

A+

TEST CODE 6 6 0 2 0 1

FIAS – Ethics+ For Mains 2023 (B2) – ETHICS+ TEST #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate  
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Medium/माध्यम

English  हिंदी 

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

ORN

Date/दिनांक

25/07/2023

\*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 EIGHTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में अठ्ठारह 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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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input 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 समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
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**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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### EXAMINER'S REMARKS

1. Answers are good i.e. address demand and rich in content - for Part-A
2. you are missing or misspelling words due to speed, paying attention to the issue should help.

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#### 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) What do you understand by ethical management and management of ethics? Explain with suitable examples, highlighting the difference between the two. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ethical management refers to practises, ideas, and systems at a workplace / institution that are predicated on ethical functioning.

management of ethics refers to how crises of ethical nature are solved in an institution using ethical principles.

*incomplete*

Forum IAS

**Feedback**

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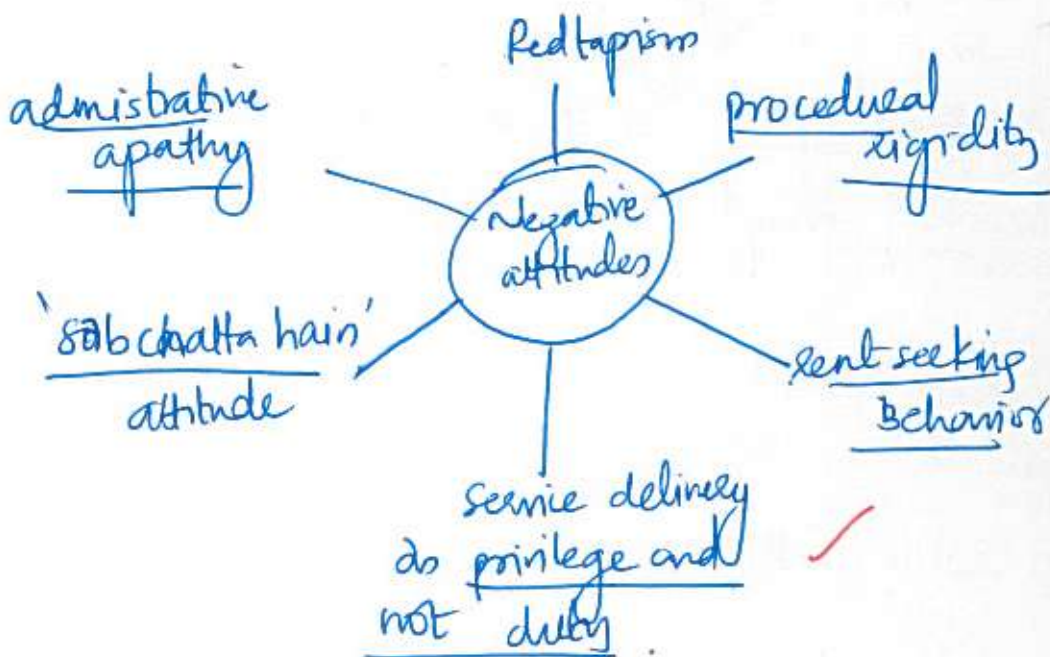
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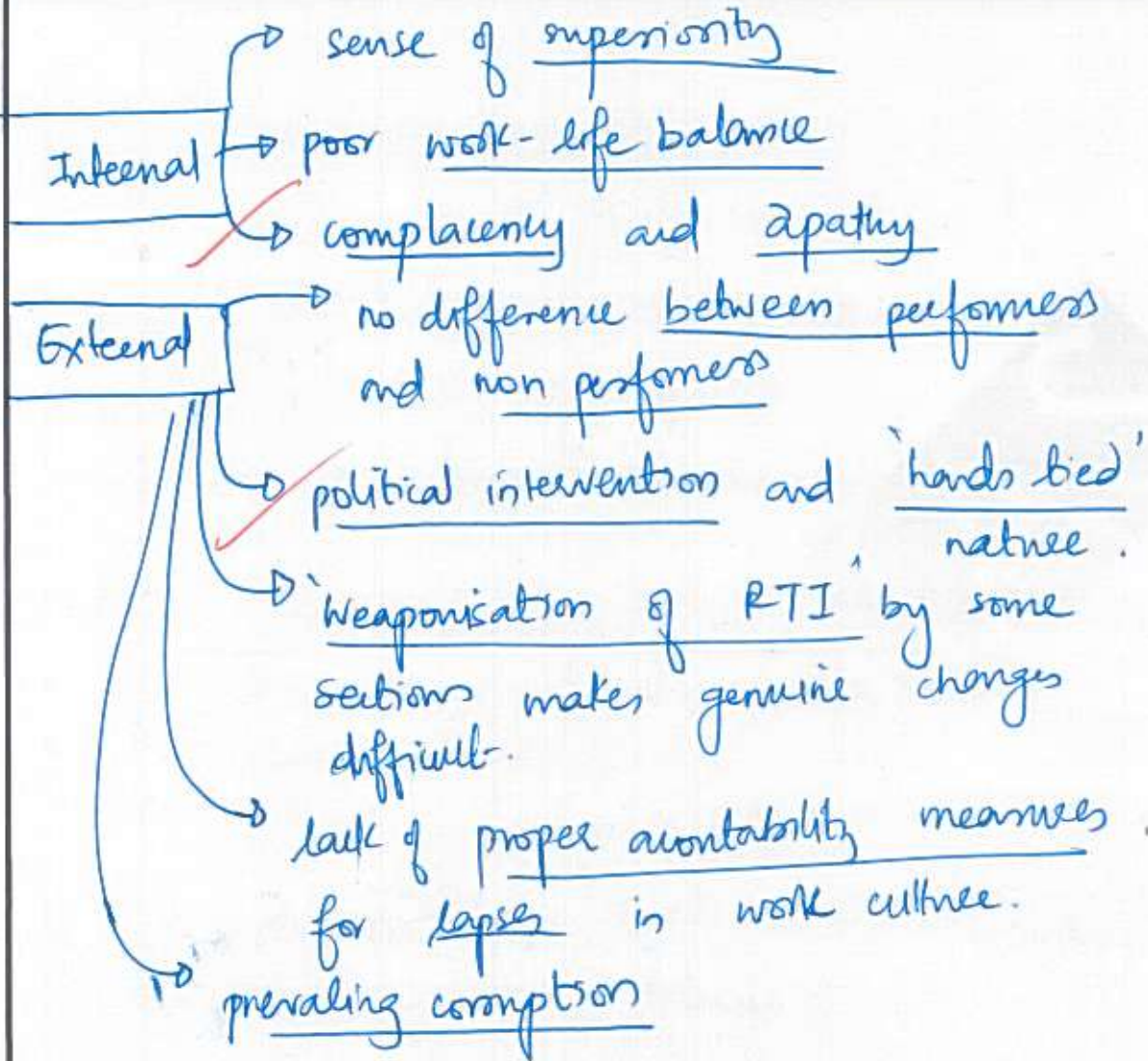
Q.2) Civil Servants often develop negative attitude due to challenges at workplace. What leads to negative attitude in a Civil Servant? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Attitude refers to predisposition of an individual to a particular activity/person or event. Negative predisposition viz apathy, anger, independence can be termed as negative attitude ✓

