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GENERAL STUDIES

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Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile). 2. There are FIFTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH. 3. All questions are compulsory. 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 5. 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. 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
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Total Marks:				
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			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Innovation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Section - A

Q.1) Explain briefly what you understand by:

- (i) Virtue Ethics.
- (ii) Consequentialist Ethics.
- (iii) Principled Ethics.

Which one makes the most sense to you and why? Give examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.2) Lack of organ donation results in half a million deaths annually in India due to unavailability of organs. How social persuasion and attitudinal changes can help reduce such deaths. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Organ donations represents one of the most humanistic and ethical aspects of Society today where people donate their organs to save lives or make the lives of others better.

Vital organs such as heart, kidney, liver, etc have the potential of saving lives.

Reasons for low organ donations.

- ① Lack of awareness.
- ② Lack of appropriate medical facilities.

Social persuasion and attitude change can help to underline the advantages and disadvantages of the process. It will help save lives and gives a purpose to the body after death. Further the people must also be made aware of the negatives

or possible misuse / entrapment by
quacks to get cheap organs from
poor and needy people.

This misuse and advantages
can be highlighted by bringing the people
to information and knowledge.

Awareness building will bring about
an attitudinal change and altering their
predisposition towards organ donation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.3) (a) Can an individual be ethical in his/her professional conduct, while not being ethical in his/her personal life? Discuss giving suitable examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

It is possible for a person to be ethical in his/her professional conduct while not being unethical in his/her personal life.

The politicians of India are the best example where they try to wear the cloak of morality and ethics in public life but engage in unethical and immoral acts in their personal lives.

It is easier for people to be unethical in personal life due to limited scrutiny, ramifications and social sanctions.

A Doctor may tell his patients to stay fit, stay away from oily and sugary foods but may consume the same in his home greedily.

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(b) 'In ethics you are one of the subjects of your own inquiry.' Do you agree? Justify giving examples from your own life. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ethics generally involves empathy and introspection. It involves putting ourselves in the shoes of the subject and perceiving the reality from his point of view.

Thus the subject of evaluation is transferred to self to create a humanising and moralistic experience.

Examples

① My cook went on an unannounced leave for a week. Upon calling him I found out that his mother had passed away. I empathised with him and understood the reason making me more accommodating and accepting towards his actions.

② Similarly when I hear about instances of corruption I put myself into the same situation

trying to analyse the social and
organizational constraints on the person

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.4) Given are two quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. For each of these bring out what it means to you in the present context.

(a) "When we are caught up in a destructive emotion, we lose one of our greatest assets: our independence."
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

A person when distraught or in destructive emotion generally loses the faculty of judgement. His mental balance is disrupted making him vulnerable to rash and hasty decisions.

Rationality and objectivity are manifestations of independence of human emotion. This independence is

lost to us when we jump the gun and fall prey to destructive tendencies.

Example. → A person dealing with loss of a near and dear one generally is guided by principle of revenge. He seeks revenge not justice leading to social evils like communal riots, mob lynchings etc.

The Godhra riots, Anti Sikh riots are examples of people giving way to.

emotion and losing the faculties of
impartial judgement making them prey
to destructive emotions.

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(b) "Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony".

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Happiness is a feeling of euphoria that is accompanied with contentment, satisfaction and joy.

A person always says that he is happy when the social reality around him is in accordance to the image of expectations in his mind.

Thus it represents a harmonisation and synergy of what we think, perceive, say and do.

Happiness and unhappiness are relative and a state of mind.

Sometimes it becomes relative i.e. someone is more happy due to better lifestyle, status, income etc. Thus happiness is temporal as we always

set new and better goals for ourselves.

Happiness is a making of mind and body. When these culminate into

one happiness is experienced.

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Q.5) (a) What is meant by 'international ethics'? Why is it important to study? Discuss any one international issue from the viewpoint of international ethics. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

International ethics refers to use of ethical principles in international dealings and international relations.

Importance :-

It throws light on the philosophy and rationale that guides a govt's policy, evaluating it from reflexive and critical stand points.

Example → China's cheque book diplomacy in Pakistan led to heavy investments in CPEC. However it is simply a case of neo colonialism.

