

TEST CODE 5 1 4 3 5

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-9Alt) – Full Length Test #4

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	PRANITA DASH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910092061	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	30.08.2022

*Center Code : For Online – 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh – 1901, ORN – 1902, Mukharji Nagar – 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. – 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar – 2101

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।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			10:45 am	1:45 pm
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						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
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)

Ans. As Swami Vivekananda quoted

'Arise, Awake & Stop not until the goal is achieved'.

Adversity quotient refers to the ability of an individual to ride through bad and weak times and come out victorious of it.

Importance of Adversity Quotient

→ To act 'resilient' in weak moments - The niece of Concorde helicopter crash went on to win 11 medals at a competition after the crash and dedicated those to her uncle.

→ To find a way out of adversities to victory - Amitabh Bachchan went on to deliver mega-hits even after his injury during shooting for 'Coke'.

→ 'To not give up' during adversities - Cases of suicides shot up 48% during COVID-19.

→ To resist political excesses in public administration - Ashok Khemka's frequent arrests & whimsical transfers.

Adversity Quotient can be developed by:

1. Every learning begins at home - Parents can act as role models, with bedtime stories on how they overcame a certain obstacle in life.
2. 'Curriculum' in schools on moral education should include 'Adversity quotient' as a primary value.
3. Lessons from leaders and philosophers - Gandhi's forts and long road to achieving India's freedom.
4. Josh Talks and TED Talks - feature stories of failure & adversities.

As a saying goes 'Success is 1% hardwork and 99% Persistence'.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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 कहाँ तक सहमत हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans. The above quote by Gandhi reflects the power of an indomitable spirit and will in enhancing strength of an individual.

→ According to me, strength pertains to the 'mental resilience' of a person to keep going during adversities and not succumb to it.

→ When Darrath Nehru lost his wife, he did not break down instead he cut the whole mountain to make roads for better connectivity of his village to the town.

→ The discriminatory and unfair segregation of strength on the basis of 'physical strength' has been shattered by women

now joining as paramilitary in army, rising ladders of success as CEDs (Falguni Nayyar of Nykaa) & Vineta Singh of SUGAR. as well as in sports (Nikhil Zareen winning CWG gold in boxing).

→ The 'Rashtriya Bal Puraskar' given to children reflects that even a child with limited physical strength can go on to show immense strength during adversities.

However, social constructionists theory and biologists believe that 'physical strength' is a une-qua-non for super strength. It can be visible from sportsman training hard for their physical fitness and stressing on proper diets.

However, according to me, 'Mental strength' surpasses all. A well bodied boxer cannot win a match without & unless he doesn't have the 'will' to win.

As Aristotle said 'He that has mental strength can achieve it all'.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



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

Ans. <u>Conscientiousness</u>	<u>Conscience</u>
<p>→ Shaped by <u>observational learning</u> and <u>exposure</u>.</p> <p>→ <u>decisions</u> influenced by <u>environment</u>.</p> <p>→ Penalising a person for <u>discriminating</u> a SC/ST</p> <p>↓</p> <p>shaped conscientiousness of a person regarding <u>unethicality</u> of <u>'untouchability'</u>.</p>	<p>→ 'inner voice' acting as 'moral compass'</p> <p>→ <u>Conscience</u> helps take <u>ethical decisions</u>.</p> <p>→ '<u>Conscience</u>' prevents '<u>unethical practices</u>'</p> <p>As St. Augustine said '<u>Voice of conscience is the voice of God</u>'.</p>

Guilt

Remorse

- sudden sense of awareness for a wrong act committed
- made aware by an external authority mostly.
- Guilt can be corrected by asking for forgiveness, making things right & vowing not to commit wrongdoings in future.

- Excessive repent for a 'wrong-doing' or 'sin'.
- 'moral obligation' of an individual.
- can lead to extreme steps like 'Remorse of not performing well due to own mistakes' → mental health problems and suicides.

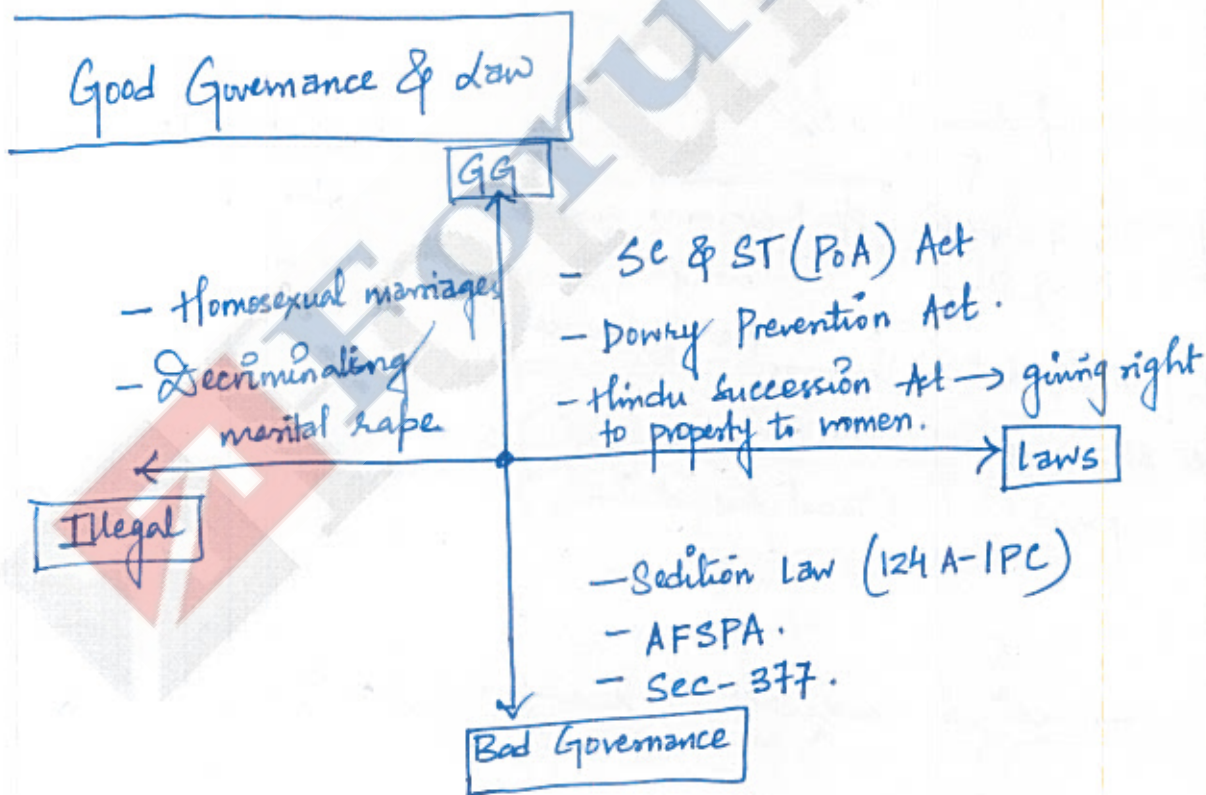
Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

