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FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #4

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

ABHINAV JAIN

Roll No.

1910049533

Date:

24/12/2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 2:00 PM .
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Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only
			ECN CODE:
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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) "Once one knows what virtue is, it is impossible not to act virtuously." Do you agree with this point of view? Justify. (150 words, 10 marks)

"एक बार जब कोई जानता है कि सद्गुण क्या है, तो सद्गुणों का कार्य नहीं करना असंभव है।" क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं? औचित्य साबित करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Above view highlight awareness about virtues to ensure ethical conduct. Socrates was 1st to give 4 virtues for virtuous being

- courage
- Prudence.
- Justice.
- Temperance

These are inculcated through socialisation, education process amongst youth, masses.

However, merely knowing may NOT lead to virtuous conduct. As Aristotle, Socrates believed it is INTEGRITY that ensures knowledge is not only preached but practice

(eg) Mahatma Gandhi - "My whole life is my message"

↓
complete unanimity between thought, speech & conduct. (Almost integrity)

② Socrates himself drank poison to show not being threatened by authority

Further integrity requires courage & moral ~~assertion~~ commitment to assert one's conscience

③ Shammugam Nayunath - New corruption was bad, didn't hesitate even to sacrifice his life

④ Blishta Pitamah in Mahabharat - remained silent during Draupadi cheer-lezan (assault) by Dushasan

Thus along with awareness, courage, integrity are required to remain one virtuous in thoughts, speech & conduct.

Feedback

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b) Courage is what it takes to stand up and speak; courage is also what it takes to sit down and listen. What does courage mean to you? Explain with help of two examples from your life where you have acted courageously. (150 words, 10 marks)

साहस वह है जो खड़े होने और बोलने के लिए आवश्यक है; साहस वह भी है जो बैठने और सुनने के लिए आवश्यक है। आपके लिए साहस का क्या अर्थ है? अपने जीवन के दो उदाहरणों की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए जहाँ आपने साहसपूर्वक कार्य किया है। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Courage is value related to one's ability to assert one's ideas, beliefs and stand for one's conscience. It is considered as one of cardinal virtues by Socrates to make virtuous being.

Courage is to stand up & speak - Act against injustice, present one's opinion

① Fearless speech by Tilak, Dadabhai Naoroji, Subhash Bose.

② Parliamentarians speaking, questioning executive during 200 hours, Question hour.

③ Whistleblower Act by Edward Snowden.

Courage is to sit down & listen

Have tolerance to other's opinion, even if it goes against self belief.

"I may not agree with what you say, but I'll defend your right to say so, till my last breath" - Voltaire

(Eg) ① satyagrahi agitating peacefully against Britishers.

② Farmers silent march in Maharashtra (2017)

Courage to me is firm adherence to my values and not let unduly pressurised by anyone else.

It includes clearing my conscience before any decision and then standing firmly to it.

(Eg) ① Reporting about corrupt practices by a colleague in my office, who was my senior and reporting manages

② Participating in Rainbow protest to show solidarity with homosexuals for their right to sexuality.

Conclusion

Courage also doesn't need to be stubborn but be prudent in one's fortitude to prevent actions become vengeance

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Q.2) a) A good citizen may disagree with a democratically derived law, but should never carry the disagreement to open disobedience. How far do you agree with this statement? Discuss in Indian context. (150 words, 10 marks)

एक अच्छा नागरिक लोकतांत्रिक रूप से निर्मित कानून से असहमत हो सकता है, लेकिन असहमति को खुले तौर पर अवज्ञा तक नहीं ले जाना चाहिए। आप इस कथन से कितना सहमत हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Basis of democratic citizenship requires citizen to have duty towards state and state should giving right to citizen in return. one of these rights, is the right to disagree.

eg) Farmers protest against Agricultural laws

democratically derived law has majority consensus and might be against an individual's conscience, who should show his/her concern in legitimate manner.

eg) - Human rights activist writing against UAPA; Seditious laws.

Further, channels to be explored to generate consensus on disagreement. ~~and if not~~

eg) - Media campaigns
- Debates in Parliament.
- Review Committee for law -

This should not be translated to civil disobedience against democratic law as democratic institutions have inbuilt checks & balances

(eg) - Judicial Review

- Methods of peaceful protest, agitation
- Voting to change the representatives

only if democratic consensus is not there for law, then disobedience should be resorted as last resort to check authoritarianism

(eg) ① Gandhiji: civil disobedience movement - breaking unjust salt law

② Total Revolution (Sampoorna Kranti) by JP Narayan during emergency

Conclusion

Law should set majority & not majoritarianism to prevent Indian cultural values of tolerance, pluralistic vibrance, peace, respects

Feedback

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b) Persuasion and coercion both have their utility in shaping attitude, depending upon the necessity, urgency and context. Explain with examples. (150 words, 10 marks)

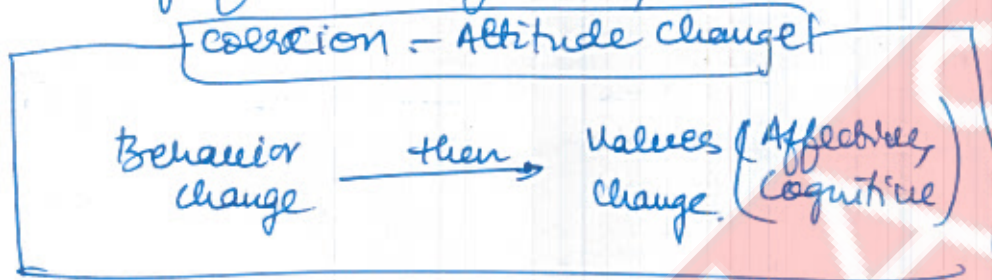
अनुनय और बलपूर्वक दोनों की आवश्यकता, तात्कालिकता और संदर्भ के आधार पर दृष्टिकोण को आकार देने में उपयोगी है। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Persuasion & coercion are ways of social influence to shape attitudes. Attitudes are learned enduring predispositions of likeness or hatred to any object, place, thing etc.; which is product of socialisation.

Persuasion is larger method to be adopted in majority situations to seek peaceful attitude change by changing cognitive, affective aspect to change long term behaviour.

- ① Swatch Bharat Abhiyan - Attitude towards Safety
- ② Beti Bachao Beti Padhao - Attitude towards girls & challenging patriarchy
- ③ UNFCCC negotiations - India persuading for equity in climate change.

However, when matter is urgent and seek immediate strict action, coercion used to change attitude by first straightening by behavior



(eg) ① violent protest. \rightarrow need of section 177 by District Authority in Blaini Ferguson incident

② North East insurgency \rightarrow use of AFSPA

Generally thus persuasion should be used as unjust coercion is more harmful than good

(eg) Emergency time \rightarrow forced sterilisation & use of by Rajiv Gandhi

Feedback

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Q.3) a) What are the limitations of code of conduct in upholding integrity and probity in civil services? Do you think code of ethics can overcome these limitations? (150 words, 10 marks)

सिविल सेवाओं में सत्यनिष्ठा और ईमानदारी बनाए रखने में आचार संहिता की क्या सीमाएँ हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि आचार संहिता इन सीमाओं को पार कर सकती है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Code of Conduct are set of guidelines, regulation that guide a person's conduct in an organisational setup

- eg
- ① All India Services Rules
Central Services conduct Rules } code of Conduct for bureaucracy
 - ② Model code of conduct by ECI for candidates in elections

Limitations of code of conduct in ensuring integrity & Probity

① limited deterrence power due to constrained power to punish.

eg ECI during election - MCC not legally enforceable.

② code of conduct are not overarching and new situations find them out of scope of conduct rules

eg civil servants coming on social media.

③ Punishment attached to breach of code of conduct

may not be sufficient to act in prudent, ethical manner

(4) They are restrictive & not enabling.

Code of Ethics is broader set of ethical values, principles, which guide person's conduct

eg News Broadcast Association - Code of Ethics

- Sir Adrian Cadbury committee of Corporate Governance - Ethics of Transparency, Openness, Integrity as normative code of ethics

Code of Ethics utility

Benefit

(1) Able to fill normative vacuum to guide one's behavior.

(2) Helpful in aligning conduct

Limitation

(1) Need high value awareness and judgement to adhere to code of ethics

(2) Highly subjective in nature.

(3) Directive Principles of State Policy

Kiran Aggarwal Committee advocating for code of Ethics for civil servants

Feedback

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b) The professional role of a civil servant is very demanding that often creates deep cleavages between personal and professional life. In this context, discuss the importance of emotional intelligence for a civil servant. (150 words, 10 marks)

एक सिविल सेवक की पेशेवर भूमिका बहुत अधिक मांग वाली होती है जो अक्सर व्यक्तिगत और व्यावसायिक जीवन के बीच गहरी दरार पैदा करती है। इस संदर्भ में, एक सिविल सेवक के लिए भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के महत्व पर चर्चा करें।

(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Public servant in present times has evolved from agent of execution & revenue collection in British times to agent of social transformation in present times.

It requires very demanding conduct to remain duty bound. (Weberian principles) of hierarchy, rules adherence, objectivity, impersonality and at the same time to compassionate, sensitive, dedicated to public service.

