

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 8 0

FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #4

Forum IAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Vaishnavi Paul.		
Roll No.	1910091805	Date:	Dec, 18, 2021.

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. 2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 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. 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.
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here. ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 0:30 a.m. End Time 11:30 a.m.
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only
			ECN CODE: EG: Evaluation Date:

Forum Learning Centre: Delhi - 2nd Floor, LAPL House, 19 Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005 | Patna - 2nd floor, AG Palace, E Boring Canal Road, Patna, Bihar 800001 | Hyderabad - 1st & 2nd Floor, SM Plaza, RTC X Rd, Indira Park Road, Jawahar Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana 500020
9821711605 | <https://academy.forumias.com> | admissions@forumias.academy | helpdesk@forumias.academy

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Section - A

Q.1) a) "Once one knows what virtue is, it is impossible not to act virtuously." Do you agree with this point of view? Justify. (150 words, 10 marks)

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

Virtue is any ethical value that upholds righteousness.
 Ex: Honesty, truth.

If one knows what virtue is, it is difficult to go against it: -

- ① If attitude and behaviour are different, humans develop cognitive dissonance → agony → corrective behaviour sets in.
- ② Socrates: 'No one does a wrong act knowingly.'
- ③ When the society knows what ~~is~~ is a virtuous act, societal pressure develops.

④ However, it is not impossible to not act virtuously despite knowing what virtue is: -

1) People may develop mechanisms to sideline cognitive dissonance.

Ex: learns that smoking is a vice → Develops cognitive dissonance → sidelines dissonance by 'thinking' → 'will live for today' → continues with vice of smoking.

2) Plato: People need social structures to promote their virtuous acts for them to act virtuously.

3) Human nature is naturally selfish and brute - Hobbs.

Thus, mere knowledge of virtue is not enough to act virtuously.
Way forward:

① constant self introspection and correction.

② Corrective institutions: Ex: 'Government should make it difficult to do bad and easy to do good.'
- Gladstone.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

Courage is what it takes to stand up and speak:

- ① when a person sees a wrong.
- ② when no one else dares to stand up.

Courage is what it takes to sit down and listen:

- (1) when people have diverse views than yours.
- (2) when introspection of your own acts is needed.
- (3) when forgiveness is demanded. 'forgiveness is the virtue of courageous'.

Courage to me

① Taking a strong stand on virtues and against vices that I believe in.

Ex: School → only headboy could lead the march past.

I believe in equality and efficiency → courageously demanded an objective criteria.

② Accepting my mistakes and correcting them.

e.g. First attempt at Civil Service exam → could not clear Mains & ~~lost~~ courageously accepted flaws in my preparation.

③ Accepting diverse points of views.

④ Forgiving others.

⑤ I constantly strive for 'mann ki shakti' (courage of heart) to fight the vices within me and also outside me.

'Courage is not physical strength. It is an indomitable will.'
- Gandhi

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

In democracies like India, laws are formed by people or by representatives of people [Parliament / SLAs].

A good citizen is one who abides by the vision of constitution, respects laws and liberties of others while also engaging in public affairs responsibly.

A good citizen may disagree with a democratic law because:

- ① Personal views may be different.
 - Ex: Believes in complete woman autonomy in pregnancy → May not agree with Surrogacy Bill that bans commercial surrogacy.
- ② Democratic law may be law of 'majority's' & not representative of the citizen.
 - Ex: People ~~ex~~ evicted due to Forest Rights Act.

③ May be a personal inconvenience.

Ex: Internet shutdowns → Trade's Commerce

However, the citizen must not resort to open disobedience as:

① It would lead to a war of every man against every man - Hobbs.

② Corrective mechanisms like Judiciary exist.

Ex: ~~to~~ laws go against Constitutional Vision → Struck down under Article 13.

③ Citizens have themselves adopted the Constitution and legal mechanisms.

Preamble: 'We the People of India' ..

But this does not mean that a good citizen should be quiet against all laws that s/he considers wrong;

① 'Dissent is the highest form of Patriotism' - Thomas Jefferson

② Resorting to constitutional methods of protest and demands

Ex: Article 19.

Past examples include: Lok Pal agitations.

~~##~~ Good citizens are bedrock of democracy. Their methods of ushering in democracy should also be democratic.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

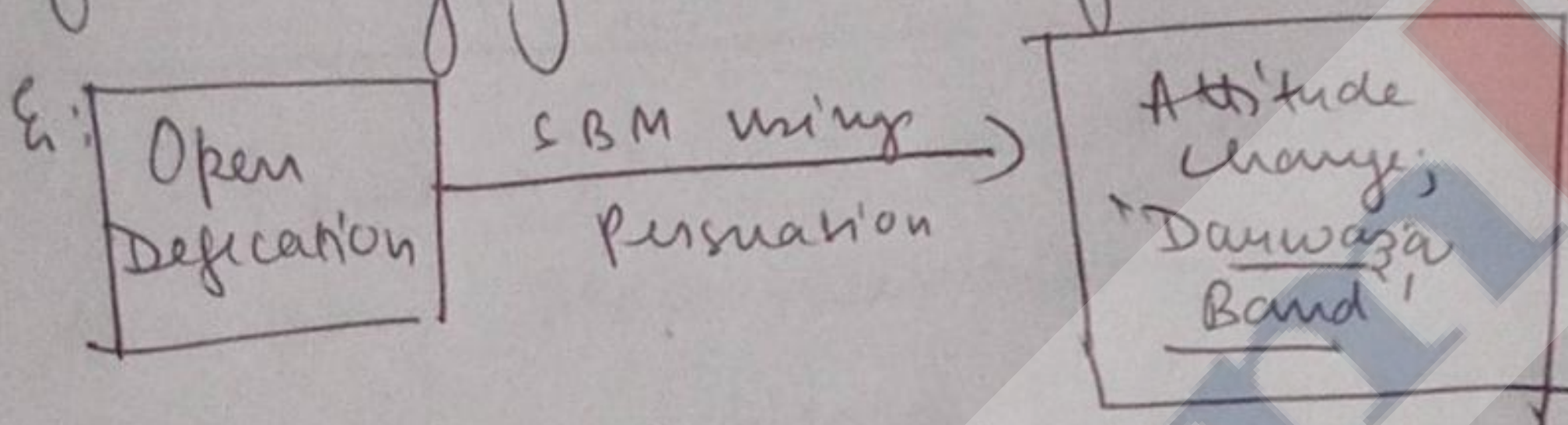
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

Attitude is a person's belief over an object, person or view point.

Persuasion refers to effective communication for changing attitude of people.



