

TEST CODE 6 1 4 4 0 4

FIAS | MGP 2023 | Open Test - GS Paper #4

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Nagendra Babu Kumar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910051052	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	03 Sep 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

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

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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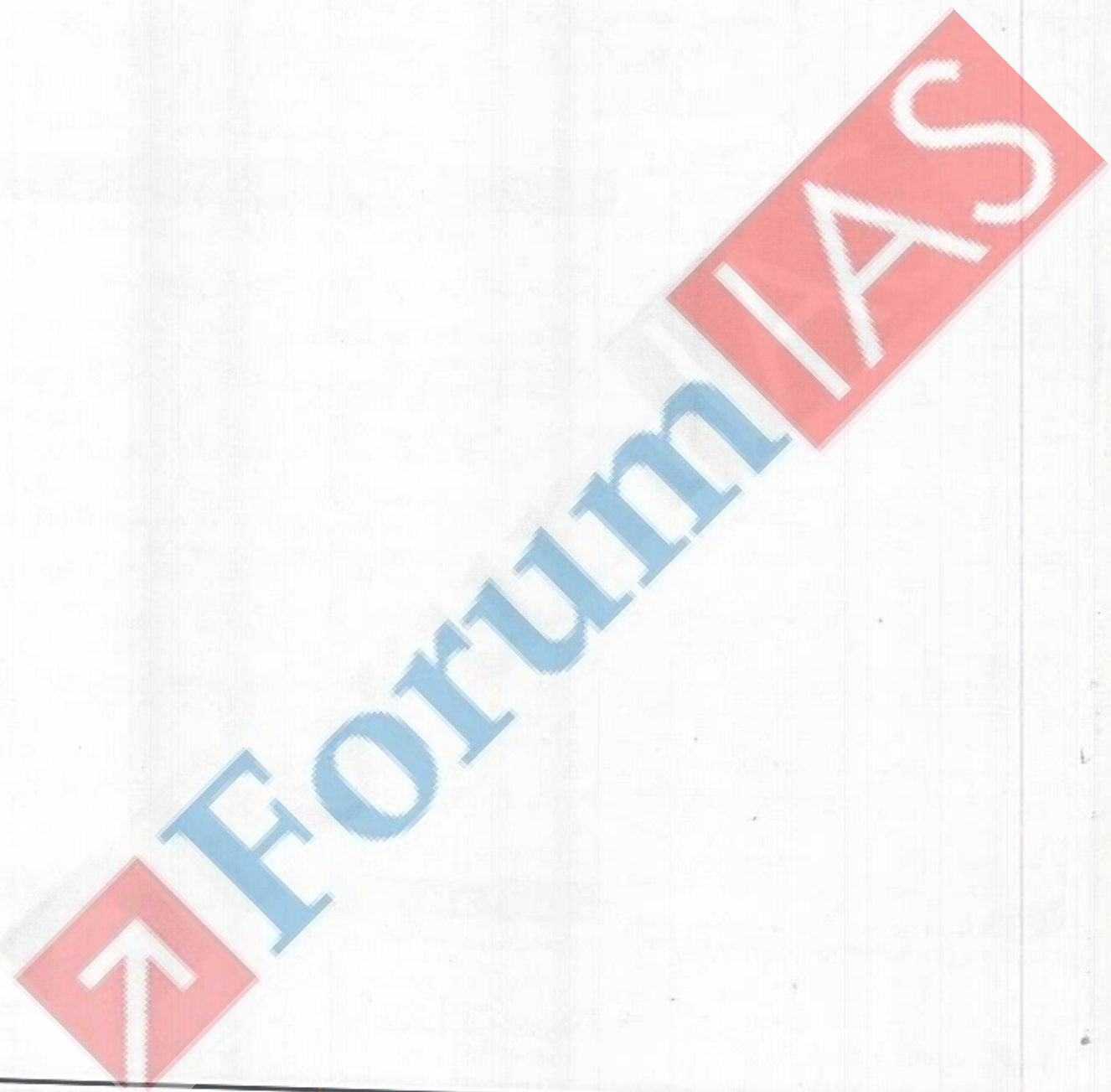
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

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।

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

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution 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. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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.

D & 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, notes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.

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.

P & R = Presentation & Readability = How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the objective components of assessment.

Section - A

Q.1) a) While knowledge and skills are crucial, they should be accompanied by a strong foundation of ethics. In this context, discuss the importance of ethics in education and the role of educational institutions in imparting ethical values. (10 marks, 150 words)

जबकि ज्ञान और कौशल महत्वपूर्ण हैं, उनके साथ नैतिकता की मजबूत नींव भी होनी चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, शिक्षा में नैतिकता के महत्व और नैतिक मूल्यों को प्रदान करने में शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"The education without ethics is not education at all," said Aristotle emphasizing the importance of educational institutions in ethical personality development.

Being a first and formal institution of socialization, the educational institutions have significant role in inculcating values in individuals.

① Curriculum - Through scientific models, history of great personalities like Buddha, Gandhiji, S.C. Bose, they can inculcate values like scientific temper, non-violence, patriotism etc.

② Teachers - Being a role model, teacher can inculcate punctuality, dedication and

fairness while teaching.

- ③ Peers - where team work in Cultural activities sports can inculcate appreciation of diversity, tolerance and collectivity etc.
- ④ With school workers - like attendants and other helpers can inculcate the values of respect, Compassion etc.

Thus, the educational institutions can impart ethical education and build competence as well as character of a child.

And the importance of ethics in education makes individual a selfless person, working for not just for themselves but for the progress of humanity.

eg) The Ethical education Gandhiji got led to make him Mahatma.

Similarly, everyone should try to achieve good and right thing in society.

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) Mahatma Gandhi considered ahimsa is the highest duty. He express that even if we cannot practice it in full, we must try to understand its spirit and refrain as far as is humanly possible from violence. Do you think, this articulated profoundness of Ahimsa is still relevant? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

महात्मा गांधी अहिंसा को सर्वोच्च कर्तव्य मानते थे। वह व्यक्त करते हैं कि भले ही हम इसका पूर्ण अभ्यास नहीं कर सकते हैं, हमें इसकी भावना को समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और जहां तक संभव हो हिंसा से बचना चाहिए। क्या आपको लगता है, अहिंसा की यह स्पष्ट गहराई अभी भी प्रासंगिक है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Gandhiji called non-violence as not only absence of violence but embracing enemy with love that is a state of positive bliss.

Thus, in the 21st Century the idea is relevant in many cases:-

① war - the wars and muscle flexing around the world calls for non-violence.

② India Calling for humanitarian aid and diplomatic end to Russia-Ukraine war.

③ Gender violence & discrimination - where women are constrained by patriarchal norms and the 'silent pandemic' wreaked havoc during COVID-19 - Hence, non-violence

is necessary for resource-led development.

② Environmental degradation - where resources are mindlessly used in the garb of Consumerism + individualism is violence towards Environment.

The Circular Economy Concept is a kind of positive embrace of Environmentally sustainable practices.

④ Corporates - Big companies following 'buy or buy' policies leading to lack of new innovations.

Thus, inclusive and equitable development requires absence of such policies.

Thus, with proper understanding and actions we can ensure a better world to live. If everyone goes for an eye to eye, the whole world will become blind. Hence, we need to save everyone's eyes to enjoy the beauty.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) a) The debate of ends versus means is a never ending one. While teleologists stress the need for the right ends, deontologists argue that the ends, no matter how valuable, cannot justify the means. What are the pitfalls in justifying right ends over right means? Also analyze the implications of always adhering to the right means. (10 marks, 150 words)

साध्य बनाम साधन की बहस कभी न खत्म होने वाली है। जबकि उद्देश्यवादी सही साध्य की आवश्यकता पर बल देते हैं, व्यवहारवादी तर्क देते हैं कि साध्य, चाहे कितना भी मूल्यवान क्यों न हो, साधनों को उचित नहीं ठहरा सकता। सही साधन के स्थान पर सही साध्य को उचित ठहराने में क्या खामियाँ हैं? हमेशा सही साधनों का पालन करने के निहितार्थों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Teleologists like Jeremy Bentham and Machiavelli suggested that 'Ends justify means' whereas Deontologists like E. Kant and Gandhi ji called for 'purity of means'.

Pitfalls for ends justifying means

① It may compromise on the dignity of an individual & cause a slippery slope.

[Ex] The theft of medicines for saving ailing mother might end of saving a life but lowers the self esteem of the the person and they might end up becoming a robber.

② It might harm others.

The utilitarian approach to benefit

many is justified even if it is deadly for others.

eg) The war to win territory will benefit the country, but kill many people in the process.

Duplications of adhering to right means

Positive → Self Satisfaction.
 → It can be a categorical imperative or a universal law.
 eg) loving thy neighbour.
 → It can ensure fairness in the process.
 eg) During a recruitment process.

Negatives → It might compromise the purpose.
 → It may not be beneficial for all.

However, there should be balance of both ends of means. Means can be transgressed to help the weak but not to exploit the weaker person.

eg) while providing ration to old lady who has forgotten ration card but she is an authentic card holder.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

b) How does Emotional Intelligence (EI) help in balancing personal as well as professional life? Discuss with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता (ईआई) व्यक्तिगत और व्यावसायिक जीवन को संतुलित करने में कैसे मदद करती है? उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

EI is the ability to identify, understand and manage our own feeling and emotions as well as others emotions.

EI in balancing personal and professional life:-

① To dissociate one from the other.

[Ex] The professional burden can be regulated when in the familiar occasions.

② To work effectively even when facing relationship issues like divorce.

[Ex] To show motivation and effectively finish the tasks in time even when facing divorce issues. This shows commitment & dedication.

③ To manage the social conflicts involving family members or relatives.

④ To arrest the family member involving in the group conflict and explain it to the family about the incident so as to maintain better relationships.

④ To avoid corruption or conflict of interest.

④ Recusing from the auction process when being aware of the relative involved in bidding.

Thus, EI involving self awareness, empathy, self regulation, self motivation and social skills will help in succeeding in our professional realm as Goleman says 80% of success is due to EI.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.3) What does each of the following quotations mean to you?

a) "Experience is the only teacher we have. We may talk and reason all our lives, but we shall not understand a word of truth, until we experience it ourselves" - Swami Vivekananda

(10 marks, 150 words)

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके लिए क्या अर्थ है?

"अनुभव ही हमारा एकमात्र शिक्षक है। हम जीवन भर बातें और तर्क कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हम सत्य का एक भी शब्द तब तक नहीं समझ पाएंगे, जब तक हम स्वयं इसका अनुभव न कर लें" - स्वामी विवेकानन्द

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'Experience & observation is the basis of knowledge', said Francis Bacon.

Thus, it is our first hand experience which will make us understand things better rather than just having idea about certain thing or event.

The experience of Gandhi when he faced discrimination led to his fight against such discrimination in South Africa.

Similarly, we as individuals can talk about values of integrity and honesty linking to mental satisfaction. But only when we experience that we will understand whether

It brings self-satisfaction or not.

However, we can also learn from the experiences of our forefathers or teachers. This will increase our theoretical knowledge. But practical knowledge will either prove or disprove the theoretical knowledge.

Our parents may say us to swim in certain way, but until we get into the water, we will not learn it.

This is why training for civil servants entails on-the-site learning programs and Bharat Darshan to make them reach every nook and corner of India to understand the lives of different people.