It might lead to deep cleavages between professional & personal life. that might lead to depression, anxiety, frustration.

one needs emotional intelligence because:

① Self awareness : introspection & understanding of self emotions and disbalance if any

(2) Balancing of emotions to show temperance

eg) Haryana IAS officer directing for lathi charge on protestors.
Poor emotional intelligence

Emotional Intelligence
concept by
Daniel Goleman

- self awareness
- self management
- social awareness
- social management
- motivation

(3) Not let personal life get affected by professional duties and vice versa.

eg) SR Sankaran, Ashok Khemka - Transferred.
40+ times in 20 years of service → not felt disheartened.

(4) Understand situation carefully and conduct rationally.

Way Ahead

Govt taking various efforts to ensure emotional intelligence among public servants like

Mission Karmayogi

Feedback

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Q.4) a) Differentiate between the following:

1. Envy and Jealousy

2. Conscience and Consciousness.

(150 words, 10 marks)

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर करें:

1. जलन और ईर्ष्या

2. विवेक और चेतना।

(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Envy and Jealousy.

Envy is sense of hatred and disliking towards someone; something

Jealousy is deep discontentment, anguish against any person or thing or place.

Envy

- Directed towards other's for their Success, progress

- leads to vengeance, revenge

eg) India-Pak envy due to communal divide.

Jealousy

- Directed towards other for interest traits

- leads to anger, frustration

eg) envy of jealousy of flaunt

Conscience

- ① Moral compass of individual to guide one's conduct
- ② Have values unity of all values subscribed i.e both cognitive & affective
(eg) Integrity, honesty, compassion.
- ③ Required lots of effort to bring change in conscience.

Consciousness

- ① Cognitive ability of individual to guide one's conduct
- ② Related to only cognitive values of being rational, empirical, objective
- ③ ~~helpful~~ in can be changed. with limited efforts

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b) Which two values would you want every child born in the country to adopt so that it benefits all of the humanity? Justify your choices. (150 words, 10 marks)

आप देश में पैदा होने वाले प्रत्येक बच्चे को किन दो मूल्यों को अपने व्यवहार में लाने के लिए कहेंगे ताकि इससे पूरी मानवता को लाभ हो? अपने विकल्पों का औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Every child born had no conscience and as part of socialisation develops a moral compass to guide one's conduct.

2 values. every child to born to adopt

① Beneficence:

It'll ensure larger moral obligation to do good to others and create humane society.

(eg) Mother Teresa, Swami Vivekananda.

"Service to Man as Service to Shiva"

It also inculcate values of compassion, empathy towards weaker section to achieve antodaya and Bapu's Sarvodaya.

(eg) Gandhiji's Harijan movement

② Prudence

It is practical wisdom, Rationality in one's conduct. It'll ensure objectivity, knowledge in one's conduct to benefit all humanity

③ Sustainable Development Goals - concern of future generation accounted.

only with ~~the~~ prudence, one can have sense of justice, temperance and as ^{Aristotle} ~~Boethia~~ argues the "The Golden Mean"

Conclusion

therefore as APJ Abdul Kalam said
 "role of father, mother & teacher are most important in ensuring conception of free society"
 thus stressing their importance as agents of socialisation to inculcate right values

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Q.5) a) A manager gets work done through people but a real leader develops people through work. Bring out the difference between a manager and a leader. In your opinion, what are the important qualities of a leader and why leadership is considered an important quality of a civil servant?

(150 words, 10 marks)

एक प्रबंधक लोगों के माध्यम से काम करवाता है लेकिन एक वास्तविक नेता काम के माध्यम से लोगों का विकास करता है। एक प्रबंधक और एक नेता के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आपकी राय में, एक नेता के महत्वपूर्ण गुण क्या हैं और नेतृत्व को एक सिविल सेवक का एक महत्वपूर्ण गुण क्यों माना जाता है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

In organisation setup, manager & leader tries to influence work cultures, organisational ethics

Manager	Leader
1) Direct others 2) Sense of Authority, Superiority 3) Lead by dissection,	1) work with others 2) Sense of teamwork. 3) lead by example
Ⓜ Cyrus Mistry as Tata Group CEO, unable to understand values of leadership - <u>blitter</u>	Ⓜ ISRO - Vikram Sarabhai, Homi J. Bhabha Tata - JRD Tata. ↳ Leaders leading to Great foundations. R. Dravid as Indian team captain

Important qualities of leader

- visionary & compassionate
- Innovation
- dedication to organisation ethos.
- Communicative, good orator
- Persuasion skill
- wisdom.

Importance for civil servant

(1) Authority, respect makes civil servant leader, role model

(eg) B.reedharam, MS Visvesvaraya.

(2) sets precedence for others by creating institutional memory

(eg) Vinod Rai as CAG
- TN Seshan as ECI.

(3) Demonstration effect towards public administration employees and society at large

(eg) J. Ramme Armstrong - Road construction.

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b) It is the work culture that makes the difference between a good place to work and a great place to work. Highlighting the features of work culture of government offices, explain what measures can be taken to improve it. (150 words, 10 marks)

यह कार्य संस्कृति है जो काम करने के लिए एक अच्छी जगह और काम करने के लिए एक उत्कृष्ट जगह के बीच अंतर करती है। सरकारी कार्यालयों की कार्य संस्कृति की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए बताएं कि इसमें सुधार के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

work culture is complete set of values, principles, procedures, ethos that an organisation adopts to while dealing with clients & within self, with employees

eg Tata Infosys known for compassionate capitalism and democratic work ethos.

A Good place to work

- Have good work culture with minor hiccups
- Some bit of deviance

eg Reliance.

A Great place to work.

- Complete adherence to work ethos.
- No deviance at all

eg ISRO, Google, Facebook
~~Delhi Metro~~

Features of work culture of govt-office

Generally believed features

- Lax discipline
- No sensitivity, compassion to citizens
- Corrupt officials
- Red-tapism.

However institutions like DRDO, ISRO

Air Force, Delhi Metro are changing this preconceived narratives by measures like

- (1) Strong Leadership
- (2) Strict adherence to rules, norms
- (3) Treating citizen as king - practice of citizen charter, RTI.
- (4) Behavioral training - (eg) Mission Satyamishra (Railways)

Way Ahead

Indian Railways transformation is testimony to change in work culture leading to quality services

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

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

a) "No responsibility of the government is more fundamental than the responsibility of maintaining the higher standards of ethical behaviour." - John F. Kennedy (150 words, 10 marks)

"नैतिक व्यवहार के उच्च मानकों को बनाए रखने की जिम्मेदारी से सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी अधिक मौलिक नहीं है।" - जॉन एफ कॅनेडी (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Above quote by Kennedy shows importance of ethical behavior in public administration.

It shows how other responsibilities of government flowing from higher standards of ethical behavior

① Ethics of Equity, Justice, Trusteehip, Integrity → Efficiency, Effectiveness in service delivery

② Neutrality, Peace, Impartiality lead to socio economic development

compromised by Silakans against Tamil, Myanmar govt against Sinhalese, Chinese against Tibetans

∴ Dereliction of duty & responsibility by Govt.

~~Fact.~~

At international level, interest of nation are accommodated in higher ethical standards

(eg) Climate change debate

↓

All nations interest accommodated in Common But Differentiated Responsibility

principles

Conclusion

Thus govt should endeavor for high ethical standards as done by various initiatives like mission Karmayogi, leaders like S. Patel, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and introduction of SPARROW, PROBITY, RTI, citizen charter in recent times

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b) "We can never obtain peace in the outer world until we make peace with ourselves". - Dalai Lama. (150 words, 10 marks)

"हम बाहरी दुनिया में तब तक शांति प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते जब तक हम अपने अंदर शांति नहीं पा लेते"। - दलाई लामा।

(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Dalai Lama through above quote highlighting need of self satisfaction, inner peace before other peace.

It shows importance of emotional intelligence, deep sense of introspection & continuous efforts to refine oneself as also advocated by Swami Vivekananda through his Ramakrishna Mission.

Only by achieving peace within one can achieve peace with surroundings. (Lord Buddha gave "middle path" to remove self sufferings to achieve eudaimonia.)

Q Buddha asked "I want Happiness"

Buddha responded - "Remove I, Remove want, You are left with Happiness"

It may require values of prudence, abstinence and decreasing one's desires

(eg) Excessive desire of European countries → disturbed world peace & led to world war.

Compassionate Capitalism by Narayan Murthy and Trusteeship model of Gandhi make peace in corporate functioning by keeping internal peace at priority

(eg) Corporate social responsibility to maintain peace with nature

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c) "There is no higher religion than human service. To work for the common good is the greatest creed." - Woodrow Wilson. (150 words, 10 marks)

"मानव सेवा से बड़ा कोई धर्म नहीं है। सामान्य भलाई के लिए काम करना सबसे बड़ा पंथ है।" - वुडरो विल्सन।

(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Above quote by Woodrow Wilson shows importance of humanity, beneficence for all.

He considered common good of all ultimately leading to Summum Bonum. This is based on principle of humanism, also advocated by R. Tagore, Mother Teresa.

