

TEST CODE 8 1 4 5 2 6

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	RISHABH YADAV.		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910108682.	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901.	Date/दिनांक	02-08-25.

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 1:35	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:00
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : offline	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*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 कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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.

Section - A

Q.1) a) What is your understanding of corruption? In your opinion, does corruption grease or sand the wheels of growth? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में आपकी क्या समझ है? आपकी राय में, क्या भ्रष्टाचार विकास के पहियों को तीव्र करता है या मंद कर देता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Corruption refers to using public office for private gains. According to Transparency International

Power + Discretion - Accountability = Corruption

Corruption inherently sands the wheels of growth:

I.) Coercive Corruption -

- 1.) citizens become the ultimate victims;
- 2.) loses citizens trust on governance + bureaucrats + democracy;
- 3.) induces element of "what's for me" in the service delivery;
- 4.) reduces the service delivery mindset.
- 5.) common man suffers the most
- 6.) affects sustainable development.

eg. SDG 11 = sustainable cities.

II.) Collusive corruption →

- 1.) state exchequer and citizens in general becomes the target;
- 2.) reduces fund available for marginalised
- 3.) bucket leaks → it never fills.
Rajiv Gandhi - for every ₹1 sent ₹0.15
 (15 paise reaches on ground)
- 4.) shatters the grassroot development.
- 5.) vibrancy of democracy reduces → extractive institutions
- 6.) focus over ends → loses humanity and human touch.
- 7.) Against Gandhian talisman.

Way Forward → 1.) establishment of civil services conduct containing code of ethics and civil service values

2.) more sensitisation on wrongs of corruption.

Thus, corruption is like a mite which eats one from within.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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b) The balance between laws and conscience is delicate; when synchronized, they promote ethical conduct, but their discord can give rise to significant ethical dilemmas. Illustrate with examples
(10 marks, 150 words)

विधि और विवेक के बीच सतुलन नाजुक है; जब वे एक साथ होते हैं, तो वे नैतिक आचरण को बढ़ावा देते हैं, लेकिन उनके बीच मतभेद महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक दुविधाओं को जन्म दे सकता है। उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट करें (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Laws refers to codified set of rules whereas conscience is that inner voice which guides us (antaratma ki awaj)

Synchronised laws and conscience ⇒

1) Act as internal compass

where conscience guides, laws provide path.

ej. IAS Divya Devranjan learn tribal language to address tribal concerns

2) Helps validate one's beliefs -

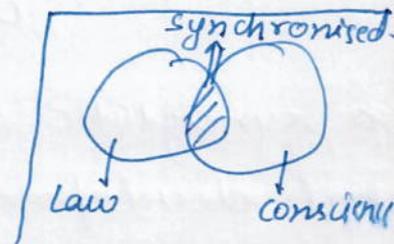
by evaluating them on mandate of legality.

ej. acting acid attack victim for Aadhar registration (fingerprint identity)

3) Ensure accountability and transparency

by providing a golden means

ej. social audit in all welfare schemes



Insynchronised laws and conscience →

1.) leads to ethical dilemma-

eg. → procedural regularity v. adaptive framework in evacuation drive,

2.) leads to cognitive dissonance -

eg. → a bank employee using harsh methods for loan recovery even if against his conscience.

3.) split between organisational and one's ethics

eg. → Edward Snowden leaking secrets.
(values = humanity v. secrecy)

4.) provides a slippery slope-

way forward

- 1.) recording journals
- 2.) taking help from seniors
- 3.) peaceful protest as citizen if grave error in law.

Thus, a synergistic approach furthers national development and welfare approach.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) a) "The recognition of the horrors of nuclear weapons should compel nations to move towards meaningful disarmament. However, geopolitical interests continue to hinder genuine progress in this direction. What are the ethical considerations of nuclear states to pursue global disarmament, and how can the international community balance security concerns with the moral imperative of a nuclear-free world? (10 marks, 150 words)

"परमाणु हथियारों की भयावहता की पहचान राष्ट्रों को सार्थक निरस्त्रीकरण की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के लिए बाध्य करेगी। हालांकि, भू-राजनीतिक हित इस दिशा में वास्तविक प्रगति में बाधा डालते रहते हैं। वैश्विक निरस्त्रीकरण को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए परमाणु हथियारों से युक्त राज्यों के नैतिक विचार क्या हैं, और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय परमाणु मुक्त विश्व की नैतिक अनिवार्यता के साथ सुरक्षा चिंताओं को कैसे संतुलित कर सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The atomic attack on Japan's Hiroshima and Nagasaki act as brutal reminder towards global disarmament.

Ethical considerations in disarmament -

- 1.) Security of nation, welfare of its citizens, or the security of whole world;
- 2.) Promote ethical usage versus using nuclear weapons as weapons to establish hegemony.
- 3.) Promoting human conscience → reminder of victims, suffering v. the need for global stability.
- 4.) Forceful disarmament or respecting sovereignty of nations

How to inculcate balanced approach -

1.) Example setting -

a) the P5 states first giving up nuclear arsenal

b) keep int take into confidence other nations like India.

2.) strengthening international framework -

eg. strengthening UN system, reforming the permanent security council

3.) Using the technology for humanistic purpose

eg. radioisotopes of cobalt for cancer surgery.

4.) Establish no nuclear zone

like in South America.

Global leaders must come together, adopt a cohesive, consensus approach towards disarmament multilateralism.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

b) What does 'accountability' mean in the context of public service? What measures can be adopted to ensure individual and collective accountability of public servants? (10 marks, 150 words)

लोक सेवा के संदर्भ में 'जवाबदेहिता' का क्या अर्थ है? लोक सेवकों की व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Accountability refers to responsibility and answerability of each action taken, where defaults can ~~ask for~~ ^{lead} to penal actions.

Measures to ensure individual accountability

1.) aligning individual values with institution's ethics

↳ using code of conduct.

2.) Example setting.

↳ late PM lal Bahadur shastri took accountability of a railway accident and resigned as railway minister.

3.) Promote culture of values -

↳ framing public servant values like integrity, objectivity.

4.) High objective appraisal and reward system

to ensure efficiency and accountability.

Measures for collective accountability-

- 1.) Drafting a civil services bill (2nd ARC) which provide civil service values and code of ethics.
- 2.) Forming associational group of ex-civil servants to guide and mentor probationers.
- 3.) value resetting → aligning civil service with the idea of steel frame of nation.
- 4.) Regular training, workshops ensure value inculcation.
- 5.) Promoting specialisation to ensure career specialisation.

As Chanakya says "an eviling public servant should be punished while truth public servant should be rewarded" to inculcate accountability

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) a) "Probity in governance is an essential and vital requirement for an efficient and effective system of governance and for socio-economic development." Discuss the statement with examples.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"शासन में ईमानदारी एक कुशल और प्रभावी शासन प्रणाली और सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए एक अनिवार्य और महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है।" उदाहरणों के साथ इस कथन पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Probity in governance refers to ethical governance wherein the governance process observes the sum total of highest standard of values like integrity, honesty

Probity in governance is vital →

1) ensures the process becomes citizen centric

↳ IAS Ashok Khemka's zero tolerance to corruption despite facing multiple transfers.

2) citizens become active participant

↳ IAS Tukaram Mundhe's walk with Commissioner initiative to hear local grievances

3) ensures civil servant goes that extra mile, setting example

↳ IAS Tanuj Kalia eat food with students and reinstate untouchable cook.

4.) promotes trust in democracy, and the ideals of our freedom struggle

↳ IAS Shambunath Mishra's take pledge for women safety

5.) promotes ethical values, acting against parochial limitations.

6.) uphold integrity in public life -

↳ former director of CBNAA PS Pappu resigned when his recommendation to expel probationers not heeded due to political reasons.

7.) ensures work delivery on time

↳ Metroman - Delhi Metro - prior to time.

8.) promotes confidence and motivation in staff

↳ late Dr APJ Kalam taking his colleagues senior to fair.

Thus, probity in governance is vital for realising mandates of welfare state

Feedback

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b) Why should public services prioritize impartiality and non-partisanship as core values in the present socio-political context? Illustrate with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

वर्तमान सामाजिक-राजनीतिक के संदर्भ में सार्वजनिक सेवाओं को निष्पक्षता और गैर-पक्षपात को मुख्य मूल्यों के रूप में प्राथमिकता क्यों देनी चाहिए? उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Impartiality refers to taking decision on objective grounds without any fear or bias

Non-partisanship refers to ~~have~~ serving all govt. equally with no ideological inclinations.

Necessity of impartiality -

1) Public servants - custodian of public trust → in its absence → lose the public trust.

2) public service - as custodians of public finance, issue of corruption if impartiality missing.

↳ nepotism in awarding govt. contracts.

3) ensures governance happen and reaches to the last mile.

