

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 8 0

FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #4

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------|----------|
| Name Of Candidate | SHUBHANSU KATIYAR | | |
| Roll No. | 6627300 | Date: | 30-12-21 |

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

| INDEX TABLE | | | INSTRUCTION | |
|--|------------|----------------|--|---|
| Q. No. | Max. Marks | Marks Obtained | 1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. | |
| 1 | | | 2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. | |
| 2 | | | 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. | |
| 3 | | | 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. | |
| 4 | | | 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. | |
| 5 | | | <i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i> | |
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| Total: | 250 | | | |
| Evaluator's Discretion: | | | For Student Only | |
| | | | Start Time 3:00 | End Time 6:20 |
| Total Marks: | | | Mode Of Examination: | Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 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: | EG: |
| | | | Evaluation Date: | |

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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 |
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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 सदगुण क्या है, तो सदगुणों का कार्य नहीं करना असंभव है।" क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं? औचित्य साबित करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

It is often said that "to error is human, to forgive divine".

It illustrates that all humans are imperfect & knowingly or unknowingly make mistakes that could be considered immoral.

Examples →

① Mahatma Gandhi despite being called a mahatma has written in his autobiography about his son → he dominated his young wife & treated him unequal → later rectified it when he came

to know about virtue → gender equality.

② A person seeing a girl being teased on streets knows that he should intervene, but chooses to remain silent due to lack of courage → didn't act virtuously despite knowing it.

③ Sometimes, there is a dilemma between virtues & morals ⇒ not no clear way possible - eg. stealing of food by a poor person to feed his starving daughter → conflict between value of human life & non-stealing.

Thus, despite knowing what virtue, sometimes it is not possible to act virtuously always, but must still

strive to act virtuously.

Feedback

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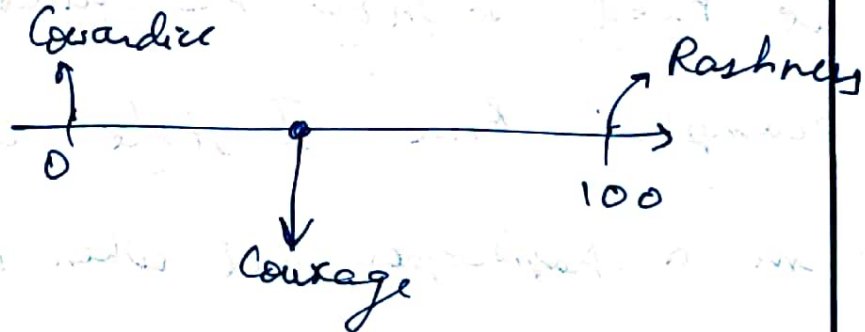
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b) Courage is what it takes to stand up and speak; courage is also what it takes to sit down and listen. What does courage mean to you? Explain with help of two examples from your life where you have acted courageously. (150 words, 10 marks)

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 has been recognized as a cardinal virtue by Plato & Aristotle. Aristotle thought of courage as a 'golden mean' between rashness & cowardice →



Thus, 2 ~~interpret~~ interpretations of courage are possible, one positive & one negative →

① Speaking up & acting against

evil & injustice requires courage.

(Example: -) I once heard screams coming from neighbouring house & mustered the courage to report to police for domestic violence - despite possible retaliation.

② However, too much of courage is also a sin as per Aristotle & sometimes, we need to show restraint ->

(Example: -) Once I stole chocolate from a shopkeeper, but when he confronted me, I did not run away & listened to his harsh words -> helped me realize how bad stealing is.

Developing courage in our lives could help us in confronting difficult situations and helps us grow & evolve.

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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)

Laws are rules framed by a democratically elected or other authority that guide our actions through creation of penal deterrents.

Sometimes, laws may violate morality or may be in conflict with our ethics. But then whether we should disobey it openly or not remains the question.

Good citizen should not openly disobey →

① laws are framed for good of whole society → individual liberty needs →

to be balanced with social welfare
eg. One may disagree with reservations,
but they are necessary for backward
classes to progress.

② Democracy allows peaceful ways to
change laws eg - Protest by farmers,
changing leaders during elections etc.