- (eg)
- Woodrow Wilson - Manual scavengers (common good of)
 - Kailash Satyarthi - children

It shows convergence of basic human values advocated under feminine ethics of care (Care Gilligan) of keeping empathy, compassion as prime in human relations.

Thus by keeping values of tolerance, acceptance to pluralism one can find solution to major problems of ethnic conflicts, violence, fundamentalism

eg
 ① Khap Panchayat & Religion based.
Honour killing mob lynching

misplaced virtues of humanity

② Sectarian clash in middle East, ISIS, Taliban → need human absence of human virtues

Conclusion

Thus humanity as greatest virtue can ensure people rising above caste, religion, sex, parochialism

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SECTION - B

Q.7) During the second wave of Covid-19, Amit, a resident of a posh metropolitan society, was desperately looking for Covid-19 vaccination slots for him and his wife. His wife is diabetic and also suffers from asthma. The government has started an online registration process for keeping a track of vaccination progress as well as maintaining transparency in vaccination allocation. However, the demand has outstripped the supply by a huge margin and it has become very difficult to get a slot booked for vaccination. Amit tried to register an online slot for himself and his wife but, like millions of others, he was unable to book a slot. He also visited all the health facilities near him and even requested government officials for vaccines, but to no avail. He knew that the chairman of his society, Mr. Chadda, is a politically connected man and could arrange the vaccines. When Amit approached Mr. Chadda, he told Amit that other members of the society had also approached him and he was trying to get vaccines for the entire society.

After a few days, a camp has been set up in the society for free vaccination of all eligible members of the society. Amit decides to volunteer in the vaccination drive. While volunteering, he finds that the vaccine boxes have 'For Public Health Centre, Village Gumla' written on them. Amit understood that these vaccines are meant for a rural area but had been diverted to this society. He brings the matter to the notice of Mr. Chadda. Mr. Chadda tells Amit that he should not worry about the source of the vaccine and if he feels any guilt, he can skip the vaccination drive as it is a voluntary exercise. Amit knows that this is the only opportunity for him and his wife to get vaccines immediately. When Amit asks for his wife's opinion, she advises him to be thankful that Mr. Chadda has arranged the vaccines for them and that people in the villages are safer as villages are less congested.

Amit is now in a conundrum over whether he should get vaccine shots for him and his wife that are meant for rural people. He is also not sure whether he should report the matter to government officials or not. Apart from facing danger of contracting Covid-19, the decision to report would also lead to many other old and vulnerable residents of the society to miss out on the vaccine. With reference to this case study:

- Bring out and discuss the ethical dilemmas involved in this case.
- What is the best course of action for Amit? What ethical principles should he consider before taking any future action? (250 words, 20 marks)

कोविड -19 की दूसरी लहर के दौरान, एक पॉश महानगरीय समाज के निवासी, अमित अपने और अपनी पत्नी के लिए कोविड -19 टीकाकरण स्लॉट की सख्त तलाश कर रहे थे। उनकी पत्नी डायबिटिक हैं और अस्थमा से भी पीड़ित हैं। सरकार ने टीकाकरण की प्रगति पर नज़र रखने के साथ-साथ टीकाकरण आवंटन की पारदर्शिता बनाए रखने के लिए एक ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया शुरू की है। हालांकि, अत्याधिक मांग के बावजूद इसकी आपूर्ति बहुत ही कम है और टीकाकरण के लिए स्लॉट बुक करना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है। अमित ने अपने और अपनी पत्नी के लिए एक ऑनलाइन स्लॉट दर्ज करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन लाखों अन्य लोगों की तरह, वह एक स्लॉट बुक करने में असमर्थ था। उन्होंने अपने आस-पास की सभी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं केंद्रों का भी दौरा किया और सरकारी अधिकारियों से टीकों के लिए अनुरोध भी किया, लेकिन कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। वे जानते थे कि उनके समाज के अध्यक्ष श्री चड्ढा राजनीतिक रूप से जुड़े हुए व्यक्ति हैं और टीकों की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। जब अमित ने श्री चड्ढा से संपर्क किया, तो उन्होंने अमित को बताया कि उनके पास अन्य सदस्य भी हैं और वह पूरे समाज के लिए टीका लगवाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

कुछ दिनों बाद समाज के सभी पात्र सदस्यों के निःशुल्क टीकाकरण के लिए सोसायटी में कैंप लगाया गया है। अमित ने टीकाकरण अभियान में स्वयंसेवा करने का फैसला किया। स्वेच्छा से, उन्होंने पाया कि वैक्सीन बॉक्स पर 'फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थ सेंटर, ग्राम गुमला' लिखा हुआ है। अमित समझ गया कि ये टीके एक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए हैं, लेकिन इस सोसायटी को डायवर्ट कर दिए गए हैं। वह इस मामले को श्री चड्ढा के संज्ञान में लाते हैं। श्री चड्ढा अमित से कहते हैं कि उन्हें टीके के स्रोत के बारे में चिंता नहीं करनी चाहिए और यदि उन्हें कोई दोष लगता है, तो वे टीकाकरण अभियान को छोड़ सकते हैं क्योंकि यह एक स्वैच्छिक अभियान है।

अमित जानता है कि उसके और उसकी पत्नी के लिए तुरंत टीके लगवाने का यही एकमात्र मौका है। जब अमित अपनी पत्नी की राय पूछता है, तो वह उसे आभारी होने की सलाह देती है कि श्री चड्ढा ने उनके लिए टीकों की व्यवस्था की है और गांवों में लोग सुरक्षित हैं, गांवों में भीड़भाड़ कम है।

अमित अब इस बात को लेकर असमंजस में है कि क्या उसे अपने और अपनी पत्नी के लिए ग्रामीण लोगों हेतु आरक्षित टीके लगवाने चाहिए या नहीं। वह यह भी निर्णय नहीं कर पा रहा है कि वह सरकारी अधिकारियों को मामले की रिपोर्ट करे या नहीं। कोविड -19 के संक्रमण के खतरे का सामना करने के अलावा, रिपोर्ट करने के निर्णय से समाज के कई अन्य बुजुर्ग और कमजोर निवासियों को भी टीका लगने से वंचित रहना पड़ सकता है। इस केस स्टडी के संदर्भ में:

- इस मामले में शामिल नैतिक दुविधाओं को सामने लाएं और उन पर चर्चा करें।
- अमित के लिए कार्रवाई का सबसे अच्छा तरीका क्या है? भविष्य में कोई कार्रवाई करने से पहले उसे किन नैतिक सिद्धांतों पर विचार करना चाहिए?

(250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

"Only way Evil Triumph is when good man does nothing"

In everyday life an individual encounters various ethical dilemmas, is a situation of crisis, having 2 or more values at conflict and require individual to select one of them.

Above case is also an ethical dilemma for Amit.

Stakeholders & relevant values

- Amit and his wife
 - Self preservation by getting vaccination
 - Beneficence towards others
- Chadha
 - moral responsibility towards society residents.
 - Rule of Law while arranging public service
- villagers of Gumbha
 - Right to health (vaccine beneficiary)

(4) ethical dilemmas involved in this case

(1) Personal welfare ^(means) vs Justice ^(ends) ~~vs~~ welfare.

'Whether to consider end objective of vaccination at any cost or means taken to have vaccination

ie Teleology vs deontology

(2) wife & self vs others

To take vaccination for self & diabetic wife or not take as actual beneficiaries rights were subverted

(3) rights of society vs rights of villagers

Reporting the case might compromise vulnerable residents access to vaccination, while neglecting would menhine welfare of igno unaware villagers

(b) ethical principles to guide action

(4) moral duty of human by virtue ethics is to show temperance, have selflessness and show courage to act against injustice. (Socrates)

- (2) Principle of Beneficence requires moral obligation on Amit to do good for society, thus be compassionate to not only residents but villagers as well.
- (3) Responsibility of a citizen to report malfeasance activity and uphold rule of law.
- (4) John Rawls Justice approach also considering rights of villagers as more prominent than rights of residents as villagers lack access to resources, internet and are in more need.
(Principle of intelligible differentia).
- (5) Rationality, prudence to identify stakes of different stakeholders

Course of Action

- (1) Not take vaccination self, voluntary gave up my dose as not true beneficiary
- (2) Convince wife about not taking vaccination

(3) Persuading Mr. Chadha and society members, with like minded people to not take away vaccine which was meant for someone else.

As it is wrong precedence.

(4) If not accepted, report to officials, government through Police, social media to put pressure on Mr. Chadha & residents for immoral act

(5) Approach civil society to help society members get vaccination instead of taking away someone else rights

(6) Write petition to distt-officials about inability to get vaccination and request for conducting vaccination camp in society.

Way Ahead

Even Swami Vivekananda calls for Service to Jiva, as service to Shiva thus keeping larger societal interest first.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



Q.8) Satish owns an ad agency which is doing very good in terms of revenue and online ratings. The creative and innovative working environment has led to a good reputation of the new company and Satish is anticipating a few big contracts from potential clients in near future. Satish attributes the success of his new agency to his very capable creative director who is instrumental in designing the content of his company's work. One day, Satish received a completed advertisement from his creative director for a daily consumer product. Satish as well as the concerned client were very impressed with the content and congratulated the creative director for his work and approved it to be launched.

