MGP 2025

TEST CODE	8	1	4	5	2	5

Time Allowed : Three Hours समय : तीन घंटे	**↗ Forum IAS**	Maximum Marks : 250 अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ABHISHEK KUMAR JHA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910181272	Medium/माध्यम	English ✓ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	11/07/2025.

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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।

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।

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।

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।

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 पष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
1630	1929

| Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि : | Online/ऑनलाइन ✓ |
| | Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐ |

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner 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 कर्त्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें
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in this part)

Q⁴(a) Journalistic ethics refers to set of ethical values and principles which form the basis of democratic and impartial journalism.

It is constituted of :

① Non-partisanship → Not siding with any particular view. and reporting the reality. Eg - Reuters

② Objectivity — To report the events based on facts without coloring them.
  Eg: Non communal color to crime

③ Ethical altruism → Focused on the well being of the society as a whole. And being away from paid news.

④ Non-sensationalisation → If the news carries value, sensationalizing is not required.

⑤ Integrity → Non corruptibility and absolute adherence to values.
  Eg: The Indian Express during Emergency.

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Media plays a crucial role in shaping ethical values:

① Reach has increased due to internet penetration. Eg: Youtube.

② Greater influence on young minds - forming their impression of the world.

③ Conduct of anchors and presenters view the ethical values of the media itself.

④ News - sensationalization spreads panic and fear psychosis in society.

⑤ Partisanship by media is reflected in a divided society.

Media through its reach has a crucial role in shaping ethical values. As the 4th pillar of democracy, responsible and ethical journalism is required.

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Q.1(b) 'Politics without principle' - one of the 7 sins propounded by MK Gandhi is rampant in today's time. This is the foremost reason for unwillingness of youth to engage in politics.

<u>Unwillingness to join politics</u>:

① Great role of money and muscle power — value of ends over means.

Eg: > 1 lakh crore expense in 2024 elections (ADR)

② Criminalization of politics — fear among youth that values are not accepted.

Eg: > 30% of MPs have criminal cases.

③ High barrier of joining — Inequity in opportunity to join politics.

④ Dynastic politics — view that favour to kin over talent.

⑤ No clear career progress path — politics seen as an 'unemployed venture'.

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in this part)

To achieve the goal of '1 lakh youth in politics' set forth by PM Modi,

following steps could be taken:

① Increased awareness about positive work done by politicians.
  Eg: Through Parliament visit.

② Promoting principle based politics away from parochial tendencies.

③ Reducing role of money and muscle- to reduce entry barrier.
  Eg: Cap on party spending

④ Prominent leaders as role models & examples of social influence.
  Eg: Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

⑤ Greater engagement with educational institutions to change attitude toward. politics.

Honest youth in politics is a key step to realise the vision of 'Vishwaguru' Bharat

Forum ❤ You

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Qn 2
(b)

Value conflict refers to a dilemma where one is torn between two equally important values during decision making.

⊙ Such conflicts bring out our rational thinking, and decision making abilities.

⊙ The basis of decision itself is based on some philosophical doctrine.

___

A value conflict faced by me :

└─⊙ I was a school student in class 8th. I was also the class monitor, responsible for maintenance of peace in the class in absence of teachers. One of my best friends did a big mischief; and it was my responsibility to make the teacher aware of it.
But there was a conflict between Truth and Friendship; as well as Personal responsibility as a friend

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v/s professional responsibility as the monitor.

I resolved it by:

① Telling my friend in advance that I would be talking to the teacher.

② I explained my situation, as well as the fact that the whole class had watched him committing it.

③ I tried to make him understand that personal & professional acts should not be mixed.

As a result, when I told the teacher, he was punished. But, he did not hold it against me for long for he understood my reasons.

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⑥ A famous Samskrta dictum says that "A man without values is like an animal without tail". This highlights the importance of ethics for success in life. It may be seen to be having two planks :

Ethics in Education — brings :

① Rationality and Critical Thinking — through teaching the children ~~about~~ on the basis of rationality & not conservative values.