Civil Servants & Negative Attitudes at Workplace



Negative attitudes in civil service can be result of internal or external



The stereotypical 'sarkari babu' attitude is associated with lethargy; paperwork, inefficiency and graft. This needs to be replaced by citizen centricity, role based benchmarking. Process Reengineering suggested by 2nd APC and 360° appraisal followed by Ministry of Personnel are good ways forward.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.3) "Emotional Intelligence is the ability to make your emotions work for you instead of against you." Do you agree with this view? Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Emotional Intelligence (EI) can be understood as actions/behaviours of an individual that are taken independent of emotions/impulses or by keeping them at regulation; without overpowering the actor.

EI and making emotions work for you

→ Using emotions as fuel for development

(eg) channelizing of anger / popular discontent of masses against British by Gandhiji

→ Transcending boundaries

(eg) David Goggins, ex-Navy seal rose above his fear of water, by spending more time than his peers in water.

→ creative works (eg) making / creation

of poems / stories based on feelings of sadness / contamnent by [Charles Bukowski]

~~EI~~ - an emotion working against you

- Dhritarashtra, let anger overpower him and burst Bhima's statue in embrace
- Nazi party, Hitler fueled by anger and envy against Jews resulted in mass genocide
- 'impulsive buying' behaviour due to rapid emotion of want / desire etc.

I do agree that making emotions work for me itself against me is the mark of EI, however EI goes beyond this, and also includes taking action / no action on emotions. This requires 'discernment'.

Plato rightly said "To be angry is easy, but to be angry at right time, at right person, in right measure - that is not easy".

Hence EI along with wide understanding of Ethics; and competency at one's vocation can ~~not~~ increase ~~the~~ fruits of EI manifoldly.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.4) Distinguish between Collusive Corruption and Coercive Corruption with suitable examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Corruption refers to abuse of public office/funds for private gains. 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC has given two main types of corruption

Collusive  
Corruption

Coercive  
Corruption

→ corruption at 'high places' and involves multiple stakeholders to benefit from corruption.

(eg) 2G Scam, Commonwealth Scam benefitted many including politicians, businessmen etc.

→ corruption at lower levels often seen as 'meal graft'.

→ involves fewer beneficiaries and victims.

(eg) petty cash given to police to avoid parking ticket; bribes to village officials for certificates.

Difference in incidence and intensity is large the victims of corruption

Incidence and intensity at the bribe giver and not transferred to others.

is the public at large and the state exchequer

→ (eg) poor farmer is himself affected to give loan for seeds from Agriculture office.

difficult to track and bring to justice due to layered nature

→ simple, due to presence of mechanisms like e-governance, social audit etc.

society often intolerant to this and calls them 'criminals'

→ tolerance to small graft due to  
- convenience  
- small sum given etc.

→ no element of force

→ element of force.

## Way Forward

### Collusive corruption

- Better governance, regulatory bodies such as CAG, EI and CVC
- Dismantling iron triangle

### Coercive corruption

- changing attitude at grassroot level;
- reducing government-citizen interface  
(eg) AI cameras for parking tickets.

+ 1 sentence in conclusion

### Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) What do you understand by "public" in public service? Explain with suitable examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Public service refers to service done for public welfare, often without expectation of rewards. (Civil service often entails rewards).

Public service can be done by NGOs; government civil servants or any public minded individual.

Public in Public Service

[- of the people] - the objective of public service are the goals of the people.

[For the people] - public service is for social welfare and public good.

[By the people] - The people bestowing and enjoying public service are the people themselves (enjoyed by people).

The centrality of public in public service is understood by presence of Directive Principles

of state policy (DPSP) in the Constitution and "we the people of India" in the Preamble.

public service and government → 'social contract' fulfillment through it.  
 → ideal of 'welfare' state for all citizens  
 → not just individuals, but also corporates; institutions and even non-living items.

public service and Bureaucracy → creates accountability to public through means like citizen's charter; RTI (transparency)  
 → incomptibility a necessary virtue to engage with public  
 → Role of emotional intelligence in public relations

public service and private utility companies → eventhough giving private benefit due to large incidence on public they also serve the public and responsible to public

Hence the term public has wide ranging meanings in public service but different meanings simultaneously point to importance of 'popular sovereignty'.

**Feedback**  
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Q.6) With regard to the morality of actions, one view is that means is of paramount importance and the other view is that the ends justify the means. Which view do you think is more appropriate? Justify your answer. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The means-ends debate is ~~perennial~~ <sup>perennial</sup> is morality in that it deals with the nature of actions as being moral based on if it follows right means (duty) or right ends (outcomes).

This is correct but a convoluted (complex) sentence. A simpler one could be more effective.

## Means as paramount

→ based on 'deontological' principle and ascribe rightness only if right means are followed.

⊗ - lying is inherently wrong; therefore the end human welfare if predicated on lying (the means) is not moral.

→ Gandhiji through 'non-violent' means goes in parallel to means approach and deviate from 'hook or crook' method of achieving success.

## Ends or paramount

→ irrespective of means adopted, the end if favourable, then action is moral.

(eg) 'Realpolitik' of Machiavelli, or Kautilya where either through 'shaam, daan, Dand, Bhed' victory is to be achieved ✓

→ importance is given to the outcome and maximum benefit for maximum people (or Utilitarianism) ✓

I think that just like two wheels of a chariot <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>are</sup> required for it to move, both means and ends are required for adequate results. If means <sup>are</sup> given more importance, then outcomes can get messy (eg. Canada not putting lockdowns due to 'wrong means' ended up with Covid spike), while focusing on ends only can result in unethical and inhumane actions (eg. assault on environment for profit; price gouging, greedflation etc).

### Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.7) Mandating Corporate Social Responsibility by law is anti-antithetical to the spirit of philanthropy and does more harm than good. Do you agree with this view? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Corporate Social Responsibility refers to a corporate's 'giving back' to the community, society, environment in which it operated to gain profit.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in India is mandated by the Companies Act 2013.

Antithetical to spirit of philanthropy

- philanthropy is 'voluntary' donations by individuals for social good.
- By making CSR mandatory, opponents argue it will dissuade philanthropists from pledging donations, as the companies they own / run are already giving CSR through law.

- This does more harm than good because
- 1) CSR is only 2% of profits of last 3 years
  - 2) philanthropy often is huge and can result in High net individuals pledging sizeable chunk of their fortunes. ✓

However, I don't strictly agree with this view because

① dehyphenation of body corporate and individual → individuals who want to donate money can still do so irrespective of CSR donations ✓

② CSR as such does more good, since an equitable distribution is possible at local level where company operates. ✓

③ CSR creates 'ethical mandate' to remain independent from corporate matters to owners/ shareholders/ promoters. ✓

CSR and philanthropy are two complimentary requirements to bring large scale social change ✓

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.8) "Ethical behaviour in the public service is considered as a blend of moral qualities and mental attitudes." Explain with suitable examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Moral qualities (ethical competence) is just as essential as mental attitudes (intellectual competence) for public service. ✓

The Department of Personnel and Training has thus initiated not just intellectual training for recruits but also ethical training through workshops and interactions. ✓

Imbalance or unequal blend and civil service

→ If civil servant has high mental attitude and competency, without adequate moral quality it will lead to corruption; misutilisation of funds; desertion from duty and collapse of governance.

eg. IAS couple who swindled money; Hareshad Mehta; Rajat Gupta etc. ✓

→ But other way round is also not desirable " Civil servant must not just be ethical, but also competent " - ex. Coal Secretary Anil Swarup.

→ If he is not competent then file notings & dissent; obstructionism in governance; and general neo-luddite policies, detrimental for development of nation occurs. This can beget 'sitting on files'; lack of proactive involvement; 'switch off culture' to shed responsibility.

A good blend of both can be seen from examples of Ajay Tambul, who constructed a school/hospital at Naxal affected area in Jharkhand, or Smitha Sabarwal, who used 'fund your city' campaign for development works. It can also be seen from likes of Sam Manekshaw during 1971 war, due to rebuffing the prime minister (quality of steel fasteners) due to adverse weather (quality of competency in battle).

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.9) There is a difference between a 'legal' action and the 'right' action. In the context of this statement answer the following. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

- What should you do when there is a conflict between the two, as an ordinary citizen?
- Does your answer change, if you are a Civil Servant?

Legal action refers to action taken in conformance with existing law; right action however <sup>may go</sup> invariably 'beyond law' and assesses an action in the court of inner conscience, and societal ethics.



Resolution as ordinary citizen

→ conflict resolution can be guided by following constitutional principles; such as

Right to Equality (A.14) ; rendering National Service  
(A.51(A)(d)) etc.

→ also one's own personal morality due to cultural and social standing if is obeyance to Constitutional values <sup>can</sup> be taken help of  
→ adherence to codes of institutions which one is part of.

## Resolution on civil servant

→ while remains similar to citizens way to resolution, however goes beyond it.  
→ going 'beyond call of action' (eg. Maj. Sandeep Unnikrishnan) and going irrespective of facing sacrifice (eg. Satendranath Dabey IAS) are required.

→ Further a blind adoption of law makes civil servants 'rule based'; mixed with inefficiency and corruption. Hence a creative conflict with empathy; better management information system (MIS) are required for best outcomes.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) Does impartiality and non-partisanship play a role in making a successful Civil Servant? Explain with examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Impartiality	Non-Partisanship
→ refers to <u>absence of bias</u> while taking any decision	→ non-allegiance to a <u>party/ political person</u> by virtue of one's <u>position</u>

Both impartiality and Non-partisanship flows from value of 'objectivity' enlisted by Nolan Committee in 1990s.

Impartiality and Non-partisanship role in making of successful civil servant

1) "Foundational to civil service" - Sardar Patel exhortation to inaugural batch to remain free from 'fear or favour'

2) Remaining so helps with changing governments as it forwards objective policy formulation and stability in working.

3) upholds image of civil service - (eg) P.S Appu  
IAS impartial when he suspended IPS probationer due to misbehaviour.

4) Destroys undue influence of politician-bureaucrati-businessmen nexus (eg) lack of impartiality in Chanda Kochhar case; Pooja Singhal IAS case resulted in 'nexus' and loss to public exchequer.

5) Trust of public is regained (eg) bringing 'faux pas amendment' in IT services makes it impartial, thus increasing trust.

However complete 'neutrality' that arises from impartiality / non-partisanship is undesirable as it can make civil servants follow orders blindly irrespective of its merit; as seen from Nazi bureaucrats and its Nuremberg trials. Hence tempering it with complementary values of empathy and dedication is required.

