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03 SEP 2022

FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-11) - Full Length Test #4

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेForumIAS
ACADEMYMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Aakriti Sethi		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910026941	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ORN	Date/दिनांक	3/9/2022

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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			3:00pm	6:00pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी :	

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						
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Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Section - A

Q.1) a) Successful people are not those who did not fail, but those who persisted in turbulent times and kept moving after a failure. In light of this statement, examine the importance of adversity quotient in life. How can adversity quotient be developed? (10 marks, 150 words)

सफल लोग वे नहीं होते जो असफल नहीं हुए, बल्कि वे हैं जो कठिन समय में डटे रहे और असफलता के बाद आगे बढ़ते रहे। इस कथन के आलोक में जीवन में प्रतिकूलता गुणक के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए। प्रतिकूलता गुणक कैसे विकसित किया जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Failures are a part of life, and those who learn from such failures and gear up again are actual success warriors"

"Adversity quotient" is thus maintaining that spirit and intellect of always moving ahead even when the destiny is not in your favour.

Importance of adversity quotient

1) It leads to a learned behaviour

↳ wise man always show such quotient

Eg Nelson Mandela spent 30 years of his life in jail to win the freedom of people.

(ii) Spirit of achieving good inspite of all odds

Eg: Saina Nehwal after many failures.

(iii) Positive attitude towards life

(iv) setting an example for the society
Eg Sachin Tendulkar

The ways to develop adversity quotient

(i) Reading about the success stories of successful people.
↳ as they have a social message.

(ii) See the larger goal of life
↳ which is bigger than short term success.

(iii) Learn from your family: Parents have treasure of such experiences.

(iv) Learn from every failure.

As Thomas Alva Edison said, he did not fail 99 times but found 99 ways through which success cannot be achieved.

Feedback

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b) 'Strength does not come from physical capacity but from an indomitable will.' - Gandhi. What does strength mean to you and how far do you agree with the given statement? Discuss with suitable example. (10 marks, 150 words)

"शक्ति शारीरिक क्षमता से नहीं बल्कि अदम्य इच्छाशक्ति से आती है।" - गांधी। आपके लिए शक्ति का क्या अर्थ है और आप दिए गए कथन से कहीं तक सहमत हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Strength is the ability to persevere through the hard situation, strength is the ability to be happy even after failures, strength is the capability to learn and move ahead."

Strength → an indomitable will

① Mental strength leads to perseverance through all odds.

Eg COVID Pandemic and how the society cope up with it

② Mental strength leads to ambition and desire to achieve the same

Eg Even after partial failure of Chandrayaan 2, the Chandrayaan 3 is on its way.

3) It leads to updation of the status quo and thus change is brought in society.

Eg Dr BR Ambedkar's will to fight the social evils.

4) It promotes social cohesion : as shown by Mahatma Gandhi's movement towards untouchables -

5) It promotes brotherhood and peace.

Eg India's soft power diplomacy and thus relations with USA.

However, in some instances strength and physical power are interchangeable when the armies are involved to protect the nation's border. But Mahatma Gandhi's concept of strength still holds significance.

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Q.2) a) Differentiate between the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

- i) Conscientiousness Vs. Conscience
- ii) Guilt Vs. Remorse

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर करें :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

- i) कर्तव्यनिष्ठा बनाम अंतरात्मा की आवाज
- ii) अपराध बनाम पश्चाताप

(i) Conscientiousness

- * Being truthful to the job that you have the duty to do
- * It comes along with job roles
Eg: Duty of civil servants
- * Favours organisational goals

Conscience

- * It is the inner voice which helps to make right decisions
- * It is always present in all situations.
- * Favours personal goals.

(ii) Guilt

- * Guilt takes place when the wrong act has taken place.

Remorse

- * Remorse follows the guilt to make correct the wrong actions.

Eg Stealing the other's food and then feeling guilty if the other person has ate or not

- * It involves The feeling of what has been done
- * sad consequence

Eg. To satisfy the guilt, the person donates food to others and thus do remorse for such act

- * It involves the feeling of what I can do in future to repair the earlier damages
- * Happy consequences at later stage

Feedback

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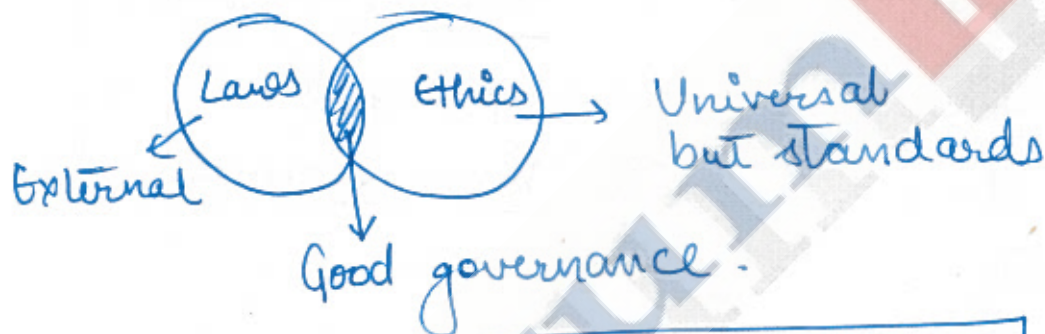
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b) Good governance does not depend on laws, but upon the personal qualities of those who administer the law. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your view. (10 marks, 150 words)

सुशासन कानूनों पर नहीं, बल्कि कानून का संचालन करने वालों के व्यक्तिगत गुणों पर निर्भर करता है। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने विचार का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Good governance is when the government is dynamic, flexible, transparent and citizen friendly to the nation.



Good governance is not laws but personal qualities

1) As laws only tells us what to do
but values guide us how to do.

Eg The free foodgrains to poor but being compassionate to make those foodgrains available to the needy is what is governance.

(2) Laws do not have emotional touch and can be irrational at times but values guide us during that situation.

Eg: failure of biometrics for PDS and going beyond laws to help them.

(3) Laws may lead to averse reaction by guilty but governance guided by values promote harmonious society.

Eg. Juveniles getting punished for minor offences.

However good governance can also be achieved by laws which are based on ethics. Eg. RTI Act promoting transparency, RTE act promoting social justice. Thus laws and values should go hand in hand.

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Q.3) a) An active civil service is necessary but not sufficient; India also requires civil service activism for fulfilling the vision of 'justice, liberty and equality for all'. Analyze the statement citing relevant examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक सक्रिय सिविल सेवा आवश्यक है लेकिन पर्याप्त नहीं है; भारत को 'सभी के लिए न्याय, स्वतंत्रता और सभी के लिए समानता' की दृष्टि को पूरा करने के लिए सिविल सेवा सक्रियता की भी आवश्यकता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों का हवाला देते हुए कथन का विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil services is a broad concept which is more than just a service. It involves public relations, societal developmental and various other measures.

Active Civil services → not sufficient

- ① Eg. Sharna community not getting the benefits due to ^{denial} ~~error~~ in their name as 'Sharna' in the system.
- ② Failure to address the bureaucracy-corruption nexus.
- ③ Lack of defined roles → 'Max weber' bureaucracy not relevant in modern world now.
- ④ It leads to lack of mutual trust among the society if not 'worked upon'.

Civil service activism may help

- (i) In case of cases of rationality vs the objectivity or vs Compassion
 Eg Tharkhand girl's life could be saved when her biometrics failed.
- (ii) It will lead to social trust
 Eg Divya Devarajan's efforts to understand the local language
 ↳ In her honour a village in Telangana is named as Divyaguda
- (iii) It leads to social welfare
 ↳ In line with the ethical altruism of JS Mill.
- (iv) Dynamic solutions to the problem
 ↳ which are not well defined
 Eg Sandeep GR's (IAS) example of cycle officer for better enquiry.
- Thus activism is the need of bureaucracy in present world.

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b) Educational institutions complement the role of the family and the society in shaping our values. Discuss. Can digital education perform this value inculcation function effectively?
(10 marks, 150 words)

शैक्षिक संस्थान हमारे मूल्यों को आकार देने में परिवार और समाज की भूमिका के पूरक हैं। चर्चा करें। क्या डिजिटल शिक्षा इस मूल्य समावेशन कार्य को प्रभावी ढंग से कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Family, school and society play a very important role in developing the value system in an individual.