However, after a few days of the launch of the advertisement, Satish started receiving threats from a particular section of the community to withdraw the advertisement as it, according to them, had hurt their religious sentiments. Although Satish himself approved the advertisement, now there is pressure from an influential political leader of the concerned community to remove the creative director for offending the religious sentiments of the community. Satish is threatened of dire consequences if he does not remove the creative director. The situation has left Satish stressed and very worried as the threats through calls and messages are targeted towards his family members as well. More so the advertisement is receiving immense online trolling on popular social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook etc. Morphed pictures of Satish are being circulated in the social media platforms and he fears that the same might be done with his family members.

This whole incident has caused Satish great psychological and emotional strain. His ad agency depends a lot on social media platforms for marketing and the massive amount of trolling is bringing a very bad name to his agency, thus significantly reducing the ratings and business credibility of his new firm. He has also received information from an executive of a big company that his contract for making a series of promotional videos and advertisements could be cancelled as the company does not want to associate with him due to the current controversy. Satish was counting on this project and its cancellation will lead him towards a considerable financial loss. As a concerned owner Satish consulted his legal team which advised him to withdraw the advertisement even though there was nothing legally imprudent in the content in order to save the image and retain the clients of the firm. They also informally advised Satish to agree to the demands of removing the creative director in order to placate the angry members of the community. Satish as a young entrepreneur has always supported independent thinking and creative content and finds himself in a dilemma.

- You are a friend of Satish and he turns to you for counsel in this difficult situation. Help him identify various ethical issues involved in this situation and suggest to him the most suitable course of action.
- 'Censorship by voice and defamation' on social media has become a disturbing scenario. What according to you motivates the social media users to engage in online bullying?

(250 words, 20 marks)

सतीश एक विज्ञापन एजेंसी के मालिक हैं जो राजस्व और ऑनलाइन रेटिंग के मामले में बहुत अच्छा कर रही है। रचनात्मक और अभिनव कार्य वातावरण ने नई कंपनी की श्रेष्ठतम प्रतिष्ठा को स्थापित किया है और सतीश निकट भविष्य में संभावित ग्राहकों से कुछ बड़े अनुबंधों की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। सतीश अपनी नई एजेंसी की सफलता का श्रेय अपने बहुत ही सक्षम रचनात्मक निर्देशक को देते हैं, जो उनकी कंपनी के काम की सामग्री को डिजाइन करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। एक दिन, सतीश को अपने क्रिएटिव डायरेक्टर से एक दैनिक उपभोक्ता उत्पाद के लिए एक पूरा विज्ञापन मिला। सतीश के साथ-साथ संबंधित ग्राहक सामग्री से बहुत प्रभावित हुए और क्रिएटिव डायरेक्टर को उनके काम के लिए बधाई दी और इसे लॉन्च करने की मंजूरी दी।

हालांकि, विज्ञापन के लॉन्च होने के कुछ दिनों के बाद, सतीश को समुदाय के एक विशेष वर्ग से विज्ञापन वापस लेने की धमकियां मिलने लगीं, क्योंकि उनके अनुसार, इससे उनकी धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंची थी।

हालांकि सतीश ने खुद विज्ञापन को मंजूरी दी थी, लेकिन अब संबंधित समुदाय के एक प्रभावशाली राजनीतिक नेता द्वारा समुदाय की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने के लिए क्रिएटिव डायरेक्टर को हटाने का दबाव है। क्रिएटिव डायरेक्टर को नहीं हटाने पर सतीश को गंभीर परिणाम भुगतने की धमकी दी जाती है। स्थिति ने सतीश को तनावग्रस्त और बहुत चिंतित कर दिया है क्योंकि कॉल और संदेशों के माध्यम से परिवार के सदस्यों को लक्षित करके धमकी दी जा रही थी। इतना ही नहीं इस विज्ञापन को लोकप्रिय सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म जैसे ट्विटर, फेसबुक आदि पर ऑनलाइन भारी ट्रोलिंग मिल रही है। सतीश की मॉफर्ड तस्वीरें सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर प्रसारित की जा रही हैं और उन्हें डर है कि ऐसा उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के साथ भी किया जा सकता है।

इस पूरी घटना ने सतीश को बहुत मानसिक और भावनात्मक रूप से तनावग्रस्त कर दिया। उनकी विज्ञापन एजेंसी मार्केटिंग के लिए सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर बहुत अधिक निर्भर करती है और भारी मात्रा में ट्रोलिंग उसे उनकी एजेंसी की छवि धूमिल हो रही है, इस प्रकार उनकी नई फर्म की रेटिंग और व्यावसायिक विश्वसनीयता को काफी कम कर रही है। उन्हें एक बड़ी कंपनी के एक कार्यकारी से भी जानकारी मिली है कि प्रचार वीडियो और विज्ञापनों की एक श्रृंखला बनाने का उनका अनुबंध रद्द किया जा सकता है क्योंकि कंपनी मौजूदा विवाद के कारण उनके साथ जुड़ना नहीं चाहती है। सतीश इस परियोजना पर भरोसा कर रहे थे और इसके रद्द होने से उन्हें काफी वित्तीय नुकसान होगा। एक संबंधित स्वामी के रूप में सतीश ने अपनी कानूनी टीम से परामर्श किया, जिसने उन्हें विज्ञापन वापस लेने की सलाह दी, भले ही छवि और फर्म के ग्राहकों को बचाने के लिए सामग्री में कानूनी रूप से कुछ भी अनुचित न हो। उन्होंने अनौपचारिक रूप से सतीश को सलाह दी कि वे समुदाय के नाराज सदस्यों को शांत करने के लिए क्रिएटिव डायरेक्टर को हटाने की मांगों पर सहमत हों। एक युवा उद्यमी के रूप में सतीश ने हमेशा स्वतंत्र सोच और रचनात्मक सामग्री का समर्थन किया है और खुद को एक दुविधा में पाता है।

- आप सतीश के मित्र हैं और वह इस कठिन परिस्थिति में परामर्श के लिए आपके पास आता है। इस स्थिति में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान करने में उसकी मदद करें और उसे कार्रवाई का सबसे उपयुक्त तरीका सुझाएं।
- सोशल मीडिया पर 'ध्वनि और मानहानि द्वारा सेंसरशिप' एक परेशान करने वाला परिदृश्य बन गया है। आपके अनुसार सोशल मीडिया उपयोगकर्ताओं को ऑनलाइन बुलिंग में शामिल होने के लिए क्या प्रेरित करता है?

(250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

"Give me the Right to know, utter and argue freely based on my conscience, above all other liberties"
— John Milton

creative persons often find themselves in conflict with customary morality due to their innovation, freethinking and become victims of Heckler's Vets.

a) Ethical issues involved in the case

- Right to freedom of speech & expression of Satish his company compromised by community pressure

who feel their religious sentiments getting hurt

- (2) means adopted by community of harassing & abusing, social media trolling to pressure Satish are unjust.
- (3) lack of sagacity, wisdom in advertisement making to contemplate any sentiment outburst
- (4) Poor conduct of legal team, which not able to defend legal rights of Satish and giving him to withdraw content despite nothing being illegal
- (5) Right to livelihood of creative director is questionable as legal team unethically advising director's removal on public anger.
- (6) misuse of social media by masses, which is not only causing harm to Satish's dignity but also causing economic loss as other project being lost
- (7) safety & security of family members is moral, legal duty of Satish.
- (8) Lack of courage on part of Satish to stand for his creativity.

Suitable course of action

- (1) Complaint to police about threats received and seek protection for self and family
- (2) make public declaration about advertisement not meant for hurting any sentiments and seek apology if it had caused so.
- (3) Also, make clear that freedom of speech & expression would not be subjugated to undue pressure as nothing illegal in ad. though disclaimer would be added along with ad. to protect, preserve sentiments
- (4) make complaint to cybercell of police & social media platforms about misuse of their platform.
- (5) Persuade & convince company to not withdraw their project as the bad publicity had hurmed grounds and there is nothing wrong on Sakshi's part
- (6) Give moral support to creative director who is also under pressure.

(b) Motivation for online bullying

- (1) Anonymity and faceless criticism without any accountability, responsibility
- (2) lack of rules, regulations guiding people's behavior online. - role of state ambiguous
- (3) limited emotional intelligence and poor sense of justice towards others guide people to be intolerant, verbally abusive.
- (4) lack of ~~privacy~~ respect to privacy making people intrude in others domain

Conclusion

Digital Protection Law (BN Srikishna Committee)

New IT Rules 2021. are some much needed

Reforms in this regard

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.9) Niranjapur is a tribal dominated sub-division in Sujhpur district. Niranjapur is located around a lake and tribal communities have inhabited the area for ages. Lake is considered sacred by the tribals and is worshiped in the form of a Goddess. The tribals of Niranjapur believe that the lake is vital for their survival and brings good luck to the inhabitants of the area. Niranjapur is very rich in mineral wealth and is central to mining activities of a big Multinational Company. The mining work by the company is done in violation of various environmental safety procedures. In the past, tribals as well as environmental activists have raised their concerns regarding the blatant disregard of the mining company for the local environment. However, the administration and government have failed to take any concrete action against the big multinational company.