↳ Armstrong Pame built 100 km of road for public service delivery without govt. funding

4.) promote objectivity and transparency-

↳ social auditing MNREGA work

Necessity of non-partisanship -

1.) ensures in maintaining politics - administration dichotomy ;

2.) prevents from usurping to vices of greed
 ↳ former CJI made Rajya Sabha MP → alleged hit for tat behaviour.

3.) ensures best confy advice reaches to minister → help uphold professional competency

4.) trust in democracy and people benefit

5.) bonhomie between permanent and political executive → realisation of const'l mandate of welfare state

Hence impartiality and non-partisanship are the core civil service values

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) a) Distinguish between "Code of ethics" and "Code of conduct" with suitable examples.

(10 marks, 150 words)

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ "नैतिक संहिता" और "आचार संहिता" के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Code of ethics - broader mandate as how to do one's work

code of conduct - specific mandates on how to perform duty.

Code of Conduct

- 1) specific mandate → applies on specific situation
- 2) Formal and legal character
- 3) violations can be penalised
- 4) external enforceability
- 5) asks for accountability of the person

Code of Ethics

- broad mandate → applies to wide variety of situations.
- Informal and not having legal character.
- no legal enforceability.
- internal (from one's conscience) enforced.
- no accountability though responsibility may exist

Code of Conduct

- 6) rigid approach, observance of rules prior to anything
- 7) establishes rule of law and equality before law

Code of ethics

- scope for subjectivity helps take decision in legal vacuum
- establishes justice and equity.

Examples

Code of conduct

- 1) Civil Service Conduct Rules → if violate, person can be penalised.
- 2) eg → IAS Ashok Khemka's zero tolerance on education

Code of ethics

- the institutional values like integrity, objectivity → which comes from within
- eg → IAS Divya Nagpal allowing ration to tribals who lacked Aadhar

Having a synergistic approach is must for optimum service delivery.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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b) In contemporary times, corporate governance emphasizes accountability and ethical responsibility, yet a lack of adherence to these principles among many corporations highlights a disconnect between theory and practice. In this context, discuss the challenges corporations face in adhering to ethical standards and how these challenges can be mitigated. (10 marks, 150 words)

समकालीन समय में, कॉर्पोरेट प्रशासन जवाबदेही और नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व पर बल देता है, फिर भी कई निगमों में इन सिद्धांतों के पालन की कमी सिद्धांत और व्यवहार के बीच एक विसंगति को उजागर करती है। इस संदर्भ में, नैतिक मानकों का पालन करने में निगमों के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें और इन चुनौतियों को कैसे कम किया जा सकता है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Corporate governance refers to the corporate practices, processes and structures that run a company.

A maximalist corporate governance) → address all stakeholders beyond the shareholders
 → follow Gandhiji's trusteeship model.

Challenges in corporate governance -

- 1.) Friedman Doctrine → "The business of business is to do business"
 ~ shareholders thus become only priority.
- 2.) Ends or means → adopted to increase sales
- 3.) The success trap → encourages unethical behaviour if it leads to success
 [ex] selling high sugary drinks or sin goods

4.) Limited understanding → realising philanthropy as not good thing.

5.) Misselling → to increase revenue
 [eg] edtechs during covid.

Ways to mitigate these challenges =

1.) Holistic approach →

Consumers	} "one Earth concept"
Shareholders	
Earth	
Govt.	

2.) Mandatory philanthropy [eg] CSR → 2% of profit of last 3 years.

3.) Individual initiatives

[eg] Mahindra Groups Nanhikali initiative towards girl education.

4.) Support to ethical groups → by govt, recognising + awarding them.

5.) Focus on broader goals - building social capital over revenue.

Gandhi's trusteeship model can pave way for effective corporate governance.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) a) What do you understand by the term 'public servant'? Reflect on the expected role of public servant.
(10 marks, 150 words)

आप 'लोक सेवक' शब्द से क्या समझते हैं? लोक सेवक की अपेक्षित भूमिका पर विचार करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Public servant refers to any personnel engaged in delivery of public goods and services in line with governance structures

Thus, ministers, judges, bureaucrats all come under extensive definition.

Role of public servant -

1) ensuring optimum delivery of public goods and services -

eg. IAS Shakikanta Das using mobile phones, whatsapp to make citizens aware on latest govt. schemes.

2) uphold rule of law -

eg. IAS K. Madhusudhan using IT tech to ~~en~~ check corruption.

3) ensuring public safety

eg. Madurai Police giving ~~to~~ helmets and ~~gear~~ 'nose' to motorcycle riders.

4.) ensuring fulfillment of const'l mandate

↳ teachers teaching in schools (Art 21A)

5.) ensuring last mile development

↳ ~~Judge's~~ Judge's calling for state's inaction in remote areas of Jharkhand.

6.) uphold integrity and sovereignty of country

↳ IFS officers presenting case of India in WTO.

7.) giving best advice to ministers.

8.) coming out as role models with innovative solution.

↳ Paramnaswamy Aiyer developing twin pit toilet under SBM 2.0.

Thus public servants have public mandate in line with developmental goals.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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b) The ethical basis of a welfare state is central to its legitimacy. What are, in your opinion, the vital ethical traits of a welfare state? Suggest ways to strengthen the ethical foundation of a state.

(10 marks, 150 words)

किसी कल्याणकारी राज्य का नैतिक आधार इसकी वैधता का केंद्र है। आपकी राय में कल्याणकारी राज्य के महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक लक्षण क्या हैं? किसी राज्य के नैतिक आधार को सशक्त करने के उपाय सुझाएँ। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

A welfare state is one that takes care of its citizen needs, invest in health, education; provides with the mandate of living wages and compassion to disadvantaged group.

DPSA (Art. 36-51) → contain mandate of Indian welfare state.

Vital ethical traits of welfare state -

- 1) Reduces inequality, work for job creation; eg. PM-Internship scheme
- 2) invest in universal education and health. eg. PM Poshan and Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.
- 3) develops the economic and social capital of women eg. Drona Didi
- 4) work for upliftment of tribals, marginalised eg. PM-Namaste scheme

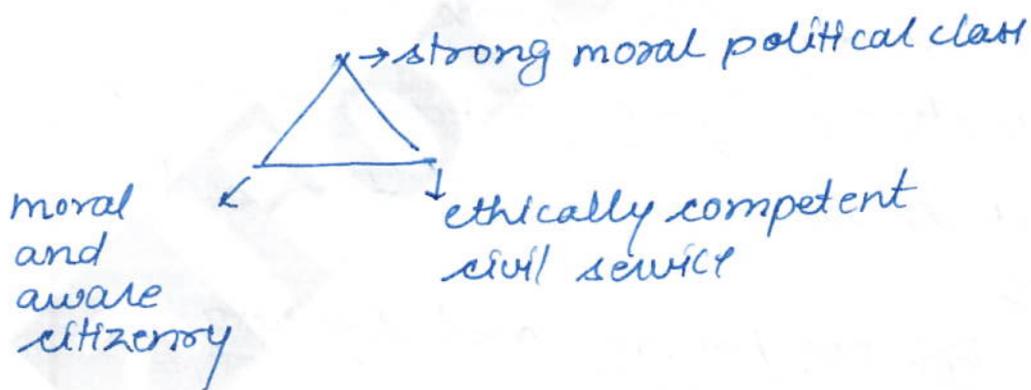
5.) Focuses on furthering equity and justice \rightarrow affirmative reservation

ways to strengthen ethical foundation \rightarrow

1.) Promoting the core values \rightarrow
by enshrining them in Constitution (the groundnorm) \rightarrow DPSP \rightarrow Part IV

2.) role of public servants -
passionate and ethically equipped public service

3.) Tri-model of ethical governance



4.) Adopting means approach (Gandhiji's talisman)

5.) Investing in science, health, education.

This makes a welfare state.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) a) Distinguish between laws and rules. Discuss the role of ethics in formulating them.

(10 marks, 150 words)

विधि और नियमों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। उनके निर्माण में नैतिकता की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Laws refers to the codified set of principles that provide ones with rights and obligations.

Rules on the other hand, built on principle of subsidiarity, denote the principles for effective implementation of laws

Laws

Rules

1.) codified principles provide rights and duties

ensure effective implementation of law

eg. Fundamental Rights → RTI Act

eg. RTI Rules

2.) made using sovereign power

delegated to executive to frame

3.) must abide with constitution

must abide by law and constitution.

4.) requires Parliamentary process for amendment.

executive can amend

5.) provide spirit (substantive aspect)

provides procedural aspect.