The contracts given out to construction companies are Chinese, the technology and profits belong to the Chinese. The interest is given on loans goes to the Chinese.

Over a period of time it would result in loss of sovereignty for Pakistan as it would not be able to repay

the loans with interest.

Thus international ethics help us to analyse a situation not only superficially but also reflexively and in depth.

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(b) What are the key elements of emotional intelligence? Which three elements do you think are most important for effective governance and administrative capabilities of a civil servant? Give reasons. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Emotional intelligence refers to the process of identifying, discriminating and using emotions in the decision making process.

Key elements

- ① Identification
- ② Classification
- ③ Evaluation
- ④ Action tendency.

The 3 most important for effective governance are:-

- ① Identification
- ② Classification
- ③ Evaluation.

Reasons

- ① Imparts objectivity, unbiasedness and rationality to the process
- ② Gives out balanced and egalitarian perspective that is all accommodating

- and tipped in favour of public welfare.
- ③ Any civil servant who has the best interests of the people and society at large in his mind generally manifests an action which conforms to his thought process.
- ④ It reduces rashness and hurried decision making

Thus emotional intelligence is not only important but also imperative for good governance.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.6) (a) 'To take a life when a life has been lost is revenge, it is not justice.' Comment. Should India do away with capital punishment and instead focus upon other innovative methods? Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gandhiji once famously said
"An eye for an eye makes ^{the} whole world
Blind".

Capital punishment is an aberration
seen in the land of Gandhi. It marks
a departure from our constitutional ideals.

Taking a life by the state is
seen as an act of institutionalised
murder that instead of bringing justice
creates remorse and dismay on both
sides.

Reasons why India needs to do away with
Capital punishment

- ① State is reduced to an executioner
who deprives a man from his life.
- ② It does not bring justice only a
sense of temporal satisfaction to
the families of the victim.
- ③ It is seen as a release from the
struggle of life imprisonment.

which lasts longer, gives social stigma and disrepute

- ④ It creates a mental pressure on the convict as death penalties have been continually delayed. He lives in perpetual anxiety which is worse than death.
- ⑤ Other innovative methods should be explored.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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(b) Life in modern day India, and increasingly elsewhere throughout the world, offers no assurances regarding what is the morally correct thing to do. In such situations how an individual should base his/her conduct or actions? Illustrate giving real-life examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The boundaries of moral and immoral, right and wrong are continuously blurring in the modern times. Things considered immoral before are simply seen as questionable or acceptable today. With everchanging standards and frames of reference it becomes difficult for an individual to shape his/her actions.

How to base actions / conduct ?

- ① Rationality → By analysing the situation based on facts and data not on hearsay and rumours.
- ② Objectivity and value neutrality → eliminate bias, hunches and stereotypes to come at a pristine 3rd person perspective.
- ③ Breeding Empathy / Sympathy and tolerance amongst the people.

④ Using Emotional intelligence to come at a solution based on emotional applicability and relevance.

⑤ Setting good and positive precedents for others to emulate and follow.

⑥ Creation of a robust code of conduct to remove subjectivity and ambiguity in ethical interpretations.

Examples → Vinod Rai the ex-CAG of India took upon himself to reveal the corrupt practices in coal block, Allocation. He went beyond the conventional notion of insubordination / Bureaucratic red tape and did what was best for the people.

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam always placed a premium on the virtues and values of children considering them the future of the country. He did more than a normal president & is called the People's president.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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Q.7) There is a gradual revival in the number of clinical trials being done in India. What are the major ethical issues involved in it? Can compensation justify it? Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Clinical trials are medical experiments done on animals or volunteering humans regarding the efficacy or viability of a medical treatment or drug.

Ethical issues involved

- ① Health defects / Hazards that may cripple, kill or deform the volunteer.
- ② The person is converted into a lab rat and sanctity of human life is lost.
- ③ Most people volunteering for clinical trials are generally poor, marginalized or under developed sections. Thus they pay the price of the drugs created by MNCs for the benefit of the rich and affluent sections.

Compensation and its relevance

- ① Compensation is inadequate in most cases as human life is invaluable

and cannot be measured in the quantum of money.

② Money / compensation acts as an allure or attraction to bring in volunteers even if they are skeptical or guarded about the feasibility of the research.