② Non ~~impartiality~~ by teachers and educational institutions — for equality of opportunity.

③ Equity — for students requiring special provisions and attention. E/: EWS 25% seats (RTE Act).

④ ~~Truthfulness~~ — Means over Ends — less

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four on results and greater focus on learning for better outcomes.

⑤ ~~Value~~ Integrity of administration — earning trust of the students & part.

Equally, important is role of Educational institutions in imparting values:

① Social cohesion & solidarity — through good sharing and group activity.

② Team work — through projects and sports. Eg: Khelo India.

③ Respect for teachers and elders.

④ Discipline — through timelines for submitting work.
Eg: Homework submission.

⑤ Civic Sense — by promoting values of cleanliness and hygiene

⑥ Respect for culture and mother tongue
Eg: NEP 2020.

For these reasons, Indian culture considers 'Guru' as 'God'

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Q. 3

(a) This statement by Gurudev Tagore reflect both his rational thought and views of universalism.

For him, to worship as god, the country is put on a pedestal. This causes citizens to abdicate their responsibility towards its progress and reform.

Such ~~progress the~~ practice may also create feelings of false superiority, and stall progress.

This is so because :

(1) No single conception of god — In a plural country, such a conception they might cause social conflict. Eg: During Bengal partition over portrayal of 'Bharat Mata'.

(2) Ego-superiority over ambition of progress — due to conception of country

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as divine.

③ Citizen participation in progress reduce due to feeling of god-giftedness.

④ Stagnation of social reform - as divine cannot embody anything evil or wrong.

⑤ No place for questioning and rationality - because divinity is beyond reason.

⊖   Though the feeling of divinity of our lands and country has been a source of call to action, blind faith towards one's nation is fatal to its development. It causes superstitions which all rational people must discard.

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(b) "A famous hindi proverb says that 'forgiveness of only a venomous make is respected; not of a sterile one'. Similar thought is conveyed here by sardar patel, where he admonishes mindless goodness. A goodness which allows others to trample upon one's rights and rightful honor is an impediment indeed to progress. Such goodness tolerates injustice, for fighting for justice requires anger. He exhorts people to fight, at the cost of that imposed goodness, which is of no use.

This thought is relevant to :

① Instigate social change → Had Rahim not expressed anger, would the social order ever accept his point of view?

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① Spirit of rational thinking → where individuals raise above emotions & care for what is rightful.

② Better social solidarity — as engagement is based on principles than orthodox.

③ Means Vs End, → Fight against wrong is itself right thing to do.
   Eg: MK Gandhi's Non violence.

④ Promotes Ethical Altruism → People raise issues of common concern selflessly. Eg: PILs, social Audit.

⑥ Imparting better values for the society.

⑦ strengthens character of individuals
   Then, Sardar Patel says that to fight against injustice, anger is valid.

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Ⓒ 'Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely'. Even the best of persons, when possessing power struggle with corruptibility. Marcus Aurelius in his 'Meditations' also mentions the temptations of being the King of the Roman Empire.

As character is considered the highest virtue (Nitishatkam), only the most virtuous have the ability to withstand corruptibility.

This is so because :

① Power brings out a man's inner desires. A person with bad character would have the worst desires. Eg: Ravana and desire for Sita.

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in this part)

⑥ Power causes moral blindness for weak. Thus, difference between right and wrong vanishes.

Eg: Adolf Hitler & persecution of Jews.

⑧ Power become an end in itself for 'character' weakened person.

Eg: Money & muscle power in politics

⑨ Power increases selfishness, as everything seems within reach.

Eg: Corruption - Abhishek sharma IAS.

⑩ Powerful people, who lack character adopt patronising attitude and feudalistic mindset.

Thus, power without responsibility is a recipe for disaster as it brings out the worst.

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Q⁴⁴(a) Persuasion is an act of influencing opinion and attitude of a person based on appeal to logic, emotions etc.

> How it causes desired change :

① ~~so~~ <u>Emotional Intelligence</u> — by being aware of the person's emotions, appropriate change is made.