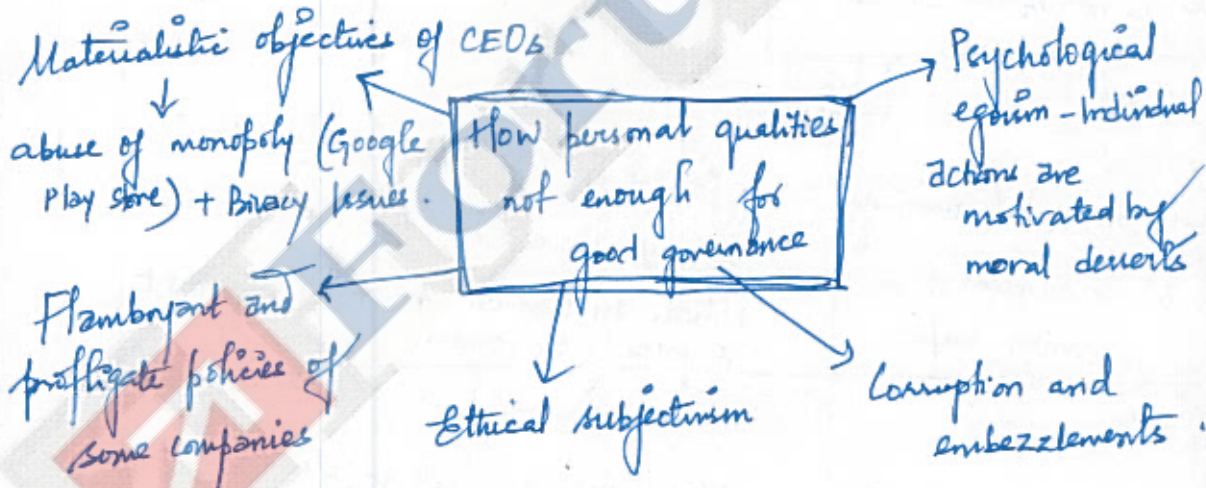
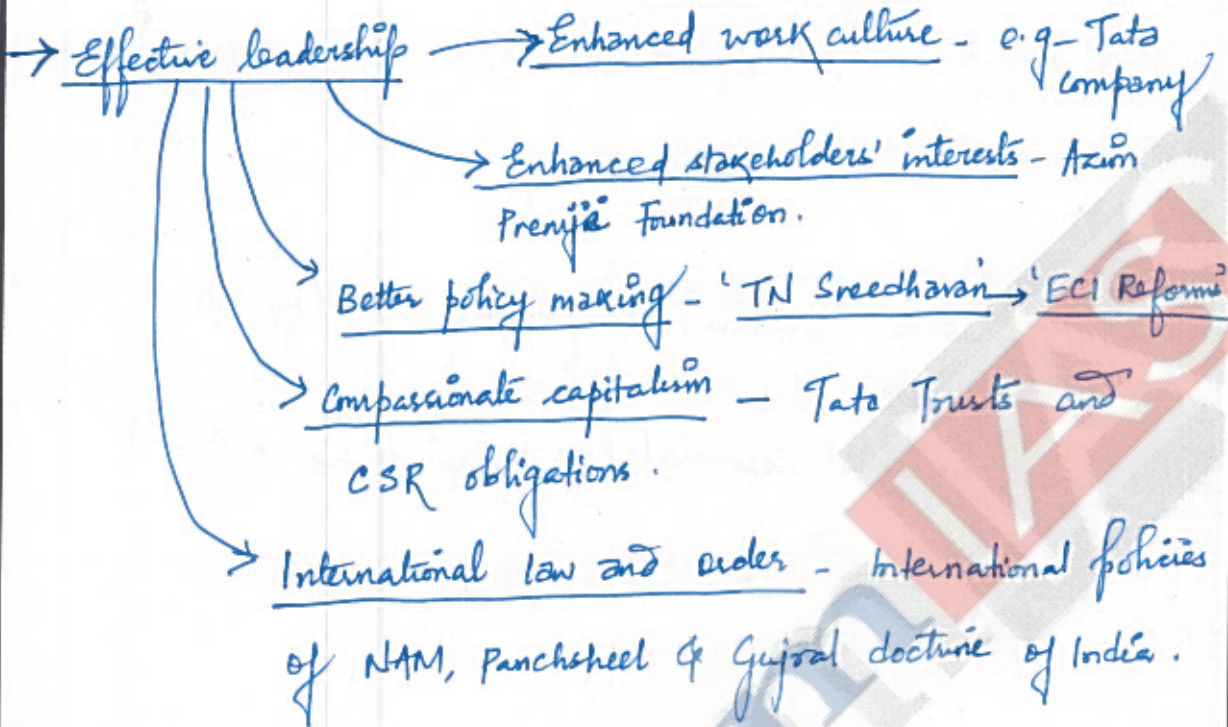
सुशासन कानूनों पर नहीं, बल्कि कानून का संचालन करने वालों के व्यक्तिगत गुणों पर निर्भर करता है। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने विचार का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans. Good Governance pertains to upholding of highest ethical standards and morals in administering the process of governance.



Thus, from the above diagram we can conclude that good governance only does not depend on laws. Sometimes, laws can be unethical

Good Governance & Personal qualities who administer the law.