③ It is meant to exploit the poor and the needy making them ripe targets.

Clinical trials are sometimes seen as a necessary evil as the trials today can save lives tomorrow, however using money as a tool and exploiting the unregulated grey areas of policy is both unethical & immoral.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.8) What according to you are the major reasons for rising incidents of mob lynching in India? Suggest measures to re-strengthen tolerance and compassion in society, especially towards the weaker sections in this context. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Mob lynching are instances when a group of people come together to to beat up or kill a person based on false rumours or unsubstantiated claims.

It is a blot on the face of liberal democracy, violates the principle of rule of law.

Reasons for rising incidents of Mob lynching

- ① Majoritarian domination in political, economic and social spheres.
- ② False rumours, fake news, especially through social media such as WhatsApp & Facebook.
- ③ Absence of fear of law.
- ④ Group mentality. People lose their inhibitions and do things that they would avoid doing individually.
- ⑤ Perception of instant justice. The law enforcement & judicial system is slow and inefficient. Lynching gives immediate gratification of justice dispensation.

- ⑥ Political patronage as seen in some cases where the lynchings are from the group of local leaders.

Measures to Strengthen Tolerance

- ① Public awareness and sensitisation
 - ② Stringent action taken against the wrong doers to create deterrence against future acts of lynching.
 - ③ CCTVs and other technological appliances to identify the people and destroy the feeling of immunity in group mentality.
 - ④ Increasing social intercourse and exposing each other to the religious values and virtues of other religion
 - ⑤ Demolishing stereotypes & biases so that they do not perish to false rumours.
- India needs to recultivate its tolerant spirit a hallmark since ancient times.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.9) "You can't teach good judgment through general rules, because you already need judgment to know how rules apply."
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

- (a) What do you understand by 'good judgment'?
- (b) How can it be ensured among civil servants, if not through rules?

(a) Good judgement refers to sound evaluative and testing skills that helps a person to differentiate and characterise things as wrong and right.

Good judgement helps in correctly perceiving and analysing the situation evoking the most appropriate and necessary response.

Characteristics of good judgement

- ① Not rash or hurried
- ② Based on sound logic and data rather than hearsay
- ③ Objective, rational and value neutral
- ④ Free of biases, stereotypes or hunches of the perceiver
- ⑤ Compartmentalises good and bad at multiple levels using reflexivity.

(b) How it can be ensured in civil servants?

- ① Development of Code of ethics and code of conduct that are supplementary and complimentary to each other.
- ② Raising the ethical standards of civil servants through trainings, workshops and group discussions.
- ③ Exposing them to different cultures, traditions and values so that they do not create negative biases/stereotypes.
- ④ Bottoms up decision making process so that the facts of the case are evaluated as per reality.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Section - B

Q.10) In the wake of climate change and severe air pollution in India, there is huge public awareness and demand to stop felling of trees for industry requirements. Laws in India are also very strict against felling of trees; therefore India has been importing huge quantities of cheap wood/timber from south-east Asian countries like Indonesia. India's demand of timber has resulted into large scale destruction of tropical forests and associated biodiversity in these countries, along with the displacement of many locals.

- (a) Bring out the ethical dilemmas in this case
- (b) Do you think the same environmental ethics followed in home country should guide our international dealings or international relations should be based on pure economic terms?

(20 Marks, 250 Words)

(a) Ethical dilemmas in this case:-

(i) Economic development v/s Environment conservation

Here India's quest for economic development has been hampered due to environmental constraints. Further the sustainability of the development is suspect without ecological balance.

(ii) Environment damage in India v/s Environment damage abroad.

On the surface it appears alright for us to import timber from other nations but the cost of development is borne by the locals of that country. It ~~is~~ poses a question of transboundary humanistic perspective.

(b) We no longer live in times where the world is compartmentalised and segmented. Environmental change is sadly a reality that we must deal together collectively. Pursuing international relations just on pure economic terms is no longer feasible.

(i) Most of the times the country providing natural resources is a less developed 3rd world country.

(ii) Making them bear the cost of development enlarges the disparity between developed and developing nations.

(iii) The voice of the locals inhabiting those areas is often suppressed by an autocratic or authoritarian regime.