Thus, the attitude strengths get stronger with experience which is our teacher in every way. Thus, we can say every experience is an experiment, and living itself is an act of experimentation, experiencing every moment.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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b) "Individuals should cultivate noble traits so that socio-political organizations are free from highly despicable men." - Thirukkural (10 marks, 150 words)

"व्यक्तियों को महान गुण विकसित करने चाहिए ताकि सामाजिक-राजनीतिक संगठन अत्यधिक घृणित लोगों से मुक्त हों।" - तिरुक्कुरल (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'Politics without principles' is a sin said Mahatma Gandhiji emphasizing the need for virtues in those who are in authoritative positions.

The virtues of Lal Bahadur Shastri highlighting integrity, honesty and dedication for public welfare reflected in his slogan of Jai gauran, Jai karam. It shows that men of virtue will increase trust & confidence in the system.

Similarly, the religious leaders should promote toleration towards others so as to make others to follow the same to ensure peace and harmony in society and love unitedly in diversity.

The concept of Philosopher King given by Plato reveals the sense where King acts in good faith towards public welfare & Excellence. Hence, the King should learn the philosophical ideas and possess the traits of Courage, wisdom and temperance.

Absence of such traits will lead to Corruption, violence etc. The Communal Violence or xenophobia during Capitol Hill attack was galvanized by the former President Donald Trump in USA.

Thus, the Civil servants need such traits to ensure good life for the public. This is why 2nd ARC suggest Code of Ethics so as to ensure Civil servants uphold rule of law at the same be dedicated and compassionate to improve service delivery and reduce Corruption.

Feedback

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c) "Happiness is a mysterious thing, to be found somewhere between too little and too much."
- Ruskin Bond (10 marks, 150 words)

'प्रसन्नता एक रहस्यमय चीज है, जो बहुत कम और बहुत ज्यादा के बीच कहीं पाई जाती है।' - रस्किन बॉन्ड
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Happiness is the long time goal of humans since ancient times. But, most elusive thing to understand because of its various interpretations.

However, Ruskin Bond considers it as a place between two extremes which is similar to 'Golden mean' concept of Aristotle or 'Madhyama Marga' of Buddha.

Too much food will make us obese and too little, leads to hidden hunger. Hence, sufficient food intake can help us to be fit.

Similarly, too much wealth will make our lives busy looking for pastures of further profits and too little leads to poor living conditions. Hence, the Philanthropy of earning as much

as possible and sharing with others leading to happy living.

This other orientation is also suggested by Charles Dickens in his work 'David Copperfield'. For this he suggests one should have compassion & empathy.

However, defining that too much and too little is a problem. Though, too little can somehow be defined based on basic needs, the too much cannot be.

Still, we can live a happy life by being with enough friends, collectively working for the good of humanity and not just for ourselves will make us happy.

Happiness is a state of mind rather than the materials we possess. Hence focussing of spiritual sense of well being can make us truly happy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) a) I would rather try to persuade a man to go along, because once I have persuaded him, he will stick. If I scare him, he will stay just as long as he is scared, and then he is gone. Persuasion can often achieve what coercion cannot. In this context, evaluate the significance of persuasion for heralding social transformations. (10 marks, 150 words)

मैं इसके बजाय एक आदमी को साथ चलने के लिए अनुनय की कोशिश करूंगा, क्योंकि एक बार जब मैं उसे मना लेता हूँ, तो वह साथ चलेगा। अगर मैं उसे डराता हूँ, तो वह तब तक रहेगा जब तक वह डरा हुआ है, और फिर वह चला जाएगा। अनुनय अक्सर वह हासिल कर सकता है जो जबरदस्ती नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक परिवर्तनों की शुरुआत के लिए अनुनय के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Persuasion is an act of changing the attitude or behaviour of a person or group in the intended direction.

[Eg] PAs officer Divya Durangam learned Gondi language to persuade Gondi tribes in Telangana to make them give up bad habits. The tribal people named their village as Divya Gudem.

However, a Police officer was killed in some Telangana over his Coercive behaviour.

Thus, significance of persuasion are:-

① To give up gender discrimination - when we educate people of the economic and mental health benefits. [Eg] Selfie with daughters.

② To Overcome Caste hierarchies by sensitising that the caste is institutional arrangement for an order in the society where everyone are equal in the intrinsic worth based on the Categorical imperative of Kant.

③ To increase the political participation by changing the political attitude of people.

↳ SVEEP program by ECI to persuade voters.

④ To save resources of the government.

↳ Give up subsidy movement.

Thus, with persuasion we can bring long lasting changes where Coercion ends with the end of threat perception. The Current Environmental issues can be solved through persuasion techniques where the leader like PM Modi has called for LIFE Mission.

Feedback

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b) Examine the relevance of following in the context of civil services: (10 marks, 150 words)

- i. Neutrality
- ii. Intellectual Courage
- iii. Diligence
- iv. Selflessness

सिविल सेवाओं के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित की प्रासंगिकता की परीक्षण कीजिए: (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

- i. तटस्थता
- ii. बौद्धिक साहस
- iii. कर्मठता
- iv. निःस्वार्थता

i) Neutrality - It is the political neutrality meaning, objectively suggesting policies and implementing them irrespective of party interests.

[Eg] Raguram Rajan who worked under both UPA and NDA regime as RBI Governor.

ii) Intellectual courage -

Standing up to our own judgement of truth. This is one of the function of Socratic way of speaking truth to power.

[Eg] Whistle blower like Edward Snowden upheld his intellectual courage when he blew the lid of surveillance to safeguard

the rights of many even though he might be prosecuted.

iii) Diligence - is the ability to effectively complete the task in the given time.

[Eg] land record modernization in the time frame given.
or the dispute settlement by courts in a given timeframe.

iv) Selflessness

placing the public welfare before the individual interests.

[Eg] Attending a situation to manage the group conflict even during a family occasion when the officer is on leave.

or some IAS officers donating their partial salaries to charity shows selflessness.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) a) Why is leadership is considered a foundational value for civil services and a fundamental attribute to be a civil servant? (10 marks, 150 words)

नेतृत्व को सिविल सेवाओं के लिए मौलिक मूल्य और सिविल सेवक होने के लिए एक मौलिक गुण क्यों माना जाता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nolan Committee on public service values considered leadership as one of the fundamental values among the 7 values given.

It is fundamental because:-

① To bring change in the lives of people.

[Eg] Electoral reforms by P.N. Senanayake.

② To be a role model in others.

[Eg] Ashoka Kumar Upholding integrity.

③ To speak truth to power.

[Eg] U. Sagayam IAS fighting granite mafia in Tamil Nadu.

④ To bring systemic changes.

[Eg] P. Narahari who started Accessible

Rudra Campaign became a pan India scheme.

⑤ To herald change in social attitudes.

② change attitude of people against the women administrators.

It is foundational to Civil services because the hierarchical approach in civil services and the attitude among people towards civil services is that many rely on civil services to provide avenues for empowerment.

Hence, all civil servants should uphold leadership qualities to take team together towards the destination. However, they are to be aware that they are not rulers but people are rulers in democracy.

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) There are certain standards that society expects from those who are elected or appointed to public office to observe and maintain in the conduct of the public affairs to which they have been entrusted. Those in positions of power can use these positions to take decisions that are solely in the public interest or they can use them to benefit themselves. Where the roots of private virtue are diseased, the fruit of public probity cannot but be corrupt. What do you understand by probity and discuss how probity in public life can be inculcated? (10 marks, 150 words)

ऐसे कुछ मानक हैं जिनकी समाज सार्वजनिक पद पर निर्वाचित या नियुक्त लोगों से अपेक्षा करता है कि वे उन सार्वजनिक मामलों के संचालन में पालन करें और बनाए रखें जिनके लिए उन्हें सौंपा गया है। सत्ता के पदों पर बैठे लोग इन पदों का उपयोग ऐसे निर्णय लेने के लिए कर सकते हैं जो पूरी तरह से सार्वजनिक हित में हैं या वे उनका उपयोग स्वयं को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए कर सकते हैं। जहां निजी सदगुण की जड़ें रुग्ण हों, वहां सार्वजनिक ईमानदारी का फल ग्रष्ट हुए बिना नहीं रह सकता। ईमानदारी से आप क्या समझते हैं और चर्चा करें कि सार्वजनिक जीवन में ईमानदारी कैसे अन्तर्निहित की जा सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Probity is the ~~strong~~ quality of having strong moral values like integrity, honesty and compassion.

Ways to inculcate Probity:-

- ① Training modules to deter as well promote probity. [eg] leads to integrity.
- ② Continuous monitoring leads to transparency and honesty.
- ③ Consultation and decision making in a collective manner shows the democratic attitude.

④ Social Audits and public hearings helps in ensuring accountability.

⑤ Meeting and understanding the problems of various people.

⑥ Bharat Darshan.

⑦ Role needs promoting high values.

⑧ Projecting the Administrators who worked during 1950s to build India.

⑨ Education - Sensitizing children about Equality, integrity.

⑩ Incentives + Awards to motivate the public servants to uphold values like Compassion, dedication, innovation etc.

Thus, probity as a value leads to trust and confidence in the system by the people.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.6) a) Ethical quandary lies in exploring the complex interplay between absoluteness and relativity in ethical considerations. Can ethical principles be regarded as universally absolute, or does the notion of relativity, often associated with physics, also apply to ethics? Share your perspective and provide supporting arguments. (10 marks, 150 words)

नैतिक दुविधा नैतिक विचारों में निरपेक्षता और सापेक्षता के बीच जटिल परस्पर क्रिया की खोज में निहित है। क्या नैतिक सिद्धांतों को सार्वभौमिक रूप से निरपेक्ष माना जा सकता है, या सापेक्षता की धारणा, जो अक्सर भौतिकी से जुड़ी होती है, नैतिकता पर भी लागू होती है? अपना दृष्टिकोण साझा कीजिए और सहायक तर्क प्रदान कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ethics is a set of standards to evaluate and motivate people to inculcate in a social setting.

where Ethical absolutism says, there are Universal principles of Ethics, while Ethical relativists says, that the Ethical principles vary from one society to the another.

[Eg] Ethical absolutism considers theft is always wrong. (I. Kant)

Ethical relativists say that robbing a medicine for peter to provide it to paul is not wrong but justice (Robinhood principle)

As we are living in a multicultural society, multiplicity of value systems are possible. This is what Isaiah Berlin calls it as 'value pluralism'.

However, values like equality, justice and liberty should pervade all the societies. And, the values like individualism or consumerism compared to collectivism varies from place to place.

[Eg] Individualism is ethical principle in USA. while collectivism in India.

Thus, there are certain absolute ideals even though their form may vary.

[Eg] Justice should be omnipresent.

However, M. Sandel says there are 'spheres of justice' based on cultures. Thus, some are universal and some are relative.

Feedback

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b) Since its enactment, Right to Information (RTI) Act has helped in improving the levels of transparency and accountability in public institutions. However, many argue that the quality of public service delivery in India is still far from satisfactory. In this background, do you find RTI Act efficient enough to improve the public service delivery for Indian citizens. Critically discuss the need for a Right to Public Service Act (RSPA) to make Indian governance more ethical and efficient. (10 marks, 150 words)

अपने अधिनियमन के बाद से, सूचना का अधिकार (RTI) अधिनियम ने सार्वजनिक संस्थानों में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के स्तर को बेहतर बनाने में मदद की है। हालाँकि, कई लोगों का तर्क है कि भारत में सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण की गुणवत्ता अभी भी संतोषजनक नहीं है। इस पृष्ठभूमि में, क्या आप RTI अधिनियम को भारतीय नागरिकों के लिए सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण में सुधार करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रभावी पाते हैं? भारतीय शासन को अधिक नैतिक और कुशल बनाने के लिए लोक सेवा का अधिकार अधिनियम (RSPA) की आवश्यकता पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

RTI Act is called as Master Key to good governance by 2nd ARC. However, India is placed at 85th/180 ranks in Corruption perception index by Transparency International.