Good citizen should openly disobey -

① Necessary to bring social change eg
decriminalizing Section 377 of IPC
on homosexuality by open protests.

② Right to protest part of fundamental
rights - ^{criticism is} essence of democracy.
~~Violation~~ Disobedience
of laws must be
within the freedoms granted by democratic

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limits as these safeguards are strong enough
to assimilate differences.

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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 is the attempt to change someone's attitude through pleading / requesting etc while coercion involves use of threat → based on fear of consequences to try to change someone's attitude. Both are essential in shaping attitudes depending on context.

Persuasion ~~is~~ is enough →

① Children's minds are like wet clay → they could be moulded into anything → thus persuasion suffices. eg. persuading them to not pick up fights with others.

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② Persuasion could lead to lasting change in attitude as it does not involve a sense of defeat unlike coercion.

eg. Persuading someone to give up smoking better than banning cigarette → leads to black marketing.

Coercion is necessary →

① To benefit maximum people / in national interest eg. Sardar Patel used military action to integrate Hyderabad after persuasion failed.

② To reform criminals / adults eg. punishment for theft necessary to act as deterrent.

Persuasion is more desirable, but sometimes coercion must be resorted to for social good.

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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)

Integrity & Probity are foundational values for civil servants that involve sticking to moral principles & acting as per their duty even in challenging times. Example → Awarding contracts based on merit, not favouring acquaintances.

Code of ~~ethics~~ Conduct is a set of do's & don't's that list out expected behaviour in various situations → Example : → Not accepting gifts from those who are professionally involved.

Limitations of Code of Conduct

- ① Not possible to list all possible situations ⇒ discretion must be used.
- ② Penal provisions may not be sufficient.
- ③ It does not apply, unless violations are reported.

A code of ethics list the principles that must be followed while making decisions eg. Transparency
Compassion to make decisions.

Code of Ethics could overcome challenges

- ① It could change an individual from within ⇒ no abuse of power in first place.
- ② These principles could be applied to any situation ⇒ act as a guide.

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③ Promote healthy work culture:
Code of ethics must supplement Code of Conduct.

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।

Public servants must keep (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)
public interest supreme but sometimes

It conflicts with personal life →

① Doing long hours of duty at personal risks could create fightful quarrels within family.

② Opportunity to benefit personally from official duties → conflict of interest eg - taking commission while granting contract etc.

Emotional Intelligence is the ability of an individual to perceive,

Understand & manage emotions of self & others effectively. It could help in resolving the conflict →

① Controlling the urge of taking bribes & misusing powers to remain ethical → integrity upheld.

② Understanding expectations of family & their concerns ⇒ could spend time effectively eg vacations ~~the~~ during lean times.

③ Effectively communicating one's feelings & understanding others' feelings ⇒ reduces stress & suppresses temptations to deviate from duty.

Emotion Intelligence is the

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key to balancing private & public life of civil servants.

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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)

① Envy is the feeling aroused by seeing success of others → that ~~encourages people to~~ generates a feeling of hatred towards them.

Example: → Poor people could envy the lifestyle of the richest.

Jealousy on the other hand goes further than envy & generates a desire of coveting other's achievements → to harm them & benefit at their cost.

eg - If a person buys a new car,

then his friend could feel jealousy →
 compel him to steal.

Both are negative emotions
 that must be avoided.

② Conscience is the inner voice

that guides our actions by passing
judgement on morality of an action

[eg.] While stealing money from blind
me
beggar, conscience would stop from stealing.

Consciousness is the state
 of being in full senses & being
 able to experience the world &
reacting to stimuli.

[eg.] A person may lose consciousness
 during an accident.

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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)

Children are our future & what they think & do would eventually become our destiny. Thus, educating children about morality is essential to ensure social good.

Values to be adopted by every child -

1. Rationality - To adopt rational & scientific outlook that would lead us towards a path of progress -
(a) Belief in superstitions would be broken eg. Menstruation is impure => greater gender equality would be ensured.

b) Adoption of latest technologies like AI, blockchain that could bring economic & social benefits to everybody
eg. use of blockchain in biometric authentication for PDS grains.

② Compassion - The fruits of development must reach everybody; thus, sympathizing with weaker sections & improving their conditions is essential.