(iv) Further it sets a wrong precedent and other countries too may engage in relations based on economic viability & exploitation.

(v) This will create a domino effect leading to cascading repercussions.

India today has moved away from purely economic international relations. Though economic prospects are important their sustainability is equally important.

India has started to cooperate with resource rich African nations in matters of solar energy development through ISA [International Solar Alliance] and solar manna trained in India.

Further with countries of SE Asia such as Indonesia and Thailand we have started undertaking joint projects on fisheries / Blue economy and social forestry.

India has thus started to gain goodwill amongst the locals rather than create resentment and Anti India sentiments.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.11) You are the manager of a company X, in which you have worked since last 15 years. It is known for its unique values and the work culture which is very healthy and encouraging. You and your team work synergistically with each other and also enjoy harmony with personal and organizational values, a bond which has evolved over years. Recently, you got to know that your company has been acquired by another company Y and you along with your team would now be employees of company Y. After interacting with the top management of company Y, you realize that the core values followed by company Y are completely different and opposite to that of the value system of company X. For example, the core value of company X is 'customer satisfaction' but that of company Y is 'profit maximization'.

- (a) What conflicts do you think you will face in this situation?
(b) Examine the merits and demerits of the options available to you, and which option would you choose and why.

(20 Marks, 250 Words)

(a) Conflicts that I face in this situation:-

① Standing up for the values of company 'X' v/s chances of bright career prospects in company 'Y'

② Creating problems of integration with the new company v/s disregarding the team dynamic and harmonious social bonds amongst the team members.

(b) Options in front of me.

① Resign from the company as I do not connect and empathise with the values of the new company.

Merits → Peace of mind, reduces cognitive dissonance

Demerits → Hurts my career prospects, breaks the team dynamic as others may also feel alienated.

② Accept the values of the new company without making efforts to change them.

Merits → Good career prospects, good relations with the new employer, continuing to be a part of a united team.

Demerits → Conflicted feelings, cognitive dissonance, less job satisfaction and poor work culture.

③ Try to appeal to the new employers and try to bring a change in the values of the company 'Y'.

Merits → Makes an effort towards change, gives me peace of mind and maintains team unity and dynamic.

Demerits → Can create friction / tension with the new employers and hurt future career prospects.

My Course of Action :-

- ① I would take a graded approach rather than a knee jerk reaction. First I would try to interact with the employees of Company X and the HR department exploring the avenues to voice our concerns.
- ② Next I would try to bring the attention of the top management to the benefits of the unique values and work culture of Company X. How it would help us and try to bring everyone on the same page.
- ③ Finally if all avenues fail then I would go back to working quietly and at the same time searching for new jobs that can satisfy both monetary and ethical standards.

Benefits → graded & not kneejerk, tries to build consensus without damaging relations with new employer.

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Q.12) You are head of a big and reputed hospital in the national capital. The hospital is visited by thousands of patients every day and most of them belong to economically weaker sections. The hospital is also facing staff crunch. A man whose mother is admitted in your hospital comes to you. His mother is critically ill with highly contagious disease which makes hospitalization necessary. He tells you that he is an auto-rickshaw driver who cannot afford medical expenses of his mother. Also, he has three young daughters to marry and he is the only bread earner in family. He further adds that he loves his mother very much and he cannot not see her continuous sufferings. He request you to let her die with dignity.

Given this situation, answer the following questions:

- Explain the ethical dilemmas faced by you?
- What are the options available to you? Discuss the merits and demerits of each. Also, mention what you would suggest to him.

(20 Marks, 250 Words)

(a) Ethical dilemmas before me

- Letting the mother die v/s my professional and moral ethics of saving life.
- Value of human life v/s economic returns for the hospital, free treatment here would mean losses for the hospital.
- Not treating the mother and letting her die with dignity v/s risking the spread of the disease as it is highly contagious.

(b) Options available in front of me

- Do not treat the mother and let her die in peace.

Merits → liberates the man from economic burden of treatment, prevents any losses for the hospital if free treatment is provided.

Demerits → Goes against medical and personal ethics creating a conflict within me. Value of life is disregarded and the man may lose his mother whom he loves very much, disease can spread if untreated.

② Treat the mother without payment.