It is a boot bottom up approach

Coercion: Top down approach that uses penal action for attitude change.

Ex: Fine on smoking in public place → attitude change.

Depending on	Utility of Persuasion	Utility of Coercion
<p><u>Necessity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How important the attitude change is. Ex: Family Planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be more sustainable thus better for necessary changes. Ex: New Population Policy in 2000 → TFR fell below 2.1. [NFHS-5] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desirable but may not be sustainable. Ex: Earlier coercion on family planning → people dropped out of health care.

	Persuasion	Coercion
Urgency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not very desirable Takes time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better technique Quick results Ex: <u>lockdown for COVID.</u>
Context: Type of attitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better for Personal attitudes. Ex: <u>Beti Bachao Beti Padhao</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better for public/ Professional attitudes. Ex: <u>Motor Vehicles Act</u>

However, the 2 don't exist in dichotomy. Most mechanisms of attitude change use a blend of Persuasion and Coercion.

Ex: • Fines for not wearing mask [Coercion]
 • Dubbed messages of 'Tab tak Dawai nahin, tab tak ~~at~~ bhilayi nahin' [Persuasion].

Thus, a blend of 2 techniques should be used for attitude change.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

Integrity is an unswerving commitment to upholding moral values in public sphere.

Probity: Involves integrity and other principles like Honesty, transparency, Accountability [Nolan committee]

[Code of conduct] is an objective set of rules and guidelines to guide the conduct of civil servants. Ex: Civil Services conduct rules, AIS conduct rules.

Limitations

- ① Integrity and probity are values that can come from within and not top down imposed.
- ② Constant political pressures exist. Political interference is a worse problem than corruption - National Police corruption.
- ③ Kautilya - 'Difficult to find corruption like difficult to find fish drinking from water'.

② Code of conduct can not take into account all possibilities, sufficient discretions exist.

Thus, [2nd ARC] suggested for a [Code of ethics] as a broad guideline of moral values that all civil servants should strive towards.

It can help to overcome limitations of Code of conduct by -

- ① Bringing an [attitudinal change]. 'Civil services should be a way of life' [2nd ARC]
- ② 'Administrators are not born but made' - LM Singhvi
Code of ethics can 'create' ethical administrators with integrity and probity.
- ③ More trust of Public → More public pressure for following ethics → Better integrity.

Limitations

- ① Open to subjectivity.
 - ② No checking mechanism.
- 'Values like integrity, empathy, compassion' can not be instilled during training. Other mechanisms like family, schools should be used' - [Hota Committee]

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

Civil services involve important and demanding tasks with long working hours, public pressure, political pressure & striving towards self improvement in both public and personal spheres. (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Cleavages may emerge as:

- ① Not sufficient time for family, friends.
- ② Personal and Professional values may collide. E.g. ~~Does~~ Believes abortion is a sin but has to implement MTP Act without partiality.
- ③ Personal demands may push for professional misconduct. E.g. Corruption and misappropriation of funds.
- ④ Professional values may change personal values. E.g. Equality for all → May raise voice against caste pollution within own family → irks elders.

These problems can be solved through emotional intelligence.

Emotional intelligence is the ability to understand one's own emotions & emotions of others. It also involves handling one's emotions and that of others.

Solving cleavages through EQ's

- ① Does not personalize and professional set back → Does not allow it to seep in personal life.
- ② Balancing time of work and family commitments.
E: Present for helping out family and friends.
- ③ EQ → can fight Political/Public pressures courageously → stress free → Better personal life.
- ④ EQ → would better use persuasion and communication at home and public spheres → less disputes.

~~Professional success is 80% EQ'~~
~~- Gladstone.~~

EQ can also be effectively used for

balancing professional - Personal tussles.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.4) a) Differentiate between the following:

1. Envy and Jealousy

2. Conscience and Consciousness.

(150 words, 10 marks)

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर करें

1. जलन और ईर्ष्या

2. विवेक और चेतना।

(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Envy

Jealousy

◦ Emotion of ~~dislike~~ identifying that someone else has a better of something than us.

◦ Eg: Loves cars → sees a new BMW with neighbour → feels envious.

◦ Can take a positive outcome.
Eg: Feels envious on seeing the car → Decides to work hard to buy one.

◦ May result in self-improvement as above.

◦ Emotion of dislike for someone who has a better of something than us.

◦ Eg: Sees the new BMW → starts thinking negative about the neighbour → feels jealous.

◦ Is almost always negative.
Eg: Negative thoughts on seeing the car.

◦ Almost always results in dissatisfaction and ends peace of mind.

Conscience	Consciousness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inner sense of right or wrong in an action. • Ex: Sees a ₹100 note on road when no one is around → conscience guides to be rightful and not touch the note. • is a part of conscience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The at awakeness of human mind. • Ex: When awake and working, the human mind is <u>conscious</u>. • When sleeping → It seeps into <u>subconscious</u>.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • would always guide towards right. • Court of conscience is higher than court of law - Gandhi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not guide towards ethics, or rightful conduct. • Ex: A conscious person may steal.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If conscience → person works for betterment of society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not necessarily • A conscious person may be totally selfish.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

Values are ideas, opinions or conduct that are treasured by individuals or societies.

I would want every child to have the values of:

Value.

Justification

① Compassion

◦ To understand the pain of others and take actions to correct them.

◦ Soil if it can not hold roots of plants is useless. Similarly, a heart that does not have compassion for others is useless!
- Thirukural

◦ So that children develop into mindful, courteous adults.

◦ Take up actions to help humanity.

Ex: Kailash Satyarthi
Ex: A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

◦ Are not bounded in narrow sectoral lines of caste, religion or gender that divide ~~human~~ humanity.

◦ Try to give more than they take
Gandhi's Trusteeship idea.

◦ Develop into leaders that are ethical

◦ If Politics attract men and women of integrity and compassion, society is safe.
- 2nd ARC

② Courage

◦ To stand up against wrongs.

◦ Having indomitable will.

◦ So that they can point out wrongs in all spheres and have courage to speak against them.

e.g. Greta Thunberg

e.g. Malala Yousafzai

◦ So that they don't bow under any ^{wrong} pressures.

◦ For courage of continuous self-inspection and improvement → Benefiting humanity.

◦ Courage to forgive → Peaceful coexistence of humanity.

◦ He alone lives who lives for others. The others are more dead than alive!
- Vivekananda. I would want every child to learn this through courage and compassion.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

(150 words, 10 marks)

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

Manager	Leader
1) More devoted to rules → Thus <u>manages</u> .	1) More devoted to end beneficial impact → Thus <u>leads</u> .
2) Focused only on the target.	2) Focused on welfare of all stakeholders along with target achievement.
3) Top down approach	3) Bottom up and horizontal approach

Qualities of leader

1) heads the way, walks the talk.