Role played by educational institutions

→ Building Team spirit

→ Inculcating the values of positive competition

→ Be equitable and cooperative with co-members

→ Sharing of materials thus mutual cooperation

Digital education and Values inculcation

1) Cannot impart cooperation and cohesion through physical limited comfortable space of rooms

2) The discipline that a student learns

while going to school is missing in digital education.

3) Social cohesion and equitable society

↳ Can not be served by digital education.

4) Extra curricular activities like public speaking etc → leads to personality development

↳ also missing in digital education

India has been a land of Gurukul education where the students learn from their guru the discipline and values of society. Thus 'digital board cannot replace blackboard' ~~it~~ it can only complement it in some cases.

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Q.4) a) Gendered attitudes convert differences in sexes into discriminations. Examine the factors responsible for negative attitudes toward women in the Indian society. How can these attitudes be changed? (10 marks, 150 words)

लैंगिक दृष्टिकोण लैंगिक अंतर को भेदभाव में परिवर्तित करते हैं। भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं के प्रति नकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इन दृष्टिकोणों को कैसे बदला जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

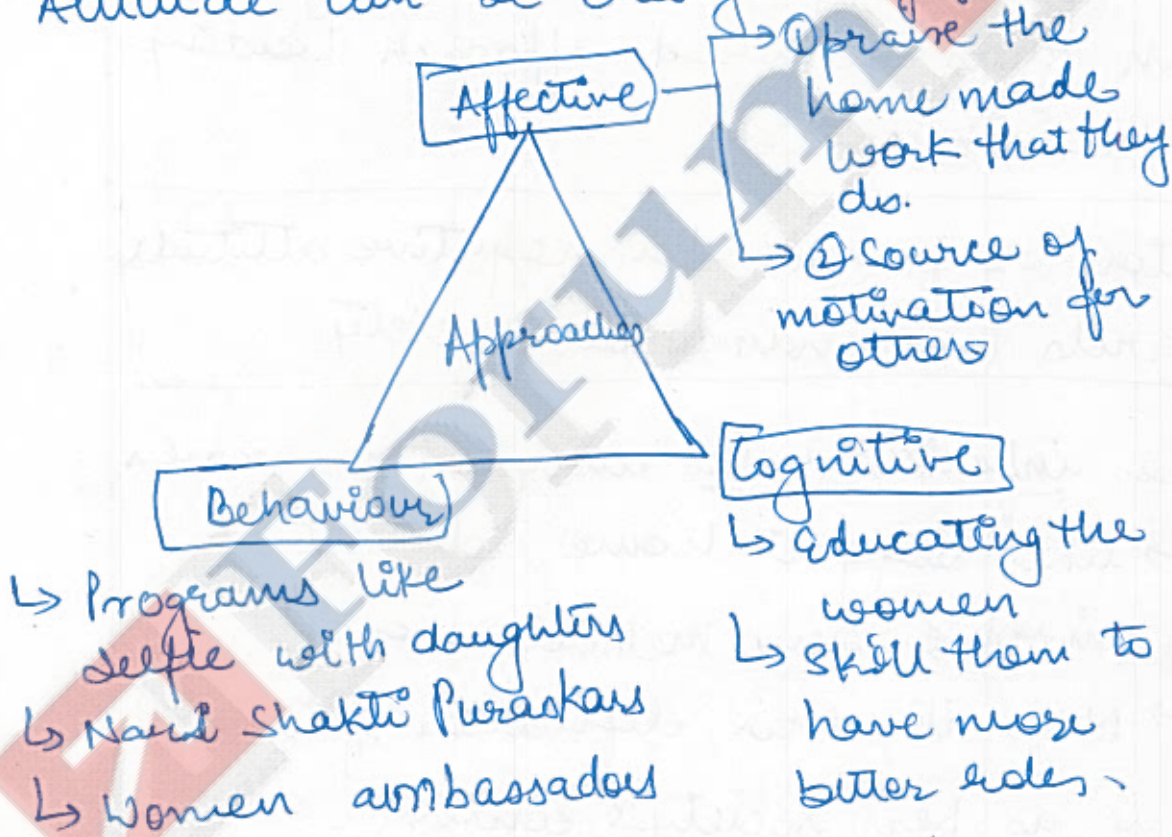
There are natural biological differences which the almighty has created between two sexes, but these attached roles are defined by society which gives them thus gendered approach leading to discrimination.

Factors responsible for negative attitude towards women in Indian society

1. The inferior roles assigned to women
↳ like being at home, do not involve any mental work
↳ Mind it, this definition of 'inferior' is as per society's context.
2. The women are considered as one to be subjugated.
Given in Manusmriti.

3. seen as economic burden, before and after marriage as well
4. less literacy levels among women led them ^{to be} party to the crime
5. Acceptance by women to their defined roles.

Attitude can be changed by :



There has to be gradual behaviour change movement for long term benefits.

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b) How are ethical concerns and work culture of public institutions different from those of private institutions? Examine the desirability of adoption of work culture similar to private institutions in public institutions. (10 marks, 150 words)

सार्वजनिक संस्थानों के नैतिक सरोकार और कार्य संस्कृति निजी संस्थानों से कैसे भिन्न हैं? सार्वजनिक संस्थानों में निजी संस्थानों के समान कार्य संस्कृति को अपनाने की वांछनीयता का परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Public institutions are guided by the objective of public welfare while private institutes are guided by objective of profit maximisation.

Difference between public and private work culture

Public	Private
* <u>Dynamic</u> and <u>flexible</u>	* <u>Rules based</u> , <u>rigid</u> .
* <u>Involves community welfare</u>	* <u>Involves stakeholder welfare</u>
* <u>Less disciplined</u> , <u>lethargic attitude</u>	* <u>Very professional</u> and <u>disciplines</u>
* <u>seniority wise promotion</u>	* <u>Promotions as incentive</u> to <u>good performance</u>

Adoption of similar work culture in public as in private :

Arguments in favour

- ↳ Brings more professionalism
- ↳ Incentive to work hard to have incentive linked promotions
- ↳ Will improve the profitability of PSU through management reforms
- ↳ Judicious use of public resources

Arguments against

- ↳ Not suitable to the dynamic roles of public services.
- ↳ May lead to rationality as against compassion.
- ↳ Against the "social contract" role of public services.

There is thus a code of conduct and ethical code needs to be there as recommended by 2nd ARC.

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Q.5) a) Besides objectivity, civil servants also need empathy and compassion to effectively resolve various ethical dilemmas they face while discharging their responsibilities. Discuss with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

निष्पक्षता के अलावा, सिविल सेवकों को भी सहानुभूति और करुणा की आवश्यकता होती है ताकि वे अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन करते समय विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाओं का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान कर सकें। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Empathy involves seeing through the eyes of others, whereas compassion is driven by empathy to act to alleviate the suffering of others.

Objectivity on the other hand is to follow the rules, standards and said objectives without any emotions.

The various ethical dilemmas faced by civil servants are:

1) Being objective or being compassionate

Eg: IAS Dr. Sonawane went ahead to treat the patients while COVID was on peak and there was staff shortage.

2) Following the political orders Vs

following the conscience.

Eg. Ashok Khenka transferred multiple times → as conscience is more important.

3) Rationality VS Compassion

Eg: IAS Tamboli Ayyaj went against odds to open tribal hospital in Maoist areas.

4) Anonymity VS Transparency

To gain public trust, sometimes transparency has to be adopted.

Thus while objectivity guides an action but actual result must be based on empathetic and compassionate solutions.

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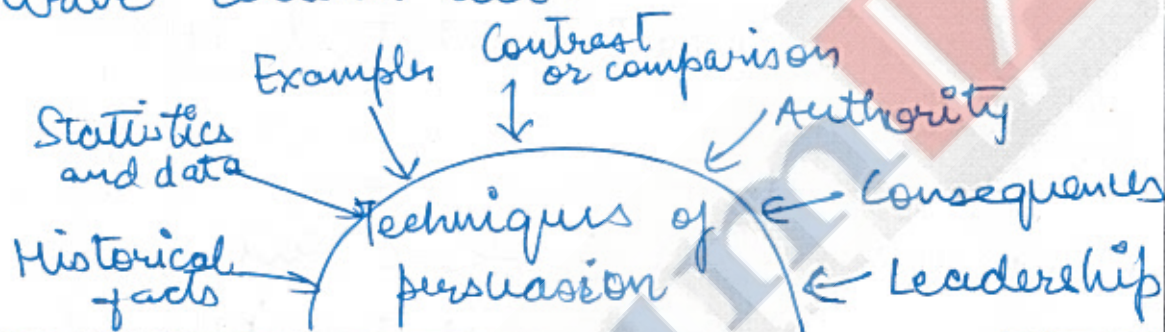
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b) Leadership is essentially a task of persuasion. How does ability to persuade others help civil servants in performing their duty? Identify five qualities that make civil servants effective agents of persuasion. Justify your choices. (10 marks, 150 words)

नेतृत्व अनिवार्य रूप से अनुनय-विनय का कार्य है। दूसरों को मनाने की क्षमता सिविल सेवकों को अपना कर्तव्य निभाने में कैसे मदद करती है? उन पाँच गुणों की पहचान कीजिए जो सिविल सेवकों को अनुनय-विनय का प्रभावी अभिकर्ता बनाते हैं। अपने विकल्पों का औचित्य सिद्ध करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Persuasion is social influence techniques used specifically to drive certain act.