(a) Provision of services to homeless, tribals etc. ⇒ truly egalitarian society

(b) Compassion in future leaders would provide ethical governance. eg. Rehabilitating displaced after disaster
Both not inhibiting national

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outlook & compassion towards others are part of our fundamental duties that every child must embrace.

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)

Manager is someone who takes care of work & ensures that work is done as per rules & regulations.

Leader is a visionary who leads people & identifies his interests with the interests of followers.

Differences ->

| <u>Manager</u> | <u>Leader</u> |
|---|---|
| ① Bound by <u>rules</u> | ① Forms the rules |
| ② Works by <u>punitive sanctions / coercion</u> | ② Uses <u>persuasion</u> to get work done |

③ Acts as per demands of the people & the organization

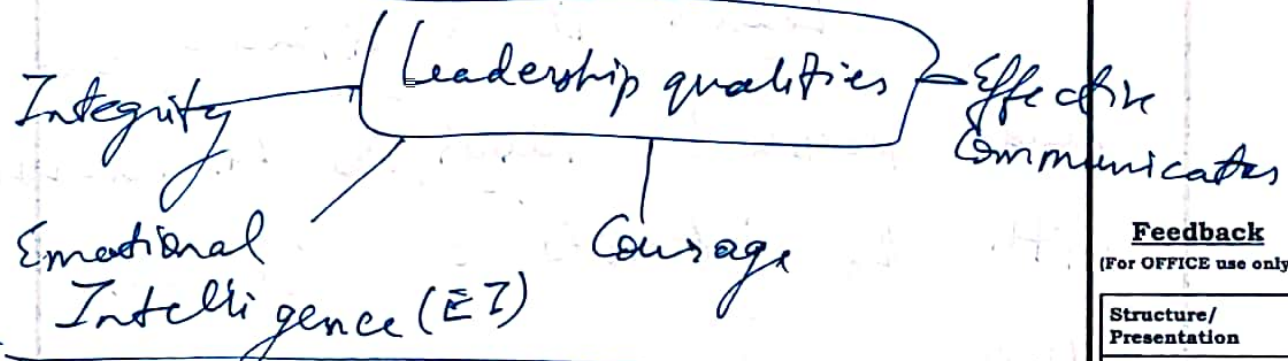
③ Organizes people & formulates their demands

④ Has legal accountability

④ Has moral accountability

⑤ ~~It~~ Maintains status-quo.

⑤ Changes attitudes → eg. regarding child marriage
Good listener



Leadership qualities for civil servants

① Civil servants are agents of change.
good EI ensures he can persuade others to change.

② Promotes good work culture by leading by example.

③ Understanding & solving people's problems effectively.

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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)

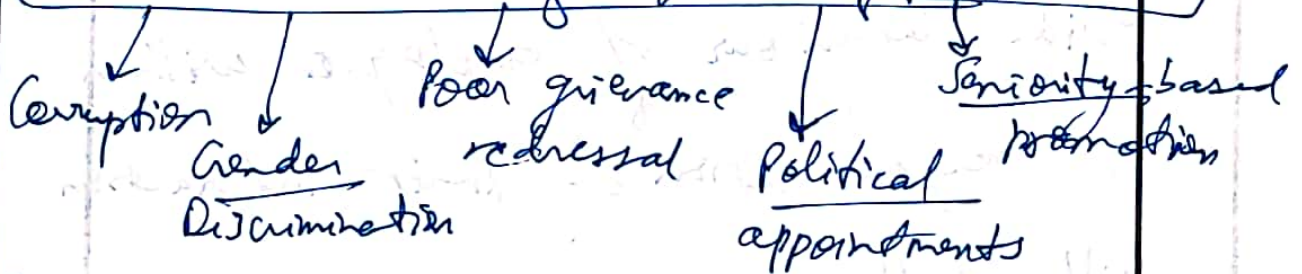
Work Culture is the set of prevailing norms / rules that guide behaviour of employees within the organization & their interaction with colleagues, supervisors & customers.

Work Culture as the difference →

- ① Treating employees equally & promotions based on merit → encourage employees to work hard.
- ② Healthy competition pushes employees to achieve more, but avoids conflicts → job satisfaction

- ③ Effective grievance redressal ⇒ better image among customers & social respect
- ④ Leisure activities ensure job is not monotonous or boring.