Ex: Pankaj Jain (IAS) sends his daughter to Anganwadi school.

2) Courageously takes up action.

Ex: Greta Thunberg.

③ Inspires others towards a common cause.
 ex. Gandhi

2nd ARC and Nolan Committee

recognize leadership as important qualities of civil servants because:

① Various challenging roles → leadership help to take courageous actions.
 ex: T. N Seshan : suo motu 700 election petitions disposed.

② Are public functionaries. Ultimate test is public and their welfare.
 leadership → Joins everyone together → Better

Policy.

③ For work place.

ex: P. Jairaj (IAS) instead of tripping fixing badly typist for being rude found reason and helped.

④ 'Civil services is a way of life'. It should be led by leaders who inspire.

⑤ During crisis.

ex: Sauriya Pandey (IAS) cut short her maternity leave for COVID governance.

~~IAS officers should~~ *Civil servants should lead the way for public welfare.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

Work culture: Rules, ~~behavior~~ of organization, behaviour and attitude of employees and overall ambience of workplace.

It impacts good and great place to work as:

- ① Employee productivity rises with good work culture.
- ② Better Procedures → Efficient task completion.

Features of culture in Government offices

- ① Excessive focus on protocols.
- ② Economic Survey: overregulation has brought down EOOB and enforcing contracts.
- ③ Red tapism and bureaucratic delays.
- ④ Lack of public grievance disposal. [2nd ARC]

⑤ Nepotism in appointments and crony capitalism (ES)

Measures

① Balance discretion with transparency. (ES)

Ex: GEM Portal : Citizens can live trade.

② Pass Transparency of rules act to

reduce information asymmetry. (ES)

③ Suo motu disclosure of public grievances (2nd ARC)

④ Sevottam Model of public service delivery. (2nd ARC)

⑤ Updating Citizen Charters.

⑥ Transparent rules based promotions (2nd ARC).

⑦ Recognizing good work of public servants.

New reforms like Mission Karmyogi,

PRAGATI window are bringing reforms in

Government & work places.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

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

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

Ethical behaviour refers to rightful conduct in public spheres.

It is the highest responsibility of government as it ensures:

- ① No corruption, No misappropriation of public funds.
- ② Efficient public service delivery.
- ③ Code of conduct can not reach everywhere. Ethical standards create a court of conscious.
- ④ Guides against crony capitalism.
- ⑤ Controls criminalization of politics.
- ⑥ ~~It~~ Improves public trust in government → Enhances democracy and citizen participation in public affairs.

Since ethical behaviour can control almost all vices of poor governance, it is called a fundamental responsibility.

Limitations

- ① May be very subjective.
- ② External ~~for~~ coercions are absent → No accountability.
- ③ Hobs: Human nature is brute and selfish.

Thus, mere maintenance of ethical standards is not enough.

For quick results and ~~to~~ nudge other mechanisms like Judiciary, ombudsman, PCA are needed.

However, ethical standards are a long term sustainable solution for good governance.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

"हम बाहरी दुनिया में तब तक शांति प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते जब तक हम अपने अंदर शांति नहीं पा लेते"। - दलाई लामा।
(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Peace refers to a state of calmness.

Peace in outer world refers to:

- ① Peace in societies. Ex: No communal hatred.
- ② Peace amongst nations. Ex: No war.
- ③ Materialistic peace: Ex: No jealousy on seeing others rolling in wealth.
- ④ Peace within families. Ex: Between different generations.
- ⑤ Peace in clash of ideas. Ex: Environment vs Economy.

Peace in inner self refers to:

- ① Sense of containment.
- ② Sense of satisfaction.
- ③ Calmness of mind.

Peace in outer world can come only out of
inner peace from within us!

- 1) Peaceful ~~totgi~~ satisfied ~~for~~ mind →
No hatred → social peace.
- 2) Peaceful mind → No greed and jealousy →
Economic peace.
- 3) Peaceful mind → openness to talks → Better
relations amongst nations.
Ex: UN.
- 4) Peaceful mind → Open to helping others → Better
relations with others + welfare of all.

And sometimes, even if we are sitting in the most peaceful serene environment and there is no mental peace, our heart and mind would be in continuous tussle.

Equilibrium between outer and inner peace is the way forward.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Religion is a way of establishing link between humans and a spiritual being (God, soul, nature). ~~Religions~~

Human service is the highest religion as:

① All religions as institutions are formed for development of human beings.

e.g. Sikhism: service to humans, service to God.

② "The best way to find oneself is to lose oneself in service of others."

- Gandhi.

③ Helps to find spiritual peace.

④ as a way of life for civilized human community.

⑤ way of building social capital.

⑥ way of guiding humans out of narrow selfish deeds [as similar to what religions do].

Thus, working for common good:

- ① Welfare of all, development of all.
- ② Shunning practices harmful to other humans.

is the highest creed of all.

Present context

- ① Guide against religious fundamentalism.
- ② Protection against human communalism.

'He alone lives who lives for others. The others are more dead than alive'
- Vivekananda.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

SECTION - B

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

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

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

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

(250 words, 20 marks)