Role of persuasion in civil services

① It helps build public trust and confidence.

Eg: Divya Ranjan IAS officer

② Helps to bring in change.

Eg: IAS Vilvam Yadav in Haryana controlled stubble burning in his district

③ Control the emergency situation

Eg stopping mob lynchings

④ Citizen friendly governance

↳ By participation of people

⑤ Behavioural change

↳ Eg In BBBP scheme.

Five qualities of civil servants as agents of change.

① Having authority: ie their role gives them power to effect social changes.

② Lead by example: If as people are persuaded when highest officers do some action.

③ Transparency → which ensures trust and public faith.

④ Compassion → which drives them to work for downtrodden

⑤ Helpful behaviour.

Civil servants are the trusted steel frame of India.

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Q.6) a) What does each of the following quotations mean to you? Peace is not mere absence of war; it is presence of justice (10 marks, 150 words)

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण आपके लिए क्या मायने रखता है? शांति केवल युद्ध की अनुपस्थिति नहीं है यह न्याय की उपस्थिति है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Peace prevails when society is in harmony, society is in harmony when there is righteousness in the character and righteousness in the character leads to justice for all.

War is not a solution to any problem. It has been used paradoxically however to achieve peace.

As Gandhiji favoured Non violence ~~violence~~ is the key to all solutions. He followed the same principle to help Indians get the much awaited freedom.

However for the peace to prevail there is also social justice in the society. when

all are treated equally. All have the political voice and all are economically inclusive, then peace will prevail.

Eg of Sri Lanka where Tamilians are deprived of the right which the majority Sinhalese have

↳ Sri Lanka often in civil wars

where the voice of downtrodden are not heard, there arises feeling of relative deprivation and thus chaos and adverse situation

like violence is created.

However equity, love and peace go hand in hand.

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b) 'The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who watch them without doing anything.'

(10 marks, 150 words)

"संसार उन लोगों द्वारा नष्ट नहीं किया जाएगा जो बुराई करते हैं, लेकिन उनके द्वारा जो बिना कुछ किए उन्हें देखते हैं।"

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Doing evil is crime,
but keeping quiet to the others
doing crime is a sin"

Evil has always been persisted
in the world. But to win over
evil, persons like "Lord Rama"
is required.

He is an epitome of the
victory of right or divine over evil.
Thus everyone must raise their
voice against the evil in the
society.

If we want to have change in
the society, evil practices must
come into the notice.

For example : If no one has

taken the initiative of #MeToo movement, such feelings would never have come out.

It not only promotes evil because they are not punished but also lead to exaggerated impact on the society.

Thus promoting evil is more sinful than doing evil.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



c) 'Happiness is a mysterious thing, to be found somewhere between too little and too much.'

(10 marks, 150 words)

'खुशी एक रहस्यमयी चीज है, जो बहुत कम और बहुत ज्यादा के बीच कहीं पाई जाती है।'

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As Buddha said, that with desires will come sufferings which are an inevitable part of our life-

Thus as he prescribed a "Middle Path" has to followed to achieve happiness.

When we have 'too much' like the billionaires we are always into a hoard of making more or securing the already possessed wealth. In this hustle we forget to live our life and be happy.

On the other hand when we have 'too little' like the poor we always toil hard to have the basic minimum. All the miseries

are to be suffered by the poor.

Thus somewhere in between we find happiness.

Happiness in small things like listening to the experiences of grand parents or watching a rainy weather

Happiness is where your soul meets the required desires and is happy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



Section - B

Q.7) Sunshine electronics is a domestic mobile manufacturer and you are its CEO. Sunshine electronics has made an affordable 5g phone with over 80% domestically sourced components. It has spent a large amount of money for promotion of the phone. General public is excited about the new phone and the company has already received over 1 lakh pre-launch orders from various online shopping portals. The achievement of the company has also received recognition from the highest political level and has been cited as a successful example of Atma-Nirbhar Bharat. The Central Minister of Electronics and Information Technology is the chief guest in the launch event of the new mobile phone.

Just a day before the launch of the new phone, you received a call from the Chief Technology Officer (CTO) of your company. He informs you that the US has banned Huwu Technologies Pvt. Ltd. from doing business in the USA and a similar ban is expected to be imposed by the EU in the next few days. The ban on Huwu is based on a report claiming that Huwu has been working very closely with the Chinese government and there are technical 'backdoors' in the components made by Huwu that allows it to spy on users of the devices that have these components.

The new phone made by your company also uses a chip manufactured by Huwu. To fulfil the pre-orders in the shortest possible time, Sunshine Electronics has also manufactured around fifty thousand devices. Cancelling or postponing the launch event would be embarrassing for political dispensation and financially disastrous for your company. On the other hand, going ahead with the launch would mean potentially risking the privacy and security of your customers.

- 1) On the basis of this case, identify the various ethical dilemmas involved.
- 2) What principles of corporate ethics would you consider while taking the decision in this case?
- 3) Examine various options available with you for handling the issue at hand. What will you do in the given case?

(20 marks, 250 words)

सनशाइन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एक घरेलू मोबाइल निर्माता है और आप इसके सीईओ हैं। सनशाइन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स ने 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक घरेलू घटकों के साथ एक किफायती 5G फोन बनाया है। इसने फोन के प्रमोशन के लिए बड़ी रकम खर्च की है। आम जनता नए फोन को लेकर उत्साहित है और कंपनी को पहले ही विभिन्न ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग पोर्टल्स से 1 लाख से अधिक प्री-लॉन्च ऑर्डर मिल चुके हैं। कंपनी की उपलब्धि को उच्चतम राजनीतिक स्तर से भी पहचान मिली है और इसे आत्म-निर्भर भारत के सफल उदाहरण के रूप में उद्धृत किया गया है। केंद्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री नए मोबाइल फोन के लॉन्च इवेंट में मुख्य अतिथि हैं।

नए फोन के लॉन्च से ठीक एक दिन पहले, आपको अपनी कंपनी के मुख्य प्रौद्योगिकी अधिकारी (सीटीओ) का फोन आया। वह आपको सूचित करता है कि अमेरिका ने Huwu टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है। लिमिटेड को संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में व्यापार करने से और अगले कुछ दिनों में यूरोपीय संघ द्वारा इसी तरह का प्रतिबंध लगाए जाने की उम्मीद है। Huwu पर प्रतिबंध एक रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है जिसमें दावा किया गया है कि Huwu चीनी सरकार के साथ मिलकर काम कर रहा है और Huwu द्वारा बनाए गए घटकों में तकनीकी 'बैकडोर' हैं जो इसे उन उपकरणों के उपयोगकर्ताओं की जासूसी करने की अनुमति देता है जिनमें ये घटक हैं।

आपकी कंपनी द्वारा बनाया गया नया फोन भी Huwu द्वारा निर्मित एक चिप का उपयोग करता है। प्री-ऑर्डर को कम से कम समय में पूरा करने के लिए सनशाइन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स ने लगभग पचास हजार उपकरणों का निर्माण भी किया है। लॉन्च इवेंट को रद्द करना या स्थगित करना राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए शर्मनाक होगा और आपकी कंपनी के लिए आर्थिक रूप से विनाशकारी होगा।

दूसरी ओर, लॉन्च के साथ आगे बढ़ने का मतलब संभावित रूप से आपके ग्राहकों की गोपनीयता और सुरक्षा को खतरे में डालना होगा।

- 1) इस मामले के आधार पर, इसमें शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाओं की पहचान करें।
- 2) इस मामले में निर्णय लेते समय आप कॉर्पोरेट नैतिकता के किन सिद्धांतों पर विचार करेंगे?
- 3) समस्या से निपटने के लिए आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों की जांच करें। दिए गए मामले में आप क्या करेंगे?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

It is most similar case to the Huawei, the Chinese company which was banned by US Government for such privacy issues.

a) Ethical issues involved:

1. Corporate welfare Vs the public welfare
i.e. to ensure privacy or to ensure financial profits to the work
2. Political popularity Vs Corporate conscience
i.e. whether the political reputation be taken care of or the company's long term image of conscience keeper
3. Short term interest Vs long term goals
i.e. if moved ahead with such

technology, it may be disastrous for long run.