### Feedback

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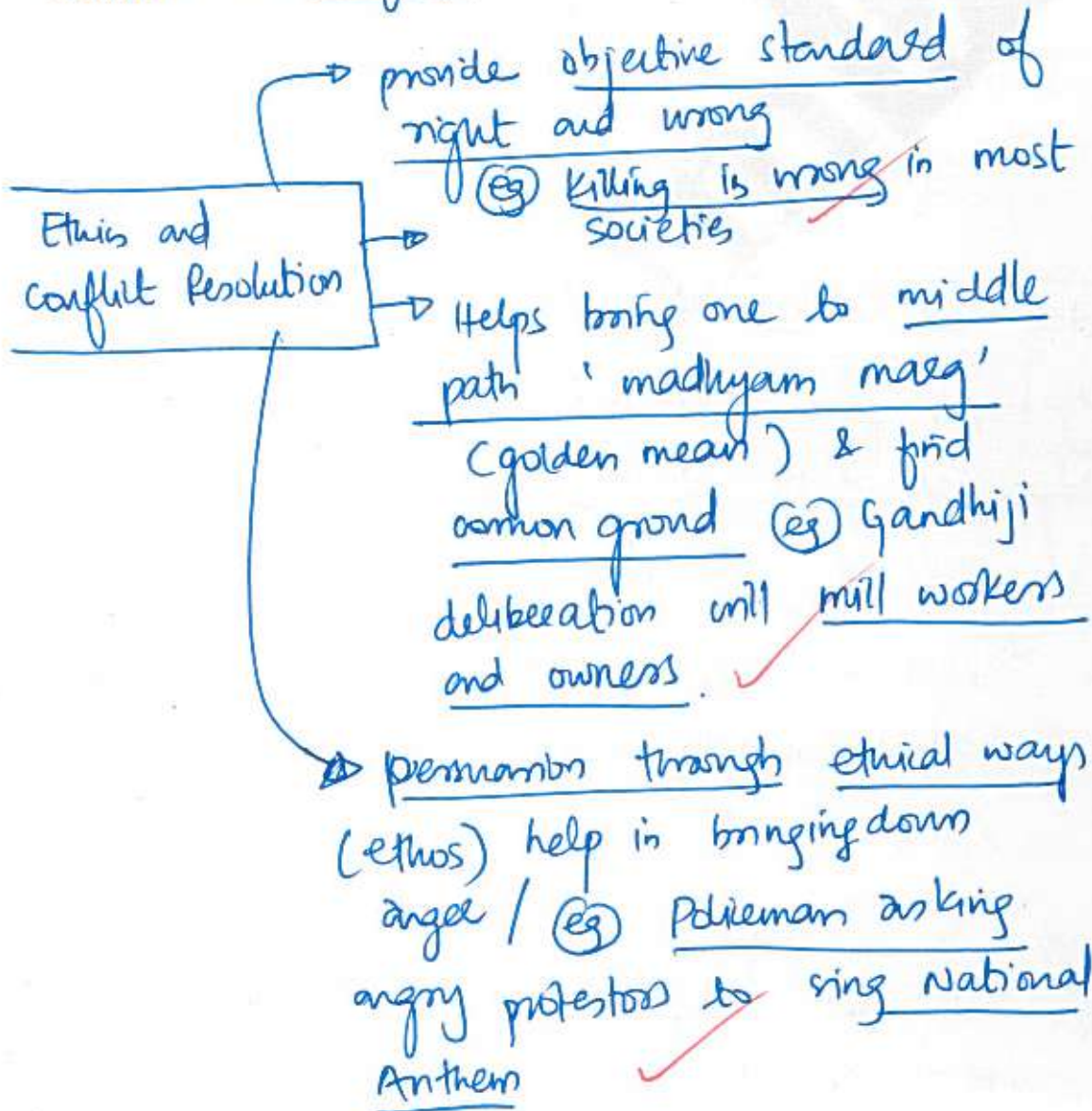
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.11) Explain how ethics plays a role in conflict resolution and promoting Social and Human well-being. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ethics refers to standards of human conduct / do-don'ts held by a society for itself. Hence any conflict which is a deviation from this 'standard' can be termed as conflict.



## Ethics and Social wellbeing

- societal norms established
- formulation of 'laws' which are codified 'ethics' ✓
- society gets idea of 'eudaimonia' as beyond mere pleasure (hedonia)
- Respect to others; dignity; protecting environment (eg) Adhithi Devo; Vasudaira Kudumbakam; deep ecology of 'sacred groves'

## Ethics and Human well being

- gives values such as
  - tolerance
  - compassion
  - honesty
  - perseverance
- helps in individual self regulation (eg) through meditation, listening to moral thinkers
- helps manage familial relations well (Grihasth ashram and values of dharma and kama)

Ethics thus is a composite body of principles that not only ~~pro~~ solve crises, but also help proactively avoid them by promoting human and social well being.

### Feedback

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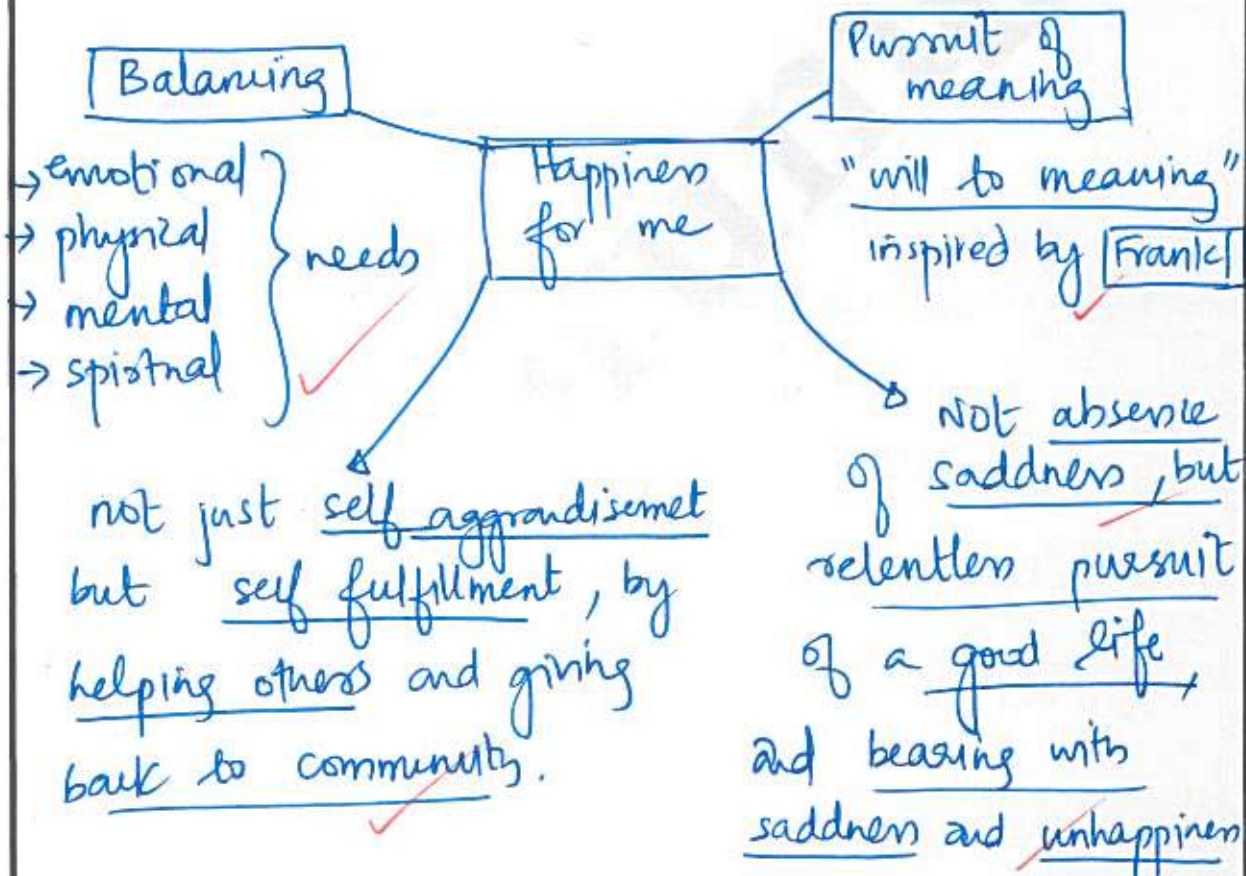


Q.12) What does each of the following quotations mean to you?

a) "Happiness is the meaning and the purpose of life, the whole aim and end of human existence." - Aristotle (10 Marks, 150 Words)

b) "The greatest gift is the ability to forget - to forget the bad things and focus on the good." (10 Marks, 150 Words)

a) The first quote highlights happiness as the 'end' in itself. In other words Aristotle says if one is happy, then one has nothing more to aspire for.



