

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

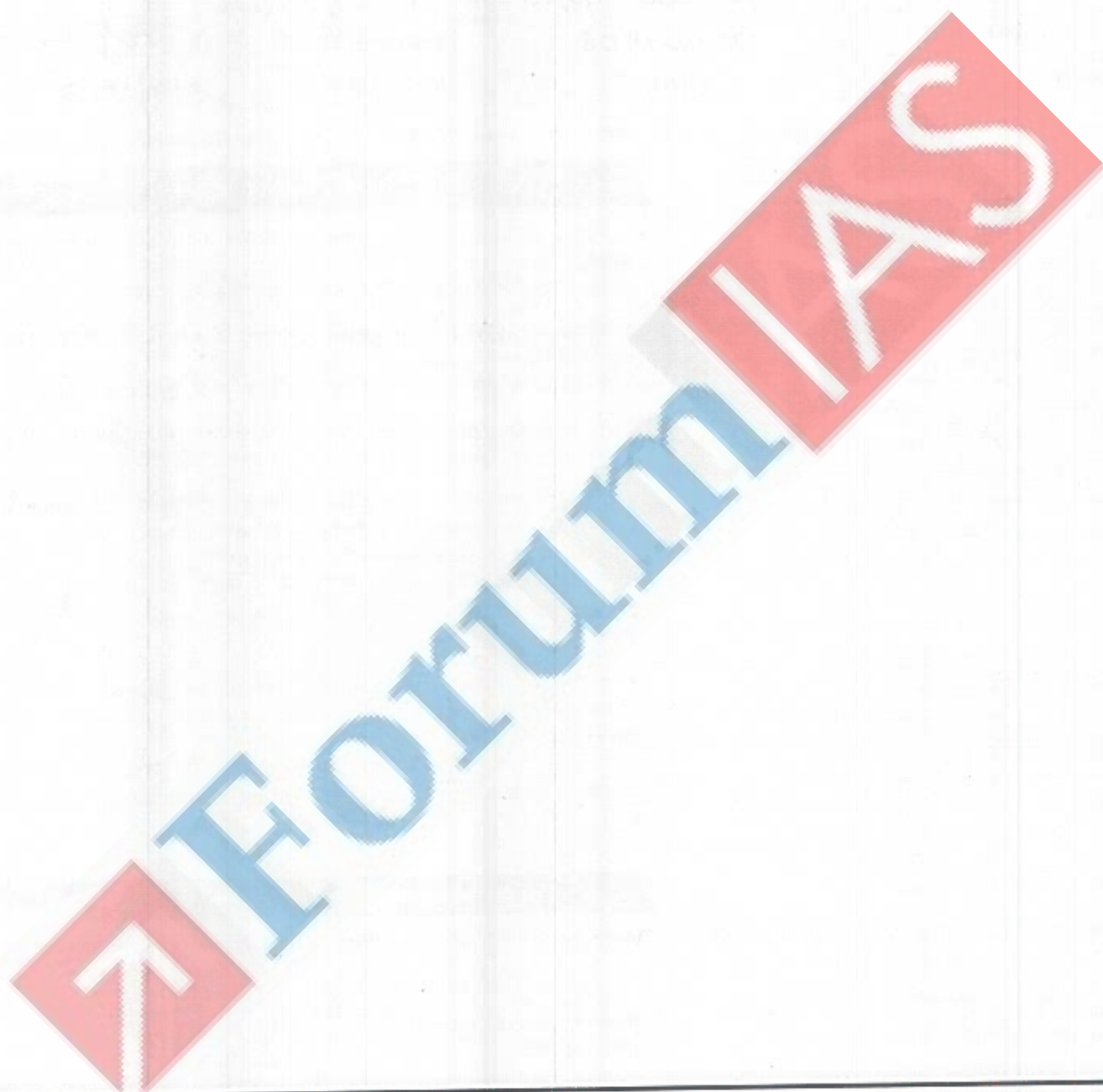
Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Shaada Gajanan Madyaswar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910102906	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	3/9/2023

*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 TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250		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 :
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 समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation 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

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

Section - A

Q.1) a) 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)

Ethics are the showcase of character of a human and manifests in the form of conduct specifically human behaviour based on certain circumstances.

• Importance of ethics in education

① Education teaches human survival

eg → when going gets tough, tough must get going

↳ highlighting "perseverance"

eg Perseverance of Gandhi despite non success of Non cooperation

② teaches universal brotherhood

→ eg Right to education is fundamental human right

③ education teaches basic do's & don't's

eg. compassion & love for fellow living beings as the cardinal value

• Role of educational institutions in imparting Ethics

① Encourages nature friendly behaviour

eg. schools in Netherland provides elementary education to kids in open spaces to develop love for ecology

② encourages compassion & love

eg. students go for collective lunch & snacks in school intervals

③ develops basic values like hatred also

eg. North Korean curriculum teaches hatred for west & south Korea

thus Education expands the frontiers of ethics & ensures "moral universalism"

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

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)

'Violence is the worst form of inhumane action' observed Supreme Court of India.