4. National interest Vs personal interest
i.e data leakage to China may be disastrous for nation's security but may cost alot to the company.

(b) Principles that I (as a CEO) would follow

(i) Transparency: I will confirm the same to the politician involved and the potential risk that it may contain thus maintaining transparency.

(ii) Leadership: Taking the responsibility of action is what a leader does.

(iii) Corporate social responsibility of maintaining the public welfare over self.

- (iv) Integrity : that is procedural uprightness and fulfilling the company's duty of domestic welfare
- (v) Objectivity : Deciding on the basis of facts and proofs and do not go by the financial motive.
- (vi) Welfare of all by keeping the privacy of persons using phone.
- (vii) Sustainability for long term.

(c) Options available to me:

- (i) Go ahead with the launch and do the changes in further production.

Merits

- * Political reputation will be upheld
- * Already manufactured phone will be sold with profits

Demerits

- * Against Nishkama Karma philosophy
- * Against the public welfare.

(ii) Inform the public of the issue

Merits

- * It will save the conscience
- * May get applause for transparency

Demerits

- * May face criticism for being against the Atmanirbhar Bharat.

(iii) Delay the launch ceremony, convince the politicians involved about the threat and the long term sustainability. Meanwhile do the chip changes from other suppliers, as 80% is domestic so would not cost much.

Merits : save the conscience, long term sustainability and welfare of all. No such demerits involved.

I will follow the last option as that is more rational and maximises social interest (JS Mill's ^{Ethical} Social Atomism)

Feedback

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Q.8) Asanpur is a beautiful small district in Northern part of India. It used to be the hub of stone mining activity. However, excessive mining led to environmental degradation and rapid soil erosion while cutting of stone created air pollution hazard. Due to various detrimental impacts, NGT has imposed a ban on stone mining in Asanpur. Despite this ban, the mining mafia has been able to operate with connivance of corrupt government officials and politicians. Many officers have tried to stop this illegal mining, but the powerful mafia has either forced them to submit through force or bribed them or got them transferred through their political contacts. Last week, a DSP lost his life when he was trying to stop a truck carrying illegally mined stones.

You recently got promoted and made the SP of Asanpur. Upon taking the charge, you quickly realized the gravity of the problem. Illegal mining was run by organized gangs in the district. It was also linked to other crimes in your city ranging from petty crimes like pick pocketing to serious offenses like kidnapping and murders. Illegal mining and related crime have negatively impacted socio-economic development of the district as youth are increasingly getting involved in the illegal activities and businesses are leaving the district due to high crime rates. You created a special task force and started taking stringent actions against the illegal mining in your district. In a short span of a few weeks you seized thirty dumpers carrying illegally mined stones. Public appreciated your stringent actions while the corrupt ecosystem created by illegal miners was rattled.

One day, a junior officer approached you and informed you that he has been receiving threats from the illegal stone miners. He also informs you that others in the task force are also facing problems like someone in the task force is being harassed by reopening an old settled case against him while someone else has received a transfer order to a remote district. This has demotivated the taskforce and reminded them of the connections of illegal miners in the district. The same day, when you reach home, your wife tells you that she got a call from an unknown number threatening her of dire consequences if you do not stop your investigation. You fear that the call was from a member of the organized crime syndicate involved in the illegal mining activity. Your wife is worried about the safety of the family and requests you to be lenient in your work. In this situation, answer the following questions:

- 1) How will you motivate the task force to work with honesty in this adverse condition?
 - 2) How would you justify putting your family at risk in line of your duty?
 - 3) Identify the various dimensions of the crisis. Based on your understanding, suggest measures to deal with the crisis.
- (20 marks, 250 words)

आसनपुर भारत के उत्तरी भाग में एक सुंदर छोटा जिला है। यह पत्थर खनन गतिविधि का केंद्र हुआ करता था। हालांकि, अत्यधिक खनन के कारण पर्यावरण का क्षरण हुआ और तेजी से मिट्टी का कटाव हुआ, जबकि पत्थर खनन से वायु प्रदूषण का खतरा पैदा हुआ। विभिन्न हानिकारक प्रभावों के कारण, एनजीटी ने आसनपुर में पत्थर खनन पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है। इस प्रतिबंध के बावजूद, खनन माफिया म्रष्ट सरकारी अधिकारियों और राजनेताओं की मिलीभगत से काम करने में सक्षम है। कई अधिकारियों ने इस अवैध खनन को रोकने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन शक्तिशाली माफियाओं ने या तो उन्हें बलपूर्वक शांत होने के लिए मजबूर किया है या उन्हें रिश्त दे दी है या अपने राजनीतिक संपर्कों के माध्यम से उनका तबादला करवा दिया है। पिछले हफ्ते, एक डीएसपी की उस समय मौत हो गई जब वह अवैध रूप से खनन किए गए पत्थरों को ले जा रहे एक ट्रक को रोकने की कोशिश कर रहा था।

आप हाल ही में पदोन्नत हुए और आसनपुर के एसपी बने हैं। कार्यभार संभालने के बाद, आपने समस्या की गंभीरता को तुरंत महसूस किया। जिले में संगठित गिरोहों द्वारा अवैध खनन चलाया जा रहा था। यह आपके शहर के अन्य अपराधों से भी जुड़ा था, जिसमें छोटे-मोटे अपराध जैसे जेब काटने से लेकर अपहरण और हत्या जैसे गंभीर अपराध शामिल थे। अवैध खनन और संबंधित अपराधों ने जिले के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास

को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित किया है क्योंकि युवा तेजी से अवैध गतिविधियों में शामिल हो रहे हैं और उच्च अपराध दर के कारण व्यवसाय जिले को छोड़ रहे हैं। आपने एक विशेष टास्क फोर्स बनाया और अपने जिले में अवैध खनन के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई शुरू की। कुछ ही हफ्तों में आपने अवैध रूप से खनन किए गए पत्थरों से लदे तीस डंपरों को जब्त कर लिया। जनता ने आपके कड़े कार्यों की सराहना की जबकि अवैध खनिकों द्वारा बनाए गए भ्रष्ट पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को झटका लगा।

एक दिन, एक कनिष्ठ अधिकारी ने आपसे संपर्क किया और आपको सूचित किया कि उन्हें अवैध पत्थर खनिकों से धमकियां मिल रही हैं। वह आपको यह भी सूचित करता है कि टास्क फोर्स में अन्य लोगों को भी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जैसे टास्क फोर्स में किसी को उसके खिलाफ एक पुराने निपटारे मामले को फिर से खोलकर परेशान किया जा रहा है जबकि किसी और को दूरस्थ जिले में स्थानांतरण का आदेश प्राप्त हुआ है। इसने टास्क फोर्स को निराश कर दिया है और उन्हें जिले में अवैध खनिकों के कनेक्शनों की याद दिला दी है। उसी दिन, जब आप घर पहुँचते हैं, तो आपकी पत्नी आपसे कहती है कि उसे एक अज्ञात नंबर से कॉल आया, जिसमें उसने अपनी जॉब बंद न करने पर गंभीर परिणाम भुगतने की धमकी दी है। आपको डर है कि कॉल अवैध खनन गतिविधि में शामिल संगठित अपराध सिंडिकेट के एक सदस्य का था। आपकी पत्नी परिवार की सुरक्षा को लेकर चिंतित है और आपसे अपने काम में नरमी बरतने का अनुरोध करती है। इस स्थिति में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें :

- 1) इस विपरीत परिस्थिति में आप टास्क फोर्स को ईमानदारी से काम करने के लिए कैसे प्रेरित करेंगे?
- 2) आप अपने कर्तव्य के क्रम में अपने परिवार को जोखिम में डालने को कैसे उचित ठहराएंगे?
- 3) संकट के विभिन्न आयामों की पहचान करें। अपनी समझ के आधार पर संकट से निपटने के उपाय सुझाएं।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Similar case was of "IPS Narendra Kumar" who lost his life in stopping the illegal mining in Morena district of MP.