Role of ethics -

1) formulation of laws and rules →

1) ensure equity and justice.

ex: Free education to children (6-14 yrs) under RTI Act, while free education in priv. schools (under RTI rules)

2) prevent abstract exercise of power

ex: failsafe mechanism

3) respect for women, security etc.

ex: POSH Act
DV Act

4) ensures forward thinking society

ex: Sati Ban Act. (on ethics of Raja Ram Mohan Roy)

5) promote development and social justice

ex: SC/ST Atrocities Act

Thus, ethics can play positive role in laws and rules formation,

Feedback

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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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b) Write short notes on the following in 30-50 words each:

- i) Ethical congruence
- ii) Conflict of interest
- iii) Compassion in public life
- iv) Crisis of conscience
- v) Social capital

(10 marks, 150 words)

निम्नलिखित पर 30-50 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियाँ लिखें:

नैतिक अनुरूपता (Ethical Congruence)

हितों में टकराव

सार्वजनिक जीवन में करुणा

अंतरात्मा/विवेक का संकट

सामाजिक पूंजी

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ethical congruence - the meeting up of ethical of different entities

eg. individual-society
individual-organisation

promotes → development
 → justice eg. Posh Act

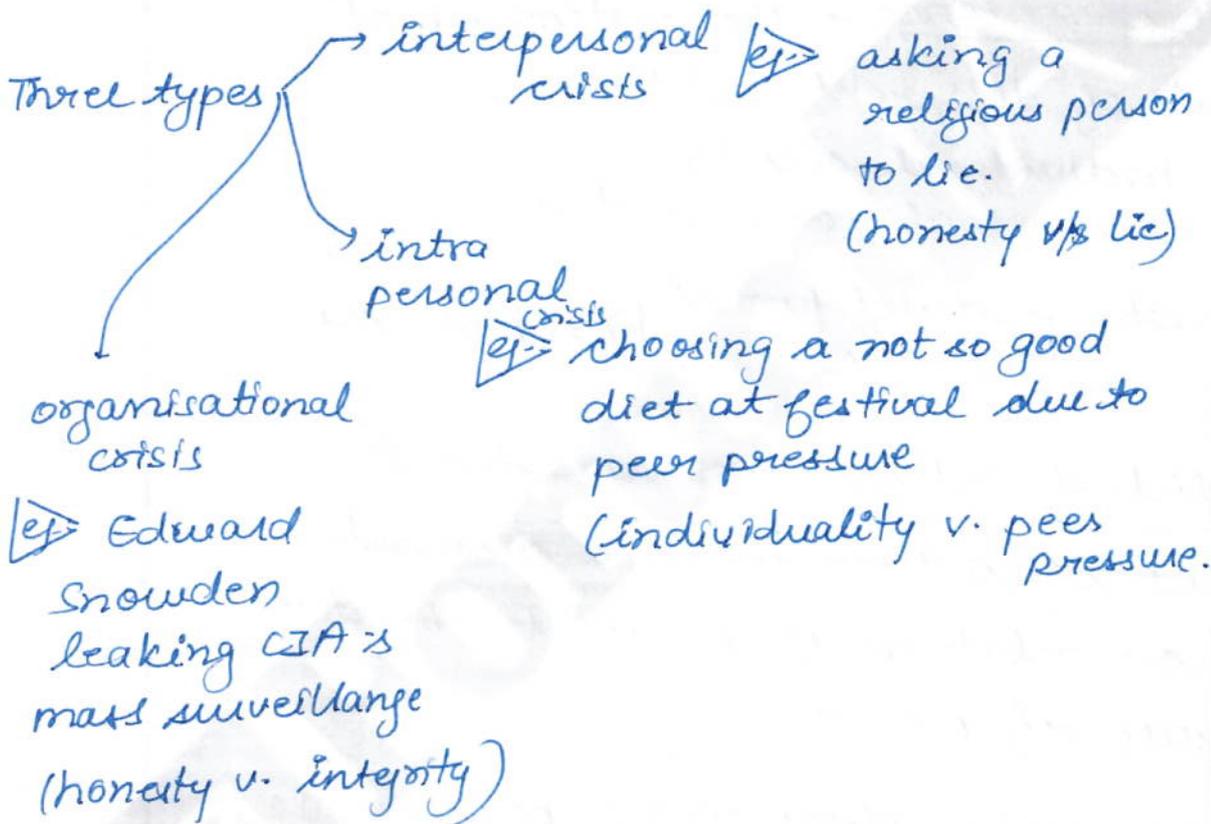
Conflict of Interest - ~~arises due to~~
~~conflict of values~~ when a personal gain or relationship prevents objective exercise of power.

eg. IAS ~~unit~~ officer using public vehicle for private transportation.

Compassion in public life - using humanistic laden values for public service delivery and meeting the professional targets

ej. IAS Divya Devaranjan learn tribal language to offer public services to tribals.

iv) Crisis of conscience - happens due to conflict of two contradictory values



Social capital → the social advantage a person gets on the basis of knowhow and relations in society

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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AWIS			
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Section - B

Q.7) Recently, a disturbing incident involving the sexual assault of two young girls at a nursery school came to light in a 'sleepy' town of a western state in the country. When the parents approached the local police station to lodge an FIR, the police turned them away. However, twelve hours later, the FIR was filed, and a 24-year-old cleaning staff member of the school was arrested as the only suspect in the incident.

The news of the assault spread rapidly, igniting widespread outrage and intense media coverage. The public was furious, leading to protests across the town demanding justice for the victims. Locals organized a bandh, vandalized the school, and blocked railway lines while demanding death penalty for the suspect.

The state government swung into action, suspending two police personnel for their delayed response and forming a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to investigate the case. The principal of the school, along with two staff members, was also suspended. The SIT began its investigation and charged the school principal, secretary, and chairman under sections of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act for failing to report the crime. Meanwhile, the accused's first wife filed a case against him for violent sexual behavior and unnatural sex. As the investigation progressed, tensions in the town continued to simmer. The pressure on the SIT to resolve the case was immense, with political figures, media, and the public all demanding swift action.

The following day, while the suspect was being transported to the crime scene (the school) for further investigation, he was killed in what was described as an encounter. According to the SIT's account, the suspect managed to snatch a gun from one of the officers and opened fire, injuring him. In retaliation, the police shot the suspect, who was gravely injured and later succumbed to his wounds in the hospital.

The news of the encounter spread quickly. While many praised the SIT for their swift action, others raised serious concerns. The family of the suspect claimed it was a staged encounter. The human rights groups echoed similar sentiments, accusing the police of an extrajudicial killing orchestrated under immense public pressure.

a. What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?

b. Based on the case study, discuss the challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in conducting a fair and impartial investigation amidst public and political pressure.

c. What best practices should be followed to ensure the integrity of investigations in such high-profile cases?

(20 marks, 250 words)

हाल ही में देश के एक पश्चिमी राज्य के कस्बे में नर्सरी स्कूल में दो छोटी बच्चियों के साथ यौन उत्पीड़न की एक परेशान करने वाली घटना सामने आई। जब माता-पिता ने स्थानीय पुलिस स्टेशन में एफआईआर दर्ज कराने के लिए संपर्क किया, तो पुलिस ने उन्हें भगा दिया। हालांकि, बारह घंटे बाद एफआईआर दर्ज की गई और स्कूल के 24 वर्षीय सफाई कर्मचारी को घटना के एकमात्र संदिग्ध के रूप में गिरफ्तार किया गया।

हमले की खबर तेजी से फैली, जिससे व्यापक आक्रोश फैल गया और मीडिया में इसकी खूब चर्चा हुई। लोगों में गुस्सा था, जिसके कारण पीड़ितों के लिए न्याय की मांग करते हुए पूरे शहर में विरोध प्रदर्शन हुए। स्थानीय लोगों ने बंद का आयोजन किया, स्कूल में तोड़फोड़ की और संदिग्ध के लिए मौत की सजा की मांग करते हुए रेलवे लाइन को अवरुद्ध कर दिया।

राज्य सरकार ने कार्रवाई करते हुए देरी से जवाब देने के लिए दो पुलिसकर्मियों को निलंबित कर दिया और मामले की जांच के लिए एक विशेष जांच दल (SIT) का गठन किया। स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल के साथ-साथ दो कर्मचारियों को भी निलंबित कर दिया गया। SIT ने अपनी जांच शुरू की और स्कूल प्रिंसिपल, सचिव और अध्यक्ष पर यौन अपराधों से बच्चों के संरक्षण (POCSO) अधिनियम की धाराओं के तहत अपराध की रिपोर्ट न करने का आरोप लगाया। इस बीच, आरोपी की पहली पत्नी ने उसके खिलाफ हिंसक यौन व्यवहार और अप्राकृतिक सेक्स का मामला दर्ज कराया। जैसे-जैसे जांच आगे बढ़ी, शहर में तनाव बढ़ता गया। मामले को सुलझाने के लिए SIT पर बहुत दबाव था, राजनीतिक हस्तियां, मीडिया और आम लोग सभी ने त्वरित कार्रवाई की मांग की।

अगले दिन, जब संदिग्ध को आगे की जांच के लिए अपराध स्थल (स्कूल) ले जाया जा रहा था, तो उसे मुठभेड़ में मार दिया गया। SIA के अनुसार, संदिग्ध ने एक अधिकारी से बंदूक छीन ली और गोली चला दी, जिससे वह घायल हो गया। जवाबी कार्रवाई में, पुलिस ने संदिग्ध को गोली मार दी, जो गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गया और बाद में अस्पताल में उसकी मौत हो गई। मुठभेड़ की खबर तेजी से फैली। कई लोगों ने SIA की त्वरित कार्रवाई की प्रशंसा की, जबकि अन्य ने गंभीर चिंता जताई। संदिग्ध के परिवार ने दावा किया कि यह एक फर्जी मुठभेड़ थी। मानवाधिकार समूहों ने भी इसी तरह की भावनाओं को दोहराया, पुलिस पर भारी जन दबाव में न्यायेतर हत्या का आरोप लगाया।

- उपरोक्त मामले में नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?
- केस स्टडी के आधार पर, सार्वजनिक और राजनीतिक दबाव के बीच निष्पक्ष जांच करने में कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।
- ऐसे हाई-प्रोफाइल मामलों में जांच की सत्यनिष्ठा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन सी सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं का पालन किया जाना चाहिए?