It destroys mental conscience, peace and hence causes disharmony in the surrounding

• Relevance of ahimsa in contemporary times :

① growing hate crimes, communal riots

eg. Anti-muslim drive in Uttarakhand against muslims on pretext of love-jihad

② Ahimsa ensures universal coexistence

eg. Bhutan believes in ahimsa & is thus one of the human developed happiness prosperous nation

③ Growing unsustainable development

eg) Ahimsa towards Ecology is the core of Gandhian thought

↳ Bishnoi community protesting felling of Khejri trees for solar plant (Rajasthan)

• Still people doesn't follow ahimsa because :

① self interest driven by hedonism, lust

eg) inhumane consumerism on Amazon destroying local vendors' business

② Increased hate, anger

eg) mob lynching of people in the gust of anger

Thus ahimsa in all spheres of life

is the imperative. This expands

Deontology Kant : Ahimsa becomes

categorical imperative

Feedback

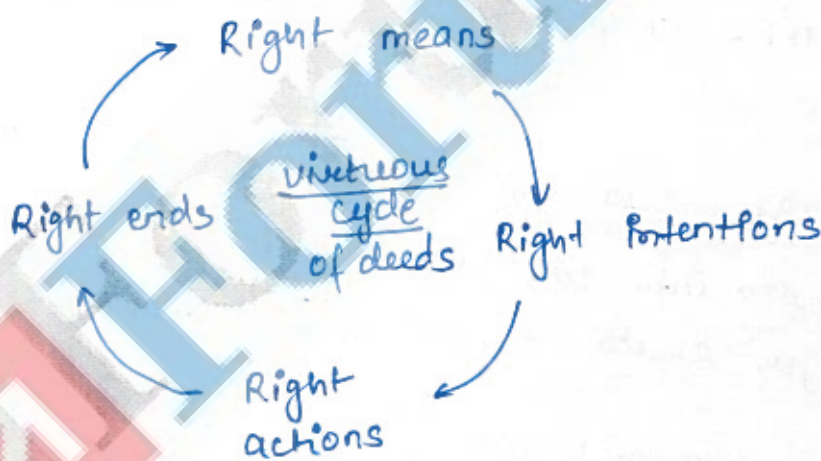
(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.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)

Purity in means as well as ends is the need of human actions (Gandhi).
'Thus no one can expect a rose flower by sowing the seeds of babul.'



• Pitfalls of ^{emphasis} right ends over right means

① Unethical progress
delayed result

eg. China became major power very early by excessive emphasis on

competing US via ill means. But India adhered to slow & steady growth in benefit of all

② Unachievement of desired results in long term

eg. corruption can give instant wealth but raids of CBI will tarnish the long earned image of a public official

• Implications adhering to right means:

① moral authority is developed

eg. Gandhi's satyagraha got mass support in India

② encourages social capital

eg. Bhagwad Gita emphasizes on development of just society for all as a human goal

③ gives persuasion power

eg. Gandhi's words were respected by even non-Grandhians

④ way towards moral universalism

eg. G20 focuses on "One Earth One Future" to ensure West adhere to right means for development of all. Thus means & ends equally matter.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

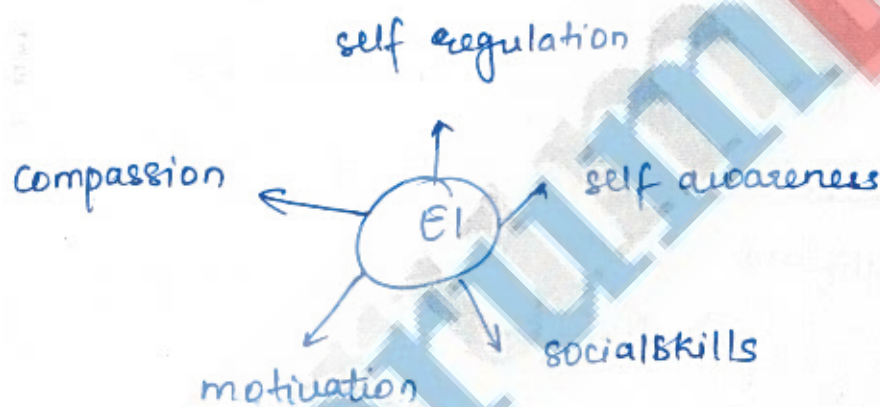
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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)
Emotional Intelligence is the capacity
to understand ones' own emotions
as well as emotions of others and
wisely take decisions in the situation.



• components of EI

• Use of EI in balancing personal & professional life:

① gives decision making capacity in situation of adversities

eg) PepsiCo - former CEO Indra Nooyi properly compartmentalized work &

life balance when ^{her} kids were young

② balances personal security as well as public service

eg. IAS Durga Shakti Nagpal raided illegal sand mafias, ensuring police protection for self too

③ perseverance in the face of adversity

eg. IAS Poul conducted Operation Black Thunder taking risk of life to end Khalistani insurgency

↳ spirit of service & courage

④ Ensures compassion is equally balanced with objectivity in profession

eg. Civil servants extending crowdfunding for infra development (IAS A Pame-Manipur)

Thus EI expands the emotional intellect of a person & makes the action more ethical as well as systemic too.