(i) Steps to motivate the task force:

(i) Be a role model: Show courage and cooperation to the taskforce.

(ii) Team-skills: Reminding the taskforce that they have ^{better} legal and institutional means than miners to

cope with the disaster.

(iii) Technological infrastructure upgradation

↳ Providing the taskforce with modern weapons

↳ Satellite connected phones with all time connectivity.

(iv) Persuasion: by giving examples

of leaders like Gandhiji, B. Chandra Kala (IAS) and Durga Shakti Nagpal how have they showed courage against such mining mafias.

(v) Social security to the family of taskforce with better perks and incentives.

(2) "When a soldier is on duty, his nation is his family, and nation's protection is the foremost duty of a soldier".

- (i) I might not let the criminals penetrate for the sake of my family. (Nishkama Karma)
- (ii) I can arrange my family to go on some secret location away from the region and ensure that they have full security there.
- (iii) Objective approach is a must for a civil servant and not emotional approach.
- (iv) If I be weak, the taskforce will find no reason to be a part of such risky group.
- (B) Various dimensions of the crises
- (i) Environmental impact due to the illegal stone mining.
- (ii) Corruption in government department to let them continue mining.
- (iii) People losing lives to powerful mafia.
- (iv) Unsocial activities penetrating like vines,

- (v) Political nexus and governance issues.
- (vi) Illegal threat → spread of unconstitutionality

Measures To deal the case

- 1) A team be formed to look after the corrupt officials involved
 - ↳ technology can be used here
 - 2) Earliest suspension of such officials.
 - 3) Once the nexus is broke, the mafia members be targetted
 - ↳ spying, analysing movements
 - ↳ Raids.
 - 4) Powering the team on raiding with modern weapons.
 - 5) Ensuring such criminals are captured and tried to be put behind bars.
- "Negative elements have a disastrous end and can not be sustained for long. Strict and tactical action is thus required."

Feedback
(For OFFICE use on)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



Q.9) Under the Mid- Day Meal (MDM) scheme, children are served cooked food in their school. It has been revolutionary in not only improving the nutritional status of children but also increasing the retention ratio in schools. However, the quality of food has been a cause of concern.

In one of the unfortunate incidents, two students lost their lives and over thirty children fell ill after eating the MDM in their school. The district administration was quick in its action and fired the cook (bhojan-mata) of the concerned school. The bhojan-mata, who belongs to a backward caste, is the sole breadwinner in her family after her husband passed away. In an TV interview related to the incident, Bhojan-mata claimed that she is being made a scapegoat and being targeted only because she belongs to a backward caste. This created a political storm in the state. Opposition parties picked up the issue of social discrimination and started state-wide protest demanding justice for the bhojan-mata. The protest found resonance with masses and the ruling party was severely criticized.

To win back the confidence of the public, the government has constituted a commission to investigate the matter in an impartial manner. You are a joint secretary level officer and have been appointed as a member of the commission. During the investigation, you found that bhojan-mata was indeed not at fault. It was the contractor who was supplying poor quality raw materials to the school that caused the food poisoning in children. You also found that the food contractor was the brother of a powerful cabinet minister. You suspect that the district administration was hand-in-glove with the contractor and they connived to implicate bhojan-mata and exonerate the contractor.

You brought these findings before the head of the commission. To your surprise, the head of the commission informs you that he was already aware of these facts. He informs you that the minister has asked him to make a report that vindicates the bhojan-mata and reinstates her in order to subdue the opposition led agitations. He asks you to find someone else who can be blamed to ensure that the government is able to save its face as declaring the brother of a sitting cabinet minister responsible would push the government further in trouble. He also tells you that helping the ruling dispensation would ultimately help you, subtly giving hints of getting a 'plum posting' and also warns you that going against the wish of the minister can attract the wrath of the minister that can be disastrous for your career.

- 1) What are the various ethical dilemmas that you face in this situation?
- 2) What are the different courses of action that you can take? Identify the most suitable course of action and justify your choice.

(20 marks, 250 words)

मिड डे मील (MDM) योजना के तहत बच्चों को उनके स्कूल में पका हुआ खाना परोसा जाता है। यह न केवल बच्चों की पोषण स्थिति में सुधार लाने में बल्कि स्कूलों में प्रतिधारण अनुपात को बढ़ाने में भी क्रांतिकारी रहा है। हालांकि, भोजन की गुणवत्ता चिंता का विषय रही है।

एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना में, उनके स्कूल में एमडीएम खाने के बाद दो छात्रों की जान चली गई और तीस से अधिक बच्चे बीमार पड़ गए। जिला प्रशासन ने अपनी कार्रवाई में तत्परता दिखाते हुए संबंधित स्कूल के रसोइया (भोजन-माता) को निकाल दिया। भोजन-माता, जो एक पिछड़ी जाति से है, अपने पति के निधन के बाद अपने परिवार में एकमात्र कमाने वाली है। घटना से संबंधित एक टीवी साक्षात्कार में, भोजन-माता ने दावा किया कि उन्हें बलि का बकरा बनाया जा रहा है और केवल इसलिए निशाना बनाया जा रहा है क्योंकि वह एक पिछड़ी जाति से ताल्लुक रखती हैं। इससे राज्य में राजनीतिक तूफान खड़ा हो गया। विपक्षी दलों ने सामाजिक भेदभाव का मुद्दा उठाया और भोजन-माता के लिए न्याय की मांग को लेकर राज्यव्यापी विरोध शुरू कर दिया। विरोध को जनता के साथ प्रतिध्वनि मिली और सत्ताधारी दल की कड़ी आलोचना की गई।

जनता का विश्वास फिर से जीतने के लिए सरकार ने निष्पक्ष तरीके से मामले की जांच के लिए एक आयोग का गठन किया है। आप संयुक्त सचिव स्तर के अधिकारी हैं और आयोग के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त किए गए हैं। जांच के दौरान, आपने पाया कि भोजन-माता वास्तव में गलत नहीं थी। यह ठेकेदार ही था जो स्कूल को घटिया किस्म का कच्चा माल सप्लाई कर रहा था जिससे बच्चों में फूड प्वाइजनिंग हुई। आपने यह भी पाया कि खाद्य ठेकेदार एक शक्तिशाली कैबिनेट मंत्री का भाई था। आपको संदेह है कि जिला प्रशासन की ठेकेदार के साथ मिलीभगत थी और उन्होंने भोज-माता को फंसाने और ठेकेदार को दोषमुक्त करने के लिए साठ-गांठ की।

आप इन निष्कर्षों को आयोग के प्रमुख के सामने लाते हैं। आपके आश्चर्य के लिए, आयोग के प्रमुख ने आपको सूचित किया कि वह पहले से ही इन तथ्यों से अवगत थे। वे आपको सूचित करते हैं कि मंत्री ने उसे एक रिपोर्ट बनाने के लिए कहा है जो भोजन-माता को सही ठहराती है और विपक्ष के नेतृत्व वाले आंदोलन को दबाने के लिए उसे बहाल करती है। वह आपसे किसी और को खोजने के लिए कहता है जिसे यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दोषी ठहराया जा सकता है कि सरकार अपना चेहरा बचाने में सक्षम है क्योंकि एक मौजूदा कैबिनेट मंत्री के भाई को जिम्मेदार घोषित करने से सरकार को और परेशानी होगी। वह आपको यह भी बताता है कि सत्तारूढ़ सरकार की मदद करने से अंततः आपको मदद मिलेगी, सूक्ष्म रूप से 'प्लम पोस्टिंग' प्राप्त करने के संकेत देते हुए और आपको यह भी चेतावनी देते हैं कि मंत्री की इच्छा के विरुद्ध जाने से मंत्री क्रोधित हो सकते हैं, जो आपके करियर के लिए हानिकारक हो सकता है।

- 1) इस स्थिति में आप किन विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाओं का सामना करते हैं?
- 2) कार्रवाई के विभिन्न कदम क्या हैं जो आप ले सकते हैं? कार्रवाई के सबसे उपयुक्त कदम की पहचान करें और अपनी पसंद का औचित्य साबित करें।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Despite 75 years of Independence, the backward classes still become the targets in some or the other instances. To usher in "Amrit Kaal" such issues must be addressed strongly.

(A) Ethical issues involved in the case

(i) Nutritional security vs lives of children

As we require both, thus both should be achieved with fair means.