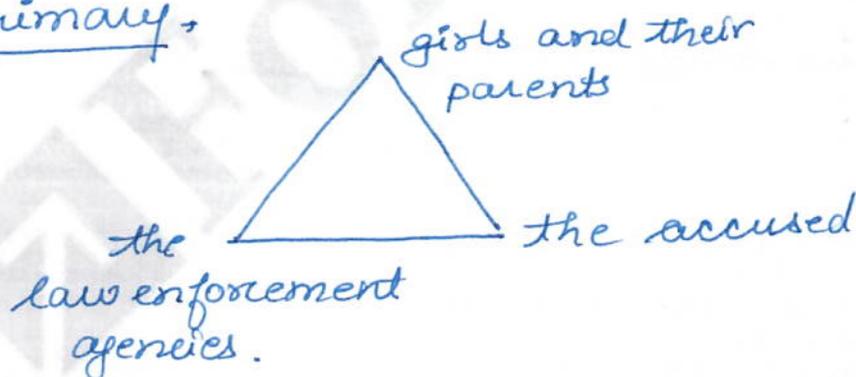
(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Justice should not only be done, but also seen to be done"

The present case study highlight the need for justice and limitations of public patience when it comes to heinous crimes.

Stakeholders present in the case

1) Primary →



2) Secondary →

Society → Politicians →
Media → Nation →
Justice Delivery Mechanism
including judges.

a) ethical issues involved =
= ACCUSED

1.) the lust longering in individuals -
= the hedonistic approach, to fulfill pleasures

2.) Depravity of conscience → among the perpetrators of injustice.

3.) Ends v means - using humans as means towards ones ends.

The girls and parents

1.) How to fight for justice when police refused to register the case.

2.) late action ⇒ tampering with evidence

3.) The SIT

1.) adopt ends or means - doing instant justice on the intense pressure,

OR
2.) to follow the proper legal process
(accused is innocent until proven guilty)

2.) ~~whether to~~

Other ethical issues →

- 1.) women missing agency → marital rape still not recognised
- 2.) justice to girls and justice to the accused's family
- 3.) the fading public patience and trust on judicial process

b) challenges faced by law enforcement agencies →

- *.) Pressure from political executive and media alike →
- 1.) a test of one's duty and integrity
- 2.) how to conduct impartial trials

issues of { security
safety
fairness } ⇒ arises.
objectivity
impartiality

- 3.) whether to succumb to pressure or hold accountable to the judicial process.

- 4) pressure from family, friends to do instant justice.
- 5) any delay is taken as shielding the criminal.
- 6) cases where time is of essence \Rightarrow the agencies may resort to unfair means
- 7) how to collect evidence from young victims.

c) Best practices for ensuring integrity -

- 1) upholding rule of law \rightarrow

Following SC guidelines on \rightarrow

- a) registering FIR (Anu Kumari)
 - b) making arrest (DK Basu)
 - c) treating undertrial (Sunil Batra)
- 2) proper following of BNSS procedures with respect to judicial and police enquiries.
 - 3) public conferences \rightarrow by SIT and govt. alike to inform citizens of latest step and ensure their full support while requesting patience.

- ~~4.) Legalising the~~
- 4.) using Fast track court process → to expedite investigation and conviction
- 5.) taking help from other organisations → synergistic approach.

These methods will ensure integrity of investigations.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) Sowmiya is a senior public servant renowned for her integrity and transparency. Currently serving as the Head of the Budget Division in the Finance Ministry, she is responsible for managing budgetary allocations critical to the government's developmental initiatives. Her department is currently organizing financial support to the states, three of which are due to go to the polls within the financial year.

In this year's annual budget, the government allocated ₹9,300 crores to the National Electricity Mission (NEM), a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at providing electricity to every remaining household in the country. As of June, ₹1,775 crores had already been disbursed for this initiative. The NEM is pivotal for improving living standards and aligns with the government's broader goal of universal access to electricity.

The Ministry of Commerce has been advocating for the establishment of a semiconductor fabrication unit in a southern state. This project is essential for enhancing domestic manufacturing capabilities and reducing dependency on imported semiconductors. After extensive discussions spanning nearly three years among relevant stakeholders, the Union Cabinet approved the establishment of the unit, and the process for acquiring the necessary land has commenced.

In alignment with the government's policy toward a green transition, a leading Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) is actively working on establishing a green hydrogen plant in a northeastern state. This initiative is crucial for promoting sustainable energy solutions and achieving the 'panchamrit' targets. The CPSE has already acquired the necessary land for the project. Following three rounds of global bidding, the project was awarded to an MNC, M/s XYZ Hydrocarbons, with the first tranche of payment scheduled for December.

The Finance Ministry was asked for an additional allocation of ₹7,000 crores to support the semiconductor fabrication unit and the green hydrogen plant. It was decided to recommend re-appropriating this entire amount from the NEM allocation. The file was forwarded to the Budget Department for their comments and further processing. Upon reviewing the case file, Sowmiya recognized the potential consequences of such a reallocation. Diverting funds from the NEM could significantly delay its implementation, undermining a project that holds political significance and is frequently highlighted in political rallies.

Additionally, failing to secure timely funding for the semiconductor unit and the green hydrogen plant could jeopardize these projects and lead to cost overruns. Delayed payment in an international project could send the wrong signals to MNCs about India's commitment to honoring international contracts. Such delays could harm the government's reputation and weaken investor confidence in India's growing green energy sector.

Sowmiya discussed the situation with her seniors and received orders to process this politically sensitive issue expeditiously. She realized that diverting funds from the NEM could raise difficult questions for the government in Parliament. On the other hand, these projects are proposed in states where elections are to be held shortly, adding to the urgency of the matter.

a. What are the ethical issues involved in re-appropriation of funds from a welfare project to the developmental projects?

b. Given the need for proper utilization of public funds, discuss the options available to Sowmiya. Which option should she choose? (20 marks, 250 words)

सौम्या एक वरिष्ठ लोक सेवक हैं जो अपनी ईमानदारी और पारदर्शिता के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं। वर्तमान में वित्त मंत्रालय में बजट प्रभाग की प्रमुख के रूप में कार्यरत, वह सरकार की विकासात्मक पहलों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बजटीय आवंटन के प्रबंधन के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। उनका विभाग वर्तमान में राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता का आयोजन कर रहा है, जिनमें से तीन वित्तीय वर्ष के भीतर चुनाव कराने वाले हैं।

इस साल के वार्षिक बजट में, सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय विद्युत मिशन (NEM) के लिए ₹9,300 करोड़ आवंटित किए, जो एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य देश के हर बचे हुए घर को बिजली उपलब्ध कराना है। जून तक, इस पहल के लिए ₹1,775 करोड़ पहले ही वितरित किए जा चुके थे। NEM जीवन स्तर में सुधार के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है और बिजली तक सार्वभौमिक पहुंच के सरकार के व्यापक लक्ष्य के साथ संरेखित है।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय दक्षिणी राज्य में सेमीकंडक्टर निर्माण इकाई की स्थापना की वकालत कर रहा है। यह परियोजना घरेलू विनिर्माण क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने और आयातित सेमीकंडक्टर पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए आवश्यक है। संबंधित हितधारकों के बीच लगभग तीन वर्षों तक चली व्यापक चर्चा के बाद, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने इकाई की स्थापना को मंजूरी दे दी है, और आवश्यक भूमि अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया शुरू हो गई है।

हरित परिवर्तन की दिशा में सरकार की नीति के अनुरूप, एक प्रमुख केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यम (CPSE) पूर्वोत्तर राज्य में हरित हाइड्रोजन संयंत्र स्थापित करने पर सक्रिय रूप से काम कर रहा है। यह पहल स्थायी ऊर्जा समाधानों को बढ़ावा देने और 'पंचामृत' लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। CPSE ने परियोजना के लिए आवश्यक भूमि पहले ही हासिल कर ली है। वैश्विक बोली के तीन दौर के बाद, परियोजना को एक बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी, मेसर्स XYZ हाइड्रोजन कार्बन को दिया गया, जिसका भुगतान दिसंबर के लिए निर्धारित है।