Japanese concept of 'Ikigai'; Tal Ben Shahaar's approach to happiness that balances anti-fragility with day to day problems are guiding light

to happiness as per this quote.  
 Indian ideal of 'atma sam shanti' this can be understood as most relevant to this quote's meaning according to me.

b) This quote highlights importance of 'moving on' from a bad event; focus on good things that happened, and live for a better future.

Gandhiji said "The strong can forgive, the weak can never forgive" this is because the weak focus on bad things done to them avoiding the benefits of the good. Focusing on bad things results in a 'we is me' mentality and results in 'self sabotage', lack of initiative and creativity.

Focusing on the good / positive can help recover from bad times (eg) Japan's perseverance and forgetting bad times due to recurrent floods, and focusing on redevelopment. Changing 'loss of focus' to 'what we have' instead of 'not have' is a good starting point.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

## Section - B

Q.13) You are the CEO of an upcoming Company which is making a name for itself in the market. Mr. Abhishek, who is a star performer, is heading the marketing team. In a short period of one year, he has helped in doubling the revenues as well as creating a high brand equity for the company so much so that you are thinking of promoting him.

However, you have been receiving information from many corners about his attitude towards the female colleagues; particularly his habit of making loose comments on women. In addition, he regularly sends indecent SMS to all the team members including his female colleagues. One day, late in the evening, Mrs. X, who is one of Mr. Abhishek's Team members, comes you visibly disturbed. She complains against the continued misconduct of Mr. Abhishek, who has been making undesirable advances towards her and has even tried to touch her inappropriately in his cabin. She tenders her resignation and leaves your office. (20 Marks, 250 Words)

- What are the options available to you?
- Evaluate each of these options and choose the options you would adopt, giving reasons.

"The soul of a society can be understood from how it treats its women and children" - Nelson Mandela ✓

The above case study, unfortunately paints grim reality of sexual exploitation at workplace forced by Indian women. ✓

Despite provisions in the Constitution, Indian Penal Code; Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace (POSH Act), these instances continue. ✓

## Ethical issues involved

- 1) bodily autonomy of woman employee ~~is~~ challenged
- 2) safe working conditions at workplace under question.
- 3) balance between ethical duties and profit motive, with respect to employee.
- 4) Institutional loyalty and interest of workers against personal morality of strong action against wrongdoer.

Mark where the answer begins

## Options available to me

1) Accept resignation and keep silence

merit

demerit

⊗ retain state employee

⊗ personal conscience

⊗ retain revenue

⊗ against law (POSH Act)

⊗ affects long term work culture

2) Ask woman employee to reconsider and firing Abhishek after enquiry if proven so

merit	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① retain ethical high ground</li> <li>② legal <u>course of action</u> based on <u>Indian Penal Code</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① losing revenue</li> <li>② losing <u>state employee</u></li> <li>③ lose some <u>intellectual property</u></li> </ul>

I will choose the 2nd option since it

- ① closely aligns with personal morality
- ② predicated on Fundamental Duty A-51(A)(e)
- ③ Based on principles of natural justice, as I give Abhishek ample space for voicing concerns (audi altrem partem)
- ④ legal - since as employees the POSH Act mandates me to do so.

⑤ creates good example and precedent for others to follow

this is a pre-existing legal mandate

Further?

Further as long term steps { I will

constitute Internal complaints Committee

within office mainly by women for

hearing cases in the future, I

will also ensure that a pre recruitment

test to understand potential employees

attitude towards women is also undertaken

A 'zero tolerance' attitude coupled with Behavioural changes are required to reduce incidence of events like these.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

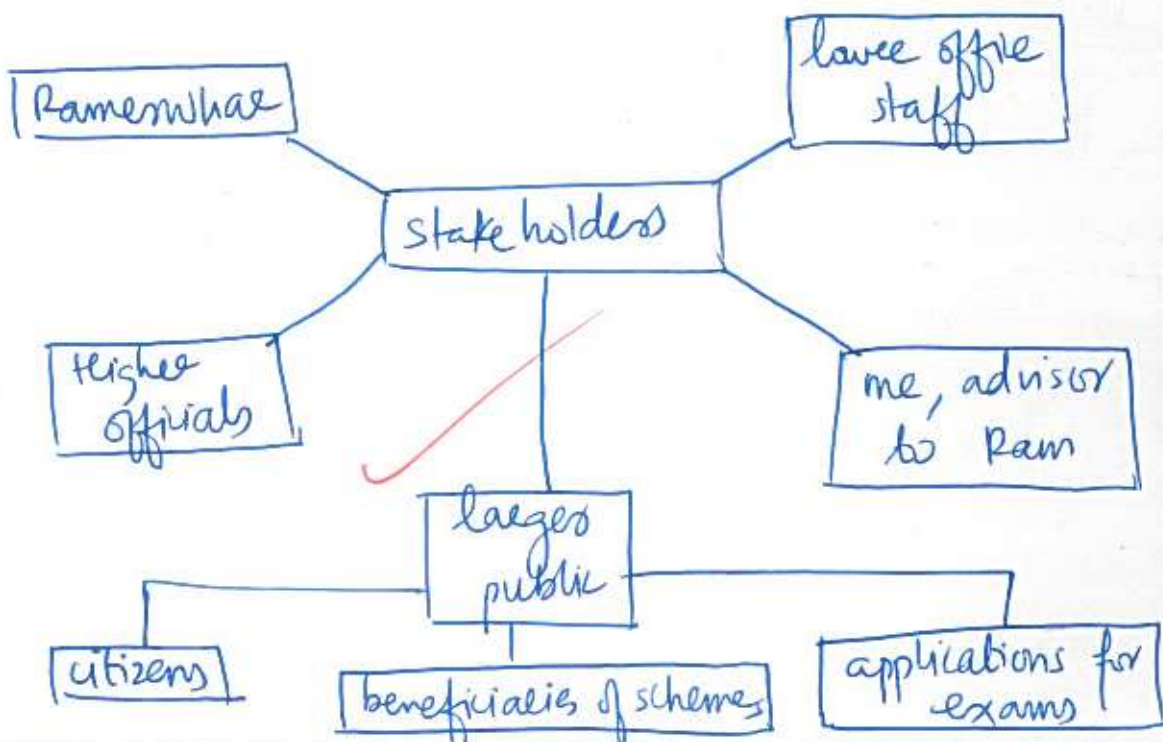
Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.14) Ram has successfully cleared the prestigious civil services examination and was excited about the opportunity that he would get through the civil services to serve the country. However, soon after joining the services, he realized that things are not as rosy as he had imagined. He found a number of malpractices prevailing in the department assigned to him. For example, (funds under) various schemes and grants were (being misappropriated). The official facilities were frequently being used for (personal needs by the officers and staff). After some time, he noticed that the process of (recruiting the staff) was also not up to the mark. Prospective candidates were required to write an examination in which a (lot of cheating) was going on. Some candidates were provided (external help) in the examination. Rameshwar brought these incidents to the (notice of his seniors). However, he was advised to keep his eyes, ears and mouth shut and ignore all these things which were taking place with the (connivance of the higher-ups). Rameshwar felt highly disillusioned and uncomfortable. He comes to you seeking your advice. Indicate (various options) that you think are available in this situation. How would you help him to evaluate these options and choose the most appropriate path to be adopted? (20 Marks, 250 Words)