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.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 is indeed the best teacher ~~there~~
it is said one who doesn't learn
from his experiences ~~is~~ is a divine
fool.

• Importance of talks & reasoning to
explore truth, other than Experience

① Reasonings expands rationality into
action

eg) vision of \$5tr economy by 2030
(India's dream)

② Speeches gives motivation to explore
the truth

eg) People following Anekantavada
to as a path towards truth

• Role of Experience in realising the power of truth

① Hands-on experience of the complexities

eg. Treasuring path of global justice for global good is full of challenges shows history - Revolutions, battles

② Helps make a person a moral agent

eg. Buddha attained "Enlightenment" became moral being with experiences of life

③ Gives a person leadership, power of communication

eg. People accepted Gandhi's leadership hearing his success in South Africa against racism

④ Brings consensus in the society

eg. Japan moved from ultra-nationalism (Worldwar II) unanimously to pacifist policy (now)

Thus Experiences makes a person a moral being if adhered in positive sense or a sausage beast.

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	
-------------	--

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)

Highest institutions of governance are the Trust and the people are actual trustees. Thus power lies with people which makes 'state : a reflection of its population'

• Individuals of a state thus needs noble traits so that so high orgⁿ are free from despicable men :

① Need of virtues, wisdom

eg. Society should question the corrupt practices in government
↳ Jan Lokpal Andolan (2011)

② peer review by individuals brings moral obligation

eg. Person thinks twice before committing a crime when the other person is so ethical

③ Inculcate & awakened conscience
 ↳ work for most marginalized sections

↓
 Sarvodaya- vada (Gandhi)

④ Hold public interest & common good as priority

⊕ Judges recuse themselves to avoid potential conflict of interest due to public pressure

⑤ Deontology as a guiding tool

↳ Individuals should follow correct means & ends

⊕ ↓
moral ethical livelihood
 (Sikhism)

Thus individuals if moral can ensure ethical governance in socio-political organisations.

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	
-------------	--

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)

Moderation is the cardinal virtue for Aristotle. Thus middle path is the proper way to follow against two extremes example - courage is middle path between foolhardiness & cowardice.

Similarly happiness is (middle path)
 / Too little (deprivation)
 / Too much (overpresence leading to ignorance)

• Happiness as a mysterious thing as middle path

① Helps remain composed & content in the possession

(eg.) Gandhian value - "optimization of needs for happiness"

② Brings ethical livelihood in action

eg) Tatas donate large portion of their wealth for philanthropy yet are one of the biggest company
 ↳ self contentment

③ Welfare of all is assured

eg) too much wealth encompassing creates inequality in society
 ↳ Oxfam (2021) - top 1% holds 43% wealth
 ↓
 happiness ensures one is aware of welfare for all

④ Rights and justice in the society

eg) Art 19(1) gives freedom of speech, gives happiness since "I can speak my heart" but subject to Art 19(2) - unity of nation etc.

thus balance in life is essential for moral virtuous living

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.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)

Gandhi observed "army of principles and persuasion can penetrate where the army of force by state cannot". Thus persuasion is connects convincing people without force

- Significance of persuasion in social transformation

① helps in analysing system^{& thoughts} in the society

eg. IAS S. Somnanshi first understood reason for "Dagana" by tribals (MP) later carried drive to eradicate it

② ensures consociational changes

eg. IAS Biyya Devarajan persuaded tribals in Adilabad to participate in governance (peacefully)

③ Brings compassion into action

eg. Raja Rammohan Roy was moved by the inhumane sati of his sister-in-law hence stood for sati abolition

④ Ensures longterm permanent changes

eg. Polio vaccination drives - persuaded people for disease free survival

Yet persuasion is sometimes needed to be utilized with

① force for national security

eg. Sardar Patel used force to integrate India

② use of ~~power~~ ^{force} to dismiss mob

eg. lathi charge to dismiss violent mobs

Thus Yet persuasion is ~~to~~ is

"power to connect with heart of people" when mind doesn't support.

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			

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:

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

① Neutrality

- Max Weberian model of Bureaucracy emphasizes on neutral ~~but~~ civil servants

to ensure

adherence to rule of law

sustenance despite of political changes

Impartial Implementation of policies for welfare

Yet neutrality doesn't mean - Bureaucratic apathy or indifference

eg. Civil servants should voice their concern on ^{impacts of} policies very objectively

(ii) Intellectual^(IC) courage - brings "speaking truth to power" in reality (Socratic wisdom)

eg. Satendranath Dubey courageously unveiled corruption in NHAI projects
- IC expands bureaucratic work culture principles

(iii) Diligence - civil servants should adhere to code of conduct and uphold civil service values come what may!

eg. IAS De Mitali Sethi implemented COVID vaccine drives in Melghat despite hostile behaviour of people towards administration

(iv) Selflessness - NOLAN Committee emphasizes on it as imperative value. It subdues personal interest over (for) public welfare

eg. Officers working tirelessly during natural calamities, for public safety & welfare

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.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)

Leaders always leads from the front. It

is like a orchestra being lead by the
player by turning its back on the
crowd → envisages "bigger vision".