वित्त मंत्रालय से सेमीकंडक्टर फैब्रिकेशन यूनिट और ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन प्लांट को सहायता देने के लिए ₹7,000 करोड़ के अतिरिक्त आवंटन के लिए कहा गया था। NEM आवंटन से इस पूरी राशि को फिर से आवंटित करने की सिफारिश करने का निर्णय लिया गया। फाइल को उनकी टिप्पणियों और आगे की प्रक्रिया के लिए बजट विभाग को भेज दिया गया था। केस फाइल की समीक्षा करने पर, सौम्या ने इस तरह के पुनर्वितरण के संभावित परिणामों को पहचाना। NEM से वित्त को डाइवर्ट किए जाने से इसके कार्यान्वयन में काफी देरी हो सकती है, जिससे एक ऐसी परियोजना को नुकसान पहुंच सकता है जिसका राजनीतिक महत्व है और जिसे अक्सर राजनीतिक रैलियों में उजागर किया जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सेमीकंडक्टर इकाई और ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन प्लांट के लिए समय पर फंडिंग न मिलने से ये परियोजनाएं खतरे में पड़ सकती हैं और लागत में वृद्धि हो सकती है। किसी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परियोजना में भुगतान में देरी से बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अनुबंधों का सम्मान करने की भारत की प्रतिबद्धता के बारे में गलत संकेत मिल सकता है। इस तरह की देरी से सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा को नुकसान पहुंच सकता है और भारत के बढ़ते ग्रीन एनर्जी सेक्टर में निवेशकों का भरोसा कमजोर हो सकता है।

सौम्या ने अपने वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों से इस स्थिति पर चर्चा की और राजनीतिक रूप से संवेदनशील इस मुद्दे पर तेजी से कार्रवाई करने के आदेश प्राप्त किए। उन्हें एहसास हुआ कि NEM को वित्त से वंचित किए जाने से संसद में सरकार के लिए मुश्किल सवाल खड़े हो सकते हैं। दूसरी ओर, ये परियोजनाएँ उन राज्यों में प्रस्तावित हैं जहाँ जल्द ही चुनाव होने हैं, जिससे मामले की गंभीरता और बढ़ जाती है।

a. कल्याणकारी परियोजना से विकासात्मक परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्त के पुनर्विनियोजन में क्या नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

b. सार्वजनिक वित्त के उचित उपयोग की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, सौम्या के पास उपलब्ध विकल्पों पर चर्चा करें। उसे कौन सा विकल्प चुनना चाहिए?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"In a democracy, it is essential for majority to protect, preserve and secure the needs of minority."

The present case study involves conflict of values and the classic scenario of ends v. means where

stakeholders present

- 1.) Somya
- 2.) The ministries

- 3.) The states where project is due to be done.
- 4.) The people of the regions where electricity is to be provided
- 5.) Central and state governments
- 6.) MNCs whose project is approved.

a) ethical issues involved in reappropriation of funds.

1.) diluting/ignoring the needs of the people where electricity will benefit

* violates Gandhian Talisman (benefit whether accruing to the most marginalised)

a.) the MNCs → getting favoured

a) treating foreign investment above the needs of citizens

b) violates the Kant's humanity aspect (humans as ends)

3.) with respect to Sushma →

a) political pressure → questions over her integrity and competence;

- b) pressure from seniors - raises issue of workplace ethics
- c) questions the ~~power~~ functioning of government → it lacks ethicality and against justice (Rawls Justice)
- 4.) However, if the amount not transferred to MNCs →
 - a) raises competency issues of govt.
 - b) questions the sovereignty principle of govt. (~~the doctrine of~~

b) options available to saumya →

1.) go ahead with reappropriation

Benefits

- i) no hassle → clear ~~to~~ from any pressure
- ii) aligning with her duty (categorical imperative)
- iii) aligns with 'double edge effect' [big benefits vs small]

Disadvantages

- i) against her conscience.
- ii) against code of conduct and code of ethics
- iii) violate Gandhian Talisman, and social sin of commerce with

~~the~~ problems)

morality.

iv) humans treated as means

2) donot approve the project.

Benefits

- i) in line with her conscience;
- ii) following proper legal process;
- iii) uphold the need of last mile electrification

Disadvantages

- i) against senior orders (falls Kant's categorical imperative)
- ii) diminishes career prospects
- iii) huge loss to MNCs
- iv) questioning the image of India on int'l front

3) whistleblow the issue →

Benefits

- i) ensure upholding of needs of people over the need of MNC

Disadvantages

- i) against work ethics and institutional ethics and code of conduct.

- Benefits
- ii) prevent abuse of law ;
 - iii) provide media attention to the process

- Disadvantages
- ii) badshaming the govt.
 - iii) Reduce future prospects for int'l invest^m.

4) Talk with seniors, file notings and provide proper ministerial advice

- Benefits
- i) uphold my Saumya's conscience
 - ii) bring issue at forefront → ~~with~~ may provide a mechanism to correct the mistake.

- Disadvantages
- i) further delay in execution → not taken well.
 - ii) reprimand and reduce future career prospects.

* Saumya should first choose option (4) → and if also further pressure rises → she should go with political decision because bureaucrats must adhere to advice of political executive.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) Surrogate advertising — a marketing technique that promotes a product or service restricted or banned from direct advertising, such as alcohol and tobacco, by advertising a legal product like soda, water, or music CDs from the same brand — has been around for a long time. While the practice has faced criticism in the past, it has recently gained fresh attention as several famous film stars have begun endorsing these surrogate products.

Public health advocates and certain sections of society are worried about this trend. They argue that when celebrities get involved, the ads become much more influential, especially among the younger audiences. These critics believe that even if the ads don't directly promote harmful products, they still make them seem more acceptable. As a result, there is a fear that such advertising could indirectly lead to higher consumption of those items, which could bring more health problems, especially among the youth.

On the flip side, companies and the celebrities they work with claim they are not doing anything wrong. They point out that they are only endorsing legal products, and they have every right to advertise them. For them, this type of advertising is about keeping the brand alive and competing in a market with tight regulations. They also argue that restricting these ads could harm businesses, affecting jobs and overall economic growth.

The debate continues, with each side presenting its own set of compelling arguments.

What are the ethical concerns associated with surrogate advertising?

Suggest a course of action that addresses the concerns of both the stakeholders involved. Justify your answer. (20 marks, 250 words)

सुरोगेट विज्ञापन - एक मार्केटिंग तकनीक जो शराब और तम्बाकू जैसे प्रत्यक्ष विज्ञापन से प्रतिबंधित या प्रतिबंधित उत्पाद या सेवा को बढ़ावा देती है, सोडा, पानी या उसी ब्रांड के संगीत सीडी जैसे कानूनी उत्पाद का विज्ञापन करके - लंबे समय से चली आ रही है। हालाँकि इस प्रथा को अतीत में आलोचना का सामना करना पड़ा है, लेकिन हाल ही में इसने नया ध्यान आकर्षित किया है क्योंकि कई प्रसिद्ध फिल्म सितारों ने इन सुरोगेट उत्पादों का समर्थन करना शुरू कर दिया है।

सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य अधिवक्ता और समाज के कुछ वर्ग इस प्रवृत्ति से चिंतित हैं। उनका तर्क है कि जब मशहूर हस्तियां इसमें शामिल होती हैं, तो विज्ञापन बहुत अधिक प्रभावशाली हो जाते हैं, खासकर युवा दर्शकों के बीच। इन आलोचकों का मानना है कि भले ही विज्ञापन सीधे तौर पर हानिकारक उत्पादों को बढ़ावा न दें, फिर भी वे उन्हें अधिक स्वीकार्य लगते हैं। नतीजतन, इस बात का डर है कि इस तरह के विज्ञापन अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से उन वस्तुओं की अधिक खपत को बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं, जो अधिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं ला सकते हैं, खासकर युवाओं के बीच।

दूसरी तरफ, कंपनियाँ और उनके साथ काम करने वाले सेलिब्रिटी दावा करते हैं कि वे कुछ भी गलत नहीं कर रहे हैं। वे बताते हैं कि वे केवल विधिक उत्पादों का विज्ञापन कर रहे हैं, और उन्हें उनका विज्ञापन करने का पूरा अधिकार है। उनके लिए, इस प्रकार का विज्ञापन ब्रांड को जीवित रखने और सख्त नियमों वाले बाज़ार में प्रतिस्पर्धा करने के बारे में है। वे यह भी तर्क देते हैं कि इन विज्ञापनों को प्रतिबंधित करने से व्यवसायों को नुकसान हो सकता है, जिससे नौकरियों और समग्र आर्थिक विकास पर असर पड़ सकता है।