Poor work culture of govt offices ⇒



Improving work culture →

- ① Merit-based promotion instead of seniority → 2nd ARC.
- ② Customer feedback in form of rating system & Citizen Charter ⇒ better service delivery.
- ③ Enhance punishment for corruption, proactive vigilance to remove corruption.

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④ Gender-sensitization & Code of ethics.



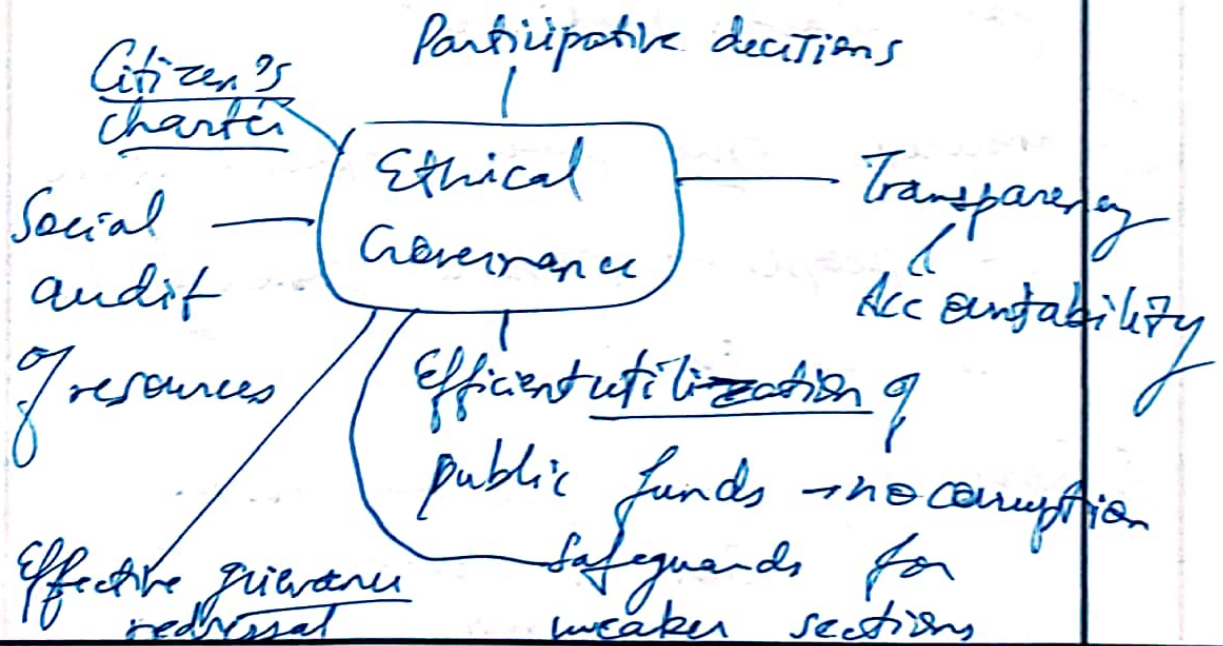
Q.6) What does each of the following quotations mean to you?

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 केंनेडी (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Ethical governance refers to maintaining high standards of morality while dealing with the public. It is a people-centred approach to governance as opposed to rules-centred one.



Maintaining ethical governance as Supreme

- ① It ensures fruits of development are equitably distributed eg. Ujjwala Yojana, Ayushman Bharat in India
- ② Maintains the social contract → bond of trust between people & govt (Hobbes)
- ③ Ensures govt is responsive to needs of the people eg. better roads for faster mobility.
- ④ Ensures true power remains with the people → popular sovereignty in the 'Republic'.
- ⑤ Gives legitimacy to the govt
Govt is elected by the people
& must be subservient to their
needs & remain ethical.

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| Question Interpretation | |
| Content | |
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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)

Peace is the absence of conflicts & tensions → it could be external → among persons/societies/nations or internal → conflict of ideas & morals within our conscience.

Internal peace is a necessary precondition for external peace →

① Internal peace gives clarity of thought & direction to our future actions eg, ideas of sustainable development → reduced wars for control over resources.