• Leadership (NOLAN Committee) is a
foundational value & fundamental attribute
of a civil servant:

① Brings larger changes - of Consequentialism

eg. A. Khemka's drive for eradication
of corruption from bureaucracy despite
752 transfers in 25 years

② To bring Innovation in administration

eg. "Village libraries" in Jantara by
IAS Faiz A Muntaz, with the help
of local villagers
↳ to develop students' intellect

③ Encourages persuasion for common good

eg. Dr Abdul Kalam persuaded local villages in favour of INO when protest was ongoing

④ Brings civic republicanism in administration

eg. "Project Nidaan" by IAS Rohit Singh (MP) for effective grievance redressal of governments' schemes

Leadership brings positive changes in the society. Yet civil servant needs

① compassion

② vision for "common good"

③ no conflict of interest, etc.

To ensure effective results; along with leadership

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

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 सद्गुण की जड़ें रुग्ण हों, वहां सार्वजनिक ईमानदारी का फल भ्रष्ट 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 means effective public service
delivery with optimum utilization of
resources at disposal, with integrity
for public good.

• Ways to inculcate probity in life :

① Continuous subjection to Constitutional values
↳ equality, rights, justice

② Reading various literature by
authors like Rousseau, Durkheim
to ensure public good is from probity.

③ Upholding Integrity in ad life

eg. V. Chancellor K. Kuvempu (Mysore University) did not use his position to pass his son in B.A exams

④ no conflict of interest

eg. Justice K. Joseph denied dinner by Italian government since he was adjudicating Italian Marine # case in India

⑤ Dedication of public service

eg. IAS Smita Sabarwal went for crowd (public) funding for infra development in Naxal hit Telangana: "fund my city" when government fun was inadequate

This probity is essential for those in power as "Power corrupts & absolute power corrupts absolutely".

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.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 in its basic sense aims for moral universalism for the near future
But moral relativism too cannot be denied absolutely.

- Ethical principles cannot be regarded as universally absolute because
 - ① Ethics of society changes with time
eg: Sati was considered ethical in pre-independent India, but not now
 - ② Ethics are agents of religion
eg: Greek society held no ~~man~~ person & his rights above church
Thus no importance to liberties but only duties

- Ethical principles are relative :
- ① Based on societal norms
- eg. Punctuality is ethics in Japan but not in India
- ② Based on economic models
- eg. Individualism-capitalism is ethical in western societies not in East
- ③ Based on modern principles
- eg. nuclear families are ethical in west but Asian values gives importance to collectivism

Thus the play between universalism & relativism is to be decided on situation, for Ethics. It manifests:

"truth is one but wise calls it differently" → relativity yet one means universalism.

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	
-------------	--

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 has ensured transparency and accountability in the administration. It made governance more citizen friendly.

• Effectiveness of RTI Act

① Lack of motivated PIOs

↳ unethical work culture

↳ RTI often refuted back

② presence of confidentiality via Official's Secrets Act

↳ hinders full information to public

- Need of Right to Public Services Act (RPSA)
for ethical efficient governance:

- ① Adheres to public service as objective
- ② Makes people - informed citizens & take principled decisions

Yet RPSA alone won't suffice, hence
need of an hour Ps:

- ① Ethically & morally awakened staff
- ② obligation towards constitutional values of - rights, justice, welfare

- ③ moral sensitivity in public servants
↳ to understand impacts of their works on people at large

Thus RTI alone is not a panacea.
Good - ethical governance needs
aptitude development of staff.

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	
-------------	--

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 विवादास्पद 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 भड़काऊ 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)

Communal harmony is envisaged by Constitution of India through Secularism and Art 25. But recent incidence (question) highlights clash of freedom of speech (Art 19) and Art 25.

(1) Hate speech

- is a deliberate attempt to arouse hatred and anger against the targeted group

(eg.) Vishwa Hindu Parishad's leader gave anti-Islam philosophy

Free Speech

- ensured freedom to exercise speech free from any coercion of others

(eg.) Art 19(1) in India yet not absolute & subjected to Art 19(2) conditionalities.

(b) Social media have a strong influence
on the thoughts & actions of its
users because -

① This case shows authority & influence
of leader in scene

② derivation of passion over
subdued reason and rationality

③ Contains much fake information
which exploits the psychological
vulnerabilities of people

④ Persistence of "mob mentality"
which shows social conformity
and lack of emotional intelligence

(c) Most suitable course of Action
for Suman is :

1) Immediately engage ^{into} a meeting with Intelligence department

↳ fact finding of doctored video

2) Placet the mob using "persuasion" and conflict resolution attitude

3) Talk with leader against whom FIR is registered

↳ as "person is innocent until proven guilty" (natural justice)

↳ everyone has right to speak up atleast once

4) Deploy forces to maintain peace & law & order in the commurally tense region

↳ internal security imperative

5) Take the help of religious leaders to control the mob

↳ authority for persuasion

6) Impose sec 144 (CrPc) to diffuse the gathering of 74 people

↓
ensures control over the situation

→ All the actions of Suran (IPB) would be guided by —

① Purity of means (persuasion) for end (law & order) — Deontology

② Common goods approach ensures peace for welfare of all as categorical imperative

③ Adherence to Rule of law & decisions based on objectivity

Thus communal riots like this are the result of lack of compassion & unethical use of social media

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.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। हालांकि, 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 फ़ैक्टरी 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 लकजरी 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 महयोगियों और दोस्तों के साथ कंपनी के ऑर्डर पर चर्चा की। उन्हें आश्चर्य हुआ जब कमल को बताया गया कि यह सभी हाई-एंड लकजरी 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 चकाचौंध 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 अशुभ 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 अशुभ 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?