(ii) Rationality vs Political orders:

Either contractor be punished or the

superior orders be followed.

(iii) Public welfare Vs Personal incentives

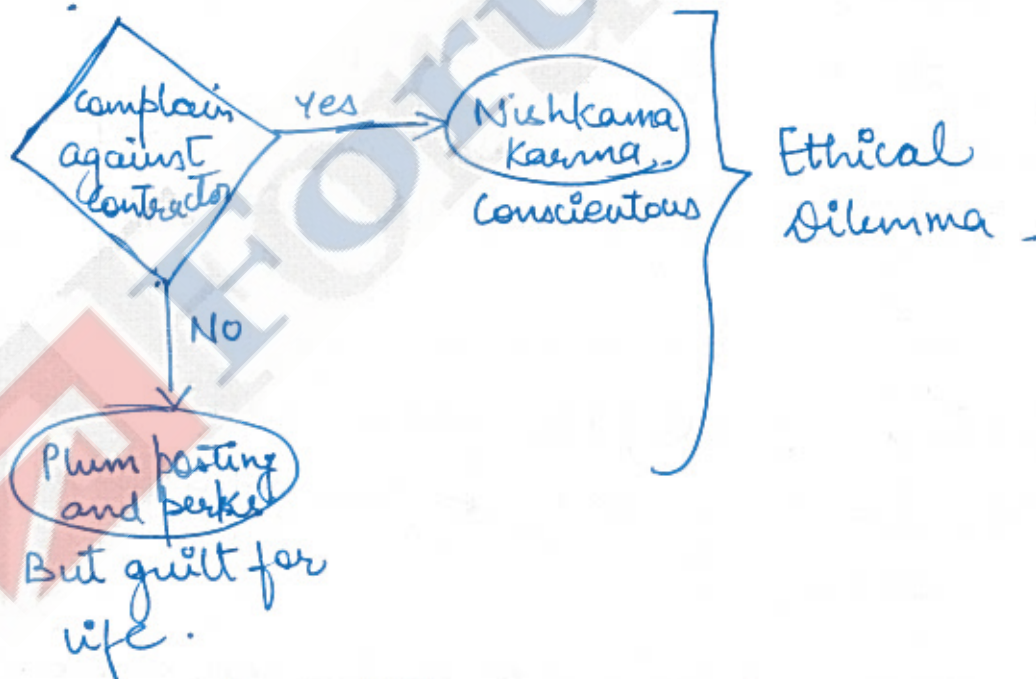
disclosing the facts or loss a job.

(iv) Punishment for wrong acts or making someone scapegoat

(v) Political nexus Vs welfare schemes

This would lead to contractor continuing such acts.

(b) Different courses of actions



(i) Maintain status quo : Do not take action against the contractor

Merits

- * Plum postings and promotions
- * Saves my job and
- * saves government's reputation.

Demerits

- * Against conscience
- * Guilty for life

(ii) Take action by going to the media and directly report the incidence.

Merits

- * It will save the conscience
- * Justice to Bhojan Mata
- * Punishing the accused

Demerits

- * Cost my job
- * Disharmony in the society
- * Government may feel the apathy

(iii) Finding a middle path, which will also be my course of action as follows:

- (a) Persuading the head of the commission of long term consequences
 - ↳ as the another accused person

may again file a complaint
↳ thus against commission.

(b) Finding the facts if the Cabinet Minister is also involved.

↳ If yes, then the government must suspend him.

(c) Informing the findings to the government, convincing them of the consequences if real results are not followed.

(d) The government should take responsibility that the cabinet minister is suspended because such actions can not be tolerated.

(e) Reinstating Shajan Mata to the post with a public apology.

(f) For long term, merit based contracts and surprise audit be made.

(g) Social Audit, like in Meghalaya can be promoted.

This will have no such demerit but a positive approach towards society.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.10) Rashmi is a trained nurse and has an experience of over 20 years. She joined as a contractual nurse in a government hospital during the second wave of Covid-19. At the peak of the second wave of Covid, the health system of the country crumbled under the large number of infections. There was a severe shortage of not only items like medicine, oxygen cylinders etc but also of trained staff. To address the bed shortage, many temporary covid camps were established and to cope up with the dearth of trained staff, the government started hiring on contractual basis. Many nurses, computer operators, sweepers and others in support staff were temporarily hired for the covid period in accordance with outsourcing policy for emergency services at government hospitals. Due to their immense contribution in fight against the pandemic, they were recognized as 'corona warriors'. During their hiring, a verbal promise was made to them that, 'corona warriors' would be given preference in other government hirings. Rashmi signed a contract stating the term of her employment as three months, which was subsequently extended for three more months and so on.

After a year, as the number of covid infections have declined, the government has closed many of the temporary camps. Vaccination drive has also shown a decelerating trend as the majority of the population has been inoculated with at least one dose. This has reduced the requirement of nurses, computer operators and other supporting staff. Rashmi was served a 15 day notice and her contractual employment was terminated. Government has cited that since covid wave has subsided, contractual human resource would be laid-off and the money saved would be used for augmenting health infrastructure in the country.

Rashmi recalls her ordeal while taking care of patients during the second wave of Covid-19. She did continuous night shifts which usually stretched to 12-13 hours. Wearing PPE and 3 layers of masks for the entire period of duty made simple tasks like drinking water or using the washroom very difficult. Dealing with patients, some angry while others grieving, was an emotional drain. Rashmi also played a very important role in the vaccination drive, sometimes vaccinating more than 400 people per day. Many corona warriors contracted disease and died while doing their duty. Corona warriors have put their life on the line to save the country from the pandemic. But after termination of the contract, Rashmi feels that the government has acted with a 'use and throw' attitude.

Rashmi and other corona warriors have started protesting near the health ministry, demanding permanent government employment. On the basis of this case, answer the following questions:

- 1) What are the various ethical issues involved in this case?
- 2) Do you think Rashmi is justified in demanding a permanent government job?
- 3) Do you think the government is justified in terminating the contracts of corona warriors?
- 4) Consider yourself in the position of Health secretary in the concerned state. What would you do to address the issue at hand?

(20 marks, 250 words)

रश्मि एक प्रशिक्षित नर्स हैं और उन्हें 20 से अधिक वर्षों का अनुभव है। वह कोविड -19 की दूसरी लहर के दौरान एक सरकारी अस्पताल में संविदा नर्स के रूप में शामिल हुईं। कोविड की दूसरी लहर के चरम पर देश की स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था बड़ी संख्या में संक्रमणों के कारण चरमरा गई। न केवल दवा, ऑक्सीजन सिलेंडर आदि जैसी वस्तुओं की बल्कि प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की भी भारी कमी हुयी। बेड की कमी को दूर करने के लिए, कई अस्थायी कोविड शिविर स्थापित किए गए और प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की कमी से निपटने के लिए, सरकार ने अनुबंध के आधार पर भर्ती करना शुरू कर दिया। सरकारी अस्पतालों में आपातकालीन सेवाओं के लिए आउटसोर्सिंग नीति के अनुसार कई नर्सों, कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटर्स, सफाई कर्मचारियों और अन्य सहायक कर्मचारियों को अस्थायी रूप से कोविड अवधि के लिए काम पर रखा गया था। महामारी के खिलाफ लड़ाई में उनके अपार योगदान के कारण, उन्हें 'कोरोना योद्धा' के रूप में पहचाना गया। उनकी भर्ती के दौरान उनसे मौखिक

वाद दिया गया था कि अन्य सरकारी मर्तियों में 'कोरोना योद्धाओं' को वरीयता दी जाएगी। रश्मि ने अपने रोजगार की अवधि को तीन महीने बताते हुए एक अनुबंध पर हस्ताक्षर किए, जिसे बाद में तीन और महीनों के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया।

एक साल बाद, चूंकि कोविड संक्रमणों की संख्या में कमी आई, सरकार ने कई अस्थायी शिविरों को बंद कर दिया। टीकाकरण अभियान में भी गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति दिखाई दी क्योंकि अधिकांश आबादी को कम से कम एक खुराक के साथ टीका लगाया गया। इससे नर्सों, कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटर्स और अन्य सहायक कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता कम हो गई है। रश्मि को 15 दिन का नोटिस दिया गया और उनका संविदात्मक रोजगार समाप्त कर दिया गया। सरकार ने हवाला दिया है कि चूंकि कोविड की लहर कम हो गई है, अनुबंधित मानव संसाधन को बंद कर दिया जाएगा और बचाए गए धन का उपयोग देश में स्वास्थ्य के बुनियादी ढांचे को बढ़ाने के लिए किया जाएगा।