② It makes us tolerant of other people's ideas & cultures → reduced conflicts

are reduced eg. it makes us realize fundamental equality of humans & removes caste-based discrimination.

③ It makes us not content with what we have → desire of more could be conquered → Buddha said this thirst is source of all conflicts & suffering.

Developing internal peace →

① Meditation → calms our mind & allows us to reflect on our past actions & desires → peace.

② Following ethical path → gives sense of contentment & peace; happiness eg. helping poor with food.

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Ethics could help develop internal peace which would develop external peace in turn.

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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)

Compassion towards the poor & weak is an essential virtue that forces us to work for others' welfare. 'Service to man is service to God' has been emphasized by many great personalities like Wilson, Mother Teresa, Vivekananda etc.

Human service as highest religion -

① Humans are manifestation of the living → religions emphasize on worshipping god who is present in all living beings.

② It gives us satisfaction to help others in need \Rightarrow conscience & internal peace

③ Social service could bring us benefit in our tough times \rightarrow Christ said 'do unto others as you would want them to do to you'.

④ It preserves the sanctity of life & develops unbreakable social bond.

⑤ Reduces conflicts among societies poverty pushes people into committing crimes

Human service however must respect rights of other living beings & the environment to qualify as greatest

service

Feedback
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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
| Content |
| Value Addition |
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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 diabolic 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।

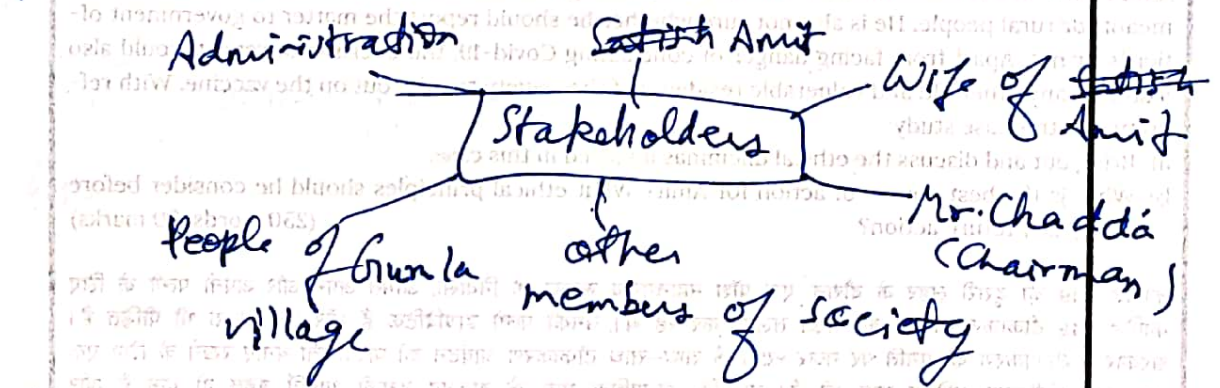
कुछ दिनों बाद समाज के सभी पात्र सदस्यों के निःशुल्क टीकाकरण के लिए सोसायटी में कैंप लगाया गया है। अमित ने टीकाकरण अभियान में स्वयंसेवा करने का फैसला किया। स्वेच्छा से, उन्होंने पाया कि वैक्सीन बॉक्स पर 'फॉर पब्लिक हेल्थ सेंटर, ग्राम गुमला' लिखा हुआ है। अमित समझ गया कि ये टीके एक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए 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 स्वेच्छक अभ्यास 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:

- a) इस मामले में शामिल नैतिक दुविधाओं को सामने लाएं और उन पर चर्चा करें।
- b) 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)

The case highlights the need for maintaining transparency & efficient & equitable utilization of public resources - vaccines for COVID in this case.



(a) There is a basic ethical conflict among prioritizing own & relative's safety vs safety of the villagers that manifests into dilemmas.

- ① Self-interest of own & wife's safety vs safety of the villagers → which is more necessary?
- ② Vaccines may be procured illegally → need to fight injustice vs health immediate demand of vaccine for wife.
- ③ Vulnerability of wife & old members of society in urban areas compared to rural people → whether direction of vaccines is justified?
- ④ Reporting to authorities may create hostility of other society members → on basis of conscience.
- ⑤ Personal ethics of care for wife

in conflict with social ethics → to protect lives of poor & show compassion.