One day, when the mining activity in the company was in progress a tank carrying a hazardous carcinogenic chemical accidentally fell into the lake. The chemical could be detrimental to the lives of the tribals and their cattle which are dependent on the lake for their daily needs. In case of continued exposure, the chemical has the capacity to cause several deformities to the body and is particularly harmful for infants, pregnant women, and elderlies with a compromised immune system. Understanding the gravity of the incident and its consequences, the management of the company reported the incident to the local administration. A team of officials was immediately dispatched to Niranjapur to convince the tribals to stop the usage of lake water and move away from the lake. The tribals, however, were not ready to listen to the officials as the administration had not taken any action against the mining company earlier. The situation got murkier when the continued insistence of the officials to move the tribals away from the area resulted in a violent clash, in which two government officials got severely injured.

On one hand, tribals believed that moving away from the lake would bring bad luck, on the other hand, they also had the suspicion that the local officials were hand in glove with the mining company. The incident gained attention of the media and highlighted the inability of the local administration in dealing with the situation. As the DM of Sujhpur, you face a trilemma of a chemical/health hazard, safety of the locals and a demoralized staff that refuses to engage with the tribals.

In such a complex situation, what will be your response? Examine the qualities of a public servant which will be required to manage the situation. (250 words, 20 marks)

निरंजनपुर सुजहपुर जिले में एक आदिवासी बहुल उप-मंडल है। निरंजनपुर झील और आदिवासी समुदायों के आसपास स्थित है आदिवासियों द्वारा झील को पवित्र माना जाता है और इसे देवी के रूप में पूजा जाता है। निरंजनपुर के आदिवासियों का मानना है कि झील उनके अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है और क्षेत्र के निवासियों के लिए सौभाग्य लाती है। निरंजनपुर खनिज संपदा में बहुत समृद्ध है और एक बड़ी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी की खनन गतिविधियों का केंद्र है। कंपनी द्वारा खनन कार्य विभिन्न पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा प्रक्रियाओं के उल्लंघन में किया जाता है। अतीत में, आदिवासियों के साथ-साथ पर्यावरण कार्यकर्ताओं ने स्थानीय पर्यावरण के लिए खनन कंपनी की घोर अवहेलना के संबंध में अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की है। हालांकि, प्रशासन और सरकार बड़ी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी के खिलाफ कोई ठोस कार्रवाई करने में विफल रही है।

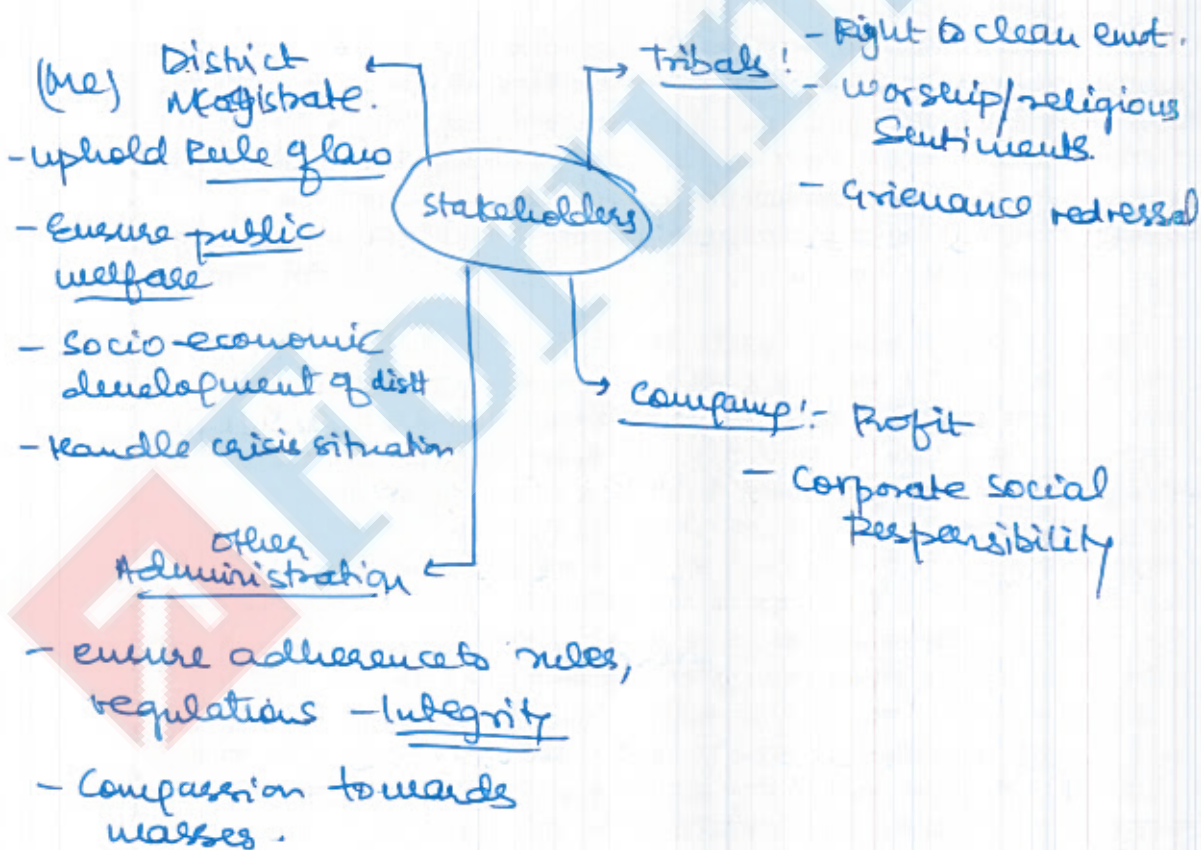
एक दिन, जब कंपनी में खनन गतिविधि चल रही थी, एक खतरनाक कार्सिनोजेनिक रसायन ले जा रहा एक टैंक दुर्घटनावश झील में गिर गया। रसायन आदिवासियों और उनके मवेशियों के जीवन के लिए हानिकारक हो सकता है जो अपनी दैनिक जरूरतों के लिए झील पर निर्भर हैं। निरंतर एक्सपोजर के कारण, रसायन में शरीर में कई विकृतियां पैदा करने की क्षमता होती है और विशेष रूप से कमजोर प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली वाले शिशुओं, गर्भवती महिलाओं और बुजुर्गों के लिए हानिकारक होती है। घटना की गंभीरता और उसके परिणामों को समझते हुए, कंपनी के प्रबंधन ने स्थानीय प्रशासन को घटना की सूचना दी। आदिवासियों को झील के पानी के उपयोग को रोकने और झील से दूर जाने हेतु मनाने के लिए अधिकारियों की टीम को तुरंत निरंजनपुर भेजा गया। हालांकि, आदिवासी अधिकारियों की एक सुनने को तैयार नहीं थे क्योंकि प्रशासन ने पहले खनन कंपनी के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की थी। स्थिति तब और खराब हो गई जब अधिकारियों द्वारा आदिवासियों को क्षेत्र से दूर ले जाने की लगातार जिद के कारण हिंसक झड़प हुई, जिसमें दो सरकारी अधिकारी गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गए।

एक ओर आदिवासियों का मानना था कि झील से दूर जाने से उनका जीवन दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हो जाएगा, वहीं दूसरी ओर उन्हें यह भी संदेह था कि खनन कंपनी के साथ स्थानीय लोगों का हाथ है। इस घटना ने मीडिया का ध्यान खींचा और स्थिति से निपटने में स्थानीय प्रशासन की अक्षमता को उजागर किया। सुजपुर के डीएम के रूप में, आप रासायनिक/स्वास्थ्य के खतरे, स्थानीय लोगों की सुरक्षा और आदिवासियों के साथ जुड़ने से इनकार करने वाले कर्मचारियों के मनोबल गिरने की समस्या जैसी त्रिधापाश का सामना रहे हैं।

ऐसी जटिल स्थिति में आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी? एक सिविल सेवक के उन गुणों का परीक्षण कीजिए जो स्थिति को प्रबंधित करने के लिए आवश्यक होंगे। (250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

Above case highlights various administrative, ethical, procedural lapses that have led to so grave situation.

Stakeholders & their relevant concerns



Response — course of action

Handling the violent crisis

(i) Direct SP to handle clash and restore peace, immediately

(ii) Visit to location and giving personal assurance to tribals of further course correction and seek cooperation.

Request ~~for~~ local leader, MLA, tribe Sarpanch to come with me to have further social influence

(iii) medical assistance to all those who got injured.

(iv) Coordinate with media to not further ignite the matter and report facts accordingly responsibly

For Company

(i) initiate inquiry on company's illegal violations in past and for this incidents separately

(ii) Setup by investigation for errant officials who neglected their duty in past.

(iii) order for immediate cleaning of lake.

Justification

(1) Bhagwat Gita philosophy guides public servant to be stithapragya, remain calm and not panic in crisis situation.