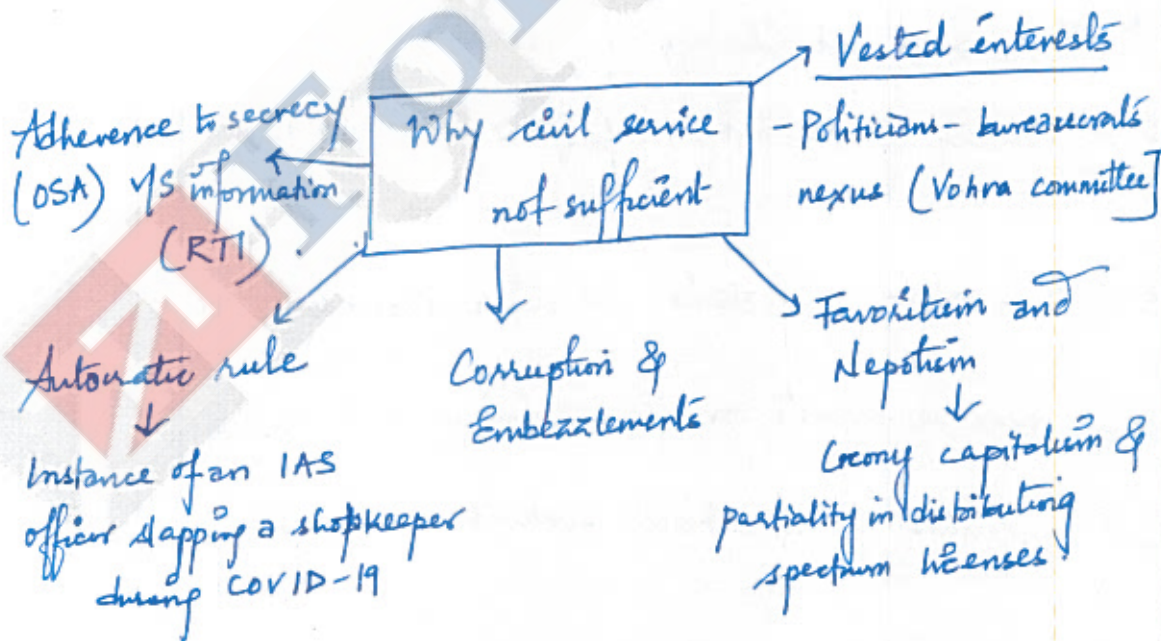
'Good Governance' is currently the 'need of the hour'. Concerted efforts of leadership and employees can be monumental in achieving this.

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

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)

Ans - 'Civil Service' is the 'life-blood' of the state, it maintains continuity and sustenance, thereby leading to its reputation as 'Steel frame of India' as called by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.



Role of civil services in fulfilling objectives of :

→ **JUSTICE** → Armstrong Pome built a road over bridge without any government funds & delivered justice!

→ Anshu Pragnan Das, IPS officer converted 'Udulgadia' village in Odisha to 1st Eco Village in India.

→ **LIBERTY** → Right to Information to all → Enhancing transparency.
 → Better management of peaceful protests.
 → Resisting political excesses [Ashok Khemka Case].

→ **EQUALITY** → Inclusive development → Policies aimed at maximisation of welfare of all [Rant's Principle].
 → Equitable distribution of resources
 → Tackling gender wage gap & issues of discrimination.

To ensure the above objectives, Mission Karmayogi, Hota Committees recommendations on ICT training and Basavan Committees' suggestions on periodic evaluation can go a long way.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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)

Ans. 'Human values' pertain to the virtues and morals an individual possesses inherently and it helps to guide his/her actions.

'Try to be man of values, not success'

Role of Educational Institutions in shaping values :

- Shared prosperity - through group projects, presentations.
- Dedication to society - through cleanliness drives, visits to old-age homes, 'love for nature' camps conducted by schools.
- 'Role models' - Teachers' virtues can act as 'role models'.
- Principles of tolerance, compassion and empathy as

students from all religions, caste, creed study under the same roof.

Digital Education in shaping such values :

Positives	Negatives
<p>→ <u>Equity in education</u> → A student in a remote village can also access education [SWAYAM, e-VIDYA].</p> <p>→ Apps of Ed-Tech inculcate values of debates, deliberations thereby enhancing tolerance.</p>	<p>→ <u>Addiction to technology</u> ↓ Impact on psychology [Blue whale game].</p> <p>→ Can get introduced to issues of 'cyberbullying', 'trolling' [e.g. Bully Bai App]</p>

Educational institutions of today are immensely focussed on rote learning which can be detrimental to students. The overrated values of competition can generate sense of animosity between students. Educational institutions hence have to tread the path of value inculcation with utmost caution.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

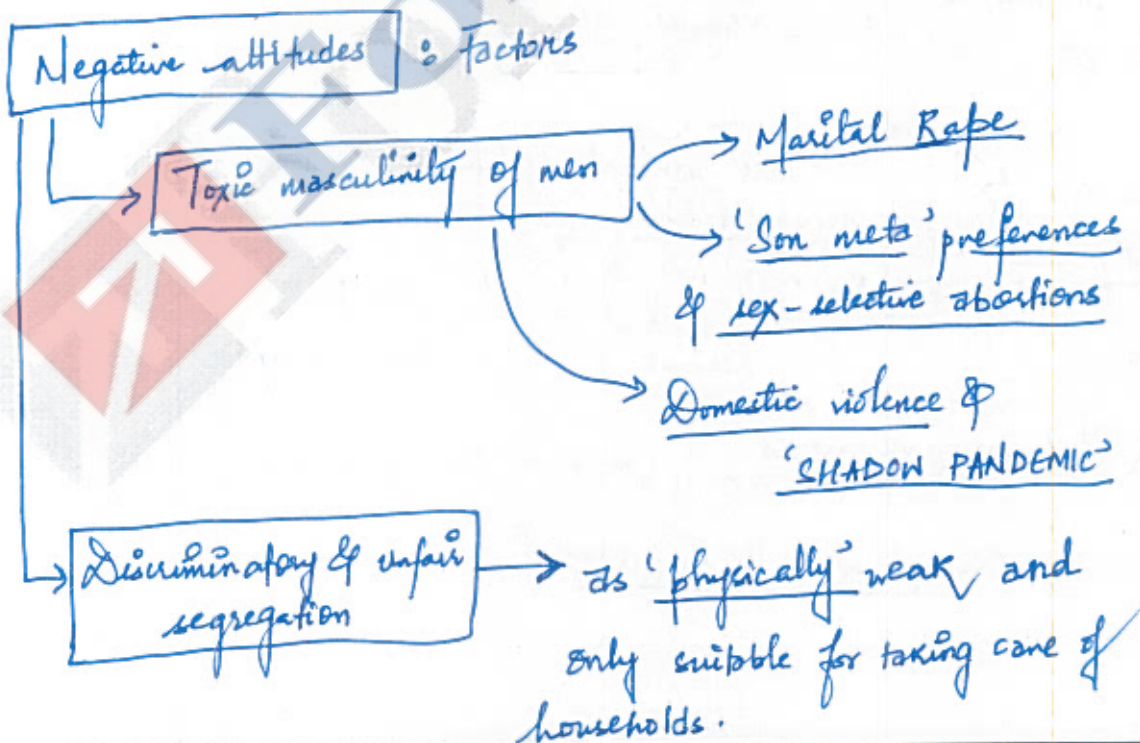
Total



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)

