrage practices putting human life at risk

⑥ International rules → Non-binding rules at national level can help nations standardize the regulatory mechanism (reduce variations)

① ~~Ration~~

Thus, following the standard
procedures for human ~~ethical~~
clinical trials for new Tissue
engineering system is a sine
quo non for a safe & sustain-
able growth of biomedical
~~res~~ research & industry in
any country. violating the
biomedical ethics will only
reduce public trust in state's
efficacy to protect the citizens

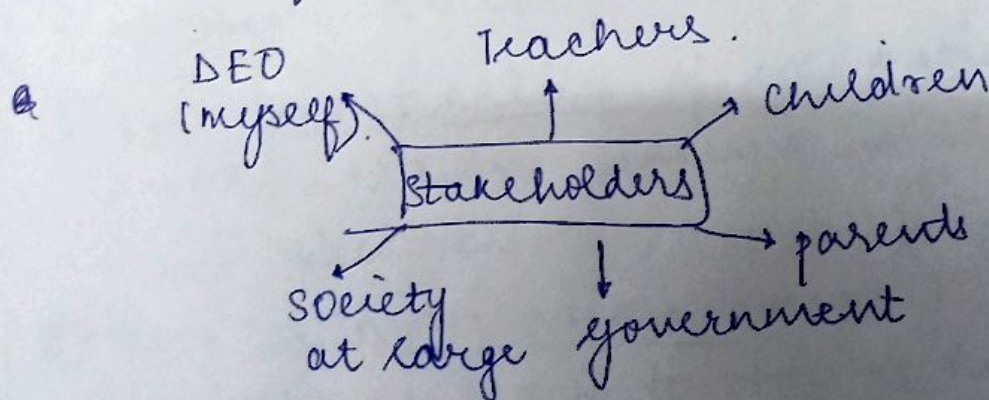
Que.9

You are posted as a District Education Officer (DEO) in a Maoist affected district. You have been specifically given the responsibility to work on the literacy mission. After reading the education reports and doing field visits, you find that the number of out of school children has increased drastically and the motivation among students and teachers is also low. While certain basic infrastructure is already in place, the major hurdle in attracting students to these schools include the attitude of inhabitants towards education and the security risks involved in sending children to schools. (20 Marks)

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

- Analyze the reasons behind such an attitude.
- As a DEO, what are the steps that you would take in order to increase the school attendance and change the prevalent attitude of inhabitants towards education?

The case brings out a ground level challenges in increasing number of children in school owing to low motivation, attitude and practical risks despite the basic infrastructural availability



Q7) Reasons :
 → Internal
 → External

External

- ① Maoist related insurgency risks
- ② suboptimal basic infrastructure
- ③ lack of capable teachers in schools.
- ④ Low employment among youth

Internal

- ① Fatalistic attitude → god sent us here, maybe he didn't want us to send children to school
- ② Low perceived value of education → high unemployment already exists
- ③ Low practicality of education → education doesn't result in skillability
- ④ Lack of motivation among parents eg. better to stay at home & get married early (⇒ slow downy)

(b) Steps that can be taken

Top Down

→ (1) ensuring safety of children
by deploying forces based on
sensitivity of the area

(2) Providing requisite basic
infrastructure eg. separate toilets
for girls

(3) Curriculum changes →
increasing practicality &
employability eg. O.P. Chaudhary
eg. weaving, pottery, carpentry
can be added as vocational
subjects

Bottoms up → Attitude & motives

(1) Cognitive focus → spreading
awareness about role models
from naxal areas; eg. President
Draupadi Murmu.

(2) Behavioral focus → eg. Operation
Choo Lo Aasman by O.P. Chaudhary
involved handpicking teachers
to make student's career in

science; incentivize by giving stipends.

- 13) Affective focus → create positive emotions for education e.g. showing documentaries of tribal students at national & international stage; ~~etc~~

Therefore, the realization of the root causes & strategic interventions can help change attitudes & increasing school attendances to support the literacy mission in Maoist region.

Q.10

You are the chief executive of Speed-X Ltd., an automotive component manufacturing company. Until recently, all of your production plants were located in developed city called XYZ. However, the cost of production has risen, causing profits to decline. A number of factors have led to an increase in the production costs. First, the union representing the workers in your plant waged a successful strike resulting in increased salary and benefits. A second factor has been imposition of stringent environmental regulations. Shareholders are concerned about the declining fortunes of the company. Many of the competitors have moved their operations to less-developed cities, where the operating costs are less than in XYZ city. Speed-X Ltd. is a major employer in the city where it is located, and you know that a plant closure will cause economic dislocation in the city. (20 Marks)

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

- What are the ethical issues involved in this case?
- Enlist various stakeholders in above case.
- How can the interests of different stakeholders be reconciled in this case?

In the present context of rising environmental regulations and awareness of labor rights, the decision to dislocate to a less-developed area or to continue operations is one faced by many corporations.

Ethical issues

- End of profit maximization by the means of lower wages & liberal environmental regulations.



- ② Disrupting the city's socio-economic conditions for a more profitable environment
- ③ Professional duty (profit maximas) v/s compassion for those losing jobs (in case of dislocation).
- ④ environmental ethics → less developed city will have liberal environmental laws.
- ⑤ Injustices to the labor who will be paid less ~~is~~ owing to livelihood in ^a less-developed city
- ⑥ Right to livelihood of employees in XYZ city.
- ⑦ Investor rights → sustainable & beneficial decision
- Stakeholders
 - ① company speedX Ltd → profits & its shareholders
 - ② chief executive - decision making
 - ③ city XYZ and its ~~un~~employed workforce → loss of jobs
 - ④ environment → degradation
 - ⑤ Less developed city & its citizens



Reconciling interests of the stakeholders

(1) Supply chain diversification

Instead of placing all of the production plants, they can be diversified (to less developed).

→ This will reduce production cost

→ Prevent sudden & drastic economic dislocation in XYZ

→ generate employment in less developed city

(2) Adherence to environmental regulations → This cannot be compromised; if the company has to operate sustainably it must follow environmental rules.

→ prevent degradation of environment

→ Shareholder benefits speed X
company will operate sustainably

(3) Negotiate ~~continue~~ benefits & wages →
A negotiation with the union
explaining declining profits

can be done to create a balance between rising cost & profits

→ The employees will be loyal to the company. $\Rightarrow$ participatory decision making

→ Reduced input cost

By taking a considerate decision through participation and while also ensuring company benefits, society, environment, XYZ city, shareholders & less-developed cities will all reap benefits (utilitarianism). It will shift the focus from end to the means & ensure sustainable operations