The words of former Prime minister Nehru where he lamented that the civil services were neither "civil" nor "service" is highlighted in above given case.



## Ethical issues involved

- ① Institutional commitment of loyalty at odds with constitutional and service mandate of incorruptibility.
- ② A trapdoor at injustice as the more convenient option than responding.
- ③ Job security not threatened, but job satisfaction and mandate thwarted.
- ④ loss of money / resources of public
- ⑤ embezzlement of citizens through diversion of funds
- ⑥ collusive corruption and deep seated corruption involving multiple layers of bureaucracy.

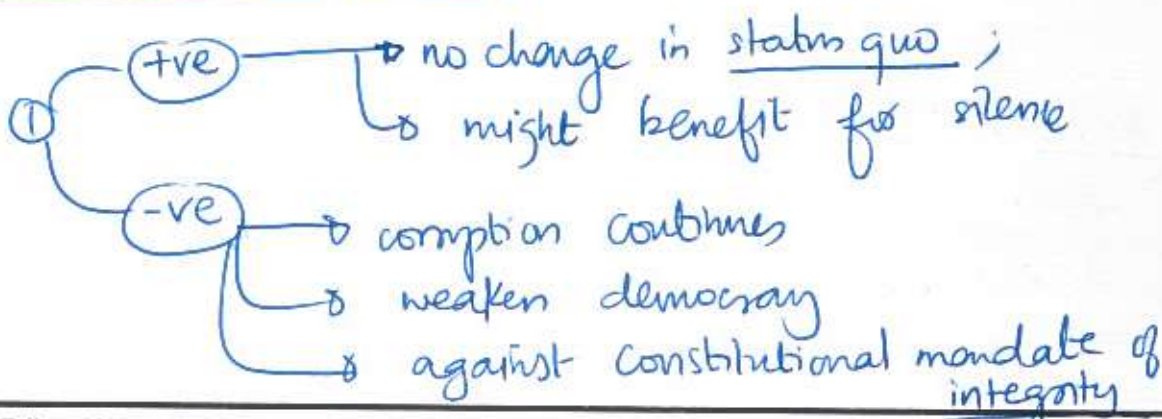
↑  
Too long an introduction,  
takes away from the actual questions  
asked.



## options available

- ① Keep silent and let it pass
- ② Respond to high ups, threaten them of reporting to media to instigate response.
- ③ Report to high ups in government like Chief Cabinet Secretary, raise issue in confidence with minister who Ram trust
- ④ Become anonymous whistleblower
- ⑤ Resign from service and expose the wrong doing.

## Evaluation of options



② (ve) if accepted can result in censation of wrong doing

(-ve) - often case of being rejected and might face targeted attacks.

④ (ve) → bring perpetrator to justice

(-ve) → goes against conduct rules; betrayal of 'esprit de corps'

⑤ (ve) → bring justice, and expose

(-ve) → personal life; job security, family life affected.

③ (ve) → bring perpetrator to justice

→ within limits of civil service values and mandates of All India Service Rules

(-ve) → inaction by ministers/ chief secretary

### Option to be taken

③<sup>rd</sup> option which minimises problems for all stakeholders, while upholding responsibility to political executive is way forward.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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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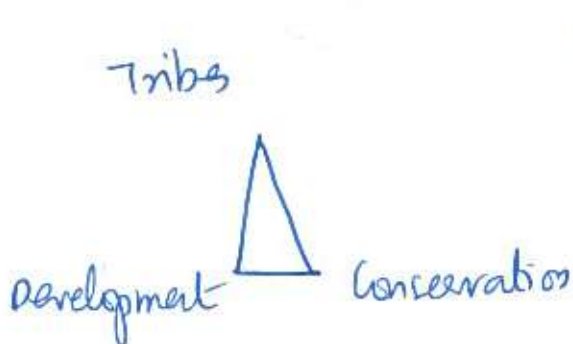
cramped

Q.15) Jungpura, a remote district inhabited by a tribal population, is marked by extreme backwardness and abject poverty. Agriculture is the mainstay of the local population, though it is primarily subsistence due to the very small land holdings. There is insignificant industrial or mining activity. Even the targeted welfare programs have inadequately benefited the tribal population. In this restrictive scenario, the youth has begun to migrate to other states to supplement the family income. Plight of minor girls is that their parents are persuaded by labour contractors to send them to work in the Bt Cotton farms of a nearby state. The soft fingers of the minor girls are well suited for plucking the cotton. The inadequate living and working conditions in these farms have caused serious health issues for the minor girls. NGOs in the districts of domicile and the cotton farms appear to be compromised and have not effectively espoused the twin issues of child labour and development of the area.