रश्मि ने कोविड -19 की दूसरी लहर के दौरान मरीजों की देखभाल करते हुए अपनी पीड़ा को याद किया। वह लगातार रात की पाली करती थी जो आमतौर पर 12-13 घंटे तक चलती थी। ड्यूटी की पूरी अवधि के लिए पीपीई और मास्क की 3 परतों को पहनने से पानी पीने या वॉशरूम का उपयोग करने जैसे सरल कार्य बहुत कठिन हो गए थे। मरीजों के साथ व्यवहार करना, कुछ नाराज तो कुछ दुखी, एक भावनात्मक पीड़ा थी। रश्मि ने टीकाकरण अभियान में भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई, कभी-कभी प्रति दिन 400 से अधिक लोगों को टीका लगाया। कई कोरोना योद्धाओं को बीमारी का संक्रमण हुआ और अपनी ड्यूटी करते हुए उनकी मृत्यु हो गई। देश को महामारी से बचाने के लिए कोरोना योद्धाओं ने अपनी जान की बाजी लगा दी। लेकिन कॉन्ट्रैक्ट खत्म होने के बाद रश्मि को लगता है कि सरकार ने 'यूज एंड थ्रो' रवैये के साथ काम किया है।

स्थायी सरकारी नौकरी की मांग को लेकर रश्मि समेत अन्य कोरोना योद्धाओं ने स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के पास धरना शुरू कर दिया है। इस मामले के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- 1) इस मामले में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?
- 2) क्या आपको लगता है कि रश्मि का स्थायी सरकारी नौकरी की मांग करना जायज है?
- 3) क्या आपको लगता है कि सरकार का कोरोना योद्धाओं के ठेके खत्म करना जायज है?
- 4) अपने आप को संबंधित राज्य में स्वास्थ्य सचिव के पद पर विचार करें। मौजूदा मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए आप क्या करेंगे?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A) Ethical issues involved in this case

(i) Keeping the word Vs disobeying the same

As government promised to give the corona warriors preference in other government hiring.

(ii) Compassion Vs Job's duty: where the staff overstepped their roles to do compassionate service.

- (iii) Rewarding with motivational perks for service Vs the suspension orders
- (iv) Being a leader Vs showing the short term mentality
 ↳ appropriate for government's attitude.

②

(2) I don't think that government is justified in their action because

"Compassionate and overcooperation must be rewarded and not punished"

Consequences of such action

- a) Against the government's leadership role.
- b) will prevent such cooperation if further any requirement or need comes.
- c) Disincentivise and demotivates those who have burned their right oil.

d) Also many have lost their lives, so Compassionate behaviour on the part of government is missing.

(4) I would take the following steps to address the issue:

(a) As the COVID warriors have gained vast experience in times of pandemic such human resource must not be wasted.

(b) I will ask for a period of transition from the employees/COVID warriors till the time new facilities are being built.

(c) As the new health infrastructure would require new staff such people can be employed there permanently.

(d) Till the time, I will do an analysis of the district and assess

The areas where such Talent pool can be used.

(e) They can be used in primary health centres where there always remain shortage of staff.

Thus employing those people and expanding the health facilities of the government is a dire need of not only this case concerned but in general too. Administration should take steps in this direction

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



Q.11) Abha is currently working as the DM of a district. One day, she went to a village for inspecting the progress of a certain village development project. Abha was not satisfied with the pace of the work and wanted to talk with the Sarpanch of the village about the same. Abha went to the panchayat office where she found the Sarpanch standing just outside the office. The Sarpanch greeted Abha and offered her a seat. Abha sat down and started discussing the matter with the Sarpanch. She noticed that Sarpanch was still standing. She thought that Sarpanch was not sitting because of hesitation or out of respect for the officer. She requested him to take a seat but he reluctantly sat on a wooden stool. Abha jokingly asked him if he liked the stool so much that he chose it instead of a chair, to which the Sarpanch replied that he was not allowed to sit on a chair as he belonged to a Dalit community. Abha was taken aback by this response.

Abha enquired further about the issue. The sarpanch explained that since the Sarpanch position was reserved for SC community, he won the election. But despite being the official head of the panchayat, he did not have any power. He was neither allowed to enter the panchayat office nor was given access to official documents. A separate water pot was kept for him outside the office and he was not allowed to use the common water pot. He worked as a rubber stamp who merely signed the given document. He went on to tell Abha that last year he was not even allowed to hoist the national flag during the Independence Day celebration. Abha was shocked about hearing the kind of discrimination that the Sarpanch faced. On the basis of this case study answer the following questions:

- 1) Why do caste-based discriminations still persist even after 75 years of independence?
- 2) Examine the various ethical issues involved in this case.
- 3) Identify various stakeholders and their responsibilities for creating an egalitarian society.

(20 marks, 250 words)

आमा वर्तमान में एक जिले की डीएम के पद पर कार्यरत हैं। एक दिन, वह एक निश्चित ग्राम विकास परियोजना की प्रगति का निरीक्षण करने के लिए एक गाँव गईं। आमा काम की गति से संतुष्ट नहीं थी और उसी के बारे में गाँव के सरपंच से बात करना चाहती थी। आमा पंचायत कार्यालय गई जहाँ उसने सरपंच को कार्यालय के ठीक बाहर खड़ा पाया। सरपंच ने आमा का अभिवादन किया और उसे बैठने की पेशकश की। आमा बैठ गई और सरपंच से बात करने लगी। उसने देखा कि सरपंच अभी भी खड़ा था। उसने सोचा कि सरपंच झिझक के कारण या अधिकारी के सम्मान के कारण नहीं बैठा है। उसने उससे बैठने का अनुरोध किया लेकिन वह अनिच्छा से एक लकड़ी के स्टूल पर बैठ गया। आमा ने मजाक में उनसे पूछा कि क्या उन्हें स्टूल इतना पसंद है कि उन्होंने कुर्सी के बजाय इसे चुना, जिस पर सरपंच ने जवाब दिया कि उसे कुर्सी पर बैठने की अनुमति नहीं है क्योंकि वह दलित समुदाय से है। इस प्रतिक्रिया से आमा अवाक रह गईं।

आमा ने इस बारे में और पूछताछ की। सरपंच ने बताया कि चूंकि सरपंच का पद अनुसूचित जाति के समुदाय के लिए आरक्षित था, इसलिए उन्होंने चुनाव जीता। लेकिन पंचायत का आधिकारिक मुखिया होने के बावजूद उनके पास कोई अधिकार नहीं था। उन्हें न तो पंचायत कार्यालय में प्रवेश करने दिया गया और न ही आधिकारिक दस्तावेजों तक पहुंच दी गई। कार्यालय के बाहर उनके लिए अलग पानी का बर्तन रखा गया था और उन्हें साझे पानी के बर्तन का उपयोग करने की भी अनुमति नहीं थी। उन्होंने रबर स्टैप के रूप में काम किया, जिसके तहत केवल दिए गए दस्तावेज पर हस्ताक्षर किए। उन्होंने आमा से कहा कि पिछले साल उन्हें स्वतंत्रता दिवस समारोह के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ध्वज फहराने की भी अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी। सरपंच के साथ जिस तरह के भेदभाव का सामना करना पड़ा, उसे सुनकर आमा हैरान रह गईं। इस केस स्टडी के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

- 1) आजादी के 75 साल बाद भी जाति आधारित भेदभाव अभी भी क्यों कायम है?
- 2) इस मामले में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों का परीक्षण करें।
- 3) समतामूलक समाज के निर्माण के लिए विभिन्न हितधारकों और उनकी जिम्मेदारियों की पहचान करें।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Constitution of India has envisaged for the equitable society by inserting Article 14 (Equality), Article 15 (No discrimination) and Article 17 (Against untouchability). But such aims are yet to achieve.

1) Reasons for caste based discrimination -

a) Social reasons :

(i) The behaviour or attitude change was not worked upon

(ii) Self-acceptance by the Dalit community and not raising voice against it as they may lack resources or awareness

(iii) Social mobility of such people has not been ensured.

b) Political reasons :

(i) Caste being used as vote bank politics.

(ii) lack of ~~social~~ political representation to these people.