इस तरह यह बहस जारी है और प्रत्येक पक्ष अपने-अपने दमदार तर्क प्रस्तुत कर रहा है।

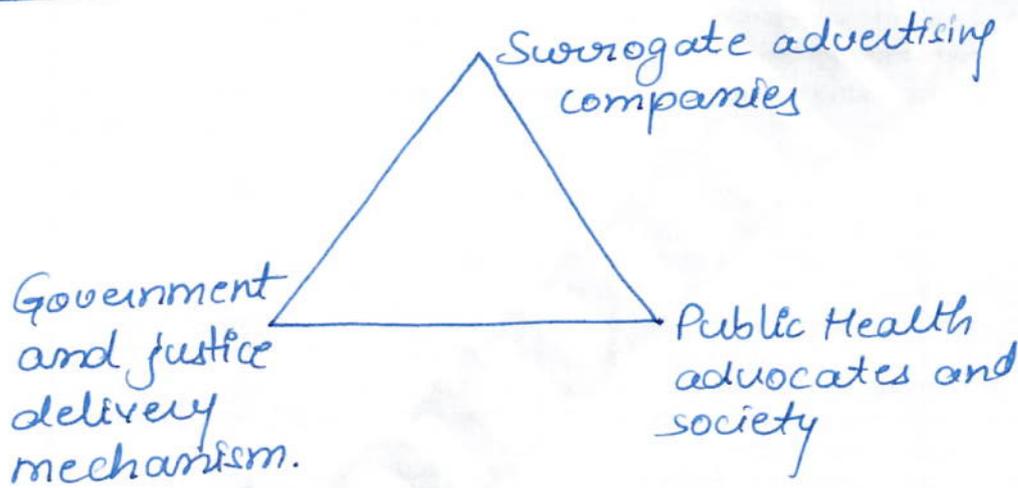
सुरोगेट विज्ञापन से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

ऐसी कार्यवाही का सुझाव दें जो दोनों पक्षों के हितधारकों के मुद्दों को संबोधित करे। अपने उत्तर का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"In a democracy, respect to everyone's views must be given but done only what furthers justice and equity."

The present case study involves a classic scenario of using colourable tactics to further one's cause which stand well on legal claims but not on the pedestal of morality.

Present stakeholders →



a) ethical issues with surrogate advertising.

↳ promotes the ~~banned product~~ sin goods which cannot be directly advertise →

a) youth perceive the actual advertised good with banned item

easily.

b) 'the Coca-cola effect' → where the products of one company are equated with good life and happy memories;

c) Ostensible promotion of newer generation into the cycle of addiction.

(~~against~~ Gandhian sin of Commerce without morality)

2.) however, they also ensure the economic continuity of such business

* thus it fulfills the Friedman doctrine → "the business of business is to do business."

* ensures livelihood to people engaged in front end and back end processes including media companies etc.

Course of action →

- 1) Addressing both concerns require
 - ↳ understanding both sides issue →
 - ⇒ addiction, health problems vs livelihood, in legal fold.
- 2) finding a common ground →
 - ⇒ such product inevitably harm human health.
- 3) debating on the common ground
 - ↳ the innocent young ones should be avoided coming into this trap.
- 4) promotion to be done ~~on~~ at amicable timings.
 - ↳ taking cue from govt. guidelines on allowing promotion of sexual objects after midnight → same can be allowed here.
- 5) focus on the problem and not the stakeholders

Parents, public health advocates and

society can build strong foundational values to prevent young ones from being enticed into these objects.

* Also, if there will be no demand the companies will have to change their commerce.

Thus such way must be adopted.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) Sneha is a Senior Manager working for a big reputed hospital chain in a mid-sized city. She has been made in charge of the new super specialty centre that the hospital is building with state-of-the-art equipment and world-class medical facilities. The building has been reconstructed, and she is starting the process of procurement for various equipment and machines. As the head of the committee responsible for procurement, she has invited bids from all the interested reputed vendors dealing in medical equipment. She notices that her brother, who is a well-known supplier in this domain, has also sent his expression of interest. Since the hospital is privately owned, it is not mandatory for her to select only the lower bidder. Also, she is aware that her brother's company has been facing some financial difficulties and a big supply order will help him recover. At the same time, allocating the contract to her brother might bring charges of favoritism against her and tarnish her image. The hospital management trusts her fully and would support any decision of hers.

- What should be Sneha's course of action?
- How would she justify what she chooses to do?
- In this case, how is medical ethics compromised with vested personal interest?

(20 marks, 250 words)

सनेहा एक मध्यम आकार के शहर में एक बड़ी प्रतिष्ठित अस्पताल श्रृंखला के लिए काम करने वाली एक वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक हैं। उन्हें नए सुपर स्पेशियलिटी सेंटर का प्रभारी बनाया गया है, जिसे अस्पताल अत्याधुनिक उपकरणों और विश्व स्तरीय चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के साथ बना रहा है। इमारत का पुनर्निर्माण किया गया है, और वह विभिन्न उपकरणों और मशीनों की खरीद की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर रही है। खरीद के लिए जिम्मेदार समिति के प्रमुख के रूप में, उन्होंने चिकित्सा उपकरणों में काम करने वाले सभी इच्छुक प्रतिष्ठित विक्रेताओं से बोलियाँ आमंत्रित की हैं। उन्होंने देखा कि उनके भाई, जो इस क्षेत्र में एक प्रसिद्ध आपूर्तिकर्ता हैं, ने भी अपनी रुचि व्यक्त की है। चूंकि अस्पताल निजी स्वामित्व वाला है, इसलिए उनके लिए केवल कम बोली लगाने वाले को चुनना अनिवार्य नहीं है। साथ ही, वह जानती है कि उनके भाई की कंपनी कुछ वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रही है और एक बड़ा आपूर्ति आदेश उन्हें उबरने में मदद करेगा। साथ ही, उनके भाई को अनुबंध आवंटित करने से उनके खिलाफ पक्षपात का आरोप लग सकता है और उनकी छवि खराब हो सकती है। अस्पताल प्रबंधन उन पर पूरा भरोसा करता है और उनके किसी भी निर्णय का समर्थन करेगा।

- सनेहा की कार्यप्रणाली क्या होनी चाहिए??
- वह जो करना चाहती है उसे कैसे उचित ठहरायेगी?
- इस मामले में, निहित निजी हित के साथ चिकित्सा नैतिकता से समझौता कैसे किया जा सकता है? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

“An action of a public individual must be free from even the slightest taint of compromise → like a Caesar's wife.”

~~The~~ Present stakeholders in the case

- Sneha
- Her hospital
- Her brother

a) Sneha's course of action →

* a levelled plan underscoring the need to respect the collective trust and her integrity

↳ Thus, she should

1) First invite all biddings ;

2) compare bidding, check the lowest bidder and the value of services they shall provide;

3) go with bid that meets →

* technical expertise ;

* resource efficiency ;

* #

4) even if it means ~~neglect~~ not going with her brother's bid.

b) Sneha would justify her course of action.

1) Kant's categorical imperative →

doing her job despite any pressure or not enticed by any emotions.

→ also satisfy the karma siddhant of Krishna.

2.) In line with consequential ethics →

a) there is chance of getting low quality inputs due to cost saving measures by her brother's firm

b) thus, putting life of patients at risk.

3.) In line with consequentialism

a) where ~~the~~ the patients and hospitals would get the maximum advantage.

4.) satisfy the double edge effect →

big benefits versus small ~~unintended~~ unintended consequences.

5.) By doing so, Sneha will ^{go against} fulfill Gandhian social evils -

a) commerce against morality

b) knowledge without character

c) worship without sacrifice.

c) compromisation of medical ethics

- 1) Medical ethics → ensuring highest standard in delivering medical services, in line with Hippocratic oath
- 2) This will ~~violate~~ be violated if she chooses her brother because she favoured her personal interest over her duty (also violate categorical imperative)
- 3) ~~due to~~ by allowing her brother to bid despite facing financial difficulties.
- 4) against the safety and security of patients.
- 5) violate right to life (Art-21) of the ~~pot~~ future patients if machine gets faulty.

Thus, following a ethically induced path will help.

Feedback

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AWIS			
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.11) Utkarsh is a dedicated and experienced Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department (PWD) of a major Indian city. His responsibilities include overseeing the maintenance and construction of the city's infrastructure. One of his critical responsibilities is managing the safety and welfare of the PWD workers. A sudden strike by the workers' union of the PWD erupted over the issue of compensation to a construction worker who died while repairing a major bridge in the city. The case was brought to Utkarsh's attention for resolution.