You are appointed as the District Collector of Jungpura. Identify the ethical issues involved. Which specific steps will you initiate to ameliorate the conditions of minor girls of your district and to improve the over-all economic scenario in the district? (20 Marks, 250 Words)

Civil servants in India are uniquely poised to become change makers in the society, as they can bring large scale changes in a community. The above case mandates such an intervention.

Tribal- Development - Environmental triangle



This displays intricate dependence of each stakeholder with other to achieve objective of ~~the~~ social welfare.

## Ethical issues involved

- ① Tribal development stalled due to lack of policy and implementation.
- ② child labour and minors devoid of opportunity to education (robbing the Jangpura area of its future)
- ③ lack of active civil society, due to compromised NGOs and uninterested political parties.
- ④ poverty as force multiplier that exacerbates the condition of depravity.
- ⑤ youth migration due to lack of human capital development, absence of skill etc. &
- ⑥ non-efficient targeting of beneficiaries and misutilisation of funds. (administrative apathy)
- ⑦ poor agricultural productivity & industry status

Specific steps to ameliorate conditions of minor girls

- ① Better coordination with police to prevent large scale transport of girls to nearby district for employment ✓
- ② coordinated action with collector of nearby state for clamping down on industries that employ child labourers ✓
- ③ establish hotline for emergency calls. ✓
- ④ strict checking of cotton farms; and formalising employees through proper roll calls; names etc. ✓
- ⑤ Providing better educational amenities such as PSA cabins; vernacular language at schools, Midday meals, Ekalaya schools for tribal children. ✓

Improving overall economic conditions

→ requires large scale comprehensive action involving multiple stakeholders ✓

① Agriculture → land pooling strategy for better productivity  
 → tribal products better targeted branding and marketing through use of TRIFED

② Industry → land acquisition done legally through Land Acquisition Act  
 → investments brought in due to unique geography and presence of youth for employment.

③  civil society → 'moral suasion' to do better job  
 → participate them in making developmental plans for Jangpura

④ governance → enact Panchayat Raj Act and PESA Act in Jangpura  
 → switch to e-governance, direct benefit transfer for solving leakage of benefits and accurate targeting of welfare schemes.

### Feedback

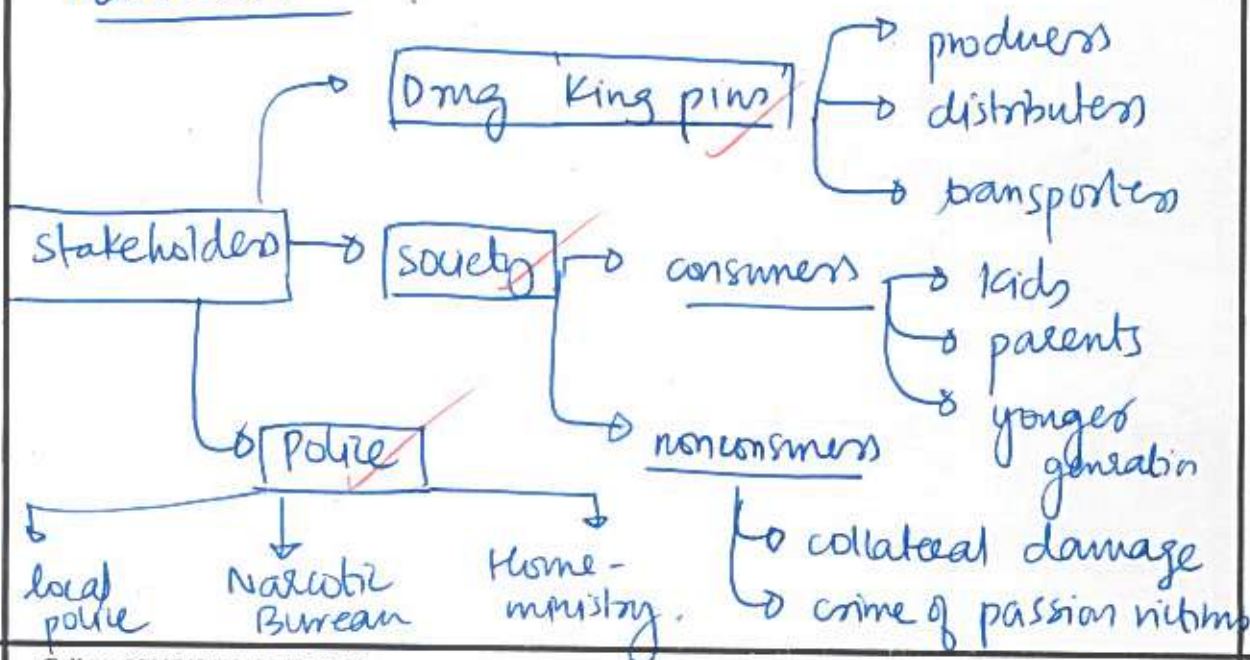
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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) In one of the districts of a frontier state, narcotics menace has been rampant. This has results in money laundering, mushrooming of poppy farming, arms smuggling and near stalling of education. The system is on the verge of collapse. The situation has been further worsened by unconfirmed reports that local politicians as well as some senior police officers are providing surreptitious patronage to the drug mafia. At that point of time a woman police officer, known for her skills in handling such situations is appointed as superintendent of police to bring the situation to normalcy.

If you are the same police officer, identify the various dimensions of the crisis Based on your understanding, suggest measures to deal with the crisis (20 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian unique position between the Golden triangle and Golden crescent make it particularly vulnerable for narcotics menace. It is seen in land border districts of Punjab; Manipur; and coastal border district of Kerala, and Maharashtra.



## Dimensions of the Crisis

- 1) Economic
  - multibillion dollar industry
  - poppy cultivation is relatively cheaper in border areas due to terrain
  
- 2) social
  - affects productivity of students
  - childhood / juvenile delinquency
  - productive members of society absent
  
- 3) crime
  - crimes of passion
  - impulsive crimes
  - terrorism
    - ↳ 'naeco terrorism of Taliban
    - ↳ money laundering ~~due to~~ from illegal poppy cultivation for terror financing

(eg) recently in Kerala, doctor murdered by a drug addict
  
- 4) political
  - organized crime - politician and drug peddlers connections
  - collusive complicity due to 'kickbacks' from drug industry.



measures to deal with crisis

~~Secretal~~ → supply of

~~Supply~~ Demand

Supply ~~Demand~~

Secretal

↳ Student police cadets at school to prevent drugs at school.