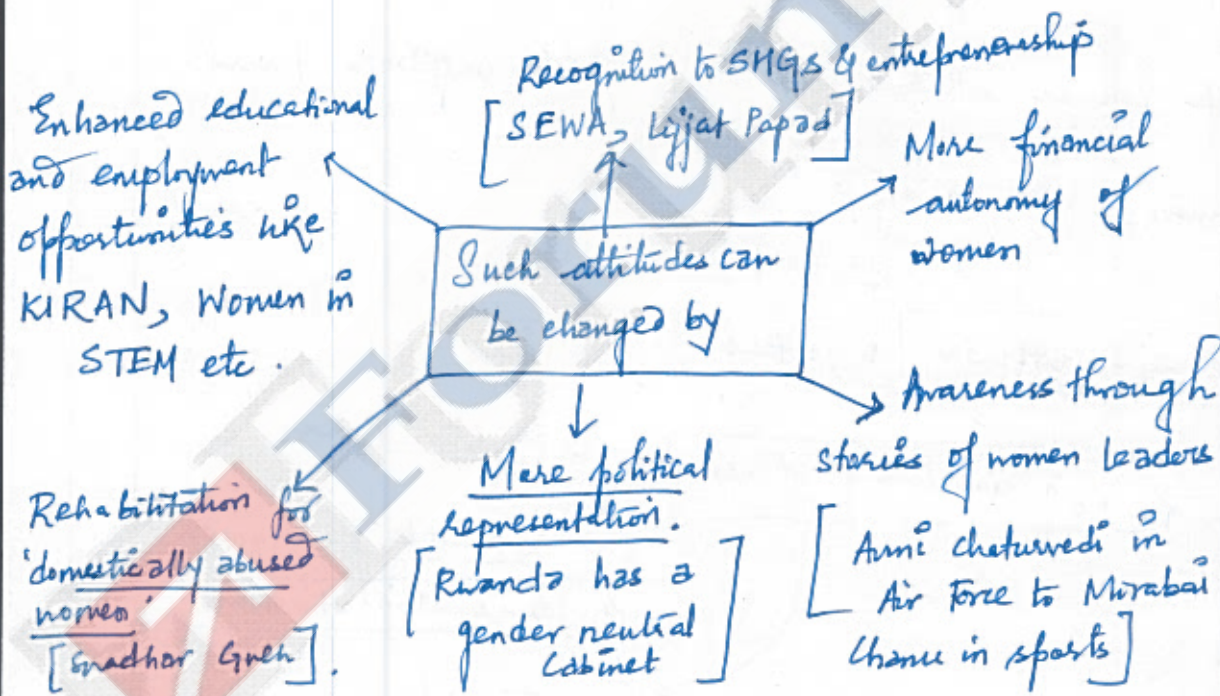
Ans. 'Women' currently contribute to over 50% of the population but their labour force participation rate is 27% with abysmally low education level of 68%. The gaps can be attributed to the negative attitudes towards women in the society.



→ No freedom in choices → due to patriarchal norms
 ↳ 'Gender roles' decided — Velvet Ghetto / Pink collarisation of jobs

→ Social expectations → Mommy Track (leaving jobs after becoming mothers)
 ↳ Second shift (mentioned by Indra Nooyi)

→ Sexual harassment at workplace, gender wage-gap, prone to cyber bullying & trolling.



As BR Ambedkar remarked, "I measure the progress a society has made by the progress of its women".

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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)

Ans. While in public institutions, work cultures are more formal following a binding set of rules, work culture in private organisations are slowly becoming informalised with more autonomy to employees.

Public Institutions	Private Institutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Hierarchical + set standards of norms. → Archaic procedures. → Red Tapes and Bureaucratic pathology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Adherence to 'competency' rather than 'superiority' → Technical upgradation [laptops, i-Pads] → Digitisation of work operations

Desirability of adoption of work culture like private institutions in Public Institutions:

Desirable?	Undesirable?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rise in efficiency of labour. - Technical advancements + ICT ↓ Less leakages and quality service delivery. - Curbing of 'imperialist' attitude of superiors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adherence to '<u>profit</u>' '<u>motives</u>' and demean <u>social welfare</u>. - Less of jobs for millions of 'empetory' placed <u>maximum importance</u> - Less of trust of public in public institutions.

Public and private institutions should work in tandem to enhance cooperation and collaboration in ensuring just equitable & sustainable development.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

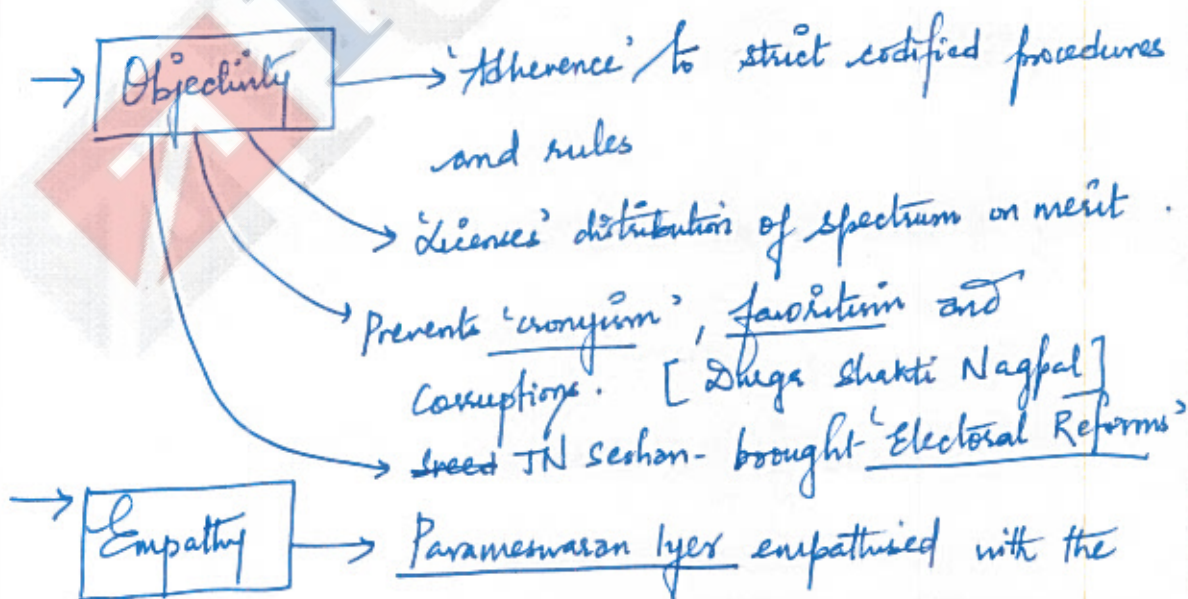
Q.5) a) Besides objectivity, civil servants also need empathy and compassion to effectively resolve various ethical dilemmas they face while discharging their responsibilities. Discuss with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Ans. Civil servants encounter a plethora of ethical dilemmas while undergoing day-to-day administration.