A DM, need to show sagacity, presence of mind to prioritise actions

(2) Teamwork with persuasion of locals as they may be angry, discontented. Role of Leadership by social, political representatives to become handy for garnering sensitive support & coordination

(3) Rule of law to be respected & followed and company's illegal, immoral conduct must be punished.

(4) compassion require to have sensitivity towards tribals

(Values guiding) Qualities of public servant required in such situation

(1) Crisis management & decision making

(2) Teamwork & delegation of tasks

(3) welfare & Beneficence towards common masses

- (4) Fortitude to take action against erring official and company
- (5) Dedication to public service to remain motivated and not influenced by media report.
- (6) Leadership and Integrity of office to be role model and problem solver.

Conclusion

"Orajan! Appoint those people as bureaucrats who are fearless, compassionate, intelligent, good orator, and could protect state against enemies"

- Rigveda

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



Q.10) Kuldeep is an honest senior officer working in Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) in one of the states in Western India. The state has been in news for a trend of increasing drug usage among the youth. One day, he received a tip-off regarding a drug party. He conducted a raid and detained all the persons present on the venue. One of the detainees was Raghav, the son of a wealthy and politically connected businessman. He was in an intoxicated state and misbehaved with the NCB personnel on duty, warning them of dire consequences for detaining him. During frisking, Raghav was found to be in possession of contraband drugs. He was arrested and this news went viral on social media.

Soon after the arrest, Kuldeep received a call from his senior who asked Kuldeep to apprise him of the case. During the conversation his senior dropped a subtle hint that as Raghav is a well-connected individual, going after him could be a career damaging case for Mr. Kuldeep and he should quietly settle the case for his own good. Kuldeep understood that his senior wanted him to drop charges against Raghav and set him free. However, Kuldeep has decided to pursue the case and follow the law.

Few days after the arrest, a case was filed by Raghav's father alleging that Kuldeep has asked for money in return of dropping case against his son. Some people on social media have raised doubt on educational qualification of Kuldeep and few have made even distasteful remarks on his personal life. These allegations were widely covered in electronic media putting Kuldeep and his entire family under immense psychological pressure. In response to the allegations, the government has setup an inquiry panel to look into the matter. The inquiry panel promptly seeks Kuldeep's explanation.

Some of the options available with Kuldeep to handle this situation could be as follows:

- Kuldeep can present his case to the inquiry panel and go soft on the investigation of the case.
- Kuldeep can present his case to the inquiry panel and continue firmly with the case.
- Kuldeep can ignore the inquiry panel and directly approach the media with the case findings and his side of the story.

Suggest any other possible option(s) that can be availed by Kuldeep. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. (250 words, 20 marks)

कुलदीप पश्चिमी भारत के एक राज्य में नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (NCB) में कार्यरत एक ईमानदार वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं। राज्य युवाओं में नशीली दवाओं के उपयोग में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति के लिए चर्चा में रहा है। एक दिन, उन्हें एक ड्रग पार्टी के बारे में सूचना मिली। उन्होंने छापेमारी की और कार्यक्रम स्थल पर मौजूद सभी लोगों को हिरासत में लिया। बंदियों में से एक राघव एक धनी और राजनीतिक रूप से जुड़े व्यवसायी का बेटा था। वह नशे की हालत में था और ड्यूटी पर तैनात NCB कर्मियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया और उन्हें हिरासत में लेने के गंभीर परिणाम भुगतने की चेतावनी दी। तलाशी के दौरान राघव के पास प्रतिबंधित मादक पदार्थ पाया गया। उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और यह खबर सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल हो गई।

गिरफ्तारी के तुरंत बाद, कुलदीप को उसके सीनियर का फोन आया जिसने कुलदीप को मामले से अवगत कराने को कहा। बातचीत के दौरान उनके सीनियर ने एक सूक्ष्म संकेत दिया कि राघव एक अच्छी तरह से जुड़ा हुआ व्यक्ति है, उसके पीछे जाना श्री कुलदीप के लिए करियर को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाला मामला हो सकता है और उसे चुपचाप मामले को अपने भले के लिए निपटाना चाहिए। कुलदीप समझ गया कि उसका सीनियर चाहता है कि वह राघव के खिलाफ लगे आरोपों को छोड़ दे और उसे मुक्त कर दे। हालांकि, कुलदीप ने मामले को आगे बढ़ाने और कानून का पालन करने का फैसला किया है।

गिरफ्तारी के कुछ दिनों बाद राघव के पिता ने मामला दर्ज कर आरोप लगाया कि कुलदीप ने अपने बेटे के खिलाफ केस छोड़ने के एवज में पैसे मांगे हैं। सोशल मीडिया पर कुछ लोगों ने कुलदीप की शैक्षणिक योग्यता पर संदेह जताया है तो कुछ ने उनके निजी जीवन पर अमर्ल टिप्पणी भी की है। कुलदीप और उनके पूरे परिवार को भारी मनोवैज्ञानिक दबाव में डालते हुए इन आरोपों को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में व्यापक रूप से कवर किया गया था। आरोपों के जवाब में, सरकार ने मामले को देखने के लिए एक जांच पैनल का गठन किया है। जांच पैनल तुरंत कुलदीप से स्पष्टीकरण मांगता है।

इस स्थिति को संभालने के लिए कुलदीप के पास उपलब्ध कुछ विकल्प इस प्रकार हो सकते हैं :

- कुलदीप अपना मामला जांच पैनल के सामने पेश कर सकते हैं और मामले की जांच में नरमी बरत सकते हैं।
- कुलदीप अपना मामला जांच पैनल के सामने पेश कर सकते हैं और मामले को मजबूती से जारी रख सकते हैं।
- कुलदीप जांच पैनल की अनदेखी कर सकते हैं और मामले के निष्कर्षों और कहानी के अपने पक्ष के साथ सीधे मीडिया से संपर्क कर सकते हैं।

किसी अन्य संभावित विकल्प का सुझाव दें जिसका कुलदीप द्वारा लाभ उठाया जा सकता है। उन सभी का मूल्यांकन करें और इसके लिए कारण बताते हुए कार्रवाई का सर्वोत्तम तरीका सुझाएं। (250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

A public servant is expected to uphold rule of law and not get influenced by threats as public service values require to one to bite the bullets and show gritiness in conduct.

Stakeholders & values

Kuldeep - Professional integrity
 - Courage to face adversity
 - Adhere rule of law
 - Personal dignity

Raghu - Temperance in pleasure
 - To Not break law (law adhering responsible citizen)

Raghu's father - child welfare.
 - Duty of parent
 - Honesty

Seniors & Administration - ensure impartiality, neutrality in investigations
 - uphold rule of law

Media - media ethics

Evaluation of options

a) Present case & go slow

Merit

- Principle of natural justice to put my side of story & facts
- Ensure objectivity in panel decision making

Demerit

- compromise investigation sanctity and seen loss of probity on Kuldeep's part
- lack of fortitude on part of Kuldeep.

b) Present case & go firmly

Merit

- Ensure complete impartiality, objectivity in case investigation
- Set right precedence of not bought down by illegitimate pressure

Demerit

- compromise self dignity and put immense psychological pressure on Kuldeep
- high chances of cognitive dissonance

c) Ignore inquiry & approach media

Merit

- Direct bringing matter in public increase transparency in matter

Demerit

- perfection of ~~compromised~~ my duties & discipline as public servant compromised

Course of Action

- 1) Present my case to inquiring panel with all relevant facts
 - Not asked for any money.
 - education & personal life facts.
- 2) request social media to respect his life and family's dignity & privacy.
- 3) continue with investigation, as is, without any undue influence of inquiry against me.
- 4) Give moral support to family to feel psychological pressure and explain these things as part of public servant's duty, and instill confidence in them
consult psychiatrist if necessary

Reasons

- 1) It is duty of public servant to pursue the duty for sake of duty without any pressure, ill-will.
 (Categorical imperative)
- 2) A public servant also at times need to experience undue media intrusion, pressure which need to take on chin & continue fearlessly

(30) Emotional intelligence, temperance required on my part to not get vindictive and remain neutral in my investigation

Conclusion

Ideal officers like Vinod Rai, T. Seshan, Narendra
Kr. Shinde should guide my conduct to be utmost honest & have integrity

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.11) Swikriti is a famous NGO working towards providing healthcare to the needy and homeless. In the past, it had been instrumental in extension of government health schemes to the villages and hinterlands. Its record for bona fide public service is well recognized across the globe. For its zealous service in the field of health care, its owner, Karamveer, a Lok Sabha MP, has been awarded the prestigious Ramon Magsaysay award. When a deadly disease engulfed the country recently, Swikriti, was one of the pioneers in aiding the public through providing essential medicines, ration supply and arranging hospital beds for the patients in need. The owner of Swikriti was personally overseeing the relief work in his constituency where the disease was particularly destructive.

He was informed by one of his assistants that a majority of people in his constituency are socio-economically backward and could not afford the expensive medicines required to control the disease. He was exhorted to leverage the resources of his NGO to ensure a stable supply of medicine to his people. It would, he was told, not only be an act of public service, but could also be very helpful for his political career as the next round of Lok Sabha elections were just round the corner. Karamveer saw this as an opportunity to help the needy in his constituency, and accordingly decided to distribute the medicines for the disease free of cost. On the directions of Karamveer, the director of the NGO purchased two million packets of the essential medicine.