↳ anonymous hotline / emergency numbers for tip off

↳ active engagement in social media

Secretal

↳ check 'floaters' populations that go in and out of state for identifying peddlars

↳ clamp down on poppy fields at domestic level through involving citizens

International

↳ treaties and agreements with foreign nations to prevent drug trafficking

(eg) Afghanistan - India treaty to be

Economical

↳ make drugs costly by ramping up prices of auxiliary equipments

## Crime

→ ~~start~~ checking at Integrated border check points and border outposts

depended on non-drug trafficking

Crime - strengthen layered defense of coast guard, coastal police and navy to check arrival of drugs.

## Technological

→ recent transfer of drugs through drone and UAVs mandate better technological upgradation of forces along with paramilitary forces. I will coordinate with BSF, Coast Guard, SSB etc for this.

Further my unique position as a woman S.P will help me gain better position with mothers and grand mothers to check for inter intra familial drug use

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & P			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) Dr X is a leading medical practitioner in a city. He has set up a charitable trust through which he plans to establish a super-speciality hospital in the city to cater to the medical needs of all sections of the society. Incidentally, that part of the State had been neglected over the years. The proposed hospital would be a boon for the region. You are heading the tax investigation agency of that region. During an inspection of the doctor's clinic, your officers have found out some major irregularities. A few of them are substantial which had resulted in considerable withholding of tax that should be paid by him now. The doctor is cooperative. He undertakes to pay the tax immediately. However, there are certain other deficiencies in his tax compliance which are purely technical in nature. If these technical defaults are pursued by the agency, considerable time and energy of the doctor will be diverted to issues which are not so serious, urgent or even helpful to the tax collection process. Further, in all probability, it will hamper the prospects of the hospital coming up.

There are two options before you:

- a) Taking a broader view, ensure (substantial tax compliance) and (ignore defaults) that are merely technical in nature. 2) Pursue the (matter strictly and proceed on all fronts) whether substantial or (merely technical)

As the head of the tax agency, which course of action will you opt and why?

(20 Marks, 250 Words)

The apathy to tax compliance in India is prevalent and can be understood by fact that the Tax to GDP ratio is only about 11%; and less than 10% of the citizens who enjoy public benefits pay tax.

As head of tax agency, I am mandated to uphold utmost integrity, incompartibility and impartiality is my

Assessment and are guided by intentional  
Service Rules, Income Tax Act and  
GST Rules

## Options available to me

① Broader view

→ ensure substantial tax compliance, and ignore technical and minor issues.

② narrow view

→ strict pursuance of matter and ensure procedural rigidity and technical nature of assessment.

## My choice

I will choose the 1st option due to the following reasons

① The 'spirit of the law' of tax compliance is ensured as the doctor pays substantial tax.

- ② the laager ideal of public welfare is ensured and public interest ensured due to hospital construction.
- ③ Loss to exchequer and public funds is minimal
- ④ pedantic nature of law pursuing rigidity and obstructionism can be avoided.
- ⑤ procedural integrity can be maintained, while procedural obstinancy avoided.

### Way Ahead

Further, after giving green signal to hospital after solving procedural lapses, I will instruct the Company / doctor to follow technical doctrines, and also will install a strict and robust

checking mechanisms in place for ensuring future tax compliance.

The 'faucens' assessment or impartial approach to this case may end up being detrimental to public interest as it devalues people of right to Health; while not ensuring ~~any~~ only marginal increase in revenue collation.

Hence a more contextual approach upholding ideal of welfare is to be championed.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.18) You are aspiring to become an IAS officer and you have cleared various stages and now you have been selected for the personal interview. On the day of the interview, on the way to the venue you saw an accident where a mother and child who happen to be your relatives were badly injured. They needed immediate help.

What would you have done in such a situation? (Justify your actions). (20 Marks, 250 Words)

The above case study presents an ethical dilemma or 'dharma sankat' for me who need to choose between my values of rescuing a human life in need and personal development and secure career.

## Ethical issues

① Not responding to injured relatives

- (i) affects familial bonds
- (ii) inner conscience and the 'invaluable' human life
- (iii) guilt and remorse that will affect my performance at interview
- (iv) duty as citizen to save fellow citizen/human.

## ② Responding to injured relatives

- (i) might get late for the Interview and miss it.
- (ii) 'duty' as student to attend interview
- (iii) long years of struggle; spending of time, money, energy on the exam.
- (iv) Responsibility to oneself, future self, parents and their best to good in exam.

### My course of action

- ① on noticing my injured relatives I will immediately stop and tend to them.
- ② I will see if their injuries are grave enough, and will ask my fellow travellers - (mostly my parents) to accompany my relatives to the Hospital.
- ③ I will, after ensuring my relatives are in the right hands, and ensuring that



adequate transport is available for them to reach hospital, I will hire another cab / auto rickshaw and continue my journey to the Interview venue.

④ After my interview is over I will visit the relatives, and provide my help I can to them.

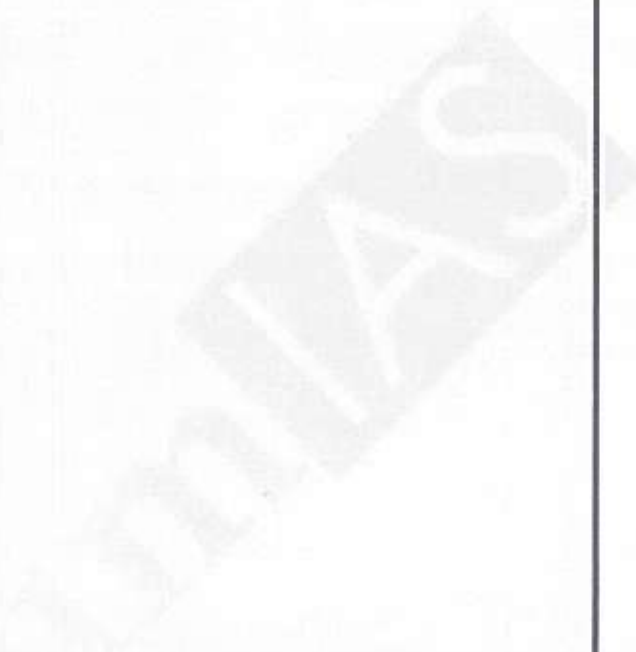
## Reasons

→ This action ensures greatest good for maximum number of people.

→ balances my ability as family member along with duty as student.

→ no crisis / guilt in future, as I did optimum action available to me.

"He alone lives, who lives in the service of others" - Vivekananda.



**Feedback**

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#	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
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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