However, still RTI Act is efficient:-

- ① It provides for suo motu or active updation of information disclosure.
- ② States are taking steps to be transparent.
 - [eg] Jan Soochna portal by Rajasthan.
- ③ Institutions are coming under RTI.
 - [eg] Supreme Court held CJI comes under RTI. Similarly Political parties should be brought under RTI.

However, the issue of pending cases (3.15 lakh in 2022) and low penalties (only on 5% of cases) and high vacancy along with high rejection rate are a cause of concern.

Need for RPSA

To make Civil Services more responsive

Benefits

Based on entitlements to safeguard rights of people through participation.

To ensure accountability for the commitments under charters.

To reward those doing efficient & effective work.

However, implementation and awareness are critical for the success of any act.

The taste of pudding is in its eating and hence, any law should be implemented with full vigour and not only in letter but in spirit too.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Section - B

Q.7) Suman is a young IPS officer who is posted as the SP law and order in a district that has a history of communal clashes. During a cultural event, a political leader made certain controversial comments regarding the religion of another community that can potentially harm communal harmony in the district. The representatives of the aggrieved community met Suman with their complaint. An FIR was registered in the matter and the police department promptly started an investigation. During questioning, the accused political leader denied the charges. He claimed that he was exercising his right to freedom of expression and had no intention of hurting anyone's feelings. He even offered to tender an apology if his statement had hurt someone's religious feelings. However, the aggrieved community was not satisfied with this apology and demanded strict action against the accused.

The next day, a video went viral on social media in which the accused political leader can be seen making derogatory statements against another religious faith. However, Suman suspects that the video going viral on the internet is a doctored video and someone has mischievously edited it to make it more vitriolic and inflammatory. The video has ignited communal tensions in the district. The accused political leader belongs to an influential community and his community has put their support behind him. Local intelligence has warned that some anti-social elements are trying to use this opportunity to create communal riot in the district. The entire matter has been politicized and is being covered by the national media. In this situation answer the following:

- What differentiates a hate speech from a free speech?
- Why does social media have a very strong influence over the actions and thoughts of its users?
- What is the most suitable course of action for Suman in this situation? Justify.

(20 marks, 250 words)

सुमन एक युवा आईपीएस अधिकारी हैं जो एक ऐसे जिले में कानून और व्यवस्था जहां सांप्रदायिक झड़पों का इतिहास रहा है, एसपी के रूप में तैनात हैं। एक सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम के दौरान, एक राजनीतिक नेता ने दूसरे समुदाय के धर्म के बारे में कुछ दिवादास्पद टिप्पणी की जो संभावित रूप से जिले में सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव को नुकसान पहुंचा सकती है। पीड़ित समुदाय के प्रतिनिधियों ने अपनी शिकायत के साथ सुमन से मुलाकात की। इस मामले में एक प्राथमिकी दर्ज की गई और पुलिस विभाग ने तुरंत जांच शुरू कर दी। पूछताछ के दौरान, आरोपी राजनीतिक नेता ने आरोपों से इनकार किया। उन्होंने दावा किया कि वह अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के अपने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और उनका किसी की भावनाओं को आहत करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि अगर उनके बयान से किसी की धार्मिक भावनाएं आहत हुई हैं तो वह माफी भी मांगेंगे। हालांकि, पीड़ित समुदाय इस माफी से संतुष्ट नहीं हुआ और आरोपियों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की मांग की।

अगले दिन, सोशल मीडिया पर एक वीडियो वायरल हुआ जिसमें आरोपी राजनीतिक नेता को एक अन्य धार्मिक विश्वास के खिलाफ अपमानजनक बयान देते हुए देखा जा सकता है। हालांकि, सुमन को संदेह है कि इंटरनेट पर वायरल हो रहा वीडियो एक छेड़छाड़ किया गया वीडियो है और किसी ने इसे और अधिक उग्र और मड़काऊ बनाने के लिए शरारतपूर्ण रूप से संपादित किया है। वीडियो ने जिले में सांप्रदायिक तनाव पैदा कर दिया है। आरोपी राजनीतिक नेता एक प्रभावशाली समुदाय से हैं और उनके समुदाय ने उनके पीछे अपना समर्थन रखा है। स्थानीय खुफिया विभाग ने चेतावनी दी है कि कुछ असामाजिक तत्व इस अवसर का उपयोग जिले में सांप्रदायिक दंगा पैदा करने के लिए करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। पूरे मामले का राजनीतिकरण कर दिया गया है और इसे राष्ट्रीय मीडिया द्वारा कवर किया जा रहा है। इस स्थिति में निम्न का उत्तर दीजिए :

- द्वेषपूर्ण भाषण को अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता से क्या अलग करता है?
- सोशल मीडिया अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं के कार्यों और विचारों पर इतना गहरा प्रभाव क्यों डालता है?
- इस स्थिति में सुमन के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त कार्रवाई क्या है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case involves a community leader involving in the politically charged & controversial statements leading to complaints and possibility of Communal riot due to some vested interests where Sunam is recently posted as an IPS officer. This is similar to the hate speech case in Haryana and Haryana.

a) However, at the outset, the difference between free speech and hate speech is a thin line.

A.19(1)(a) says that free speech can be by writing, sign or any other way of representation but subjected to reasonable restrictions given in A.19(2) i.e., defamation, security of state, incitement to offence.

whereas, hate speech nowhere legally defined but sec. 153 & sec. 295 of the IPC

are used by Indian courts. It can be understood as that speech which speaks hate on others based on individual traits or community or religion or sex etc which has potential to cause public disorder.

Thus, hate speech cannot be completely dissociated from free speech as anything & everything can be considered hate speech. Hence, public officials has to be careful while dealing with these issues. If there are indications of using arms against others or persecuting or driving out some sections can be considered hate speech.

(b) The potential of social media has a strong impact as seen in the case as the possibly doctored video is used to create a riot.

The reasons are:-

- ① Instantaneous travel of information.
- ② Reach of social media is high as about 3 billion people worldwide use facebook.
- ③ Lack of Critical thinking on the part of individuals.
- ④ Algorithms are not so designed to check the hate speech.
- ⑤ Possibility of trust over the person who shares the information.

we have seen many mob lynching cases due to fake news on social media in the form of child kidnapping, theft and such other cases. One of the reason to believe all these can also be the amusement it brings.

⑥ The course of action can be :-

- ① Arrange meeting with all the leaders of community.

② Make them talk to each other and at the same time use technology and fact checking units to identify if the video of hate speech is doctored.

If Real → punish the perpetrator.
 → Ask other community leaders to stop any conflicts

If false → Then persuade all the leaders and make the person to apologize in the public and reduce the tensions.

Thus, these charged up moments needs one to be calm and uphold the rule of law and treat everyone equally. This is why Lord Krishna suggested in Gita to be *Stithapragya* or calm minded to deal with dilemmas.

Feedback

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Q.8) Bior is a luxury fashion brand/clothing line, known for its ultra-high exclusivity. The luxury fashion products of Bior are widely endorsed by top celebrities, socialites, business magnates, and politicians. Bior design its products and outsource the manufacturing work to its vendors, located in different parts of the world. ABC textiles, one of its vendors, located in India, was chosen for the latest product of Bior, a black color golf T-shirt. It was made targeting the upper class of East European countries including Russia. However, due to an armed conflict between two countries in the region, and deteriorating security situation, the company was forced to close all its outlets in the East European countries. This led to the problem of adjusting/disposing of the factory inventories of 10,000 units of T-shirts prepared by the ABC textiles for Bior. Normally, any company would have redirected its products to any other suitable region and clientele. However, high-end luxury brands like Bior don't follow such practice in order to maintain exclusivity of its products. Therefore, the company directed Kamal, the owner of ABC textiles, to burn the excess products, assuring Kamal that Bior will pay ABC textiles the entire cost of the consignment in full. Kamal was relatively new to the fashion industry. The decision of the company came as a shock to him. Kamal knew that the combined value of the products that he was asked to burn was in multiple crores. Also, many people in the company including Kamal, had worked very hard for the launch of these golf T-shirts for the last few years. He discussed the company's order with his business associates and friends. To his surprise, Kamal was told that this was a common practice among all the high-end luxury brands. In order to maintain the exclusivity of the products, the surplus product is burned. This ensures that the rarity of the product is maintained and the associated glitz and glamour of the product is not diluted. The company reasons that if the surplus product is used by the common working-class people, then it may hurt the brand value of the product. Kamal, himself born and brought up in a middle-class family, was not convinced and found this reasoning abhorrent and vulgar. Kamal has witnessed poverty in India first hand. He personally knew of many cases where the families did not have decent clothes to wear, least of all the likes of quality clothes that he was asked to burn. As the owner of a manufacturing unit, he knew the financial condition of his workers, and the limited resources within which they were forced to live their lives. Contrasting these hard realities with the company's decision of burning products worth crores of rupees, disgusted Kamal and made him ponder over the vulgar display of wealth and power.

Kamal was convinced that burning the clothes is not justified, but he was also aware that it was after all company's prerogative to deal with its product as it pleased. Also, Bior had helped Kamal during his difficult economic phase. While he was struggling to find work during covid-19 crisis, Bior had then given him and his business a lease of life by giving him a big contract. Therefore, he did not intend to do anything that could jeopardize his cordial and profitable relations with Bior.

- What are the ethical issues in the above case study?
- Imagine yourself in the shoes of Kamal. What course of action will you adopt in the above situation? (20 marks, 250 words)

बायोर एक लक्जरी फैशन ब्रांड/कपड़ों की श्रृंखला है, जो अपनी अति-उच्च विशिष्टता के लिए जाना जाता है। बायोर के लक्जरी फैशन उत्पादों को शीर्ष मशहूर हस्तियों, सोशलाइट्स, बिजनेस दिग्गजों और राजनेताओं द्वारा व्यापक रूप से समर्थन दिया जाता है। बायोर अपने उत्पादों को डिजाइन करता है और विनिर्माण कार्य को दुनिया के विभिन्न हिस्सों में स्थित अपने विक्रेताओं को आउटसोर्स करता है। भारत में स्थित इसके विक्रेताओं में से एक, एबीसी टेक्सटाइल्स को बायोर के नवीनतम उत्पाद, काले रंग की गोल्फ टी-शर्ट के लिए चुना गया था। इसे रूस सहित पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों के उच्च वर्ग को लक्ष्य करके बनाया गया था। हालाँकि, क्षेत्र में दो देशों के बीच सशस्त्र संघर्ष और बिगड़ती सुरक्षा स्थिति के कारण, कंपनी को पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों में अपने सभी आउटलेट बंद करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा। इससे बायोर के लिए एबीसी टेक्सटाइल्स द्वारा तैयार की गई टी-शर्ट की 10,000 इकाइयों की फैक्ट्री सूची के समायोजन/निपटान की समस्या पैदा हो गई। आम तौर पर, कोई भी कंपनी अपने उत्पादों को किसी अन्य उपयुक्त क्षेत्र और ग्राहक वर्ग

में पुनर्निर्देशित करती। हालाँकि, बायोर जैसे उच्च-स्तरीय लक्जरी ब्रांड अपने उत्पादों की विशिष्टता बनाए रखने के लिए इस तरह की प्रथा का पालन नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए, कंपनी ने एबीसी टेक्सटाइल्स के मालिक कमल को अतिरिक्त उत्पादों को जलाने का निर्देश दिया और कमल को आश्वासन दिया कि बायोर एबीसी टेक्सटाइल्स को खेप की पूरी लागत का भुगतान करेगा।