The medicines were stocked in the office premises of the Swikriti and were earmarked to be distributed in Karamveer's Lok Sabha constituency. The bulk purchase of the medicine, however, caused a supply shortage in the market and the medicine became out of reach for many seriously ill patients outside Karamveer's constituency. The supply shortage was a factor in creating a condition of panic and caused severe stress to the patients. After the news of drug shortage reached the media, a complaint was filed at the drug controller's office. An investigation was conducted and it was found that Swikriti and its owner were prima facie guilty of violating the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Beside depriving the people outside his constituency their right to purchase the medicine, Swikriti and its owner were found to be illegally purchasing, stocking and distributing it.

Swikriti in an official statement said that though it violated the provisions of a statute its intentions were bona fide and it was driven not by a motive of profit but to help the poor and needy. Evidence also suggested that free distribution of X in Karamveer's constituency helped save lives of many economically backward people who otherwise could not have afforded the medicine. The whole incident was widely circulated in the social media platform and the users were divided in their opinion. While one section applauded the act of Swikriti, for serving the poor and needy, the other criticized it for illegally hoarding essential medicine and causing a state of panic in the city.

You are the drug controller and are appointed by the court to investigate the case. There are two options before you:

- You ought to take a broader view of the situation and will act leniently, as the act was not motivated by concerns for profit and has helped save lives of the poor and needy.
- Pursue the matter strictly in spirit of the Drug and Cosmetics Act, which has provision for both jail and fine, as the incident was illegal and caused panic in the people.

As the drug controller, which course of action will you opt for and why? (250 words, 20 marks)

स्वीकृति एक प्रसिद्ध गैर सरकारी संगठन है जो जरूरतमंद और बेघरों को स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान करने की दिशा में काम कर रहा है। अतीत में, यह गांवों और भीतरी इलाकों में सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं के विस्तार में सहायक रहा है। प्रामाणिक सार्वजनिक सेवा के लिए इसका रिकॉर्ड दुनिया भर में अच्छी तरह से पहचाना जाता है। स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के क्षेत्र में उनकी जोशीली सेवा के लिए, इसके मालिक, लोकसभा सांसद, करमवीर को प्रतिष्ठित रमन मैग्सेसे पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया है।

जब हाल ही में एक घातक बीमारी ने देश को अपनी चपेट में ले लिया, तो स्वीकृति, आवश्यक दवाओं, राशन की आपूर्ति और जरूरतमंद रोगियों के लिए अस्पताल के बिस्तर की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से जनता की सहायता करने में अग्रणी थी। स्वीकृति के मालिक व्यक्तिगत रूप से अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में राहत कार्य की देखरेख कर रहे थे, जहां यह बीमारी विशेष रूप से विनाशकारी थी।

उनके एक सहायक ने उन्हें सूचित किया कि उनके निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अधिकांश लोग सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हैं और बीमारी को नियंत्रित करने के लिए आवश्यक महंगी दवाएं नहीं खरीद सकते। उन्हें अपने लोगों को दवा की स्थिर आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपने एनजीओ के संसाधनों का लाभ उठाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया था। उन्हें बताया गया था कि यह न केवल सार्वजनिक सेवा का कार्य होगा, बल्कि उनके राजनीतिक जीवन के लिए भी बहुत मददगार हो सकता है क्योंकि लोकसभा चुनाव का अगला दौर निकट ही था। करमवीर ने इसे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जरूरतमंदों की मदद करने के अवसर के रूप में देखा, और तदनुसार बीमारी के लिए दवाओं को मुफ्त में वितरित करने का फैसला किया। करमवीर के निर्देश पर एनजीओ के निदेशक ने आवश्यक दवा के 20 लाख पैकेट खरीदे।

दवाओं का स्टॉक स्वीकृति के कार्यालय परिसर में किया गया था और उन्हें करमवीर के लोकसभा क्षेत्र में वितरित करने के लिए निर्धारित किया गया था। हालांकि, दवा की थोक खरीद ने बाजार में आपूर्ति की कमी का कारण बना और करमवीर के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बाहर गंभीर रूप से बीमार कई रोगियों के लिए दवा पहुंच से बाहर हो गई। आपूर्ति की कमी दहशत की स्थिति पैदा करने का एक कारक थी और इससे रोगियों को गंभीर तनाव हुआ। दवा की कमी की खबर मीडिया तक पहुंचने के बाद दवा नियंत्रक कार्यालय में शिकायत दर्ज कराई गई। एक जांच की गई और यह पाया गया कि स्वीकृति और उसके मालिक ड्रग एंड कॉस्मेटिक्स एक्ट के प्रावधानों के उल्लंघन के लिए प्रथम दृष्टया दोषी थे। अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बाहर के लोगों को दवा खरीदने के अधिकार से वंचित करने के अलावा, स्वीकृति और उसके मालिक को अवैध रूप से इसे खरीदना, स्टॉक करना और वितरित करना पाया गया।

स्वीकृति ने एक आधिकारिक बयान में कहा कि हालांकि इसने एक कानून के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन किया है, इसके इरादे नेक थे और यह लाभ के उद्देश्य से नहीं बल्कि गरीबों और जरूरतमंदों की मदद करने के लिए प्रेरित था। साक्ष्य ने यह भी सुझाव दिया कि करमवीर के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक्स के मुफ्त वितरण ने कई आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों के जीवन को बचाने में मदद की, जो अन्यथा दवा का खर्च नहीं उठा सकते थे। पूरी घटना को सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर व्यापक रूप से प्रसारित किया गया और उपयोगकर्ताओं को उनकी राय में विभाजित किया गया। जहां एक वर्ग ने गरीबों और जरूरतमंदों की सेवा करने के लिए स्वीकृति के कार्य की सराहना की, वहीं दूसरे ने अवैध रूप से आवश्यक दवाओं की जमाखोरी और शहर में दहशत की स्थिति पैदा करने के लिए इसकी आलोचना की।

आप ड्रग कंट्रोलर हैं और मामले की जांच के लिए कोर्ट ने आपको नियुक्त किया है। आपके सामने दो विकल्प हैं:

- आपको स्थिति के बारे में व्यापक दृष्टिकोण रखना चाहिए और नरमी से कार्य करना चाहिए, क्योंकि कार्य लाभ के लिए चिंताओं से प्रेरित नहीं था और इसने गरीबों और जरूरतमंदों के जीवन को बचाने में मदद की है।
- ड्रग एंड कॉस्मेटिक्स एक्ट की भावना से मामले का सख्ती से पालन करें, जिसमें जेल और जुर्माना दोनों का प्रावधान है, क्योंकि यह घटना अवैध थी और लोगों में दहशत फैल गई थी।

ड्रग कंट्रोलर के रूप में आप कौन-सी कार्रवाई चुनेंगे और क्यों?

(250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

In every ethical dilemma and ethically debatable situation various guiding principles of virtue ethics, deontology, teleology, Justice Approach help in understanding stakes of different stakeholders and take corresponding decision accordingly on parameter of righteousness & wrongness

Stakeholders & their relevant states

- (1) Suak-iti NGO & owner. - Beneficence towards needy in distt.
- adherence to rule of law
- committed bonafide mistake
- (2) Drug Controller (DC) - uphold rule of law.
- Ensure justice.
- (3) Society - Right to health; access to medicines

Course of Action

- 1) Take the matter strictly in spirit of Drug & Cosmetics Act.
- (1) Conduct investigation fairly, neutrally without getting influenced by media or own emotions.
- (2) seek cooperation from MP & Suak-iti owner, pharmacist to support in investigation honestly
- (3) Ensure adequate supply of medicine for all and distribute Suak-iti hoarded medicine back to market to restore normalcy as per Act rules

(4) Take assessment of other essential medicines in my jurisdiction and coordinate with drug department to ensure further availability of concerned drugs.

Reasons

- 1) As investigation is not complete and as duty of drug controller, I am not expected to get influenced by public perception.
Objectivity, prudence, Emotional Intelligence require adherence to spirit of law
- 2) Though medicine hoarded for compassionate reasons & public welfare, this reasons can be accounted while judicial assessment would be done in later stages
- 3) Sagacity & farsightedness requires to take proactive assessment of other drugs in the district.

Conclusion

A public servant needs to balance multiple values and as motto of Indian Police Service

says.