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

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

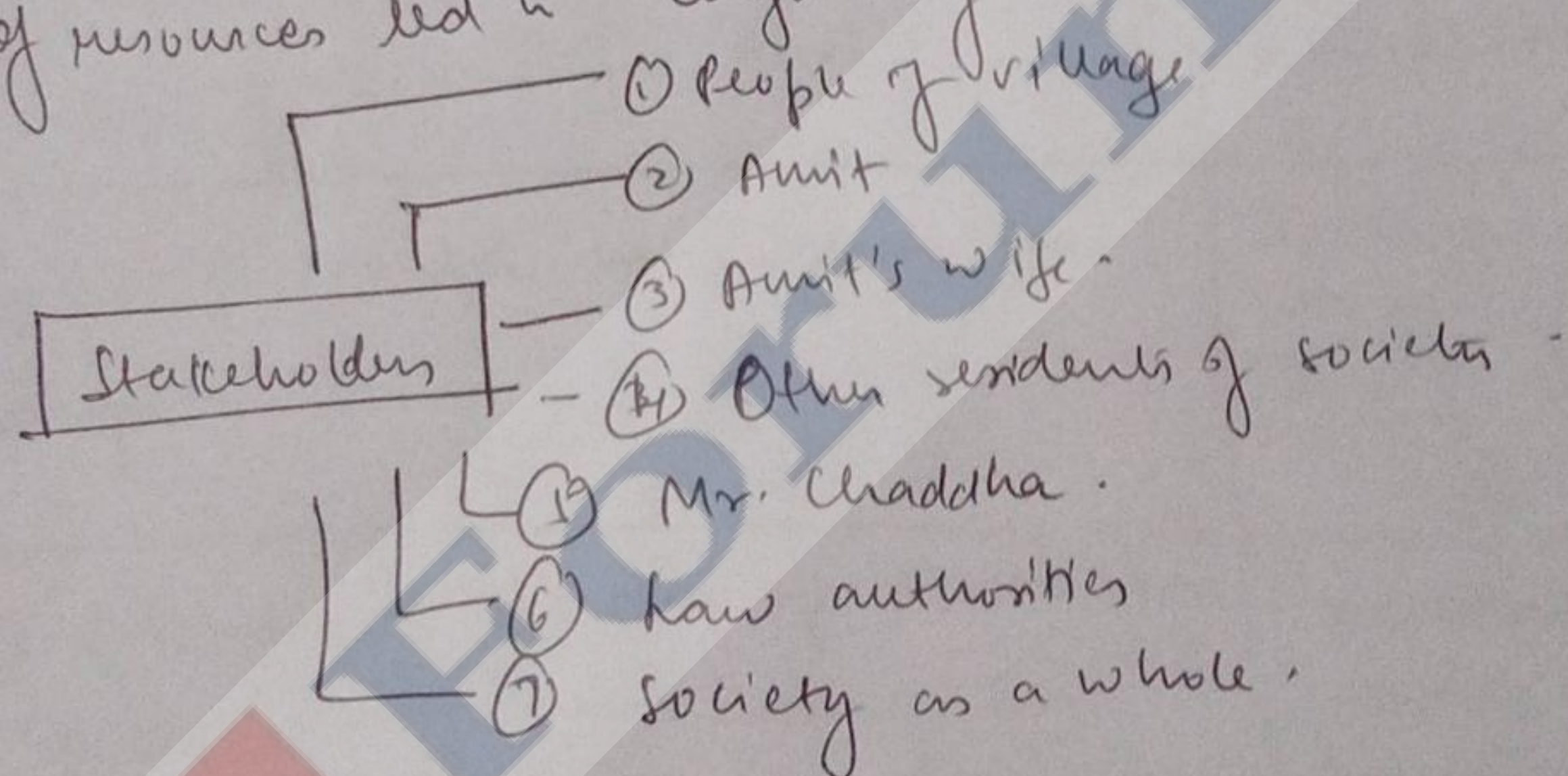
अमित जानता है कि उसके और उसकी पत्नी के लिए तुरंत टीके लगवाने का यही एकमात्र मौका है। जब अमित अपनी पत्नी की राय पूछता है, तो वह उसे आभारी होने की सलाह देती है कि श्री चड्ढा ने उनके लिए टीकों की व्यवस्था की है और गांवों में लोग सुरक्षित हैं, गांवों में भीड़भाड़ कम है।

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

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

(250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

Article 47 of the Constitution makes it duty of state to provide health for all. This given case reflects the situation of many places during COVID pandemic. Scarcity of resources led to conflicting interests.



a) Ethical Dilemmas

<p>1) Rural vs Urban health and development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Amit's wife's idea of rural areas being safer. ◦ Misappropriating funds of less connected rural areas.
--	---

② Consequentialism v/s Non consequentialism

- Mr. Chaddha argues: Not to worry about source of vaccines.

③ Personal welfare v/s Public welfare.

- Amit's wife has comorbidities.
- Other old and vulnerable may suffer.
- Breeds corruption if ignored.
- Public welfare harmed.

⑤ Course of Action for Amit

Ethical Principles

① Amit should not ignore the corruption.

'Speaking against corruption is Patriotism'
- Jefferson

② ~~A~~ Convey a meeting of all members of the society and convey to them how resources of a village are misappropriated.

◦ Attitude change and Persuasion for Public welfare.

③ Should convince his wife ~~that~~ ^{and} others ~~that~~ there may be equally vulnerable people in village.

- Equality
- Justice
- Fairness.

④ Report the matter to government officials.

- Responsible citizen
- Honesty
- Integrity

Other steps

⑤ Requesting other members and wife to continue following COVID-protocols till vaccines are delivered.

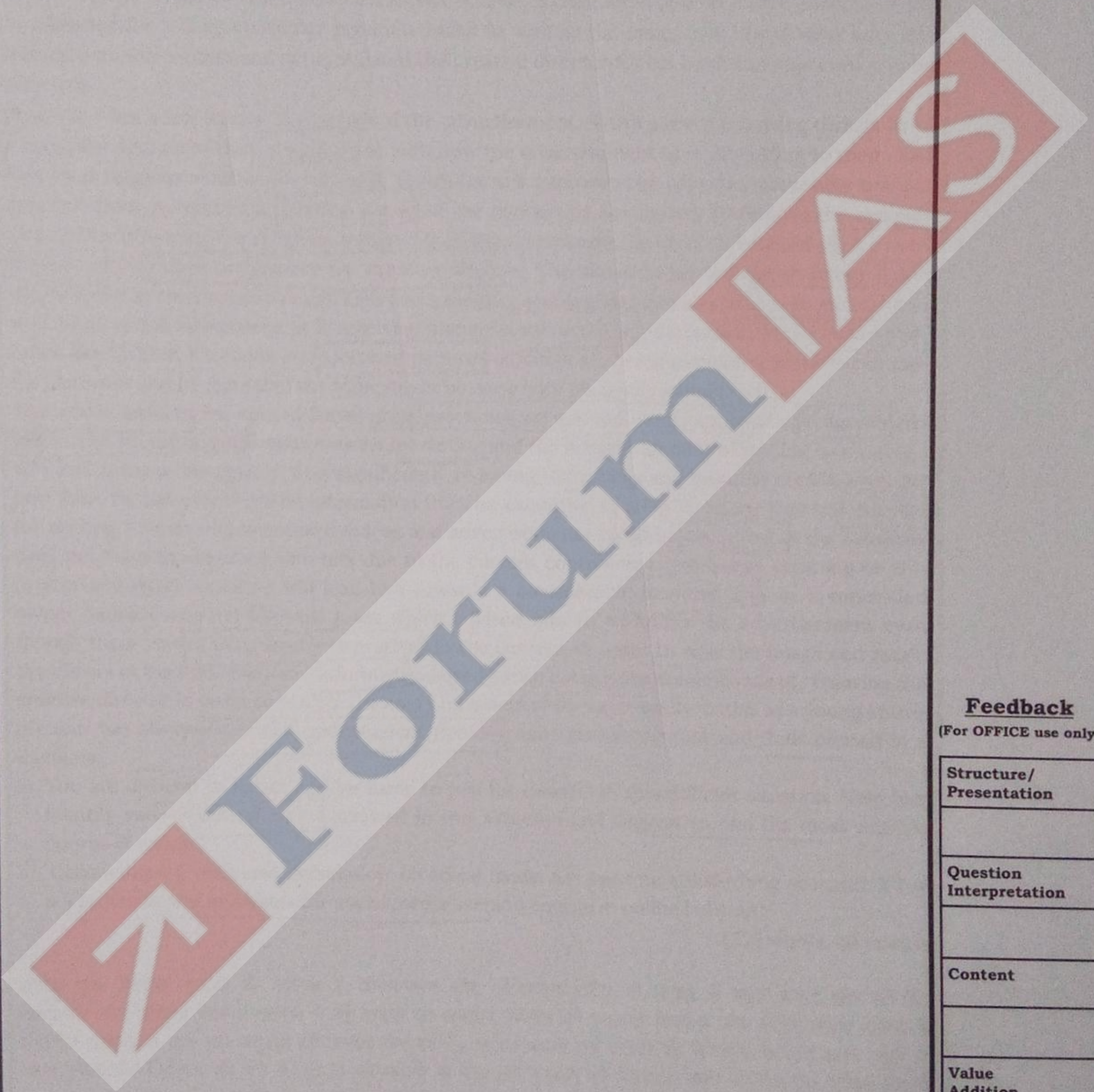
- Safety of life
- Responsibility towards families and kiths and kins.