Merits → Preserves the sanctity of human life, the man will not lose his mother, keeps my conscience clear, checks spread of disease.

Demerits → loss to the hospital, opens me up to disciplinary action.

③ Foot the cost of treatment from my own pocket.

Merits → Saves life of mother, spread of disease is prevented, no disciplinary action against me as the hospital doesn't incur losses.

Demerits → economic loss personally.

My Suggestions

- ① I would tell him that we will keep his mother admitted, contain the spread of the disease and give him time to arrange for funds.
- ② Approach other govt hospitals that may provide this treatment at lesser cost.
- ③ Enlist the help of certain NGOs and Charitable trusts that engage in helping people get economic treatment.
- ④ Finally if all avenues fail then ads can be put up in Newspapers, Social media etc asking for donations. At the same time the hospital management ~~can~~ ^{will} be ~~approached~~ ^{directed} to give a discount in the treatment.

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Q.13) Given is a case with three subsequent situational-modifications, after reading all the three situations answer the given questions;

Imagine you are a homeowner in a quiet suburban neighborhood, living with your family in a nice, large house. You make plenty of money, have plenty of food, and have extra bedrooms; you never really have to worry about anyone being uncomfortable in the house.

- (i) One night, while working late at night you hear the sound of your doorbell and open the door – standing there is a homeless man. This man does not hold out a tin can or ask you for a donation. Instead, he asks you to let him into your home, feed him, and provide him with a bed in one of your many empty bedrooms. Now, this is not particularly a problem for you, as you have plenty of food and even have an empty bedroom for this man to sleep in.
 - (ii) Imagine, instead of the homeless man asking to stay in your house, you find there is a regular looking man, seeking shelter from a murderer who is down the street trying to kill him. From your window, you can see the murderer at the end of the street, waving his gun around. Now, knowing that if you leave this man outside he will probably be killed.
 - (iii) Imagine, that there are whole rows of houses on your block that have their lights on and the man has option to go to some other house as well.
- (a) Among all the above given situations, when do you think that you are morally obligated to let the man in your house? Give reasons.
 - (b) Using the above situations as an analogy to the geopolitical situation of the refugee crisis, Discuss the moral responsibilities of developed and capable countries toward more than 60 million displaced people in the world today? Should they let refugees in to their borders? Justify.

(20 Marks, 250 Words)

(a) In the 2nd scenario I would be morally obligated to let the man in.

Reasons

- ① His life is under threat by a gun wielding man who is hell bent on killing him
- ② If I leave him outside he will probably die and the cost of human life is paramount.

③ There are no other houses outside that can take him in like the situation in the 3rd case.

(b) A similar situation has been seen in contemporary times where we have more than 60 million displaced people fleeing civil wars such as Syria and Yemen, or ethnic strife in Myanmar.

Moral responsibilities of developed countries

① The people who are migrating are leaving behind their livelihoods, homes, property and socio cultural bonds. It goes against principles of basic humanity to not take them in.

② The developed countries should provide for avenues of livelihood, education for children and basic food and nutritional requirements

③ Protect the refugees from the exploitation of contractors, informal sector employers,

Child Labour or sexual exploitation of vulnerable women.

- ④ Provide good stable living conditions and recreation activities so that they do not get alienated becoming fertile target for radicalisation.

Should the refugees be let in?

- ① Yes they must be let in because they are fleeing for their lives, not helping them at this stage will render them effectively Stateless.
- ② As developed nations they are more than capable of providing for their livelihood and welfare.
- ③ It is a moral obligation especially on the countries who are directly linked to the creation of unrest that started their migration.
- ④ It maintains the principles of the Refugee Convention of 1951 which

underscores the humane and just treatment of refugees.

⑤ Not allowing them in reflects double standards on behalf of the developed nations creating a wrong precedent and opening them up for radicalised backlash from the discontent youth.

Thus not letting them in creates a social, ethical and humanitarian conundrum which needs resolution.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.14) You are posted as a District Magistrate in a communally sensitive district. You have specifically given the (responsibility to maintain peace and harmony) in your district. After sometime, you are informed that on the eve of religious festival, a communal organization close to the ruling party is planning to organize a religious procession where they distribute large number of swords to the people to celebrate. Also, the procession (will move through the communally sensitive area.) This may instigate a sense of fear among other community and chances of communal clash may increase.