Satya Seva . Swatcham
Truth Service . Safety

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



Q.12) A social experiment "slap her" was conducted to evaluate the attitude of boys in the age group 6-13 years towards violence against women. Experiment started with simple questions where boys were asked their name, aspirations and dreams. Then a girl of their age was introduced to them and a casual conversation was facilitated between boys and girls. During the experiments, boys were instructed to engage in simple activities like hand shaking, high fiving etc. with girls. In the end, boys were asked to slap the girl. Upon hearing the instruction boys looked confused initially, but ultimately all the boys refused to slap the girl. The experiments showed that at a younger age, boys believed that it was wrong for them to hit another person, especially a girl. This experiment also suggested that violence against women is not something that comes naturally to boys. However, this attitude changes drastically as boys grow up to be adults. Data from the National Family Health Survey-4 revealed that for the entire country, 42 % of men think that a husband was justified in hitting or beating his wife. A more worrying trend was that an even larger portion, 52%, of women believe that it was acceptable for them to be hit by their husbands. National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) data shows an increasing trend of domestic violence against women in the country. Further, the Covid-19 induced lockdowns brought a shadow pandemic for women where they were exposed to higher degree of domestic violence. Based on the above observations, answer the following questions:

- Why does the attitude of boys change towards girls when they grow up?
- What explains the higher acceptance of domestic violence among women than men?
- What can be done to bring desirable changes in the attitude of society towards women?

(250 words, 20 marks)

6-13 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के लड़कों के रवैये का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए महिलाओं के खिलाफ हिंसा के प्रति एक सामाजिक प्रयोग "उसे थप्पड़ मारो" आयोजित किया गया था। प्रयोग की शुरुआत साधारण प्रश्नों से हुई जहां लड़कों से उनका नाम, आकांक्षाएं और सपने पूछे गए। फिर उनसे उनकी उम्र की एक लड़की का परिचय कराया गया और लड़कों और लड़कियों के बीच एक अनौपचारिक बातचीत की सुविधा प्रदान की गई। प्रयोगों के दौरान लड़कों को लड़कियों के साथ हाथ मिलाने, हाई फाइविंग आदि साधारण गतिविधियों में शामिल होने का निर्देश दिया गया। अंत में लड़कों को लड़की को थप्पड़ मारने के लिए कहा गया। निर्देश सुनकर लड़के शुरू में भ्रमित दिखे, लेकिन आखिरकार सभी लड़कों ने लड़की को थप्पड़ मारने से इनकार कर दिया। प्रयोगों से पता चला कि कम उम्र में लड़कों का मानना था कि उनके लिए किसी अन्य व्यक्ति, खासकर एक लड़की को मारना गलत था। इस प्रयोग ने यह भी सुझाव दिया कि महिलाओं के खिलाफ हिंसा कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो लड़कों में स्वाभाविक रूप से आती है।

हालांकि, जैसे-जैसे लड़के बड़े होते हैं, यह रवैया काफी हद तक बदल जाता है। नेशनल फैमिली हेल्थ सर्वे-4 के आंकड़ों से पता चला है कि पूरे देश में 42 प्रतिशत पुरुष सोचते हैं कि एक पति ने अपनी पत्नी को मारना या पीटना जायज है। इससे भी अधिक चिंताजनक प्रवृत्ति यह थी कि इससे भी बड़ा हिस्सा, 52 प्रतिशत, महिलाओं का मानना है कि यह उनके लिए उनके पतियों द्वारा प्रहार किए जाने के लिए स्वीकार्य था। राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (NCRB) के आंकड़े देश में महिलाओं के खिलाफ घरेलू हिंसा की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति को दर्शाते हैं। इसके अलावा, कोविड -19 प्रेरित लॉकडाउन महिलाओं के लिए एक छद्म महामारी लेकर आया, जहां वे घरेलू हिंसा के उच्च स्तर के संपर्क में थीं। उपरोक्त प्रेक्षकों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- लड़कियों के बड़े होने पर लड़कों का नजरिया उनके प्रति क्यों बदल जाता है?
- पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं में घरेलू हिंसा की उच्च स्वीकृति की व्याख्या क्या करती है?
- महिलाओं के प्रति समाज के दृष्टिकोण में वांछनीय परिवर्तन लाने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

(250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

Attitude is internal capacity of an individual to develop liking or disliking, ~~and~~ acceptance or rejection to any place, object, thing or idea.

It is learned endured predisposition as product of socialisation.

(Q) Why attitude changes after they grown up

(1) Secondary socialisation - Role of media, society, social ethics that driven by patriarchy make violent seem normal & just.

(2) It also inculcates false notion of physical domination as characteristic of masculinity in men. and to be subservient as feminine trait amongst women

(3) movies, TV shows legitimising men violence consciously or subconsciously puts these unwanted trait amongst ~~women~~ men.

(4) lack of gender sensitivity training & exposure to women, make them unaware about feminine ethics of care

(b) Higher acceptance of domestic violence by women.

(1) social notion of "Adarsh Nari" as propounded through patriarchal norms make women internalised this belief by various agents of socialisation including family, school, religion, workplace etc.

(2) lack of financial independence and education make them unable to assert their dignity & freedom.

Kamaldanvi Chattopadhyay considered this belief of women being treated as domestic parasites who are dependent on men.

(3) lack of awareness about legal rights like Domestic Violence Act, Section 498 of IPC etc.

(4) Steps to ensure desirable changes

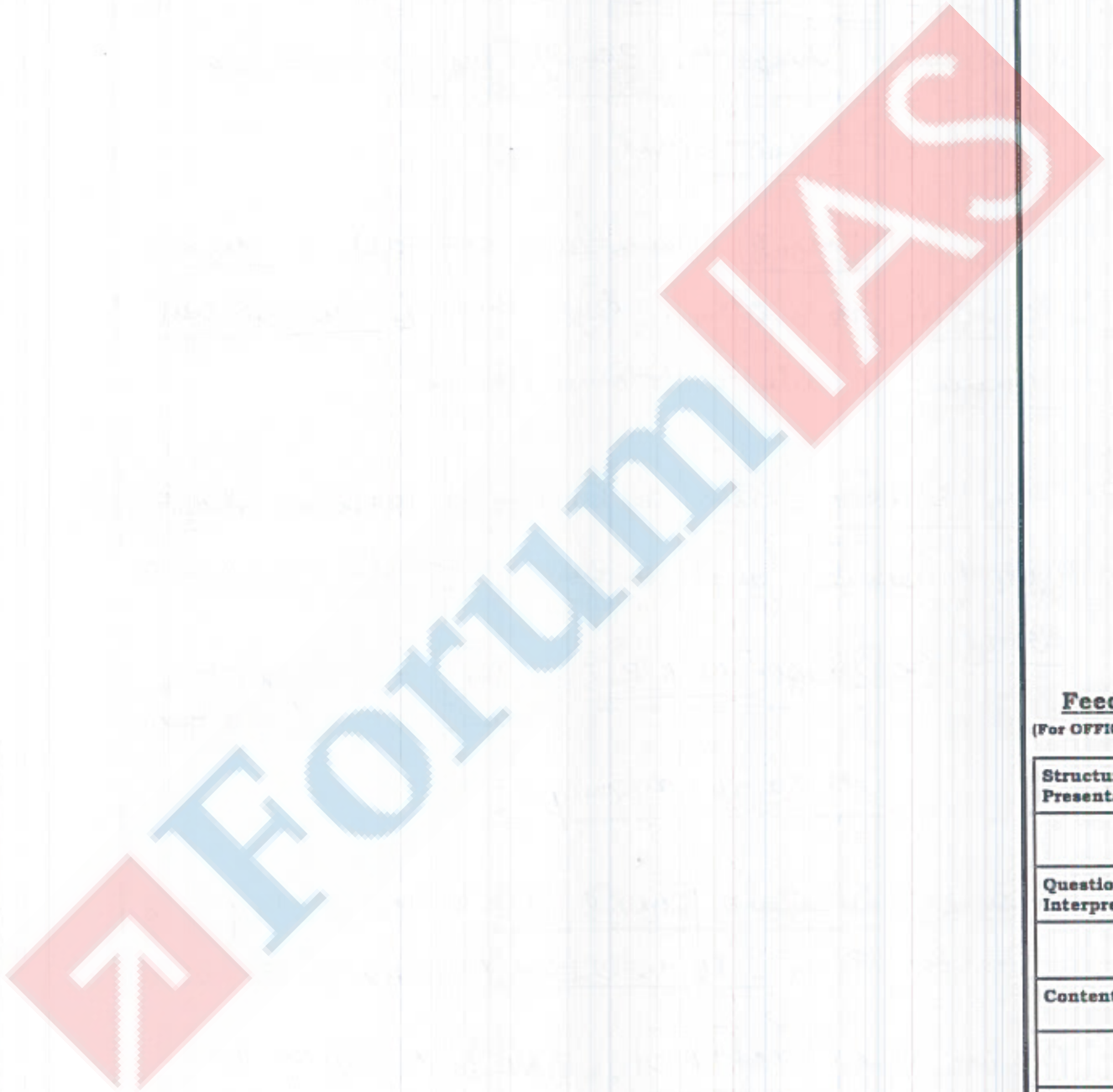
(1) Democratic parenting: to inculcate values of equality, respect, gender justice in their child at right time

Parents themselves to practice gender equality as children learn through conditional learning while watching parents

(2) Civil society school to create awareness about rights of women and conduct gender sensitisation drive
 (eg) NQD M.A.R.D - initiative against violence against women
Bell Bajao Campaign

(3) Ensure education, female labour force participation to increase their self assertion, (moral assertiveness)

(4) Movies like THAPPAD, PINK to be shown to men to generate sensitivity debate on this topic



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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