'Ethical dilemmas' occur when an individual is not able to make an absolutely justified choice between 2 or more alternatives.

Solving Ethical Dilemmas :



flight of our 'manual scavengers' and cleaned the 'sewerage' on his own to eradicate the evil.

→ UP's IAS officer, Narahari created 'Solar Village' to eradicate the electricity problems in the village.

→ Bheedharan - 'Metro Man of India' → to curb issues of overcrowding & transport in Delhi.

→ Compassion → Armstrong Pame's compassion led him to build a bridge for the villagers.

→ Arun Botra & Anitabh Thakur collaborated with 'India CARES' to mobilise help during COVID-19 pandemic.

'The best way to know yourself is to drown yourself in the service of others' - by Mahatma Gandhi and such attitude can only come from compassion & empathy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



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 निमाने 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)

Ans. Leadership is an excellent manifestation of 'persuasive actions' leading people to carry out functions as the leaders wish.

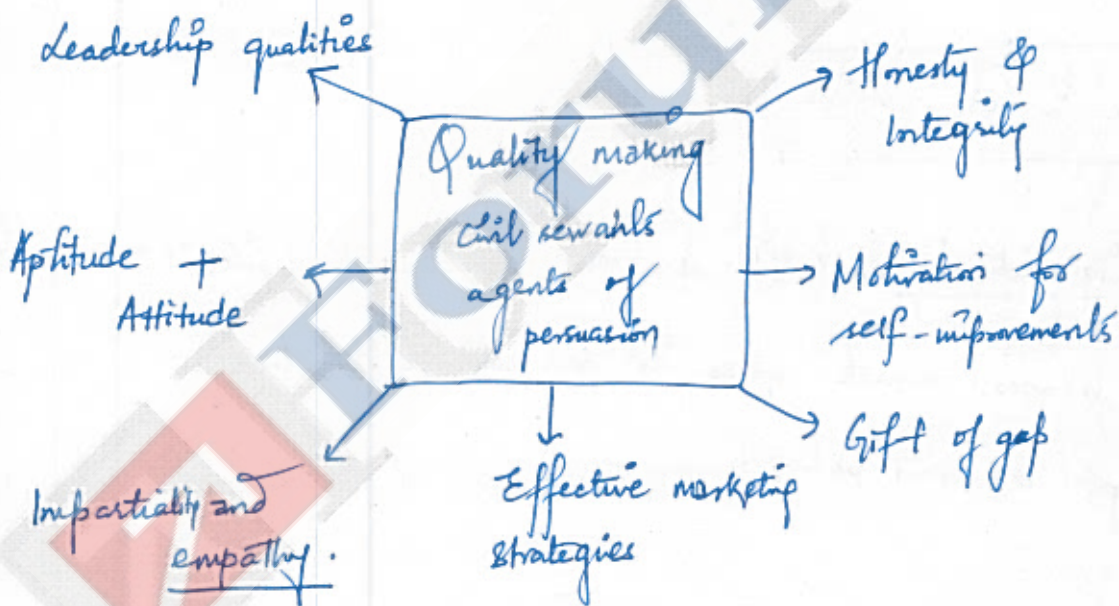
Persuasion in Civil Services :

→ Using Authority - Civil servants conducting field visits to villages, remote areas to persuade people to adopt a certain policy.

→ Costing popular actors in advertisements - Akshay Kumar advertising sanitary napkins and Amitabh Bachchan advocating for 'family planning'.

→ By reciprocation — Parameswaran Iyer cleaned the sewers himself to generate awareness against 'manual scavenging'.

→ By acting as 'Role Models' — Usha Padhee's recruitment as first woman Joint secretary of DGCA → inspired millions of other girls to follow their dreams.



'Persuasion' has become the 'order of the day' to nudge people to follow duties in today's administration.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

Ans. The above statement advocates for universal peace & not just absence of war. It demarcates peace as a means to achieving socio-economic justice [as also advocated by Amartya Sen].

Peace not mere absence of war

→ Malnutrition & hunger → increased conflicts over equitable distribution of resources.

→ Inter-religious conflicts and communalism - due to economic imbalances [Sachar Committee Report stating Muslims are poorer] and yellow journalism sensationalising 'fake news'.

→ Lack of employment opportunities - leading to more demands for jobs and 'Sons of Soil' Doctrine
e.g- Maratha & Jat reservation.

Peace : Presence of Justice :

→ Alleviation of poverty → Poverty is the major reason for discontentment with Talibans

→ Inclusive development → ensured through agricultural development, skilling labour force, RTE to all, women empowerment.

→ Political representations → to all sections of the society.

→ Tackling 'untouchability', social exclusion of 'disabled' and empowering women.

'Peace' is not just a necessity but the only 'motivation' to establish a lawful order in the globe today.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



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)

Ans. Benjamin Franklin remarked 'Democracy will not be ushered in until & unless those who are not ravaged by it are as engaged as those who are,' reflecting the importance of voices against evil in making development fair & equitable.

→ Dronacharya's silent siding with Kaurava's evil tactics → led to Draupadi 'chit-haran' and insult to 'women's dignity'.

→ 'Absence of voice' [not going to vote] can result in 'criminals' getting elected to legislatures.

→ Not resisting political interferences during in public administration can lead to degrading socio-economic conditions in the region along with corruption.

→ 'Chalta hai' attitude of public regarding corruption.