⑥ Writing to local authorities requesting them about quick delivery of vaccines

- futuristic
- long term solution.

'Evil thrives when good men do nothing.'
- Edmund Burke

Amit must not stay silent and must also not let personal interests over power larger human good.



Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

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

a) You are a friend of Satish and he turns to you for counsel in this difficult situation. Help him identify various ethical issues involved in this situation and suggest to him the most suitable course of action.

b) 'Censorship by voice and defamation' on social media has become a disturbing scenario. What according to you motivates the social media users to engage in online bullying?

(250 words, 20 marks)

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

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

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

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

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

(250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

Article 19 of the Constitution provides free speech with some reasonable restrictions. The case highlights what negative tolerance towards creative freedom can take. Much similar to recent cases like Tanishq and Fab India advertisement.

- Stakeholders
- 1) Satish and family
 - 2) Creative Director
 - 3) Politician
 - 4) Community that is angry
 - 5) Me as friend
 - 6) Legal advisers

(a) Ethical issues

- ① Intolerance towards creative direction and free speech.
- ② Current and future economic loss to Satish v/s his values of independent speech and creativity.
- ③ Threat to family members. When professional becomes personal.
- ④ Ballooning of the scenario due to misuse of social media.
- ⑤ Potential loss of livelihood for creative director for ~~too~~ no fault of his.
- ⑥ Communal Polarization inflated due to political interference.
- ⑦ Law v/s perceived social morality: Nothing legally wrong with the advertisement.
- ⑧ Psychological distress.

Course of action

- ① Satish should upload a video on social media platforms explaining the core idea.

behind the advertisement. He may also apologize for unintentionally harming the sentiments while also emphasizing that there is nothing legally or morally wrong in

- 1) Other users may support Satish and some from community may also support.
- 2) Request for police protection for self and family.

3) ~~Knowing that something~~ Not fixing the creative director. Rather telling him that Satish stands strong for what he knows is not wrong.

4) Conveying to the politician that Satish would accept any legal action if it arises but would not bow to injustice. Believing that something is right and not doing it is a sin! - Gandhi.

5) Conveying his values to the future contract giving company and telling that something of the same way can happen to them as well.

6) Should spend more time with family to manage psychological stress.

Motives of online bullying

- ① Online wall of non recognition,
- ② Encrypted messages,
- ③ Polarization is higher on social media,
- ④ For harming others.
- ⑤ Reflection of missing hatred and intolerance in outside world.
- ⑥ Political misuse of social media as it is relatively unregulated. Ex: Section 126A of RPA does not apply.

Satish should stay strong, support and get supported by all the ~~stuff~~ support structures around him. As a friend I would tell him - 'this too shall pass'.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

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

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

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

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

एक ओर आदिवासियों का मानना था कि झील से दूर जाने से उनका जीवन दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हो जाएगा, वहीं दूसरी ओर उन्हें यह भी संदेह था कि खनन कंपनी के साथ स्थानीय लोगों का हाथ है। इस घटना ने मीडिया का ध्यान खींचा और स्थिति से निपटने में स्थानीय प्रशासन की अक्षमता को उजागर किया। सुजपुर के डीएम के रूप में, आप रासायनिक/स्वास्थ्य के खतरे, स्थानीय लोगों की सुरक्षा और आदिवासियों के साथ जुड़ने से इनकार करने वाले कर्मचारियों के मनोबल गिरने की समस्या जैसी त्रिधापाश का सामना रहे हैं।
ऐसी जटिल स्थिति में आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी? एक सिविल सेवक के उन गुणों का परीक्षण कीजिए जो स्थिति को प्रबंधित करने के लिए आवश्यक होंगे। (250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

Article 46 makes it duty of state to protect tribal welfare. Article 48 : Protection of environment.

Ethical issues

- 1) Hitherto apathetic bureaucracy → Distrust of tribals.
- 2) Health hazard.
- 3) Demoralized staff.
- 4) Safety and security.
- 5) Environment vs Economy debate.
- 6) Where values and beliefs are involved, coercion is difficult.

My response :

- 1) I would convince my staff → explaining them the need of taking up courage and placing public welfare over personal safety.

② Immediate barricading of the lake → The lake is carcinogenic now.

③ would request an immediate gram Sabha meeting.

3.1 Explain the tribals that the water has turned harmful. Particularly for vulnerable.

3.2 Explain that the sample is being sent for scientific checks.

3.3 Convincing that steps would be taken to ensure revival of the lake.

④ Filing case against the company under Public Liability Insurance Act.

4.1 would give further confidence to tribals.

⑤ Utilizing District Mineral Fund to ensure that tribals get necessary water for daily usage.

⑥ Bringing in NCST, Gram Sabha and local NGOs for further persuasion.

⑦ I would also request school children to spread awareness about bad impacts.