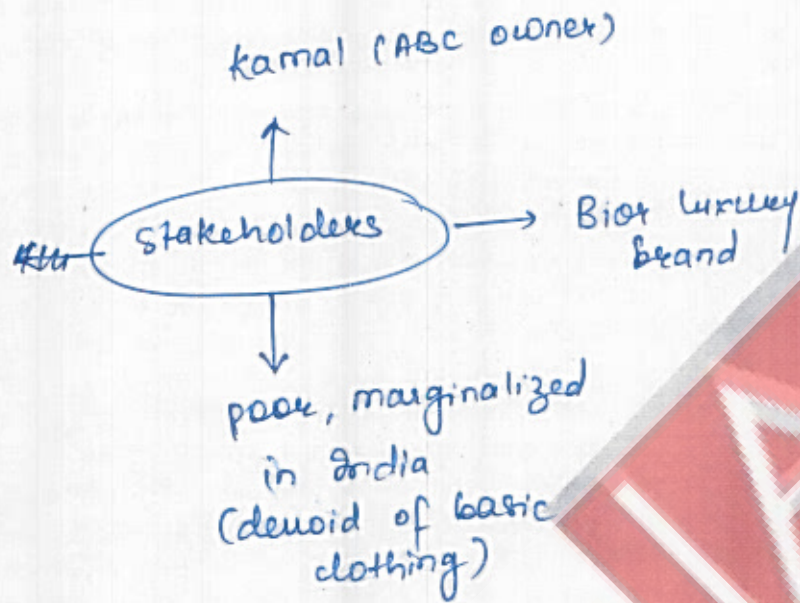
(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Exclusivity in the name of brand value

is in direct conflict with compassion

and ethics towards marginalized &

needy people; in the above case.



(a) Ethical issues in the case:

① objectivity vs compassion

↳ Since to main scarcity of product surplus T-shirts are burnt despite of clothes deprived poor

② Rights of people vs. Work culture (of Bior)

↳ Poor^(all) must get substantive rights fulfilled (food, clothing, shelter) as Constitutional value of India.

③ Bior had helped Kamal during
hard times of COVID19

↳ Kamal must show reciprocity by adhering
to their decision

④ Conscience of Kamal (first hand
experience of poverty) making conflict
with economic benefit (Bior) is to
pay despite burning clothes

⑤ Cause of action by me (as Kamal)

① Try to provide necessary facts &
evidences of poverty in India - To Bior

↓
Persuading to not burn the T-shirts
rather distribute to poor

② Work for persuading negotiating
chance to Bior for the compassionate
cause

③ ~~If not convinced,~~ Adhering to the decision of Bioré would cause ^{some dissonance} ~~conflict of interest~~ for me

↳ Thus provide CSR option to Bioré - to enhance its social reputation by distributing T-shirts

④ I will give the basis of "compassionate capitalism" with equal emphasis to people



as also burning would cause emissions & loss of inputs in the form of labour

⑤ If still not convinced, I will resign as an employee of ABC textile

⑥ This will ensure I have no crisis of conscience

↓

not morally responsible for unethical action

↓

but shows ~~moral~~ ^{duty} escapism and

films like
Thus, Biotex firm should not
only look for Brand value, profits
rather also focus on utilitarianism.

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.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 उपभोक्ता 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 उपभोक्ता आधार का विस्तार करना, अपने उत्पादों को पूरी क्षमता से बेचना और निवेशकों को अपने पर्यावरण के अनुकूल उद्यम में निवेश करने के लिए मनाता है ताकि उनके हरित उद्योग को चालू रखा जा सके।

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

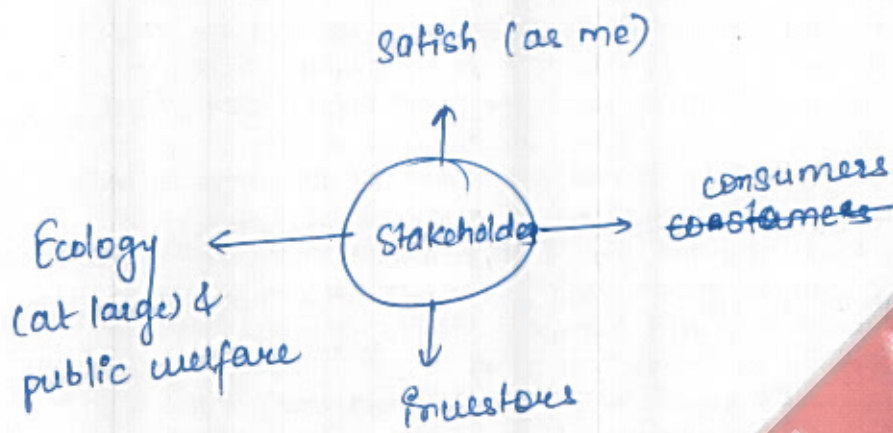
a) आप लोगों को पर्यावरण-अनुकूल उत्पादों की ओर प्रेरित करने के लिए व्यवहार परिवर्तन को कैसे प्रेरित करेंगे?