→ Companies's inhuman practices [Hindustan Unilever case] affecting human health are seldom resisted by employees.

Importance of Voices :

→ Subhash Chandra Bose's voices against oppression shook the British Tyranny.

→ Voltaire's rejection of 'clergy' led to sowing of seeds of 'French Revolution'.

→ Women's voices against Triple Talak → abrogating the practice by SC.

→ Pressure groups: MKSS's movements → 'enactment of RTI'

'If you have a voice, be not afraid to express it'.

— Esther Duflo.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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)

Ans. The above quote reflects Aristotle's 'Eudaimonia of happiness' which he refers to as the 'golden mean of happiness' between too little & too much.

Happiness : Too little?

→ Dissatisfaction of poverty poor and downborders.

→ Quest of nations to outdo each other in Indo-Pacific.

→ Small industries trying to merge with big industries to generate more profit.

→ Poor pay of bureaucrats → corruptions.

However, some individuals are contented with too little like Buddha's rejection of materialistic world, cottage industries still functioning with family labour, Mother Teresa's service.

Happiness: Too much?

→ Quest to 'much' is never ending.

→ Abuse of dominance & corporatocracy
e.g - Microsoft's acquisition of Motorola.

→ USA, largest nation in the world trying its
mroads into IOR & Indo-Pacific

→ Profligate & flamboyant corporate policies like
Kingfisher Case.

→ Leading to 'environmental ethics' being utterly
disregarded by corporates.

Here, Buddha's 'madhyam marg' can be followed to
achieve the 'sweet spot of happiness' ~~to~~ between too
little & too much.

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।

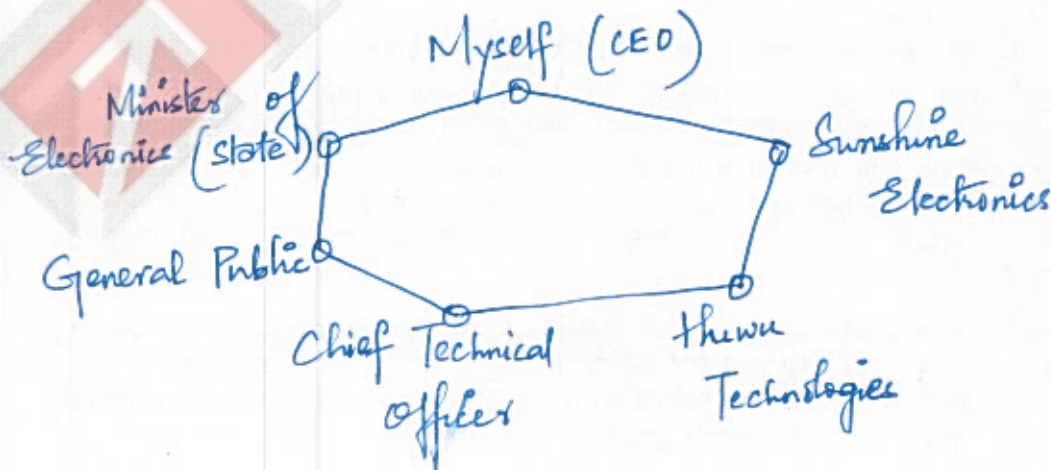
दूसरी ओर, लॉन्च के साथ आगे बढ़ने का मतलब संभावित रूप से आपके ग्राहकों की गोपनीयता और सुरक्षा को खतरे में डालना होगा।

- 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)

Ans. The above case study pertains to the issue of misuse of technology to create loopholes and backdoors in electronics as a means to acquire personal details of the people. This is a serious breach of privacy of the public.

STAKEHOLDERS



1) Ethical dilemmas involved :

- Information to public about the safety of the product (RTI) v/s secrecy to avoid embarrassment in front of public.
- Loyalty to the organisation v/s corporate ethics of consumer safety & welfare maximisation.
- Justice to people v/s virtues as a leader of the company.
- Article -21 guaranteeing Right to Privacy (Puttaswamy case) could be breached.
- Financial disaster of the company would lead to many employees losing jobs and livelihood.
- Loss of reputation as an organisation in front of both public and political eyes.

2) It is therefore pertinent that I as CEO, apply

highest standards of corporate ethics while charting out a way forward:

- Stakeholder maximisation - to ensure safety of public's privacy is ensured along with asking them to rebuild safer & ethical components.
- Privacy and personal data safeguarding - through not releasing components.
- Risk management mechanisms - to deal with a financial shortfall in the company.
- Employees' interests in terms of job security.
- Profligate policies cannot be undertaken at the cost of public interests.

c) Options available to me:

→ Stay quiet and let the product launch

Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reputation of organization safeguarded in short term - Minister's <u>Atma-Nirbhar</u> Program is a success. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Unethical to run away from uncomfortable situations. → Public privacy disrupted → these unethical practices will go on.

→ Report to public at a press conference about the product.

Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Sunshine Technologies' reputation → Public interest protected. → Belief instilled in ethical corporation of the company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sunshine Technology's reputation at stake - Employees could lose job - strict action by Ministry

→ Installation of enquiry committee within the company and take time for product launch.

Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Right to Privacy is protected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Belief in 'Amanushar Bharat' shaken → Public panic created.

I will go with the third option along with:

1. Immediate stalling of launch of product and informing the same to public and the Minister of MEITY.
2. Explain at a press conference about the reason for the delay and take full responsibility
3. Enquiry committee internally to understand who placed the order for such faulty components.
4. Report the same to MEITY and work with the ministry to prevent further frauds.

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



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 घुष्ट 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 रिश्तों 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 जाँच 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)

Ans. The lethal menace of ~~corrupt~~ politicians - businessmen and bureaucrat's nexus was identified by Vohra committee as the primary reason for stalling of socio-economic development of a region.

1) With repeated threats to the workforce in my office, maintaining and boosting their morale is of

utmost importance. I will do this by:

→ Set up team meetings and team building exercises wherein every official has to state her reason for fighting against this menace. This will boost their morale and motivation

→ Repeatedly remind them why it is important for development of tribals. For this, sessions with tribals can be conducted to empathic officials.

→ I will motivate them by stating that as a leader, I will bear all consequences of the threats but will not let anything happen to my colleagues.

→ Rewards for best performance by the Department can also be instituted.

2) The justification to putting my family at risk can be done by:

→ As an IPS officer, my duty to the nation and the

common man comes first.

→ As an officer, I have to ensure socio-economic development of my district and any breach to it will make me responsible.