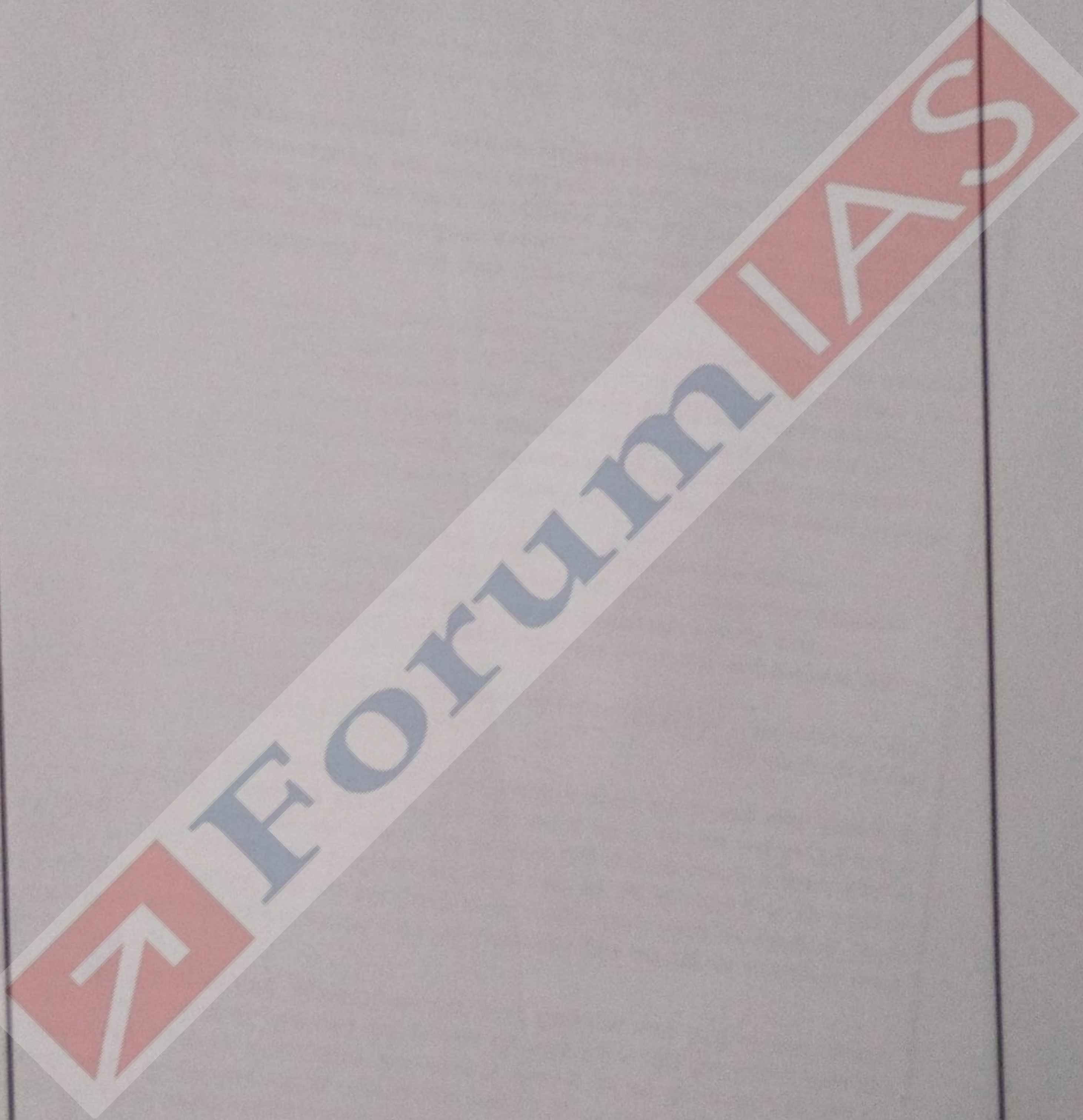
of the lake water that is now polluted.

⑧ will write a detailed action taken report to my seniors and request further

directions, if any. works of the mining company.

Qualities Needed	Reason
① Emotional intelligence.	◦ When matters of social beliefs are involved, persuasion is needed.
② Leadership and courage.	◦ Motivating subordinates. ◦ Roping in different sections. NGOs, NCST
③ Fairness, Justice, Equality.	◦ To ensure benefit of all.
④ Fair mindedness	◦ Not water, religion, beliefs are long term requirements.

'The ultimate goal is public and their welfare.'
- Nehru on Governance.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 47 of the Constitution makes it ~~mandate~~
 a duty of the state to ban drugs harmful
 for consumption.

- Stakeholders
- ① Raghav and his father.
 - ② Kuldeep's senior
 - ③ Kuldeep and family
 - ④ social media.

Ethical issues

- ① Bureaucratic apathy - Kuldeep's senior.
- ② Rich and powerful consider themselves above the law.
- ③ Safety and psychological peace of Kuldeep and family.
- ④ Drugs racket's future of youth.
- ⑤ Mis allegations.
- ⑥ Social media as arbitrators of truth.

Options	Pros	Cons
<p>(a) Present his case to enquiry panel and go soft on investigation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further Psychological harm is saved. • Goes with enquiry \Rightarrow legal route. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injustice. • <u>Denial of duty</u>. • Against & <u>NDEB Act</u>. • Integrity harmed.
<p>(b) Present case and continue firmly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goes with law • Kuldeep continues to cooperate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May face further mis allegations. • No recourse for psychological agony.
<p>(c) Approach media.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May give quick justice to Kuldeep. • Bringing & out true side of misallegations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May go against Kuldeep. • Against Government Procedure

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Best course of action

Reasons

① Continue with ~~allegations~~ investigations as per law.

- Duty fulfillment
- Rule of law.
- Rich and powerful are not above Law!
- Supreme Court

② Continue to cooperate with inquiry committee.

- Standard Procedure.
- Just method.