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

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

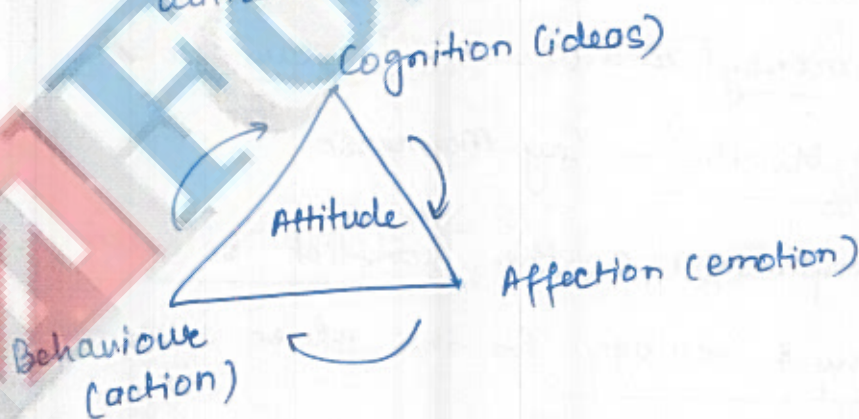
"If you think economy is more important than environment, then try counting your money/wealth while you hold your breathe" - Guy Mcpherson

This emphasizes on the conflict between economy & ecology for the given scenario.



(a) ways to induce behavioural change to nudge people for climate friendly products :

① Capitalizing on CAB components of attitude



② I will provide relevant facts &

figures to inculcate cognition for eco friendly products

(B) Emotional arousal can be done by emphasizing on loss of biodiversity, health impacts on humans etc.

(A) Behavioural nudge can be promoted by ensuring competitiveness of my plastic product in the considerable time

↓
persuasion by
- offers on products to expand customer base

- showing efficacy of process for eco-friendly consumption (videos)

(b) Factors to be considered while conspiring such change:

① True scientific data is provided & no manipulated data (misinformation)

② Investors must be ensured of profit in the long run since ^{its the} basic principle of business

③ Civil societies working for eco-friendly initiatives can be hoped in to promote for my plastic products
 ↓
will create awareness in the people & help take informed decision

④ Crisis of conscience is to be avoided for me, since I am dedicated towards green-business
 ↓
can help create a reputation in the market

⑤ Last option would be liquidate my
company but I will try for
more convincing.

↓
upholding Environmental Ethics along
with Professional Ethics

Thus Ecologically sustainable businesses
are the need of an hour to bring
exploitative development under control.

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.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)

Equality at workplace amongst the same position holders secures the Peace of team spirit. But merit based on objectivity and favourable leading to favouritism ^(assumed) are two values in conflict in the given case study.

(a) Options available for me -

① Deny higher pay appraisal completely

Pros: camaraderie developed amongst me & my friends will be upheld

Cons: 1) deny me my right due to extra work done & efforts put in the project

2) Boss will find it derogatory

② Accept the appraisal and pay no attention to others' concerns, opinions

Pros : professional rewards in future due to dedicated work

Cons : 1) friendship with my friends will be lost
 2) Rumours of favouritism, nepotism will circulate causing me-mental agony

③ Make comprehensive report about work done by colleagues and submit to Boss for ensuring evidence based decision making

Pros : 1) Boss will appreciate my leadership and compassionate attitude
 2) friends of mine too would be happy

Cons : 1) Boss may find it arrogant of me
2) report may also be ignored

• Thus I will go with Option 3 :