       Ej: Drugs helpline.
          Suicide helpline

② <u>Role models</u> — Act as ambassador of what would change look like and presenting a favourable view.

③ <u>Leadership</u> — by influencing people through one's charisma, actions and hardwork. Ej: MK Gandhi

④ Appeal to reason & logic, enhancing knowledge about an object. Ej: Smoking harmful.

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A desired & effective persuasive approach [has the following elements] :

① Data and facts → for objective understanding & influence

② A central actor → whose voice and thought matters to people.

③ A medium → for better propagation and assimilation of idea
   Eg: social media

④ Receptiveness of listener is an important element. It is built through concerted efforts.

⑤ A support system to help the person guide through.

   Persuasion is a prominent method adopted for attitudinal & behavioral change.

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(6) Ethics in public and private relation differ in many ways:

Private	Public
→ Dealing with acquaintances and relatives	→ Dealing with professional colleagues and citizens.
→ Emotional environment.	→ Professional environment
→ Space for personal views	→ Restricted avenues for personal views
Eg: Honesty, Truthfulness, Respect	Eg: Accountability, Neutrality etc.

But, their interlinkage is undeniable due to:

① Effect of values on each other.

② consistency in values is important.

This can be highlighted by :

① Bad private relations reflect in

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professional efficiency and work ethic.
Eg: Death @ home.

① Bad professional experience sours
personal relations.
Eg: Frustration towards family
members.

③ If one is not honest in personal
life, it is unlikely that honesty
will be reflected in professional
life.

④ Focus on means than ends also
reflects in corruptibility of people.
Eg: ~~Abhishek Sharma IAS~~ corrupti

⑤ Character is indivisible - remains the
same whether in personal or profess'nl
realm.

⑥ Ethical altruism in personal life ref-
lected through 'dedication to public service'
in professional life.
Thus, Both are related and integrity
requires their harmony.

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(b). Philanthropy by influential personalities is an apt example of Gandhi's Trusteeship model. Giving back to ones society is a source of great happiness (summum bonum) as well as satisfaction.

| This fosters ethical conduct |:

① Value of selflessness as an ideal for people. Eg: Tata Cancer Hospital

② Engagement of people in working for collective good — Ethical Altruism. Eg: JSW foundation work with SHGs.

③ Focus on Means ⊕ Over Ends — promotes recipients sense of independence as well as gratitude.
Eg: Night shelters of Delhi.

It also improves responsibility :

① As society is in custody of such large amounts of funds.

② Onus is on social leaders to utilise philanthrophic contribution in a righteous manner.

③ Aspirational conduct by the personality - fosters individual responsibility. Eg : Nilekani foundation working on climate change

But Philanthropy alone is not a panacea. There are risks ⟶ misuse of funds
↓   ↳ moral corruptibility
Diversion.

These need to be checked by society through social audits, as well as imparting right values to it citizens.

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Q. 6 e)

As per Daniel Goleman, Emotional Intelligence has 4 components:
(1) Self awareness (2) Self emotional regulation
(3) Awareness of Others' emotions
(4) Appropriate behaviour.

Due to the dynamic nature of situation faced by civil servants, this skill becomes important to:

| Navigate challenges |

Challenges faced —
- Performance pressure, Transfers, postings etc.
- Media scrutiny, RTI, social audits

Disasters, Conflicts

↳ ① By self awareness, CS can keep a calm mind while working.
E: Nishkam karma of Gita.

↳ ② Management of volatility by responding appropriately based on the situation. E: Disaster

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Engage with diverse Communities :

Communities are very diverse
- Rural and Urban
- Intellectuals and common people
- Poor and rich.

↳ All have their own sets of demands.

① EI helps them understand others' viewpoints, and find middle way when needed. Eg: Golden mean Rule by Aristotle.

② EI helps them keep peaceful while engaging with so many people.

Drive positive change :

① By channelizing peoples emotions. Eg: Behavioural change campaign under Swachh Bharat mission.