→ Increasing crimes in the district can disrupt the social fabric and law and order of the district.

→ However, I will enhance security of my family and colleagues to deter any kind of threats to their lives.

3) Various dimensions of the crisis:

→ Corruption through bribes v/s Stop to illegal mining.

→ Politicisation of mining helping the illegal miners getting honest officers transferred.

→ Loss of life on standing up against wrong-doers

→ Economic development at stake

→ Youth in the region getting increasingly influenced by

such activities.

- Threats to family and colleagues (in breach of IPC).
- Organised crimes by gangs in mining areas like kidnapping, stealing etc.

Measures to deal with the crisis:

- First of all, I will set up a meeting with my supervisors, take him into confidence and chart out a way forward.
- Install an immediate ban on illegal mining, arrest the culprits and circulate SOP to police stations on how to deal with problems.
- Enhance security of my colleagues, their families and my family to safeguard their lives.
- Educational and employment opportunities for the youth to divert them from illegal activities.
- Implement Mines & Minerals Act in letter & spirit.
- Institute a fair bidding system for mining activities.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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 हानिकार 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।

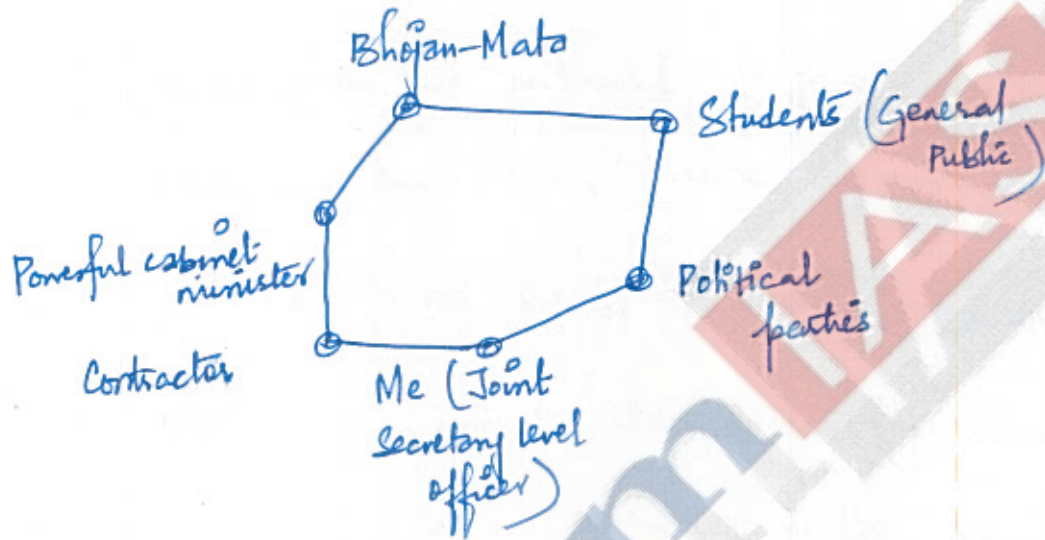
(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans. The above case study pertains to the ethical dilemma an officer faces in his day-to-day administrative operations.

Mid-Meal scheme has long been subjected to criticism for substandard quality of food and maximum leakages, thereby preventing students to take

full benefits of the scheme.

STAKEHOLDERS



1) Ethical dilemmas faced in this situation

→ Professional advancements by 'favourable postings' v/s public interests safeguarding.

→ Responsibility as an officer to protect the 'Bhojan Mata' v/s loyalty to my superiors (head of the commission).

→ short-run gain of getting good personal benefits v/s

long run reputation of being an honest and, transparent and responsible officer.

→ I have the duty of preventing any substandard quality meal reaching the students, that could put their

health in jeopardy & prevent loss of lives

→ Responsibility of stopping the 'protests' by bringing true information out in the open.

→ Need to hold food contractors accountable in this the future. & prevent CRONYISM in administration.

2) Different courses of action:

→ direct to superior and hold any other persons 'responsible' for the fiasco.

Merits

- favourable posting
- Future favours from the minister
- Government's image is protected.

Demerits

- Falsey implicating an innocent
- The illegal and inhuman practices continue.
- Health risks to children perpetuate

→ Bring out a committee report stating exact information about the 'Mid-day meal' fiasco.

Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Childrens' 'Right to Food' as well as 'Right to Health' protected - 'Bhojan-Mata's' honour is safeguarded. - Protests stall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Case I can come under the ire of minister - Loss of public faith in government.

I will take the following actions:

→ First of all, I will head the enquiry commission with utmost transparency and motivate the workforce to come out with accurate findings.

→ With the findings, I will try to convince my superior how protecting the contractor can disrupt overall development of the region children.

→ If it is not followed, I will report the wrong-doings of my superior to CVC.

→ Get the contractor arrested and invest in capacity building of 'Bhojan Mata' to ensure nutritious food.

→ Write a report to ECI to take steps in tackling criminalisation of politics (Goswami).

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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 ऑपरेटरों, 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

वादा किया गया था कि अन्य सरकारी भर्तियों 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 ऑपरेटरों 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)

Ans- The above case study highlights the ineffective implementation of government programs and how non-fulfillment of governmental promises aggravate issues of the common man.

1) Ethical issues involved.

- False promises to 'contractual workers' during COVID to endow them with preferences in other government jobs.
- Risks to lives of 'COVID-19 warriors' in a bid to secure permanent jobs.
- Strategy of the government to bridge the health gap during the pandemic to forgettable promises once pandemic subsided. [Use & Throw attitude]
- Emotional drain to the workers.
- Lack of job and social security to informal workers in India.
- Inadequate health professionals and infrastructure in the country.

2) Rashmi's justification in demanding permanent job:

Justified?

- Immense workload during COVID-19.
- Worked as COVID warriors risking life and mental

Not justified?

- Contractual workers by their nature are temporary.
- No contract signed legally

health.

→ Expectation from government for her good work.

that a permanent job will be granted.

→ could lead to all other contractual workers demanding permanent jobs.

3) Government's Terminating contracts of COVID-19 warriors

Justified?

→ Post COVID, employing all contractual workers could lead to excessive 'fiscal drainage'.

→ Post pandemic, focus is to be on revival of economy through social sector development.

→ It was a verbal promise, not a written agreement.

Not justified?

→ False promises to contractual workers.

→ 'Use and throw' attitude of government reflected.

→ led to many losses of lives of warriors in anticipation of a permanent job.