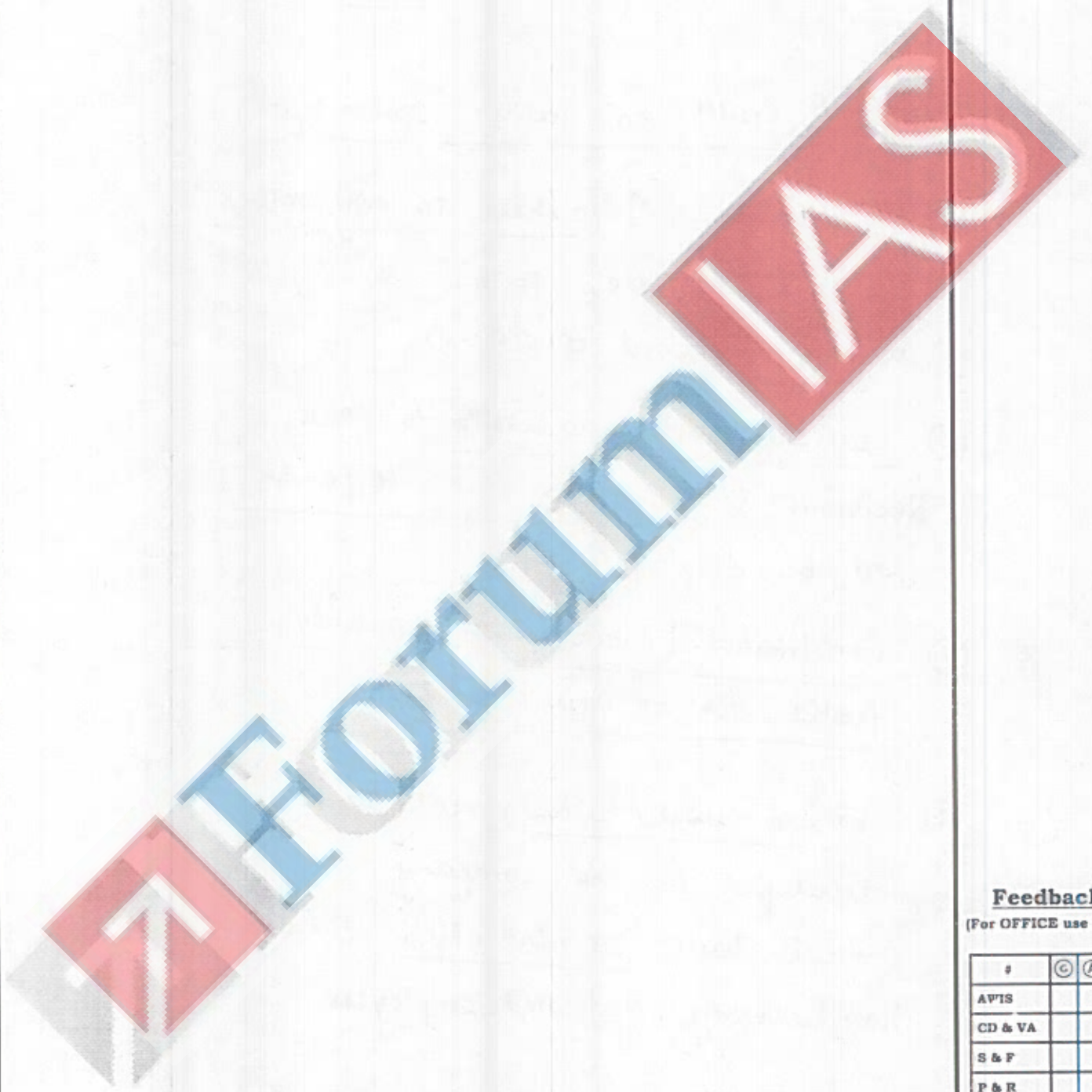
① It ensures I adhere to my values
and morality i.e; initial equality in
pay (awakened conscience)

② Courage and leadership to take
decisions & "speaking truth to power"
will be displayed

③ Constitutional values of equality,
justice for all will be fulfilled

④ Ethical work culture will be
developed in the company
↳ will have Domino effect for all
hardworking, dedicated employees

Ethics in profession is required to
develop professional camaraderie.



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AVIS			
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.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 चंतना 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 मामूली 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 रिश्वत 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)

Corruption is the worst form of violence (Supreme Court of India). It denies basic services essential for living to the large population at the cost of greed of few.

(a) Incidences of petty corruption are trivialized because

① Ends justify means attitude is prevalent in administration & society

↳ Little form of corruption won't have high lasting impact

② Unethical governance & lack of ethics in society supports corruption

↳ "Collective behaviour makes an evil a banal thing"

③ Greed, hedonism overpowers ethical livelihood and honesty

(b) Ethical dilemmas

① Rule of law vs. compassion for Madan's situation

② Short term vision (to help Madan) vs. long term aim of ethics in administration

③ moral courage (to uphold ethics) vs. moral muteness (to agree to the demands of other employees to neglect small act)

④ Setting strong precedence vs. empathy towards Madan since he has been victim of his dire needs

(c) Options available

① Neglect act of Madan altogether

Pros : 1) Madan's honesty & sincerity till now would be guaranteed

~~Cons~~ 2)

Cons : 1) wrong precedence for other employees

2) more corrupt cases would destroy public trust

② Take strict actions against Madan

Pros : 1) Strict rule of law is followed without favours, only objectivity

2) strong precedent for other employees

Cons : 1) Madan's honesty till now will be overlooked

2) Injustice towards Madan's family for Madan's act

3) Take lenient action against Madan
by issuing warning notice and
Issue circular in office for stricter
punishments for corruption

Pros: Madan will get 2nd chance to
 correct his wrongs

Cons: Others may take it as a leniency
 from administration

→ I will suggest Sudesh to go with 3rd option

Since:

1) Corruption has domino effect
 ↓
 warning will ensure
vigilant administration
demonstrative effect

Corruption in governance will/may
 lead to eventual downfall of
 bureaucracy as it is like a
termite.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
# WIS			
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.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.