② Foster innovation through appeal to emotions. Eg: Kudumbashree.

Thus. EI plays a crucial balancing role in the complex times of today.

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(b) Social values are focused on human-human interaction, aimed at maintaining social solidarity. Economic values are at the basis of growth of the nation, increasing prosperity of the population, and enhancing incomes.
Both are interrelated, but

> Social values are more important

① Society forms the very basis of existence of economics.
   Eg: Barter of ancient times.

② Without social capital and cooperation, economic might remains unfulfilling. This causes extremely utilitarian view of actions.
   Eg: Son in US not coming home even for death of parents.

③ Social values promote cohesion and interdependences which allows growth of economic values like profitability.

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④ Without social values of 'Satisfaction', economic values turn society greedy.
Eg: Cronyism.

⑤ Social values ensure that economic growth is inclusive for all. This is emphasised through 'Antyodaya' and 'Gandhi's Talisman'.

While there are divisive social values too, which foster conflict, the way ahead needs to be based on universal values of :
— Equity   — Peace   — Humanity.

This would ensure 'Commerce with morality', and ensure inclusivity.

This is Q'8

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Q"8

(a) The ethical issues involved in this case are:

(1) Disobeying the law by the biker and the councillor.

(2) Dereliction of duty by the policeman

(3) Nonchalant attitude of bystanders

(4) Integrity of policeman

(5) Crisis of conscience - Gaurav.

(6) Non violence vs violence

(7) Humanity & disregard

(8) Elite & Entitled attitude of the councillor.

(b) Road rages as illustrated in this question are on the rise across the country. Reasons for the same are:

(1) Disregard to traffic rules

(2) Attitude of 'might is Right'.

③ Lack of patience and tolerance increasing

④ Long traffic and congestion in our cities

⑤ Lack of Civic sense in our people.

c) In any society with 'Rule of law', such behaviour should not be tolerated.

[Measures to Reduce incidents of road rage:]

① Strict enforcement of law without fear or favour.

② Use of technology to identify and punish wrongdoers.

③ Social 'Naming and shaming' of such individuals.

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④ Promoting road safety through awareness campaigns.

    Ej: Helmet distribution

Measures to Promote responsible behaviour :

① Better education of civic sense and responsibility.

② Social influence by famous personalities and leaders.

③ Strict driving tests and rules tests.

④ Awareness campaigns by local organizations.

    Road rage incidents are against the very conception of a 'civil' society. It must be removed.

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7

(a) This case study highlights the difference observed in Ethics in private and Public lives.

Options available to me in this situation are:

	Pros	Cons
(1) Confront my boss regarding the truth.	– Direct answerability – Quick and easy to do – Truthfulness and integrity by me	– Reduce trust & hamper my progress – May lead to issues with the victim – Bad impact on morale
(2) File an FIR on behalf of the victim	– Legal redressal – Long term solution – Following the law	– Victim may be forced to deny due to dependability – Sour relation with boss – Reduced trust on me in the department.

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in this part)

(3) Take up the issue with the superior of my boss	Pros	Cons
	– Chance of establishing truth	– Boss may not like it.
	– Long term solution	
	– Easy to act on	

Among the above, I would choose the 3rd option, i.e:

 – Taking up the issue with the superior of my boss.

This is the most suitable course of action as it would ensure:

(1) Fair chance to my ~~boss~~ ~~my est~~ department to establish the truth impartially

(2) No impact on my professional + trust standing in the department

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(2) If proven right, the department itself would proceed with FIR. It would also ensure livelihood of the victim.

Thus, it is the best course of action balancing both my personal conviction and professional standing.

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(5)

(a) In the given case study, the ethical issues involved are:

① Violation of law — Dowry Prohibition Act

② Dignity & individual respect

③ Greed

④ Orthodoxy v/o rationality

⑤ Commodification of persons.

⑥ Social morality & discrimination

(b) Such discriminatory practices are a reality for the majority of women of our society.

Such practices continue because:

① Social sanction due to in the name of tradition and custom.