कमल फैशन उद्योग में अपेक्षाकृत नए थे। कंपनी का यह फैसला उनके लिए सदमे जैसा था। कमल को पता था कि जिन उत्पादों को उसे जलाने के लिए कहा गया था, उनकी कुल कीमत कई करोड़ में थी। साथ ही, कमल सहित कंपनी के कई लोगों ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों से इन गोलफ टी-शर्ट के लॉन्च के लिए बहुत मेहनत की थी। उन्होंने अपने व्यापारिक सहयोगियों और दोस्तों के साथ कंपनी के ऑर्डर पर चर्चा की। उन्हें आश्चर्य हुआ जब कमल को बताया गया कि यह सभी हाई-एंड लक्जरी ब्रांडों के बीच एक आम बात थी। उत्पादों की विशिष्टता बनाए रखने के लिए, अधिशेष उत्पाद को जला दिया जाता है। यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि उत्पाद की दुर्लभता बनी रहे और उत्पाद से जुड़ी चर्चा और ग्लैमर कम न हो। कंपनी का तर्क है कि यदि अधिशेष उत्पाद का उपयोग आम कामकाजी वर्ग के लोग करते हैं, तो इससे उत्पाद की ब्रांड वैल्यू को नुकसान हो सकता है। कमल, जो खुद एक मध्यम वर्गीय परिवार में पैदा हुए और पले-बढ़े, इस बात से सहमत नहीं थे और उन्हें यह तर्क घृणित और अश्रद्धा लगा। कमल ने भारत में गरीबी प्रत्यक्ष रूप से देखी है। वह व्यक्तिगत रूप से ऐसे कई मामलों के बारे में जानते थे जहां परिवारों के पास पहनने के लिए अच्छे कपड़े नहीं थे, कम से कम गुणवत्ता वाले कपड़े भी नहीं थे जिन्हें उन्हें जलाने के लिए कहा गया था। एक विनिर्माण इकाई के मालिक के रूप में, वह अपने श्रमिकों की वित्तीय स्थिति और उन सीमित संसाधनों को जानते थे जिनके भीतर वे अपना जीवन जीने के लिए मजबूर थे। कंपनी के करोड़ों रुपये के उत्पादों को जलाने के निर्णय के साथ इन कठोर वास्तविकताओं की तुलना करने से कमल को निराशा हुई और उसने धन और शक्ति के अश्रद्धा प्रदर्शन पर विचार किया।

कमल को यकीन था कि कपड़े जलाना उचित नहीं है, लेकिन वह यह भी जानता था कि आखिरकार यह कंपनी का विशेषाधिकार है कि वह अपने उत्पाद के साथ अपनी इच्छानुसार व्यवहार करे। इसके अलावा, बायोर ने कमल को उनके कठिन आर्थिक दौर में मदद की थी। जब वह कोविड-19 संकट के दौरान काम खोजने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे थे, तब बायोर ने उन्हें एक बड़ा अनुबंध देकर उन्हें और उनके व्यवसाय को जीवनदान दिया था। इसलिए, उनका ऐसा कुछ भी करने का इरादा नहीं था जिससे बायोर के साथ उनके सौहार्दपूर्ण और लाभदायक संबंधों को खतरा हो।

a) उपरोक्त केस अध्ययन में नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

b) अपने आप को कमल के स्थान पर कल्पना कीजिए। उपरोक्त स्थिति में आप क्या कार्यवाही अपनाएंगे?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case reflects the attitude of luxury brands like Louis Vuitton, Dior and others to maintain market exclusivity and brand value, they destroy the unused products which Karnaal is not able to digest as he understands the inequalities in the world where some are struggling to wear

a single piece of cloth .

② Thus, we see many ethical issues:-

- ① Cut throat competition in the world of luxury brands .
- ② Lack of sustainable practices by the companies .
- ③ More concerned about the brand value and the social prestige thus lack of prudence .
- ④ Lack of compassion towards those who do not possess enough .
- ⑤ Perpetuation of inequalities in the society .
 [eg] Top 10% population = 77% wealth as given by world inequality report .
- ⑥ Helplessness of Kanai and his dilemma to ensure sustainable wage and professional commitment to the luxury brand .
- ⑦ This exclusive way of working is against the 'Unity of being' concept of Martin

Heidegger .

⑧ Concern for perfection, however, it overshoots what St. Augustine calls the Original Sin, i.e., as individuals are failing and hence are Crooked in our lives.

⑨ Absurdity in the actions of luxury brand.

⑩ If I were to be Kantian, the course of action could be:-

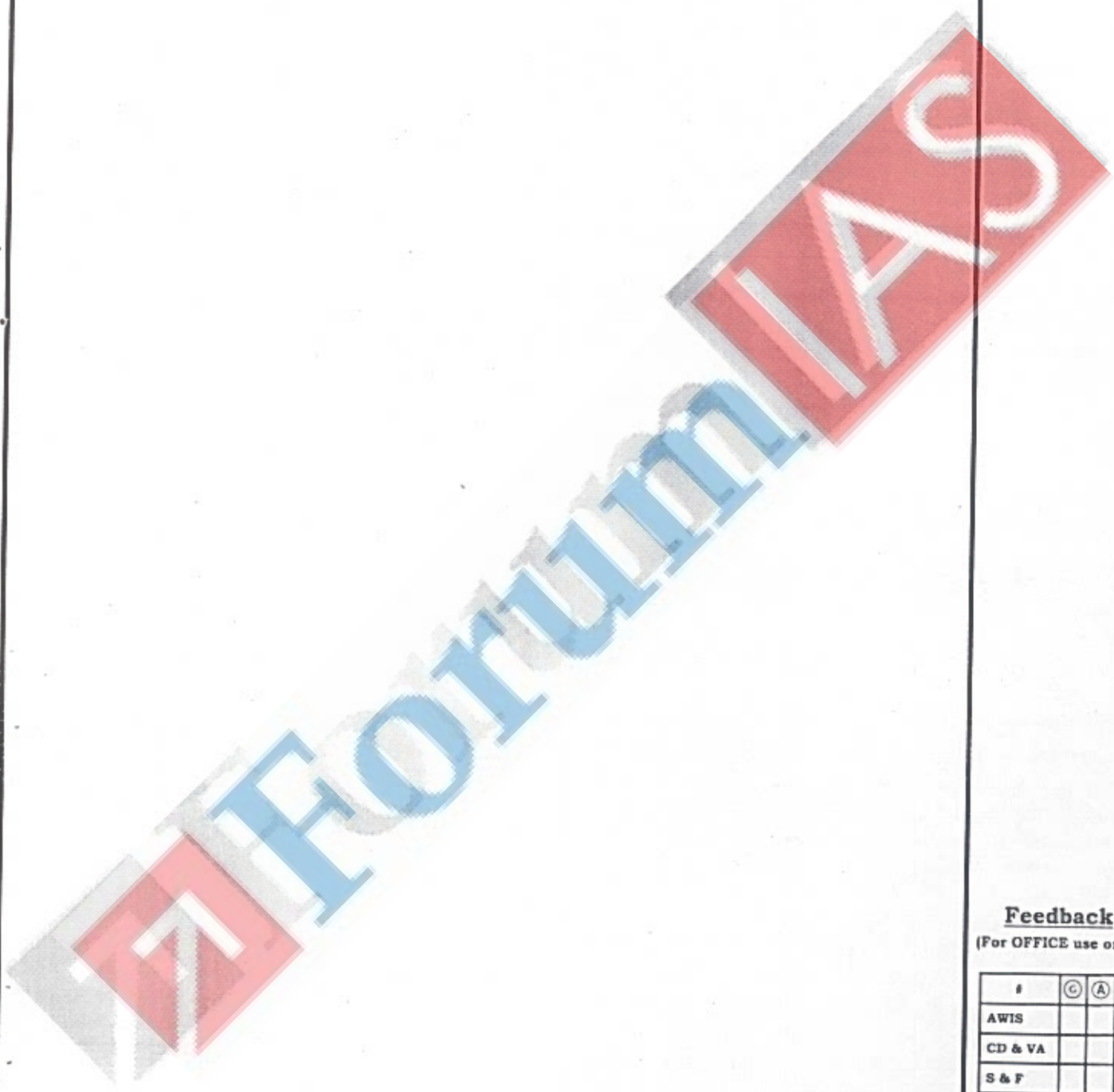
① Persuade Company - to distribute the clothes to workers of the Company or the public force of cost so that the brand value can increase due to reach.

② If they decline - Then find other clients to distribute the clothes.

③ If that fails - then provide those clothes to people at low cost so as

to ensure sustainability of the Company.

Thus, rather than wasting the resources where we have been using the Earth's resources at 1.75 times the Earth can reproduce (Earth Overshoot day report), we should ensure sustainability. Because, we do not have planet B. And also at the same time ensuring Company runs for long time providing Employment for many.



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) Satish is a climate conscious and responsible citizen. Satish left his well-paying job as a senior manager in a multinational company and started a small firm that manufactures eco-friendly products. The motto of his company is "zero wastage and green for welfare". His firm makes bio-degradable polymer which can be used as an alternative to plastic bags, bottles, plates etc. Satish thinks that this will promote a healthier environment and will have a positive impact on people's health. It will also help address the problem of climate change by reducing one's carbon footprint. For this to be achieved, he believes that not just products, but the process too should be less polluting. This is why, he invested heavily in non-polluting machinery. These machines are certified as "green machines". In fact, some of them were even imported from other countries. All of this has gained him a good reputation in the eyes of critics and environmentalists. But as the technology used in manufacturing these products is new, imported and expensive, the products made by Satish's firm is costlier than conventional plastic products.

Satish has proved that his product is environmentally benign, but he was unable to scale up production because of he ran out of funds. Satish knows that if he could start manufacturing the polymer at a large scale and leverage economies of scale his product would become more price competitive to conventional plastics. Satish used last of his funds to publicize his product. Satish thought that with this publicity, raising funds from the market would be easy.

Satish reached out to many investors, and they showed great interest in Satish's product. But none of them were willing to invest money in this product. They feared that this new product, being much expensive, would not be able to compete with the conventional plastic products. Satish's firm is also losing his existing customer who complain about very high cost of his products. Both Satish's prospective investors and past customers know that this technology is less polluting and environmentally benign and has a positive attitude towards it. But consumer concern and attitude about the environment does not readily translate into the purchase of environmentally friendly products. Academic research has also identified this gap between purchase intentions and behaviors.

Satish knows that if he changes the production procedure, things can look better for the company on the financial front, but that can take away his reputation and will also be against his own beliefs. The only possible hope is to expand his consumer base, sell his products at full capacity and convince investors to invest in his eco-friendly venture to keep his green industry running.