(b) Ethical principles →

- ① Utilitarianism → Greatest good of greatest number.
- ② Legality → Following legal process & maintaining integrity & honesty.
- ③ Compassion → towards vulnerable poor & old.
- ④ Objectivity → Not letting personal biases cloud decision.

Course of Action →

- ① Enquiring Mr. Chadda about source of vaccines → whether any fool play or not?
- ② Taking wife into confidence about

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reporting the matter → poor village people may be starved of vaccines → there may be even more vulnerable people there.

③ Reporting the matter to authorities to ensure that proper actions & investigations could take place ⇒ bust whole scandal.

④ Making representation on behalf of society members to local MLA (authority) to ensure vaccines for most vulnerable & old people.

⑤ Help of NGOs → contacting them to provide monetary support & other support to vulnerable population.

Principle of equity & fairness is essential to avoid poverty.

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based society & make it rules-based.

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।

हालाकि, 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।

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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 मॉपर्ड 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।

- a) 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।
- b) 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)

Misuse of social media by vigilante groups violates principles of democracy & turn towards mobocracy.
 Also, it is antithetical to right to freedoms of speech & expression guaranteed under the Constitution.

(a) Ethical issues involved -

① Ethical ~~ad~~ capitalism - advertisements

should respect people's sentiments while
also allowing sufficient creative freedom

② Right to freedom of expression vs
rights of society. &

③ Lack of accountability → anonymous
users trolling could ~~not~~ escape punishment

④ Ways vs means → Personal threat
to Satish & family for getting
demand accepted.

⑤ Right to Privacy → Morphed images
being circulated without consent.

⑥ Removing creative director for placating
others vs respecting his hard work →
necessary for good work culture.

Suggested course of action →

- ① Constitute an internal committee to enquire whether advertisement really hurts ~~the~~ religious sentiments. representatives of aggrieved section to also be included.
- ② If guilt is established, then I shall take personal responsibility as I cleared the ad & offer public apology & withdraw the ad.
- ③ Police complaint into circulation of morphed images & personal threats. punish those involved & personal protection.
- ④ Taking other companies into confidence that the incidence is political in nature.

It would be settled soon \Rightarrow no need to reverse ties.

Hence decision must be taken based on available facts & ensure justice is served.

(c) What motivates online bullying?

- ① Lack of accountability due to anonymous nature of social media
 - ② Poor legal framework & enforcement - unclear provisions, less punishment.
 - ③ Access to internet \rightarrow penetration in remote corners as well \Rightarrow every device as a weapon.
 - ④ Lack of technological framework to track users & establish guilt.
- Govt has come out with

Feedback
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| Structure/Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
| Content |
| Value Addition |
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IT Rules that provide for voluntary authentication & fixes responsibility on social media firms

Q.9) Niranjanpur is a tribal dominated sub-division in Sujhpur district. Niranjanpur 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 Niranjanpur believe that the lake is vital for their survival and brings good luck to the inhabitants of the area. Niranjanpur 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 elderly 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 Niranjanpur 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.

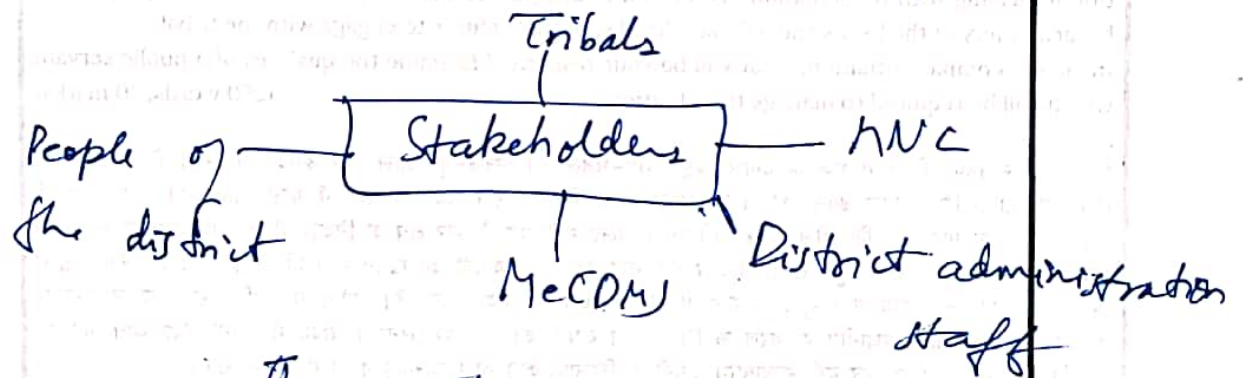
On one hand, tribals believed that moving away from the lake would bring bad luck, on the other hand, they also had the suspicion that the local officials were hand in glove with the mining company. The incident gained attention of the media and highlighted the inability of the local administration in 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)