The deceased worker, Shyam Lal, was part of a team tasked with repairing a crucial bridge that connected two busy parts of the city. During the repair, an unfortunate accident occurred where a section of the bridge collapsed. Shyam Lal fell from a significant height, suffering severe injuries. He was immediately rushed to the hospital but succumbed to his injuries shortly after arrival. Shyam Lal was 45 years old and the sole breadwinner for his family, which included his wife and three young children. The initial investigation revealed that Shyam Lal had not been wearing the mandatory safety harness at the time of the accident. The management, upon learning of this, is considering not providing extra compensation to Shyam Lal's family, citing negligence on his part.

The PWD workers' union was outraged by this decision, arguing that the lack of proper training and supervision were the primary cause of the accident. They demanded full compensation for Shyam Lal's family, like what other workers receive who die in the line of duty, and a job for one family member. With no satisfactory response from the management, the union went on strike, halting all ongoing maintenance and construction projects in the city. The strike has continued for two weeks, causing significant disruption to the city's infrastructure projects and leading to public outcry. Utkarsh is now tasked with finding a resolution to this deadlock.

- What are the options available to Utkarsh to meet the above situation? Critically examine each of the options identified by him.
- What are the ethical dilemmas being faced by Utkarsh?
- What course of action should Utkarsh adopt to diffuse the above situation?

(25 marks, 250 words)

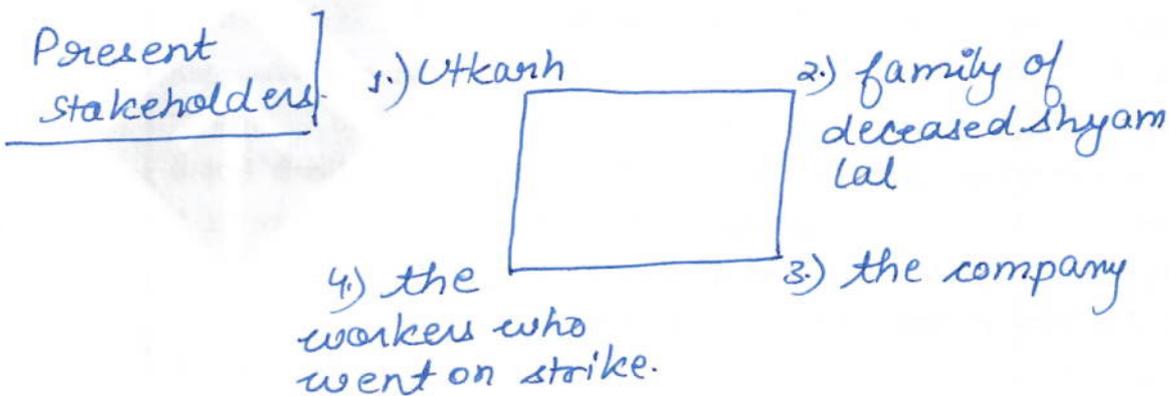
उत्कर्ष भारत के एक प्रमुख शहर के लोक निर्माण विभाग (PWD) में एक समर्पित और अनुभवी मुख्य अभियंता हैं। उनकी जिम्मेदारियों में शहर के बुनियादी ढांचे के रखरखाव और निर्माण की देखरेख करना शामिल है। उनकी महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारियों में से एक PWD श्रमिकों की सुरक्षा और कल्याण का प्रबंधन करना है। शहर में एक प्रमुख पुल की मरम्मत करते समय मरने वाले एक निर्माण श्रमिक को मुआवजे के मुद्दे पर PWD के श्रमिक संघ द्वारा अचानक हड़ताल की गई। मामले को समाधान के लिए उत्कर्ष के ध्यान में लाया गया। मृतक श्रमिक, श्याम लाल, शहर के दो व्यस्त हिस्सों को जोड़ने वाले एक महत्वपूर्ण पुल की मरम्मत करने वाली टीम का हिस्सा थे। मरम्मत के दौरान, एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दुर्घटना हुई जिसमें पुल का एक हिस्सा ढह गया। श्याम लाल काफी ऊंचाई से गिर गए, जिससे उन्हें गंभीर चोटें आईं। उन्हें तुरंत अस्पताल ले जाया गया लेकिन पहुंचने के कुछ समय बाद ही उनकी मृत्यु हो गई। श्याम लाल 45 वर्ष के थे और अपने परिवार के लिए अकेले कमाने वाले थे, जिसमें उनकी पत्नी और तीन छोटे बच्चे शामिल थे। प्रारंभिक जांच से पता चला कि दुर्घटना के समय श्याम लाल ने अनिवार्य सुरक्षा हार्नेस नहीं पहना था। प्रबंधन को इस बात का पता चलने पर, श्याम लाल के परिवार को अतिरिक्त मुआवजा न देने पर विचार किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि इसमें उनकी ओर से लापरवाही का हवाला दिया गया है। पीडब्ल्यूडी कर्मचारी संघ इस निर्णय से नाराज है, उनका तर्क है कि उचित प्रशिक्षण और पर्यवेक्षण की कमी उनका तर्क है कि उचित प्रशिक्षण और पर्यवेक्षण की कमी दुर्घटना का मुख्य कारण है। उन्होंने श्याम लाल के परिवार के लिए पूरा मुआवजा मांगा, जैसा कि अन्य कर्मचारियों को मिलता है, जो ड्यूटी के दौरान मर जाते हैं,

और परिवार के एक सदस्य को नौकरी दी जानी चाहिए। प्रबंधन से कोई संतोषजनक जवाब न मिलने पर, संघ ने हड़ताल कर दी, जिससे शहर में चल रहे सभी रखरखाव और निर्माण प्रोजेक्ट रुक गए। हड़ताल दो सप्ताह तक जारी रही, जिससे शहर की बुनियादी ढांचा परियोजनाओं में काफी व्यवधान आया और लोगों में आक्रोश फैल गया। उत्कर्ष को अब इस गतिरोध का समाधान खोजने का काम सौंपा गया है।

- उपरोक्त स्थिति से निपटने के लिए उत्कर्ष के पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? उनके द्वारा पहचाने गए प्रत्येक विकल्प की आलोचनात्मक जांच कीजिए।
- उत्कर्ष के सामने कौन सी नैतिक दुविधाएं हैं?
- निपटने के लिए उत्कर्ष को क्या कदम उठाना चाहिए उपरोक्त स्थिति से? (25 अंक, 250 शब्द)

“ Right to health is a fundamental
 * right under article 21;
 * Further Right to living wage is a
 DPSP.

The present case study involves clash of interest where negligence on one part is cited as reason for not awarding the full compensation.



a) options available with utkareh -

1) allow the demand of workers

Benefits

- 1) right of family to be adequately compensated
- 2) will end the strike
- 3) city life will resume
- 4) trust of workers over the company
- 5) mutual trust

Disadvantages

- 1) provide a "slippery slope" where, ^{despite} negligence on workers part, the strike will force to accede to future demands.
- 2) bandaid solution doesnot solve the issue of training and safety gear

2) doesnot allow demands

Benefits

- i) prevent loss to company's exchequer
- ii) will be case study for workers to follow safety norms

Disadvantages

- i) loss of mutual trust
- ii) continued inconvenience to city
- iii) Injustice to shyam Lal's family (Rawle Justice)

3.) facilitate negotiation

Benefits

- i) ^{may} arrive at common ground
- ii) instill confidence among workers that their voice is heard
- iii) buildup of mutual trust

Disadvantages

- i) no resolution → further buildup of deadlock
- ii) rigid demands by either sides

b) ethical dilemmas faced by Utkarsh →

1.) ~~ends v. means~~ →

~~directly allow for compensation without~~

2.) ~~to~~ procedural regularity v. humanistic approach.

→ ~~whether~~

3.) rule orientedness v. justice equity

4.) allowing for full compensation or

rejecting on grounds of safety lapses

4.) ~~is~~ fulfill company's mandate or demands of workers.

5.) ^{superficially} solve the issue to provide solution for public inconvenience or to deeply investigate the issue.

c) Utkarsh should go for furthering direct talks between the two parties:

- 1.) help both sides to present issues of concern
- 2.) make aware of both sides demand
- 3.) build transparency and accountability in the decision process
- 4.) will make company aware of shyam lat's familial condition
- 5.) promote company to change its working condition

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick
marks in the above
table.

Here G is Good, A is
Average and P is
Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.12) Raman is a senior IPS officer and has recently been posted as D.G. of a state. Among the various issues and problems/challenges which need his immediate attention, the issue relating to recruitment of unemployed youth by an unknown terrorist group was a matter of grave concern. It was noted that unemployment was relatively high in the state. The problem of unemployment amongst graduates and those with higher education was much more grave. Thus, they were vulnerable and soft targets. In the review meeting taken by him with senior officers (DIG range and above), it came to light that a new terrorist group has emerged at the global level. It has launched a massive drive to recruit young unemployed people. Special focus was to pick young people from a particular community. The said organization seemed to have the clear objective of utilizing/using them for carrying out militant activities. It was also gathered that the said (new) group is desperately trying to spread its tentacles in his state. A definite/reliable intelligence tip was received by the State CID and Cyber Cell that a large number of such unemployed youth have already been contacted by the terrorist outfit/group through social media and local organizations and other contacts. The need of the hour was to act swiftly and check these elements/designs before they assume serious proportions. Discreet inquiries made by the police, through the Cyber Cell, revealed that good numbers of unemployed youth are very active on Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. On an average, many of them were spending 6-8 hours each day, using electronic devices/internet. It also came to light that such unemployed youth were showing sympathy and endorsing the messages received from certain persons, allegedly the contact persons of the global terrorist group. Their social media accounts revealed their strong affinity to such groups inasmuch as many of them started forwarding anti-national views on their WhatsApp and Facebook. It seemed that they succumbed to their play, and started propagating secessionist ideology. Their posts were hyper-critical of the government's initiatives, policies, and subscribing to extreme beliefs and promoting extremism.