Consider yourself in Satish's position and answer the following questions:

- How will you induce behavioral change to nudge people to move towards eco-friendly products?
- What factors will you have to consider while inspiring such a change? (20 marks, 250 words)

सतीश जलवायु के प्रति जागरूक और जिम्मेदार नागरिक हैं। सतीश ने एक बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी में वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक के रूप में अपनी अच्छी तनखाह वाली नौकरी छोड़ दी और एक छोटी फर्म शुरू की जो पर्यावरण के अनुकूल उत्पाद बनाती है। उनकी कंपनी का आदर्श वाक्य 'कल्याण के लिए शून्य अपव्यय और हरित' है। उनकी फर्म बायो-डिग्रेडेबल पॉलिमर बनाती है जिसका उपयोग प्लास्टिक बैग, बोतलों, प्लेटों आदि के विकल्प के रूप में किया जा सकता है। सतीश को लगता है कि इससे स्वस्थ वातावरण को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा। यह कार्बन फुटप्रिंट को कम करके जलवायु परिवर्तन की समस्या को दूर करने में भी मदद करेगा। इसे हासिल करने के लिए, उनका मानना है कि न केवल उत्पाद, बल्कि प्रक्रिया भी कम प्रदूषणकारी होनी चाहिए। यही कारण है कि, उन्होंने गैर-प्रदूषणकारी मशीनरी में भारी निवेश किया। इन मशीनों को 'हरित मशीनों' के रूप में प्रमाणित किया गया है। वास्तव में, उनमें से कुछ अन्य देशों से भी आयात किए गए थे। इस सब ने उन्हें आलोचकों और पर्यावरणविदों की नजर में एक अच्छी प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त की है। लेकिन चूंकि इन उत्पादों के निर्माण में उपयोग की जाने वाली तकनीक नई, आयातित और महंगी है, इसलिए सतीश की फर्म द्वारा बनाए गए उत्पाद पारंपरिक प्लास्टिक उत्पादों की तुलना में महंगे हैं।

सतीश ने साबित कर दिया है कि उनका उत्पाद पर्यावरण के अनुकूल है, लेकिन वह धन की कमी के कारण उत्पादन बढ़ाने में असमर्थ थे। सतीश जानते हैं कि अगर वह बड़े पैमाने पर पॉलिमर का निर्माण शुरू कर सकते हैं और बड़े पैमाने पर अर्थव्यवस्थाओं का लाभ उठा सकते हैं, तो उनका उत्पाद पारंपरिक प्लास्टिक के लिए अधिक मूल्य प्रतिस्पर्धी बन जाएगा। सतीश ने अपने उत्पाद को प्रचारित करने के लिए अपने पास उपलब्ध समुचित कोष इस्तेमाल किया। सतीश ने सोचा कि इस प्रचार से बाजार से फंड जुटाना आसान हो जाएगा। सतीश कई निवेशकों के पास पहुंचे, और उन्होंने सतीश के उत्पाद में बहुत रुचि दिखाई। लेकिन उनमें से कोई भी इस उत्पाद में पैसा निवेश करने के लिए तैयार नहीं था। उन्हें डर था कि यह नया उत्पाद, बहुत महंगा होने के नाते, पारंपरिक प्लास्टिक उत्पादों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करने में सक्षम नहीं होगा। सतीश की फर्म अपने मौजूदा ग्राहकों को भी खो रही है जो उनके उत्पादों की बहुत अधिक लागत के बारे में शिकायत करते हैं। सतीश के संभावित निवेशक और पिछले ग्राहक दोनों जानते हैं कि यह तकनीक कम प्रदूषणकारी और पर्यावरण के अनुकूल है और इसके प्रति सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण रखती है। लेकिन पर्यावरण के बारे में उपमोक्ता चिंता और दृष्टिकोण पर्यावरण के अनुकूल उत्पादों की खरीद में आसानी से परिवर्तित नहीं होती है। अकादमिक अनुसंधान ने खरीद इरादों और व्यवहार के बीच इस अंतर की भी पहचान की है। सतीश जानते हैं कि अगर वह उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में बदलाव करते हैं, तो वित्तीय मोर्चे पर कंपनी के लिए चीजें बेहतर दिख सकती हैं, लेकिन यह उनकी प्रतिष्ठा को छीन सकता है और उनकी अपनी मान्यताओं के खिलाफ भी होगा। एकमात्र संभावित आशा अपने उपमोक्ता आधार का विस्तार करना, अपने उत्पादों को पूरी क्षमता से बेचना और निवेशकों को अपने पर्यावरण के अनुकूल उद्यम में निवेश करने के लिए मनाना है ताकि उनके हरित उद्योग को चालू रखा जा सके।

अपने आप को सतीश की स्थिति में समझें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

a) आप लोगों को पर्यावरण-अनुकूल उत्पादों की ओर प्रेरित करने के लिए व्यवहार परिवर्तन को कैसे प्रेरित करेंगे?

b) इस तरह के बदलाव के लिए प्रेरित करते समय आपको किन कारकों पर विचार करना होगा?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case reflects the dissonance of consumers and investors where they like Environmentally sound products but do not want to invest or buy respectively. However, Satish being a person of integrity wants to follow his beliefs to save the environmental degradation.

However, he is running out of funds to promote and produce the green products at large scale as the costly products are being sold in less quantities.

(a) In this scenario, behavioural change can be brought to nudge people:-

① Talking to Politicians like Ministers to attend their Company function and educate people about environmentally conscious aspects their products.

This will attract investors as well as customers.

② Ask for bank loans and their suggestions for attracting further investments.

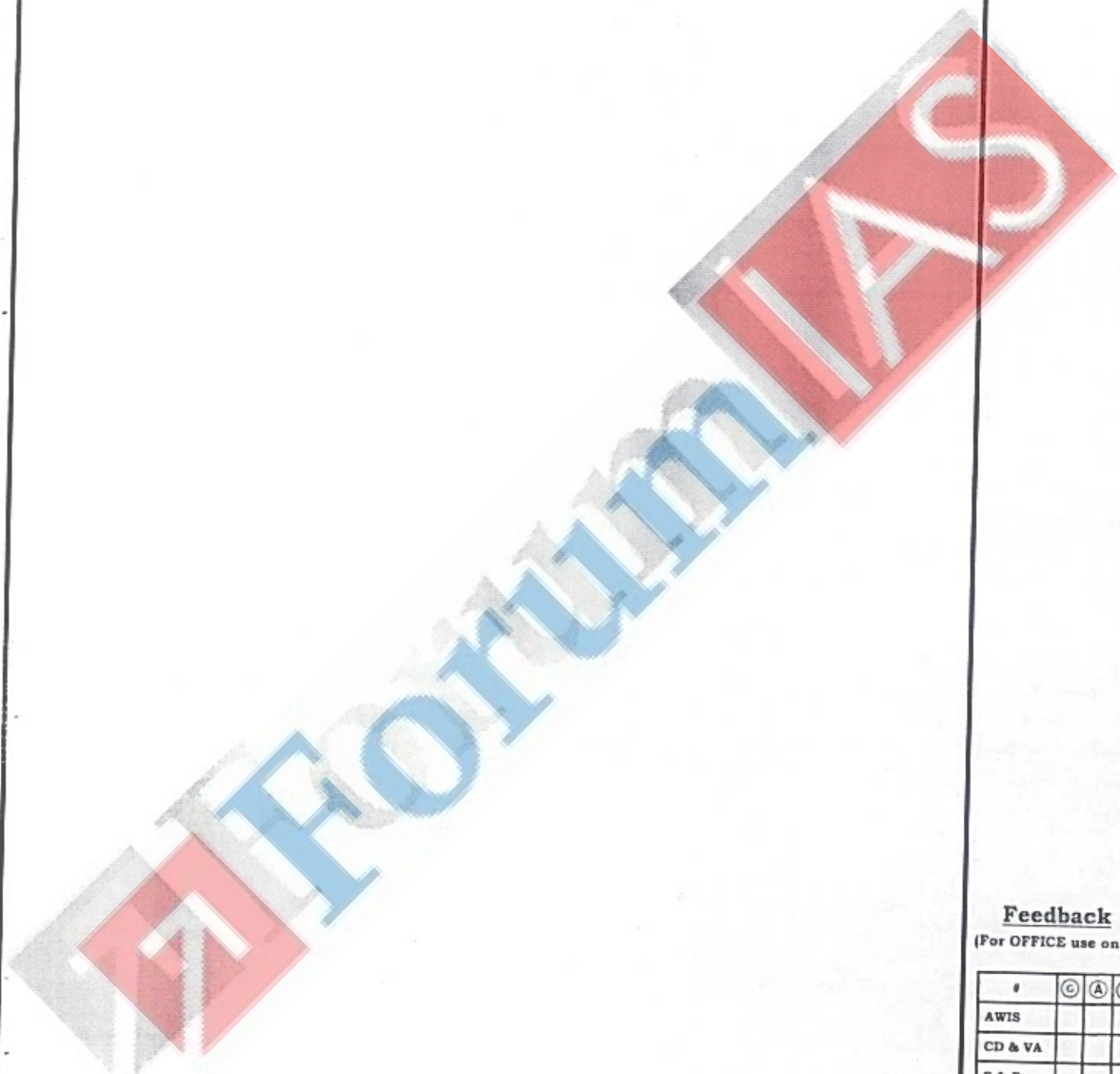
③ Collaborate similar environmentally conscious people to promote their products collectively.

- ④ Providing people with information about the impacts of unsustainable practices & products using UNEP data and facts.
- ⑤ At the same time assure them, that the technological advancements to reduce cost are on the way and invest in such practices transparently.
- ⑥ However, the factors that should be considered are:-
 - ① The incomes of the Customers.
 - ② Legality to ensure rule of law.
 - ③ Reach to ensure economies of scale and reduce losses for the Company.
 - ④ Transparency in the facts and future profits that it brings for investors.

⑤ The time frame within which the improvements will be made.

Thus, small human actions are necessary to make big leap for humanity. All new things starts ~~with~~ ^{at} costly endeavours but only the persistent activities will last for long.

The Commitment, dedication and the integrity to stand with the values marks our character. Good character will lead to good results. That is why 'spanishadoc verse 'Sheelam Param Bhushanam' and the character of Satish will definitely lead to success even though difficulties at the start.



Feedback

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Q.10) You have recently started working at your dream company. You have hired in the strategies department along with two other new joiners. All of you have just graduated out of college. You have very friendly relations with co-joiners. The three of you have been helping each other at work. The experience of working together has built strong camaraderie between the three of you. Your boss has publicly appreciated the strong team-spirit displayed by you and your colleagues.

At the annual review, you have been given a higher pay raise, and a more lucrative job profile. The promotion doesn't come as a surprise to you. You have worked beyond office hours more as a rule rather than as an exception. The project you worked at was adjudged 'the best project of the year in business impact' at the annual corporate awards. One of your co-joiners remarks, in presumably good humor, that you should suggest to your boss to allocate similar high impact projects to your friends as well. You also perceive suggestions towards the shared surname being the reason for special affinity of your boss towards you, indicating at the fact that your boss and you have the same caste. You feel hurt but you also try to think about the remarks with an open mind. You assess that the three of you have indeed worked hard with sincerity. One of your friends, in fact, worked very efficiently despite a personal tragedy at home. There was already a salary differential between you and your colleagues based on the pedigree of your college. The higher pay raise to you has expanded the differential pay structure further. You always considered the initial pay differential to be against the principle of equal pay for equal work. But now you feel your friends may not have been given equal opportunities as well. You are inclined to the belief that efforts and talent of your colleagues have been under-appreciated and you start feeling guilty about your promotion.