Maintaining a bond of trust
between the locals & the administration
is essential to ensure good governance.
By not taking action against MNC
earlier, this trust has been broken.



The situation demands effective
negotiations to ensure potential loss
of life & environment could be
avoided.

Cause of Action -

- ① I would first constitute enquiry committee into how accident happened & to fix the accountability for accident.
- ② I would personally tour the area & talk to locals & call the gram Sabha meeting and take Sarpanch & elected leaders into confidence.
- ③ Giving assurance of taking strict action against violators & of restoring the lake to original condition.
- ④ Awareness about health hazards due to chemical leak would be

explained → take ^{help} of religious leaders
to convince them to move away.

⑤ Using ~~the~~ district disaster fund &
DMF funds to ensure restoration
of lake & surroundings → also,
compensation to those facing losses.

⑥ Deploy medical staff to treat those
wounded due to chemicals & during
conflict.

⑦ Incentivizing local staff to work
hard → felicitation & monetary award
for ~~the~~ best performers to boost
morale.

~~This course of action~~

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

⑧ Punishing the company & corrupt local officials who allowed violation of environment laws to rebuild confidence among tribals & avoid future mishaps.

Qualities required -

① Emotional Intelligence - to effectively argue with locals & convince them of threat to lives.

② Dedication to duty - to motivate others & work towards long-term solutions.

③ Objectivity - to punish violators & give compensation to sufferers.

④ Compassion - towards poor tribals & cattle -> non-humans as well.

This course of action would

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ensure that trust gap between locals & administration is bridged.

| 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 दुर्यवहार 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 उस 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 अभद्र 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 :

- a) कुलदीप अपना मामला जांच पैनल के सामने पेश कर सकते हैं और मामले की जांच में नरमी बरत सकते हैं.
- b) कुलदीप अपना मामला जांच पैनल के सामने पेश कर सकते हैं और मामले को मजबूती से जारी रख सकते हैं।
- c) 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)

The case points out the difficulties faced by public servants while discharging their duties when their personal lives are involved into their public life.

(Option a) Present case is committed

go soft →

Merits

① Would ^{save men} save men from personal harm by Reghar's family.

② Upholds a rule of law → procedure followed

Demerits

① Guilty will walk free → violation of moral duty.

② Differential treatment →

against other accused.

③ May malign the image of NCB as being vulnerable.

Option (B) → Present case to panel & continue firmly - Pros

- ① Upholds rule of law
- ② Moral satisfaction of pros persecuting the guilty.

- Cons
- ① My case could be unfruitful - political connection.
- ② Trouble for me & family.
- ③ Work culture of NCB could remain vulnerable to corruption.

Option (C) → Ignore panel & approach media -

Pros

Cons

① Transparency - People would know whole truth about NCB/Raghu

① Personal attacks could continue

~~② Violation of established procedure - enquiry~~

② I may be suspended / fired for violation of established procedure

② May lead to justice by bringing pressure upon NCB to act justly

Option (D) -> Consult senior & act accordingly ->

Pros

Cons

① I could avoid strict departmental enquiry

① Senior could refuse to cooperate -> miscarriage of justice.

② Action could be taken of senior aggrieved

② Moral dissonance by not acting resolutely.

Course of Action - I would choose a mix of options B & D ->

- ① Present my case to enquiry panel to respect procedure & also give my observations in writing => written record.
- ② Consult senior about need for resolute action as, in future, such threat could be directed to him & others => save image of NCB & serve justice.
- ③ Defamation case against others who malign image on social media & file FIR => would protect me & family.