Given this situation, answer the following questions;

- What are the immediate options available to you? Discuss the merits and demerits of each.
- What will be your response to the situation?
- What are the steps you would take to improve communal harmony in your district?

(20 Marks, 250 Words)

(a) Immediate options available.

① Allow the procession to go ahead without restrictions.

Merits → Maintains the constitutional freedom of religion, without hurting religious sentiments.

Demerits → Chances of communalizing atmosphere and huge casualties as there are swords in the procession moving through a sensitive area.

② Do not allow the procession, implement curfew.

Merits → No communal sentiment, no casualties, no losses.

Demerits → Violates freedom of religion.

which is a fundamental right and also leaves door open for communal tension.

- ③ Graded approach, ask the religious procession to take a different route, one which does not pass through the sensitive area. Also ask them to get rid of the swords. Setting up safeguards such as barricades and water canon at stand by.

Merits → Does not break the religious sentiment, prevents communal clashes and maintains peace.

Demerits → Possibility of lack of cooperation, needs extra effort of Riot force, water canons and ambulances.

(b) **My response**

- ① Identify the leaders of the procession, appeal to them to maintain peace, get rid of swords and change route of procession
- ② Inform my seniors and demand additional security forces, ambulances,

barricades and water canons.

- (B) Implement curfew if things start getting out of hand and lashcharge the crowd to disperse them.

- (C) Communal harmony is brought about by
- ① Removing mutual threat perception
 - ② Increasing social intercourse and interactions between the 2 communities
 - ③ Respecting and giving space to each other's cultures and traditions.

Steps →

- ① Creating a district welfare committee that comprises of representatives from both the communities
- ② Addressing to relative deprivation and grievances amongst the people to remove friction points.
- ③ Awareness building especially in school levels, celebration of festivals, charity works, promoting inter religious marriages etc

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.15) You work in TCS as a project manager. Your company gets a project of digitizing and maintaining records of women and child welfare department in a state which has poor social indicators. After working for a while on the project you come across a set of accounts going through which you get to know about a scam in form of gross diversion and mis-utilisation of funds meant for the welfare by officials of the department. You do a preliminary research on your end to find more details. It not only confirms the scam but also reveals the extensiveness of the scam involving various high rank politicians and senior bureaucrats across the state. You report this to your senior who tells you that few officials already threatened him of his life. They have offered handsome amount of money on the other hand to remain silent which he has already accepted. He advises you to do the same and not risk your life.

But you decide to become a whistle-blower in order to reveal the scam and get justice to the needy and already deprived people.

(a) How should you go about it? Do you think 'Whistleblowers Protection Act' of India is effective enough to protect you?

(b) Do you think that you have taken a right decision in this case? Justify.

(20 Marks, 250 Words)

(a) My Course of Action :-

- ① Approach bodies such as CVC, CAG, Lokpals, Lokayuktas etc and inform them of the gross diversion and misutilisation of funds
- ② Inform the top management of TCS regarding this and keep them in the loop regarding all the communication between CVC and myself.
- ③ Approach the courts for police protection in the case.
- ④ In case if I feel the threat to my life still persists I would approach the

media and ~~scare~~ sensationalize the issue. This will create a deterrence against any future harm to my life and also through ~~line~~ light on the issue as politicians & senior bureaucrats are involved.

Critical Appraisal of Whistleblowers Protection Act.

- ① Despite its noble intentions the Act has been unable to protect the identity of whistle blowers putting their lives in jeopardy.
- ② Recent efforts to dilute the Act have even further reduced its efficacy.
- ③ There have been exemptions listed under which the whistleblower is not protected. The exemptions are on the lines of RTI Act
- ④ Further all the information that is acquired through RTI is admissible and the rest are not considered,

Unfortunately this act is not an enabling medium to convert the citizenry into an effective watchdog of the govt.

(b) Yes I believe that the judgement I have taken here is correct because:-

- ① Misappropriation of people's money.
- ② The state is backward socio economically and the women and children have been affected particularly.
- ③ As the scam is extensive it is possible that it is not contained to only one department or ministry making it my duty as a responsible citizen to do my bit and expose the wrong doing.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-

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