Based on the given information, discuss the options that are available to you for addressing the guilt. What are the merits and demerits of those choices? Which option would you choose? Justify. (20 marks, 250 words)

आपने हाल ही में अपनी ड्रीम कंपनी में काम करना शुरू किया है। आपने दो अन्य नए जॉइनर्स के साथ रणनीति विभाग में काम पर रखा है। आप सभी ने अभी-अभी कॉलेज से स्नातक किया है। सह-सहयोगियों के साथ आपके बहुत दोस्ताना संबंध हैं। आप तीनों काम में एक-दूसरे की मदद कर रहे हैं। एक साथ काम करने के अनुभव ने आप तीनों के बीच मजबूत दोस्ती बनाई है। आपके बॉस ने सार्वजनिक रूप से आपके और आपके सहयोगियों द्वारा प्रदर्शित मजबूत टीम-भावना की सराहना की है।

वार्षिक समीक्षा में, आपको उच्च वेतन वृद्धि दी गई है, और अधिक आकर्षक नौकरी प्रोफाइल दी गई है। पदोन्नति आपके लिए आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। आपने एक अपवाद के बजाय एक नियम के रूप में कार्यालय के समय से अधिक काम किया है। जिस परियोजना में आपने काम किया था, उसे वार्षिक कॉर्पोरेट पुरस्कारों में 'व्यावसायिक प्रभाव में वर्ष की सर्वश्रेष्ठ परियोजना' घोषित किया गया था। आपके सह-योजकों में से एक ने संभवतः अच्छे हास्य में टिप्पणी की, कि आपको अपने बॉस को अपने दोस्तों को भी इसी तरह की उच्च प्रभाव वाली परियोजनाएं आवंटित करने का सुझाव देना चाहिए। आप यह भी महसूस करते हैं कि समान उपनाम आपके बॉस के आपके प्रति विशेष आकर्षण का कारण है, जो इस तथ्य को दर्शाता है कि आपके बॉस और आपकी जाति एक ही है। आप आहत महसूस करते हैं लेकिन आप खुले दिमाग से टिप्पणी के बारे में सोचने की कोशिश भी करते हैं। आप आकलन करते हैं कि आप तीनों ने वास्तव में ईमानदारी के साथ कड़ी मेहनत की है। आपके दोस्तों में से एक, वास्तव में, घर पर एक व्यक्तिगत त्रासदी के बावजूद बहुत कुशलता से काम किया। आपके कॉलेज की रैंक के आधार पर आपके और आपके सहयोगियों के बीच पहले से ही वेतन अंतर था। आपको उच्च वेतन वृद्धि ने अंतर वेतन संरचना को और विस्तारित किया है। आपने हमेशा प्रारंभिक वेतन अंतर को समान काम के लिए समान वेतन के सिद्धांत के खिलाफ माना। लेकिन अब आपको लगता है कि आपके दोस्तों को भी समान अवसर नहीं दिए गए होंगे। आप इस विश्वास के प्रति इच्छुक हैं कि आपके सहयोगियों के प्रयासों और प्रतिभा को कम सराहा गया है और आप अपनी पदोन्नति के बारे में दोषी महसूस करना शुरू कर देते हैं।

दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, उन विकल्पों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो अपराध को संबोधित करने के लिए आपके पास उपलब्ध हैं। उन विकल्पों के गुण और दोष क्या हैं? आप कौन सा विकल्प चुनेंगे? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case involves 2 new joiners working as a team, where one has been given more benefits considering his work. Others consider, it may be due to caste inclinations of the boss. This has caused some discomfort without ⁱⁿ me, where I am awarded with high pay rise and promotion.

① The options available to me are:-

① Ignore my friends and work as the senior.

Merits → Mental well being.
 → High payment of salary.
 → Better position in the company.

Demerits → My friends might not be satisfied.
 → The relationship might be hampered.
 → If it was due to caste inclination, then it would be injustice for others.
 → Team spirit can be adversely affected.

② Talk to Senior and ask for the reasons to know the exact reasons for promotion and pay rise.

Merit → will get clarity about the reasons for promotion.
 → can tell them to friends if they are justified.

It can be possibly justified, as I have worked beyond office hours and a neutral adjudicator has adjudged it as one of the best project.

Demerits → The Boss may obscure the reasons.
 → Possibility of my friends not believing me as they might have stereotypes or prejudices.

③ Talk to my friends and clarify them about the work.

Merits → maintain the camaraderie + team spirit.
 → Better projects in the future.

Demerits → Possibility of prejudice.
 → They may not believe.

I would choose the combination of

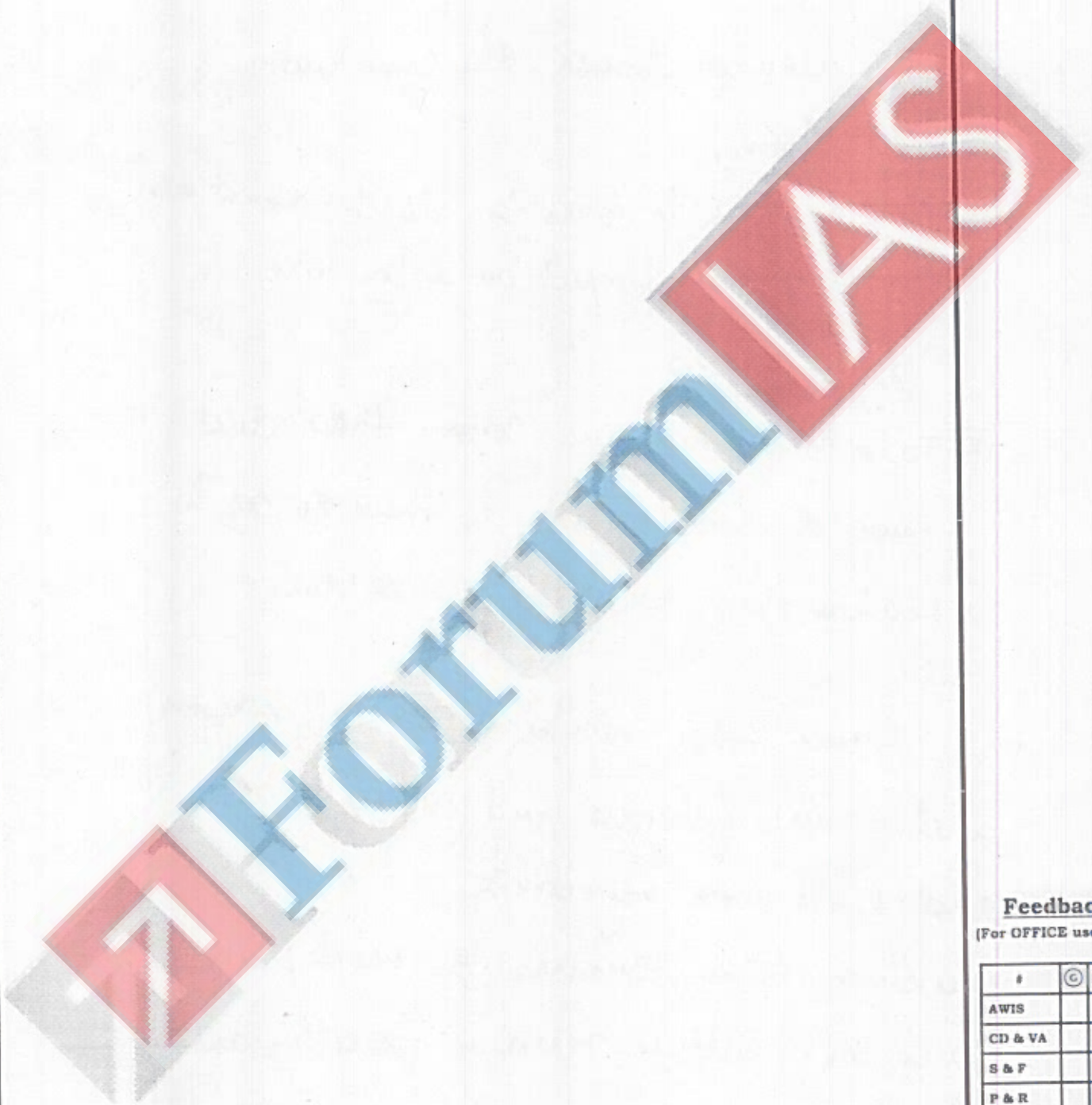
② & ③ options,

① First talk to boss to clarify about the reasons for promotion & pay rise.

If satisfied,

② Talk to friends and convey them and suggest good projects to them so as to make them excel at work place.

Hence, this would avoid self bragging and ensure fairness and justice to all and more over objectivity in the decision making. Thus, ensures the work place and work culture remains positive and strong.



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Q.11) Madan Kumar is a government bus conductor working with the Utkarsh Pradesh Transport Corporation. Madan, an honest employee, has completed 35 years of service and is due for retirement next year. Madan is due to receive a decent sum of money as retirement benefits, from which he hopes to get his daughter Chetna, married. However, Madan's wife pesters him to earn more money in one way or the other. Madan likes his job, and all the passengers in his route vouch for his good nature and helpful behaviour.

One day, Sudesh, Madan's boss, called Madan in his cabin. He told Madan that a complaint has been filed against him by a person for illegally taking the ticket money from him without issuing the receipt for the ticket. Sudesh explained to Madan that this act amounted to misappropriation of government money. Sudesh was visibly disappointed and surprised as he held Madan in high regards due to his sincerity towards the job. He asked Madan as to why he indulged in such an act? Madan, visibly disturbed, told Sudesh that as the conductor of a government bus he receives a meagre salary, grossly insufficient to meet the needs of his family. He told him that his younger daughter, Suman, suffers from chronic kidney ailment, and requires dialysis twice a week. A huge chunk of his paltry salary goes towards the cost of Suman's treatment. Moreover, as a single bread-winner of the family, he has to cater to the needs of his elderly parents. Madan further tells Sudesh that since last one year a substantial portion of his income goes towards repaying the loan that he took for his elder daughter's college education. Madan laments that even after working for 35 long years, he is unable to provide for his family beyond the bare basic necessities. He tells Sudesh that he is aware of many incidents of large-scale corruption in the road transport department that go virtually unnoticed. Further, Madan tries to justify his act of taking money by pointing that almost every colleague of his, indulges in such practices. In comparison to them, what he took, just sixty rupees, is ignorable and paltry. Further, he brought to light the fact that at times they, the conductors, were expected to give their immediate superiors a bribe in the name of convenience fees for various official tasks.

After listening to Madan, Sudesh feels compassion for him. He decides to verify the veracity of Madan's claim with regard to the dire straits of his financial conditions. On enquiry, Sudesh found that Madan was indeed going through tough times, both emotionally and economically. Moreover, the office employees requested Sudesh to take a lenient view of Madan's case. They were of the view that if a strong action is taken over such a trivial incident, then it would be highly unjust and unfair towards Madan. On reaching his home, Sudesh shared the whole occurrence and Madan's story with his wife. To his surprise, his wife too agreed with the employees of the office. She told him that such small incidents are a routine matter. Also, with rising inflation and increasing obligations, this is the only way for people like Madan to make their ends meet. She asks Sudesh to not waste his time and energy over such a trivial matter.

Sudesh knows Madan as a hard-working individual who has many mouths to feed at home. Sudesh has genuine sympathy towards him, however, he also understands that embezzlement of government money, irrespective of amount and circumstances, is wrong. Now he is in a state of dilemma over his course of action.

- Why are the incidents of petty corruption trivialized? According to you, is it justifiable to ignore small incidents of corruption?
- What are various ethical dilemmas in the above case study?
- Discuss the merits and demerits of various options available to Sudesh. Also, what, according to you, will be the ideal course of action and why?