Justification -

Choosing this course ensures that effective action could be taken with help

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

| |
|-------------------------|
| Structure/Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
| Content |
| Value Addition |
| Total |

of superiors & example is set before society of independence & impartiality of NCB's conduct.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

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Forum IAS

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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।

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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:

a) 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।

b) 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)

There is a need to uphold the spirit of law regarding hoarding of drugs, but at the same time, showing compassion towards socio-economically backward people & karamveer who

worked hard to save lives.

Ethical issues involved →

- ① Using public welfare scheme for personal benefit → for elections.
- ② Means vs ends → hoarding of essential medicines that violates Drugs & Cosmetics Act, but would benefit poor people.
- ③ Taking action against Suikeriti could impact its social work → hurt larger public interest.
- ④ Dilemma between strictly upholding the law & upholding utilitarian principle of greatest good to greatest number.

Option (A) - Act leniently

| Cons Cons | Pros Cons |
|--|---|
| <p>① Rule of law upheld violated ⇒ failure to discharge duty</p> <p>② Doctrine of slippery slope - small violations could result into something more fatal in future.</p> <p>③ Discretion used ⇒ objectivity not upheld</p> | <p>① Future operations of NGO would not be affected & relief to poor</p> <p>② Compassion towards weaker sections of the NGO - done good work in future.</p> |

Option (B) - Act strictly -

| Pros | Cons |
|---|---|
| <p>① Laws upheld ⇒ discharge of duty <u>impartially</u>.</p> <p>② Set an example of</p> | <p>① May affect future of NGO.</p> <p>② Poor could be</p> |

(Don't Write anything in this area)

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

impartiality ⇒ trust of people could be enhanced | deprived of medicines

③ Safe & ethical politics could be promoted

③ No long term solution

④ Moral dissonance → acting against good NGO.

Course of Action - I would opt for Option B with certain modifications -

① Acting strictly after establishing facts - whether owner of NGO knew about rules does not matter as it is his responsibility as public leader to follow lead by example.

② Amnesty could be granted to reduce sentences but punishment must be given.

③ Directing Election Commission to take action for violation of Model Code of Conduct. NGO must be punished.

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

if ~~not~~ prioritized lives of people in our constituency over other people's lives → violates sanctity of life.



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 स्वामाविक 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 प्रश्नों 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)

The social experiment demonstrates how values & morality of individuals changes over time with changes accumulation of social biases & interaction with society.

(a) Changing attitude of boys towards girls -

① During childhood, boys are unaware of social prejudices like patriarchy & respect others irrespective of ~~the~~ gender → reluctance to 'slap'.

② Learning from parents & peers eg. a child seeing father beating mother comes to accept domestic violence as normal.

- (3) Influence of media - movies, video games that show violence towards women & depict weak & subservient female characters.
- (4) Interaction with others in society - neighbours, relatives teaches them about patriarchal ideas → dominance of men over women.
- (5) Differential treatment of boys & girls - within family, schools g. boys given toy guns, girls given dolls → encourages violent character in boys.
- (b) Higher acceptance among women towards domestic violence -

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

- ① Indoctrination of girls at young age regarding their subjugated status → men are breadwinners & have more privileges etc.
- ② Social & religious sanction that allow domestic violence → by orthodox groups.
- ③ Emphasis on physical strength & neglect of civil rights emphasized to justify women are weak
- ④ Influence of TV serials & media that depict violence against women → they come to accept it as part of life.
- ⑤ Lack of social support from family in such cases → they justify violence →

develops attitude of acquiescence.

(c) Changing attitudes of society -

① Role model effect → banning poor depiction of women violence towards women in movies & media, teaching children about powerful successful women → Indira Noogi, Sarojini Naidu etc.

② Defence training to girls → would break attitude of girls being weak

③ Teaching about gender equality in schools, offices → awareness with help of NGOs.

④ Financial empowerment of women ⇒ reduce dependence on men eg. women entrepreneurs etc.

Feedback

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| Structure/Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
| Content |
| Value Addition |
| Total |

Equality based on gender is part of fundamental rights that establishes equitable society