4) As the Health Secretary in my state, I would take the following actions:

- First of all, I will set up as 'task-force' to understand the 'gaps' in promises and deliveries of the contractual health workers during COVID-19 pandemic.
- On the basis of reports and grievances, I will ~~cor~~ institute a job mechanism that gives preferences to such workers in public hospitals for recruitment.
- To prevent further ~~s~~ problems, I will issue guidelines regarding written agreements during 'employments' and prevent abrupt termination of contracts.
- 'Mental Health call' for all healthcare workers incases to safeguard their mental health while dealing with such crisis.
- More expenditure on health (2.5% by 2022) will lead to more hospitals, clinics and pathologies coming up which can lead to job creation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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 स्टैम्प 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 दीजिएरू

- 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)

Ans. The hereditary stratification based on 'birth' leading to the menace of 'caste discrimination' is rooted in Indian society even today. The above case study is a glaring example of how 'untouchability' still perpetuates.

1) Caste based discriminations still persist today due to :

→ Social Exclusion → staunch believers in 'Theory of Purity & Pollution'.
 → Considered as impure and therefore 'untouchables'

→ low levels of education → 52% of STs are still ~~are~~ illiterates

→ slow economic mobility → while some communities have availed reservation to enhance their position (Meena caste), others continue to languish (manual scavengers).

→ Ineffective implementation of SC&ST (PoA) Act and no robust functioning of NCST (not a single report submitted to President in the last 4 years).

→ ~~less~~ Boxed up in 'caste' roles - 90% of them are in informal sector with no job or social security.

→ Khap Panchayats, Honour killings continue even today.

2) Ethical issues involved:

→ Caste-based stratification → Untouchability (separate water pot)

→ Disregard to authority (not allowing the Sarpanch to hoist the flag)

→ Utter disregard to political authority → Sarpanch acting as a rubber stamp.

→ seen as someone having got the position through 'reservation' and not 'merit'

→ Preventing the Sarpanch to work in his own discretion for the welfare of the people.

→ OSTRACISATION OF DALITS - not allowing them into mainstream

→ 'Caste pool hierarchy' leading to 'elite class' exploiting the lower castes like the SCs & STs.

3) STAKEHOLDERS & RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CREATING AN EGALITARIAN SOCIETY

→ Sarpanch → Provision of basic amenities like Sanitation, health dispensaries, primary schools to all.
 → help in conflict resolution through village courts.

→ Village People → Respect to Political Authority.

- Aid the Sarpanch's efforts in socio-economic development of the village
- Curb divisive tendencies and foster collectivism.

- **DM** → Sensitise people about the wrong-dong of 'untouchability'
 - Eat meals with the Sarpanch and other Dalits to create awareness and empathise the village people to SCs & STs.
 - Penalise people practicing untouchability under SC & ST (PoA) Act and Prohibition of Civil Rights Act, 1955
 - Opening all public places to uses by all
 - Set up a task force to enquire into other such problems in other villages in the district and prepare a report for submission to NCST.

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 विद्व जाता है और अक्सर ऑफिस में स्टाफ के साथ बदतमीजी से बात

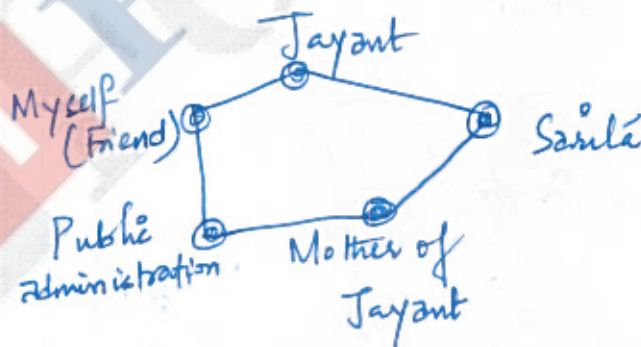
करता है। यह उसके अधीनस्थों के प्रेरणा स्तर को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित कर रहा है। जयंत अपने अपमानजनक प्रदर्शन से वाकिफ है और उसे लगता है कि वह अपने निजी और पेशेवर जीवन दोनों में असफल हो रहा है

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)

Ans. The above case study is a glaring example of how disturbances in personal relationships encroach upon public and professional responsibilities & vice versa.

Stakeholders



1) Different options available:

1. Move to Bangalore with Sairita

Merits

- Being with his wife → personal sanity.
- Better standard of living in Bangalore
- More focus on administrative work

Demerits

- 'Loss of desire' for the job he dreamt of.
- Cannot work for welfare of people in grassroots.

2. Stay apart from Sairita & focus on his job as IAS officer

Demerits

- Personal disturbances
 - ↓
 - Mental sanity lost
 - ↓
 - No desire or focus to perform well in profession

Demerits

- Adhere to his job requirements and working for welfare of people.

3. ~~Staying at same place in the~~

2) As a mutual friend, my advice to Jayant & Sairita will be to :

→ To have emotional intelligence and compassion for each other's issues and sit down for an elaborate discussion.

→ Figure out if in any way, a solution could be worked out that is in the best interests of both.

→ I would advise them to not make any compromises in their respective job and career aspirations since both of them have worked tremendously hard for it.

→ Instead, benefits of enhanced transport and connectivity and digitally enabled communication strategies can be availed to stay connected even when far in distance.

3) To enhance decision-making qualities in future, Jayant needs to inculcate the

following qualities:

- 'voice of conscience' - that can act as moral compass during dilemmas.
- Rawls's Maximum ^{Justice} Principle - ensuring greatest good for all
- Tolerance for accommodating opinions that are in contrast to his own.
- Empathy for problems & issues of others.

These can be done through internalisation of ethics, reading philosophies and autobiographies, watching motivating talks and solidarity building exercises at workplace.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via mentorship.forumias.com

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



When must you seek mentorship? When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE 2021 Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1, Shruti Sharma, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 5, Utkarsh Dwivedi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 8, Ishita Rathi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9, Preetam Kumar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 12, Yasharth Shekhar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 14, Abhinav J Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17, Mehak Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19, Diksha Joshi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20, Arpit Chauhan, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 23, Ashish, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 24, Pusapati Sahitya, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 25, Shruti Rajlakshmi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26, Utsav Anand, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28, Mourya Bharadwaj Mantri, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 30, Naman Goyal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33, Jaspinder Singh, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 37, V Sanjana Simha, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 39, Vishal Dhakad, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 40, Kushal Jain, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)