② Lack of educational attainment among females.

③ Women themselves perpetuating

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Such patriarchal attitudes.

④ Restrictions on women causes their dependence on others to financially

⑤ Lack of rational thinking and critical thinking.

<u>Role that youth can play</u>:

① Spread awareness among women - especially rural. about the law. Also make the whole society aware of the punishments

② Work with NGOs to provide better facilities, skilling and employment to women for their empowerment.

③ Advocacy of rights violations through PILs, and FIRs.

④ Being the change they want to see in the world. By refusing either

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giving or accepting dowry in their
own families.

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⑩

(a) Ethical Issues involved in the given Case study are:

① Discrimination on the basis of
◉ marital status

② Violation of equality of opportunity

③ Violation of dignity.

④ Opaque governance by the company

⑤ Flouting of SC guidelines

⑥ Non-inclusive attitude

⑦ Lack of fairness

(b) The underlying reasons for such discriminatory attitudes by the company could be multiple:

(1) Mistaken belief that married women are less efficient — as they have to work household chores and do care work too.

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(2) Thought about possible maternity leave and resultant loss of labour with pay.

(3) Patriarchal attitude based HR policies - not favouring equity.

(c) To promote gender equity in hiring process.

[Organizations should]:

① Awareness promotion → Spread awareness among target sections
→ Engage with skilling institutions to encourage such candidates to apply
→ Provide adequate facilities for women, especially with children.
Eg: Creches.

② Internal restructuring → Include Equity based hiring in policy

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— Diversify Human Resources staff to include more underrepresented section.

— Promote safe working environment for women employees.

&: strict enforcement of PoSH.

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(a) Value conflicts faced by Ramesh are:

① Efficiency vs Compassion

② Effectiveness vs Sympathy

③ Equity vs Safety

④ Sustainability vs Humanity

(b) Ramesh's decision to accept the committee's recommendation of removing illegal encroachments can be viewed ethically as:

Positive

① Utilitarian decision — it ensures maximum good for the maximum people (the city).

② Rule of law — illegal acts being punished in accordance with law.

③ ~~Focus~~ ~~Areas~~ Courage of conviction—despite reservations, Ramesh held his conviction.

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Negative

① Unfair treatment of such migrants.
  - violates Rawls' Justice as Fairness
  - ~~Boil~~ against Gandhi's Talisman

② No absolutism - against Kant's categorical Imperative.

③ Violation of their human rights - right to shelter (sc).

④ Social contract violated - doesn't ensure welfare of citizens.

⑤ Violation of principle of 'Antyodaya'.

(c) If I were in charge of the situation, I would proceed with:

[Challenges by Encroachment]:

① Engaging leaders of the community for alternative shelter arrangements.

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(3) Utilising programmes of the government to provide them permanent housing. Eg: Delhi slum rehabilitation scheme.

Challenges from the protest by:

① Ceasing action for a while to gauge the situation and engage the community verbally.

② Asking for greater force to clear the region peacefully without getting overwhelmed.

③ Give the residents time to collect their belongings.

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(12)

(a) Reasons for negative attitude towards wearing helmets is ~~due to:~~

(1) Sense of Machismo - a false under-standing of courage and bravery.

(2) Belief that they are the best riders - and no harm can come to them.

(3) Thinking that riding with helmet restrict enjoyment of scenery and views.

(4) showing others that they are fearless, and do not require additional protection.

(b) Such an attitude is one of the major causes of high incidence of road accidents in India.

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To bring positive changes in this attitude, following ~~changes~~ measures could be taken:

① Impart greater civic sense among children @ schools and colleges.

② Spreading understanding that life is more valuable than false sense of bravery. — Social media campaign etc.

③ Use of prominent personalities to influence attitudes and behaviour.

④ Use of Emotional Intelligence — to counter their emotional reservation regarding helmet wearing.

⑤ Programmes of Civic awareness-
  Eg - Helmet distribution drive

⑥ Use of imagery of family to remind people of safety.