- What are the options available to Raman to tackle the above situation?
 - What measures would you suggest for strengthening the existing set-up to ensure that such groups do not succeed in penetrating and vitiating the atmosphere in the state?
 - In the above scenario, what action plan would you advise for enhancing the intelligence-gathering mechanism of the police force?
- (25 marks, 250 words)

रमन एक वरिष्ठ IPS अधिकारी हैं और हाल ही में उन्हें एक राज्य के D.G. के रूप में तैनात किया गया है। विभिन्न मुद्दों और समस्याओं/चुनौतियों के बीच, जिन पर उन्हें तुरंत ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, एक अज्ञात आतंकवादी समूह द्वारा बेरोजगार युवाओं की भर्ती से संबंधित मुद्दा गंभीर चिंता का विषय था। यह देखा गया कि राज्य में बेरोजगारी अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है। स्नातकों और उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त लोगों के बीच बेरोजगारी की समस्या बहुत अधिक गंभीर है। इस प्रकार, वे कमजोर और आसान लक्ष्य थे। वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों (DIG रेंज और उससे ऊपर) के साथ उनके द्वारा की गई समीक्षा बैठक में यह बात सामने आई कि वैश्विक स्तर पर एक नया आतंकवादी समूह उभरा है। इसने युवा बेरोजगार लोगों को भर्ती करने के लिए एक व्यापक अभियान शुरू किया है। विशेष ध्यान एक विशेष समुदाय से युवाओं को चुनने पर था। उक्त संगठन का स्पष्ट उद्देश्य आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को अंजाम देने के लिए उनका उपयोग करना प्रतीत होता है। यह भी पता चला कि उक्त (नया) समूह उनके राज्य में अपने जाल फैलाने की बेताबी से कोशिश कर रहा है राज्य CID और साइबर सेल को एक निश्चित/विश्वसनीय खुफिया सूचना मिली थी कि बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे बेरोजगार युवाओं को पहले ही सोशल मीडिया और स्थानीय संगठनों और अन्य संपर्कों के माध्यम से आतंकवादी संगठन/समूह द्वारा संपर्क किया गया है। समय की मांग थी कि तेजी से कार्रवाई की जाए और इन तत्वों/डिजाइनों को गंभीर रूप लेने से पहले ही रोक दिया जाए। साइबर सेल के माध्यम से पुलिस द्वारा की गई गुप्त पूछताछ से पता चला कि बड़ी संख्या में बेरोजगार युवा फेसबुक, इंस्टाग्राम और ट्विटर पर बहुत सक्रिय हैं। औसतन, उनमें से कई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों/इंटरनेट का उपयोग करते हुए प्रत्येक दिन 6-8 घंटे बिता रहे थे। यह भी पता चला कि ऐसे बेरोजगार युवा कुछ व्यक्तियों, कथित रूप से वैश्विक आतंकवादी समूह के संपर्क व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त संदेशों का समर्थन और सहानुभूति दिखा रहे थे। उनके सोशल मीडिया खातों से ऐसे समूहों के साथ उनकी गहरी आत्मीयता का पता चला, क्योंकि उनमें से कई ने अपने व्हाट्सएप और फेसबुक पर राष्ट्र-विरोधी विचारों को अग्रपिठ करना शुरू कर दिया। ऐसा लग रहा था कि वे उनके खेल में फंस गए और अलगाववादी विचारधारा का प्रचार करना शुरू कर दिया। उनकी पोस्टें सरकार की पहलों, नीतियों की अति-आलोचनात्मक थीं, तथा अतिवादी विश्वासों को मानने तथा उग्रवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाली थीं।

- उपरोक्त स्थिति से निपटने के लिए रमन के पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

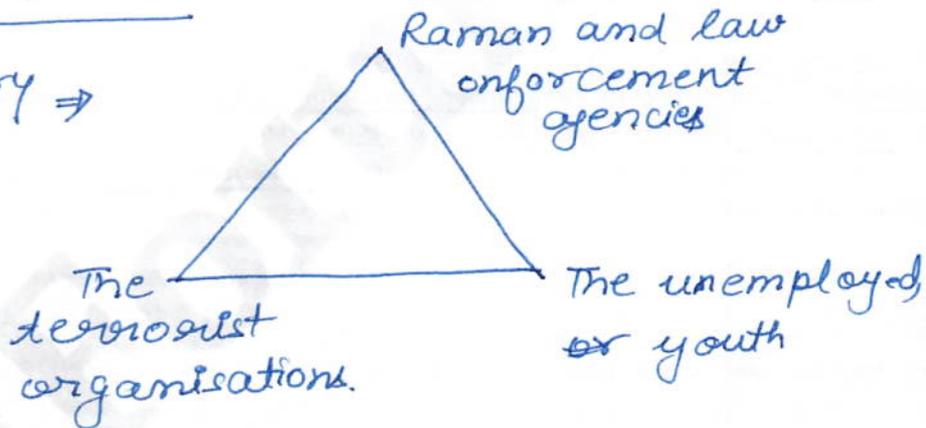
- b. आप मौजूदा व्यवस्था को सशक्त करने के लिए क्या उपाय सुझाएंगे, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि ऐसे समूह राज्य में घुसपैठ करने और माहौल खराब करने में सफल न हो सकें?
- c. उपर्युक्त परिदृश्य में, पुलिस बल की खुफिया जानकारी जुटाने की प्रणाली को बढ़ाने के लिए आप क्या कार्य योजना सुझाएंगे? (25 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"The Preamble provides security, integrity, sovereignty of India a paramount objective."

Present case study touches on various aspects of including unemployment, radicalism, nature of education etc.

Present stakeholders →

(3 primary ones ⇒



a) options available to Raman to tackle to above situation.

1.) ban entire social media and internet for few days using 'gout. support'

a) this will make a temporary

pause in the recruitment drive
among terrorist groups;

b) in the meantime Raman can use
police force to identify the already
sympathetic individuals and go
for their counselling.

c) however banning entire social
media (or internet) will be
countproductive considering their
economic potentials.

2) Go for sensitisation drive among the
students graduates, informing them
of recent happening and asking
them to urge caution.

3) using all police means to scan for
such networks taking help of
Grievance officers of social media
and finding all targeted youths.

b) measures suggested →

1.) strong ~~surveillance~~ virtual surveillance mechanisms →

a) ~~is~~ under IT Rules, 2021 asking social media to keep close check on such activities

b) inform police of any such activity at the earliest

2.) informing and sensitizing parents and graduates (young people) alike →

a) on the recent trends;

b) asking parents to pay special attention to their children activities online.

3.) taking government help to drive special employment & drives under schemes like PM-Internship or Skill India Mission.

- 4) Taking help from my colleagues in other services (IAS, cyber. IRS etc) to pinpoint any deviance behaviour and inform the police.
- 5) close check on such radicals →
- a) immediate catching and bring under the legal process
-
- c) measures ~~stgs~~ to enhance intelligence gathering.
- 1.) active liaison officers posted in the cyber cell to contact the social media companies to quickly report any such activity ;
 - 2.) increase investigation using police powers of search and seizure under BNSS ;
 - 3.) active cyber cell, 24x7 monitoring of alleged members or sympathisers of the terror group;

- 4.) "civilian squad" of police to track movements of suspected persons and take actions on any deviance ;
- 5.) infiltration by a double agent into such networks to open the layered structure;
- 6.) using moles to cover more information.
- 7.) synergies ^{among} between state police forces.
- 8.) using help of cell tower companies + mobile phone networks to track.

Such multipronged approach will ensure zero tolerance towards terrorism including induction and sympathetic behaviour.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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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
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

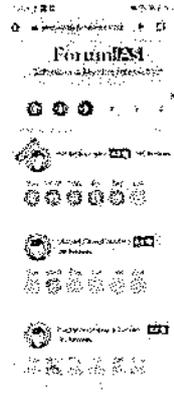
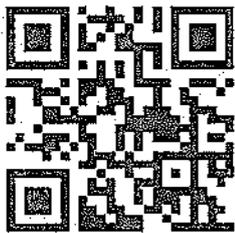
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