(20 marks, 250 words)

मदन कुमार उत्कर्ष प्रदेश परिवहन निगम में कार्यरत एक सरकारी बस कंडक्टर हैं। मदन, एक ईमानदार कर्मचारी है, उसने 35 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर ली है और अगले वर्ष सेवानिवृत्ति होने वाली है। मदन को सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ के रूप में एक अच्छी रकम मिलने वाली है, जिससे वह अपनी बेटी चेतना की शादी करना चाहता है। हालाँकि, मदन की पत्नी उसे किसी न किसी तरह से अधिक पैसा कमाने के लिए परेशान करती थी। मदन को अपना काम पसंद है, और उसके रास्ते में सभी यात्री उसके अच्छे स्वभाव और मददगार व्यवहार की सराहना करते हैं।

एक दिन मदन के बॉस सुदेश ने मदन को अपने केबिन में बुलाया। उन्होंने मदन को बताया कि उनके खिलाफ एक व्यक्ति ने टिकट की रसीद जारी किए बिना अवैध रूप से टिकट के पैसे लेने की शिकायत दर्ज कराई है। सुदेश ने मदन को समझाया कि यह कृत्य सरकारी धन का दुरुपयोग है। सुदेश स्पष्ट रूप से निराश और आश्चर्यचकित था क्योंकि वह मदन की नौकरी के प्रति ईमानदारी के कारण उसका बहुत आदर करता था। उन्होंने मदन से पूछा कि उसने ऐसी हरकत क्यों की? परेशान दिख रहे मदन ने सुदेश को बताया कि सरकारी बस के कंडक्टर के रूप में उसे बहुत कम वेतन मिलता है, जो उसके परिवार की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए काफी अपर्याप्त है। उन्होंने उन्हें बताया कि उनकी छोटी बेटी सुमन क्रोनिक किडनी रोग से पीड़ित है और उसे सप्ताह में दो बार डायलिसिस की आवश्यकता होती है। उनके मासूली वेतन का एक बड़ा हिस्सा सुमन के इलाज की लागत में चला जाता है। इसके अलावा, परिवार में अकेले कमाने वाले के रूप में, उसे अपने बुजुर्ग माता-पिता की जरूरतों को पूरा करना पड़ता है। मदन सुदेश को आगे बताता है कि पिछले एक साल से उसकी आय का एक बड़ा हिस्सा उस ऋण को चुकाने में चला जाता है जो उसने अपनी बड़ी बेटी की कॉलेज शिक्षा के लिए लिया था। मदन को दुख है कि 35 वर्षों तक काम करने के बाद भी, वह अपने परिवार के लिए बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं से परे प्रदान करने में असमर्थ है। वह सुदेश को बताता है कि वह सड़क परिवहन विभाग में बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार की कई घटनाओं से अवगत है जिन पर लगभग किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। इसके अलावा, मदन पैसे लेने के अपने कृत्य को यह कहकर उचित ठहराने की कोशिश करता है कि उसका लगभग हर सहकर्मी ऐसी प्रथाओं में लिप्त है। उनकी तुलना में उन्होंने जो लिया, मात्र साठ रुपये, वह नगण्य और तुच्छ रकम है। इसके अलावा, उन्होंने इस तथ्य को प्रकाश में लाया कि कई बार, कंडक्टरों से, विभिन्न आधिकारिक कार्यों के लिए सुविधा शुल्क के नाम पर अपने से वरिष्ठों को रिश्त देने की अपेक्षा की जाती थी।

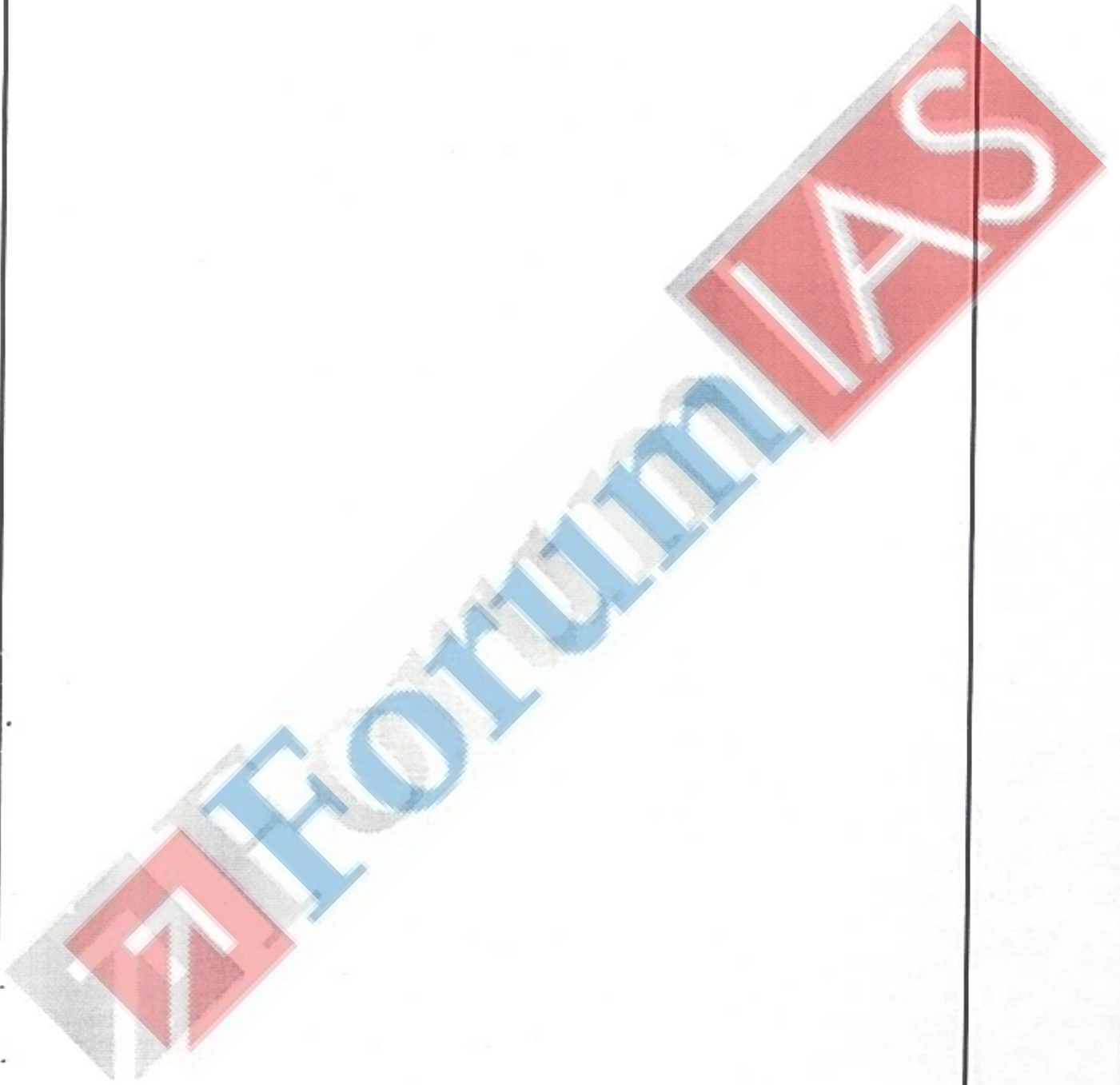
मदन की बात सुनकर सुदेश को उस पर दया आ जाती है। वह मदन की वित्तीय स्थिति की गंभीर स्थिति के संबंध में उसके दावे की सत्यता को सत्यापित करने का निर्णय लेता है। पूछताछ करने पर, सुदेश को पता चला कि मदन वास्तव में भावनात्मक और आर्थिक रूप से कठिन समय से गुजर रहा था। इसके अलावा, कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों ने सुदेश से मदन के मामले में नरम रुख अपनाने का अनुरोध किया। उनका विचार था कि यदि इतनी छोटी घटना पर कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाती है, तो यह मदन के प्रति अत्यधिक अन्यायपूर्ण और अनुचित होगा। अपने घर पहुंचकर सुदेश ने पूरी घटना और मदन की कहानी अपनी पत्नी से साझा की। उन्हें यह जानकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि उनकी पत्नी भी कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों से सहमत थीं। उन्होंने उनसे कहा कि ऐसी छोटी-मोटी घटनाएं तो रोजमर्रा की बात हैं। साथ ही, बढ़ती महंगाई और बढ़ती देनदारियों के साथ, मदन जैसे लोगों के लिए अपनी जरूरतों को पूरा करने का यही एकमात्र तरीका है। वह सुदेश से कहती है कि वह इतनी छोटी सी बात पर अपना समय और ऊर्जा बर्बाद न करे।

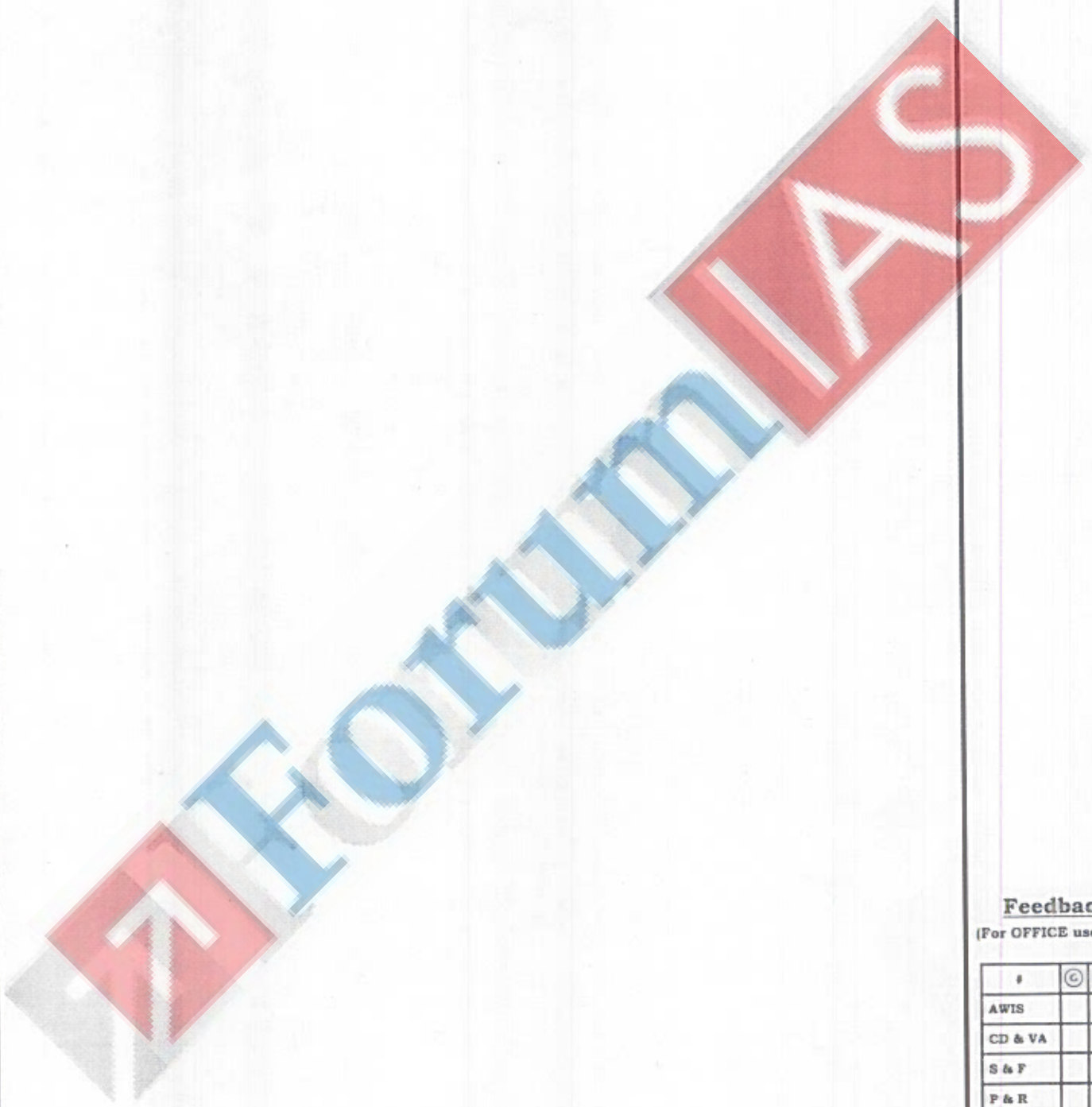
सुदेश मदन को एक मेहनती व्यक्ति के रूप में जानते हैं जिसके घर में कई लोगों को खाना खिलाना पड़ता है। सुदेश के मन में उनके प्रति सच्ची सहानुभूति है, हालाँकि, वह यह भी समझते हैं कि राशि और परिस्थिति के बावजूद सरकारी धन का गबन गलत है। अब वह अपनी रणनीति को लेकर असमंजस की स्थिति में हैं।