(c) Economic reasons:

(1) Occupational growth did not happen and still involved in menial jobs

(2) Unskilled and vicious cycle of poverty

(d) Legal reasons:

(i) where despite the laws available strict action is not being taken against the accused.

(2) Ethical issues involved in the case

(i) Power Vs prestige: while the Sarpanch has power but no dignity for his role.

(ii) Law Vs social orthodoxy: where despite the law, in spite of being Sarpanch, orthodox attitude has not change.

(iii) Equity Vs Rule by few :
 as shown by when Sarpanch was not allowed to documents .

(iv) Constitutionalism Vs Societal values
 ↳ NOT allowed to have water against Article 17.

(3) The various stakeholders involved in the case :

Stakeholders	Their responsibility
① The society at large .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Be acceptable to all * Promote harmony rather than creating fissures . * Respect and dignity of all is a fundamental duty
② The office staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Responsible to be obliged to Sarpanch rather than mistreat him .

* Sarpanch is a constitutional post, thus must be respected
 * Against the law of land

(3) Administration

* Blind to the going inequality in the society
 * Failed in their duty to assimilate the society

(4) The Sarpanch

* He should take a legal action against the treatment that he is suffering.
 * Be a role model of the other people by starting a debit movement

(5) BDM

* He should start the behaviour change campaign by inviting the sarpanch to office and having meals with him
 * Educating people for equality

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.12) Jayant is a hard-working and dedicated IAS officer. He is currently posted in a remote district in North-East India. Jayant is married to Sarita who used to work as a software engineer before her marriage. Sarita is a well-educated and ambitious woman who wants to be known by her name and not only as the wife of IAS officer Jayant. Sarita wants to restart her career and has been searching for a suitable job for some time. She has found a good job in an MNC that pays well but she will have to move to Bangalore for it. Sarita wants to take up this opportunity but Jayant's mother does not want Sarita to move to Bangalore. Jayant also wants Sarita to stay with him so that they can have kids and start their family. Sarita proposes that Jayant move with him to Bangalore as she will get a salary that is substantially more than Jayant's. Jayant and his mother found this proposal offending. Further, Jayant does not want to leave the job that he has dreamed of since his childhood and for which he has toiled hard. The entire issue has become a reason for daily fights between Sarita and Jayant, and has taken a toll on their married life.

The issues in personal life of Jayant have crept into his professional life as well. He is not able to concentrate on his work which has resulted in his poor performance. Just a few days back, Jayant made a blunder and was scolded by his senior for being absent-minded in his work. His behaviour in office has also changed. Now Jayant gets easily irritated and often talks rudely with the staff in the office. This is negatively impacting the motivation level of his subordinates. Jayant is aware of his degrading performance and he thinks that he is failing both in his personal and professional life.

You are a mutual friend of Jayant and Sarita. One day you received a call from a distressed Jayant and he asks you for your advice on this issue.

- 1) Help Jayant identify different options available with him to cope with the crisis? Discuss the merits and demerits of each of these options.
- 2) As a mutual friend, what advice would you give to Jayant and Sarita in this case so that they can return back to being a happy couple?
- 3) How can Jayant develop the qualities that are required to handle such crisis situations in life?

(20 marks, 250 words)

जयंत एक मेहनती और समर्पित आईएएस अधिकारी हैं। वह वर्तमान में उत्तर-पूर्व भारत के एक दूरस्थ जिले में तैनात है। जयंत की शादी सरिता से हुई है जो शादी से पहले एक सॉफ्टवेयर इंजीनियर के रूप में काम करती थी। सरिता एक पढ़ी-लिखी और महत्वाकांक्षी महिला है जो अपने नाम से पहचानी जाना चाहती है, न कि केवल आईएएस अधिकारी जयंत की पत्नी के रूप में। सरिता अपने करियर को फिर से शुरू करना चाहती है और कुछ समय से एक उपयुक्त नौकरी की तलाश कर रही है। उसे एक बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी में एक अच्छी नौकरी मिल गई है जो अच्छी तरह से भुगतान करती है, लेकिन उसे इसके लिए बेंगलूर जाना होगा। सरिता इस मौके को लेना चाहती है लेकिन जयंत की मां नहीं चाहती कि सरिता बेंगलूर चली जाए। जयंत भी चाहता है कि सरिता उसके साथ रहे ताकि वे बच्चे पैदा कर सकें और अपना परिवार शुरू कर सकें। सरिता का प्रस्ताव है कि जयंत उसके साथ बेंगलूर चले क्योंकि उसे जयंत की तुलना में काफी अधिक वेतन मिलेगा। जयंत और उनकी मां को यह प्रस्ताव आपत्तिजनक लगा। इसके अलावा, जयंत उस नौकरी को नहीं छोड़ना चाहता जिसका उसने बचपन से सपना देखा है और जिसके लिए उसने कड़ी मेहनत की है। यह पूरा मामला सरिता और जयंत के बीच आए दिन झगड़ों का कारण बन गया है और उनकी शादीशुदा जिंदगी पर भी असर पड़ा है।

जयंत के निजी जीवन के मुद्दे उनके पेशेवर जीवन में भी आ गए हैं। वह अपने काम पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने में सक्षम नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसका प्रदर्शन खराब हो रहा है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले, जयंत ने एक बड़ी गलती की और काम में अनुपस्थित रहने के कारण उसके सीनियर ने उसे डांटा। ऑफिस में उनका व्यवहार भी बदल गया है। अब जयंत आसानी से चिढ़ जाता है और अक्सर ऑफिस में स्टाफ के साथ बदतमीजी से बात

करता है। यह उसके अधीनस्थों के प्रेरणा स्तर को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित कर रहा है। जयंत अपने अपमानजनक प्रदर्शन से वाकिफ है और उसे लगता है कि वह अपने निजी और पेशेवर जीवन दोनों में असफल हो रहा है।

आप जयंत और सरिता के परस्पर मित्र हैं। एक दिन आपके पास एक व्यथित जयंत का फोन आया और उन्होंने आपसे इस मुद्दे पर आपकी सलाह मांगी।

- 1) संकट से निपटने के लिए जयंत के पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों की पहचान करने में मदद करें? इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुण-दोषों की विवेचना कीजिए।
- 2) एक पारस्परिक मित्र के रूप में, आप इस मामले में जयंत और सरिता को क्या सलाह देंगे ताकि वे एक खुशहाल दंपति के रूप में वापस आ सकें?
- 3) जयंत जीवन में ऐसी संकट स्थितियों को संभालने के लिए आवश्यक गुणों को कैसे विकसित कर सकता है? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Maintaining a balance between the personal and professional life is the most prior characteristic of a civil servant.

1) Different options available to him.

(a) Quit the job and move along with wife.

Merits

- * Happy married life will be achieved
- * They can have kids and settle.
- * No mental pressure

Demerits

- * Against his dream job career.
- * May lead him to stress forever for life.

(b) Convince Sarita for any other job in North East

Merits

- * Happy married life plus professional life
- * Mental equilibrium

Demerits

- * Quarrels may continue as Sarita will not be happy.
- * It is like killing wife's ambition for the sake of your own
- * Patriarchal mindset

(c) Let Sarita move on to Bangalore and you stay here

Merits

- * Both will be happy
- * Leadership quality of a civil servant

Demerits

- * Delay in setting family.
- * Mother may not be happy.

(2) Both should understand the aspirations and ambitions of each other without forcing anyone into your submission.

A long distance can also result in good relations if cooperation and love is there between both.

They should forget the past instances start afresh, both have some freedom to decide on what they want.

Family can be setup once the individual lives are set.

(3) Jayant can go for following options.

(i) Keeping a positive attitude towards life and towards wife.

(ii) Distance between the professional

and personal life

↳ Meditation

↳ Counsellor support

↳ Talking to friends.

(iii) Good communicative environment

and be a good listener.

As a good listener is a positive vibe for others.

(iv) Happy and concentrated in job by taking life easy.

IAS and civil service is all about maintaining that equilibrium

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		

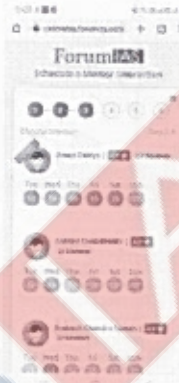
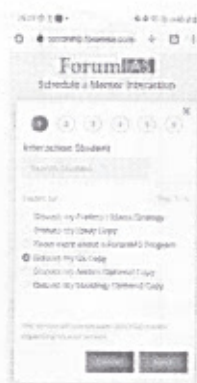
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