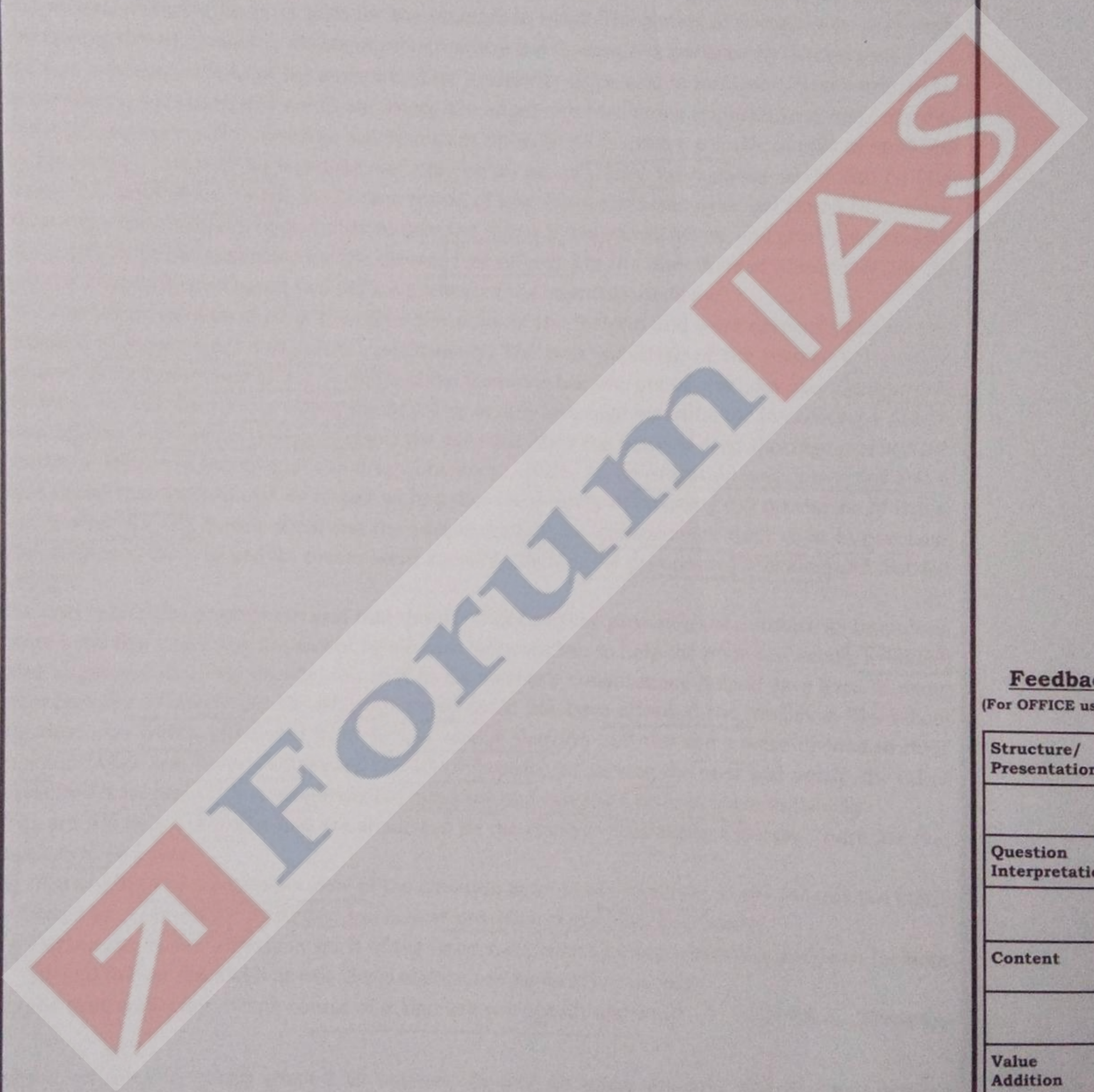
③ Bring out a social media post that Kuldeep has full trust in law and inquiry will bring out the truth

- Making himself clear.

If Kuldeep is actually non corrupt, he must have believe in-

'Satyameva Jayate'

Truth alone triumphs



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

The case presents ~~an~~ a bonafide act that resulted in a larger public harm.

(a)

Take matter lineantly

Pros

- Motivates people to continue doing good.

Cons

- Against the law.
- Unjustice to Patients outside.

• Would not demotivate other NGOs.

• May cause ruckus on social media.
• May initiate penal action against me.

Smart action

• Goes with law.
• ~~Low~~ Justice to patients who suffered

• Social and community help may come down.

My course of action

I would try to balance the two through a Golden mean path (Aristotle).

- ① I will file the case as per the law.
- ② Will request release of all the supply to address shortage.
- ③ During investigation ~~as~~, I would use evidence and objectivity to see if there actually was no malafide intention.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

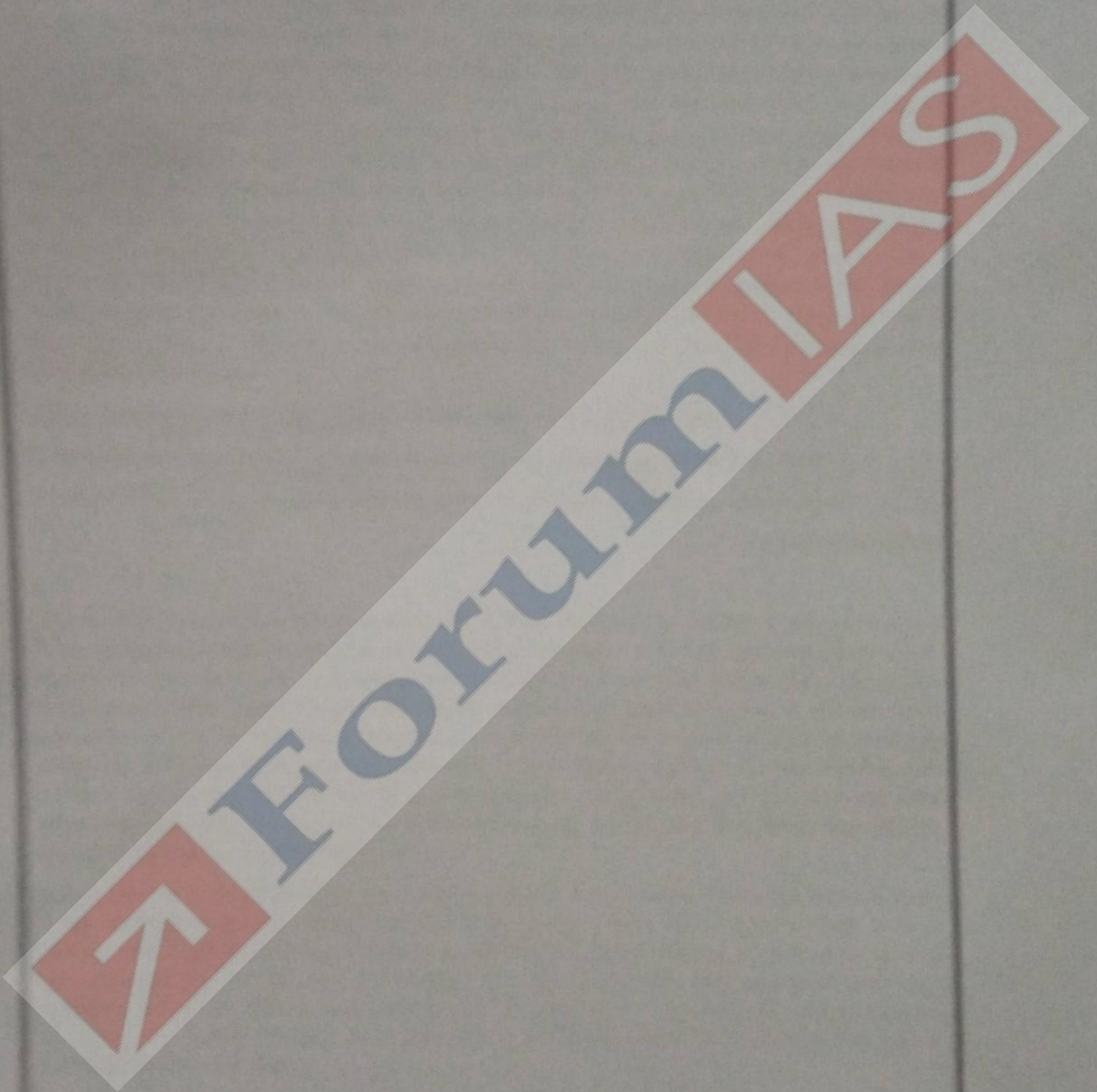
(ii) Would request ~~to~~ the court to minimize punishment or use acts of reformatory justice.