- छोटे-मोटे भ्रष्टाचार की घटनाओं को महत्वहीन क्यों बना दिया जाता है? आपके अनुसार क्या भ्रष्टाचार की छोटी-छोटी घटनाओं को नजरअंदाज करना उचित है?
- उपरोक्त मामले के अध्ययन में विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाएँ क्या हैं?
- सुदेश के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों के गुण और दोषों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, आपके अनुसार, कार्रवाई का आदर्श तरीका क्या होगा और क्यों? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)









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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.12) Harish is a senior officer in a government think tank. He is responsible for analysing the demands for funds from various ministries and state governments, and making recommendations to the government for prioritising the budget expenditure. Harish's department is currently busy in analysing the demands for funds from five different ministries. The first demand is from the Ministry of Defence for 500 crore rupees. The Ministry of Defence has solicited funds for the acquisition of state-of-the-art night vision goggles and assault weapons for the armed force personnel posted in terrorism infested areas of Jammu and Kashmir. The second demand is from the Ministry of Heavy Industries. The Ministry of Heavy Industries has demanded 300 crore rupees for the purchase of electric scooters. Distribution of electric scooters was one of the election promises of the incumbent union government in order to reduce pollution levels in the country. Further, as two states are set to go to poll next year, there is an additional pressure from a senior cabinet minister to prioritise this demand. The third demand is for 200 crore rupees from the Ministry of Road Transport. The Ministry of Road Transport has proposed to build robust road connectivity in left wing affected (LWE) areas and also in the hilly states. It is reasoned that while road connectivity will have a multiplier impact on the economy, it will also ease the movement of troops, improving the overall security situation in LWE areas. The fourth demand is from the Ministry of Health for 200 crore rupees. The Ministry of Health has targeted to increase the insurance penetration in the country. It is argued that increased insurance penetration will boost public health and reduce out-of-pocket expenditure. The fifth demand is for 300 crore rupees from the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The MoWCD aims to expand its nutrition programme in the country to effectively tackle the high levels of stunting and wasting in the children. While each of the government schemes is important, related to national security, economic development and public welfare; the fiscal space available with the exchequer is limited. Harish has an elbow space to accommodate schemes worth 1000 crore rupees. Now, it is incumbent upon Harish to allocate the available money in the most prudent fashion.

a) What principles should guide Harish in the allocation of money?

b) Imagine yourself in the position of Harish. In what order will you prioritise the available funds and why?
(20 marks, 250 words)

हरीश एक सरकारी थिंक टैंक में वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं। वह विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों से धन की मांगों का विश्लेषण करने और बजट व्यय को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए सरकार को सिफारिशें करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। हरीश का विभाग वर्तमान में पांच अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों से धन की मांग का विश्लेषण करने में व्यस्त है। पहली मांग रक्षा मंत्रालय से 500 करोड़ रुपये की है। रक्षा मंत्रालय ने जम्मू-कश्मीर के आतंकवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में तैनात सशस्त्र बल के जवानों के लिए अत्याधुनिक नाइट विजन चश्मे और आक्रामक हथियारों की खरीद के लिए धन की मांग की है। दूसरी मांग भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय की है। भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय ने इलेक्ट्रिक स्कूटर की खरीद के लिए 300 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है। देश में प्रदूषण के स्तर को कम करने के लिए इलेक्ट्रिक स्कूटर का वितरण मौजूदा केंद्र सरकार के चुनावी वादों में से एक था। इसके अलावा, चूंकि अगले साल दो राज्यों में चुनाव होने वाले हैं, इसलिए इस मांग को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए एक वरिष्ठ कैबिनेट मंत्री का अतिरिक्त दबाव है। तीसरी मांग सड़क परिवहन मंत्रालय से दो सौ करोड़ रुपये की है। सड़क परिवहन मंत्रालय ने वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित (एलडब्ल्यूई) क्षेत्रों और पहाड़ी राज्यों में भी मजबूत सड़क संपर्क बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया है। यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि सड़क संपर्क का अर्थव्यवस्था पर कई गुना प्रभाव पड़ेगा, यह सैनिकों की आवाजाही को भी आसान बनाएगा, जिससे एलडब्ल्यूई क्षेत्रों में समग्र सुरक्षा स्थिति में सुधार होगा। चौथी मांग स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से 200 करोड़ रुपये की है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने देश में बीमा की पहुंच बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि बीमा की पहुंच बढ़ने से सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और जब से खर्च कम होगा। पांचवी मांग महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय से तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये की है। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय का उद्देश्य देश में अपने पोषण कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करना है ताकि बच्चों में बौनापन (स्टंटिंग) और कम वजन (वेसटिंग) उच्च स्तर से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटा जा सके। जबकि सरकार की प्रत्येक योजना महत्वपूर्ण है, जो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, आर्थिक विकास और लोक कल्याण से संबंधित है;

राजकोष के पास उपलब्ध राजकोषीय गुंजाइश सीमित है। हरीश के पास 1000 करोड़ रुपये की योजनाओं को समायोजित करने के लिए पर्याप्त जगह है। अब, यह हरीश का दायित्व है कि वह उपलब्ध धन को सबसे विवेकपूर्ण तरीके से आवंटित करें।

- a) धन के आवंटन में हरीश को किन सिद्धांतों का मार्गदर्शन करना चाहिए?
 b) हरीश की स्थिति में खुद को कल्पना कीजिए। आप किस क्रम में उपलब्ध निधियों को प्राथमिकता देंगे और क्यों? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case is an example for the high demands where funds are scarce. That is the demand of 5 ministries is 1500 Crores where Harish has room to accommodate 1000 Crores. To ensure equitable allocation it should be based on certain principles to avoid conflicts and ensure fairness.

② The principles are:-

① Doctrine of necessity - Priority to be given to highly necessary projects without which the state would be kept under changes.

② Doctrine of social contract - where the contract is to provide public welfare, rather than just administrative convenience or political calculus.

- ③ Doctrine of effective & efficient utilization - to improve the conditions.
- ④ Utilitarian principles - of maximum good for maximum number.
- ⑤ Rights approach - to safeguard the rights provided by the law.
- ⑥ Common good - to enhance the overall good of community and society.
- ⑦ Justice approach - Fairness to all minorities and justice to weaker sections.

The order in which I would prioritise the allocation are:-

- ① MoD - 200 Crores - Because survival as a state is necessary and proper security ensures it.

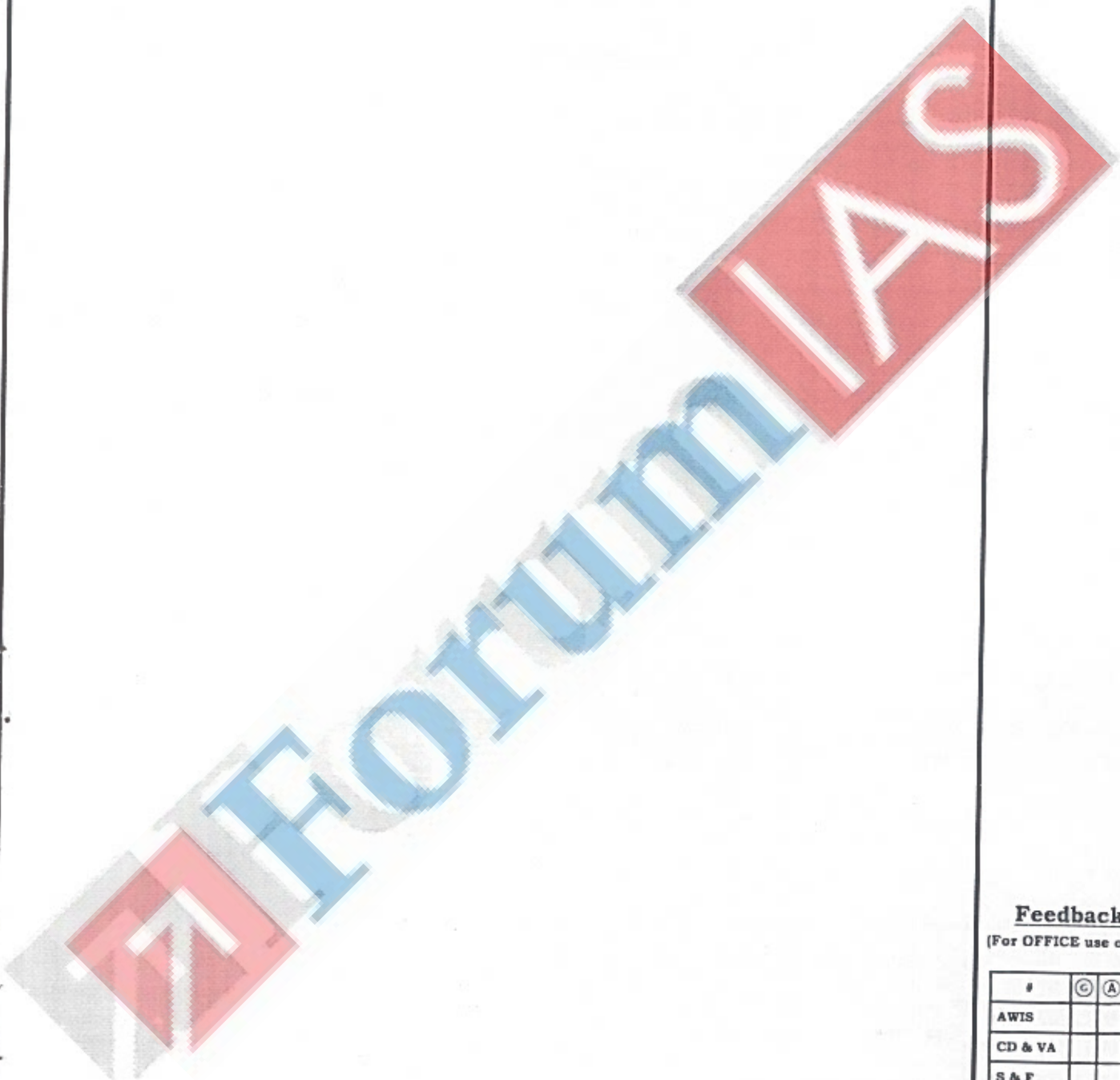
② MOWCD - 200 Crores as nation becomes strong when people are strong. Thus it's a common good.

③ MORT - 150 Crores as the Capital spending will act as a multiplier effect for economy and thus effective and efficient spending of resources.

④ MCH - 150 Crores so as to reduce poverty and provide justice to poor facing huge pocket of expenditure.

⑤ MCH - 100 Crores as it is a fall promise and hence can be varied and increased in the next budget.

Thus, prosperity using the available resources at hand by being fair and based on absolute need.



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

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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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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