eg: Bihar court ordered financing of ~~a~~ education of children to liquor smuggler.

long run

(i) Popularizing the provisions of PCA through social media.

Public welfare and 'samvajan hitaye' is the ultimate goal of all actions and laws.



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

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

(250 words, 20 marks)

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

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

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

(250 शब्द, 20 अंक)

Domestic Violence Act, 2005 bans domestic violence in India.

(a) Change of attitude with age

① Family values : Ex: See fathers or other elderly men hitting women.

② Social conditioning : Ex: Hearing about eve teasing being justified.

③ Popular media : Ex: Films like Kabir Singh glorify violence against women.

(b) Lack of emotional intelligence and moral education.

④ Nature of using brute force to bring out other frustrations on supposedly weaker & more ~~vulnerable~~ vulnerable women.

⑤ Higher acceptance in women

⑥ Lack of social and economic agency.

Ex: Only 24% FLFPR.

⑦ Social conditioning from childhood.

Ex: 'Pati-Parnmeshwar' concept (Husband's God)

③ Popular culture: Damsel in distress are more accepted by society.

④ Lack of support from within families.

⑤ Victim blaming culture.
Ex: Short skirts cause rape.

⑥ Bringing attitude change

① Programmes guided towards young men and boys. [UN].

② More education, skilling of women.

③ Stricter laws

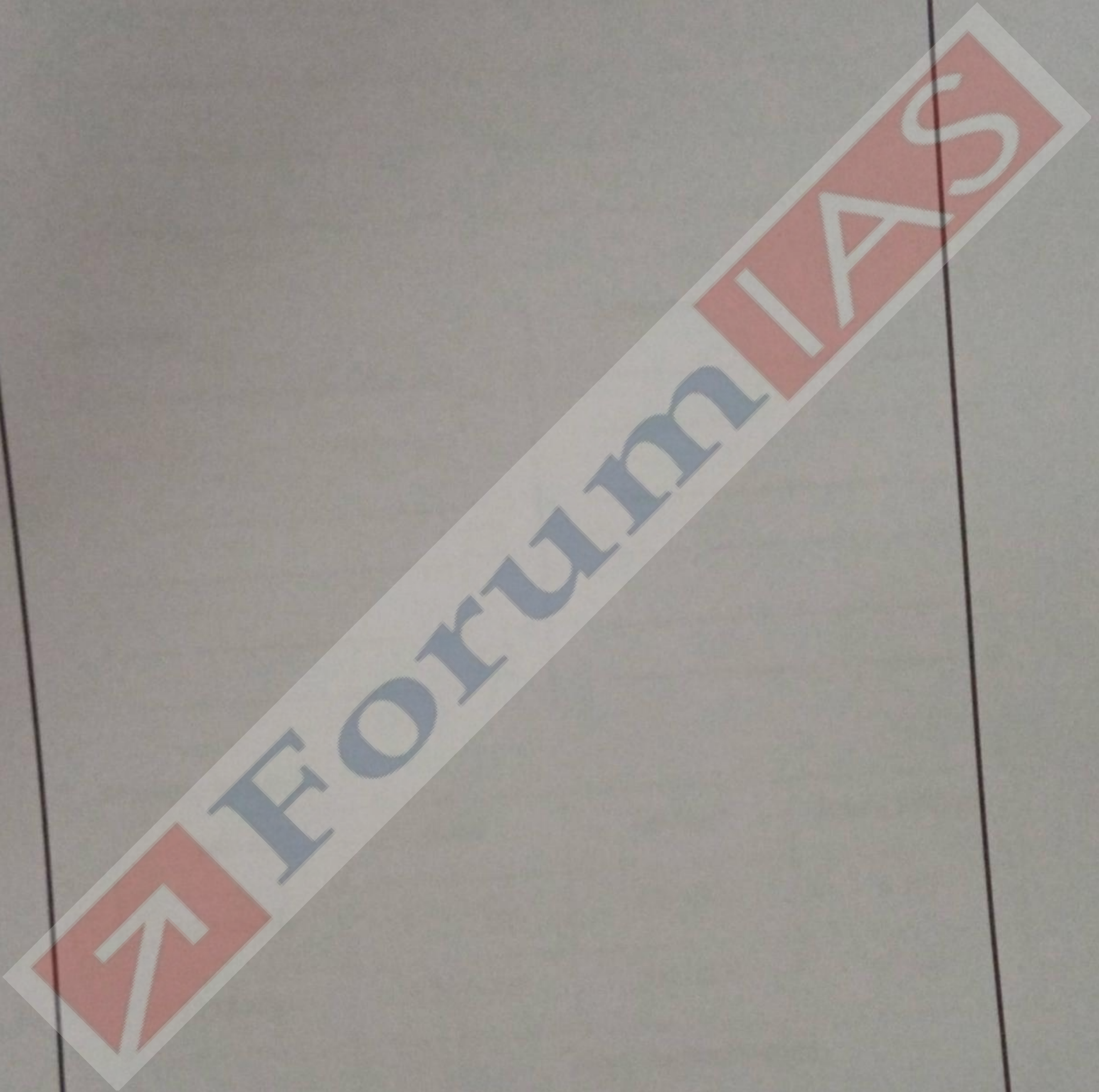
④ Nudge: Ex: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

⑤ Yatra Naryaste Pujante Ramante Tatra

'Devti'
(where women are worshipped, Gods thrive).

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.