500 MoD
300 MoHI
200 MoRT
200 MoH
300 MoWCD

- 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 जेब 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)

Objectivity along with compassion

is the need of an hour for a strong bureaucracy, especially in 21st century India.

Thus civil servants must abide by both values to ensure public service delivery.

(b)

Allocation order
Principles guiding Harish in ~~money~~ allocation:

① Need to prioritize development between of infrastructure & human capital development

→ thus he must go by order of

① allocations to ministry of women & child

② infra development in LWE affected areas (Ministry of Road)

↳ since people are traditionally marginalized

↓
ensures Sarvodaya with Antyodaya

③ allocations to Ministry of Health

↳ since "necessities of wants" if fulfilled, economic progress can be ensured

④ allocations for Ministry of Defence

↳ to uphold national security

⑤ allocations to Ministry of Heavy Industries

↳ EV as transitional automobile

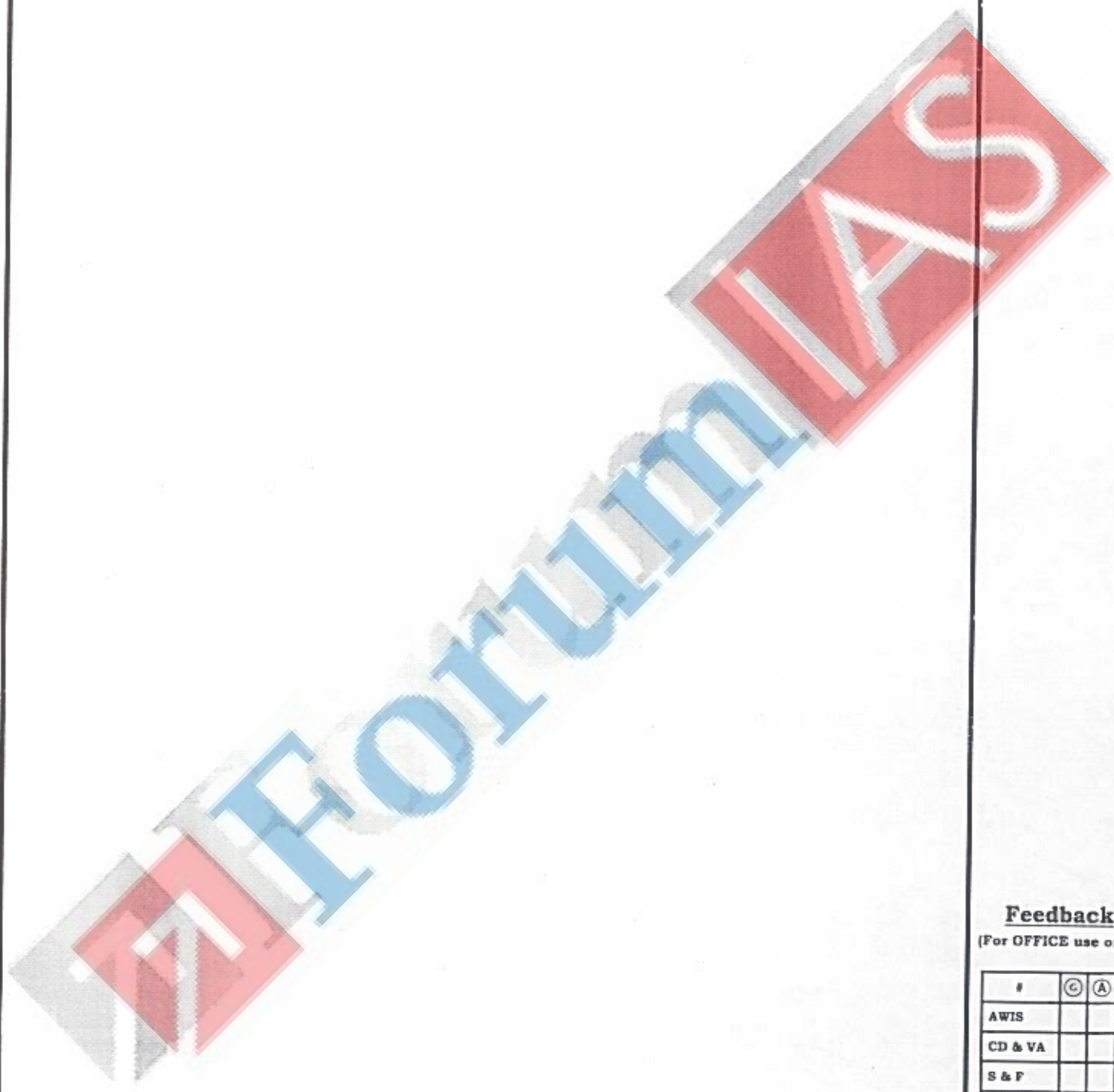
(a) Principles guiding Harish

1) prioritizing development & welfare of people to live in a secured nation further

2) If humans are healthy and disease free they can ensure transition towards clean energy

3) This a change challenge of deciding between more than 1 goods rather than between a good or bad

Thus I as Harish would apply my conscience keeping needs of administration in mind.



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	
----------------	--

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

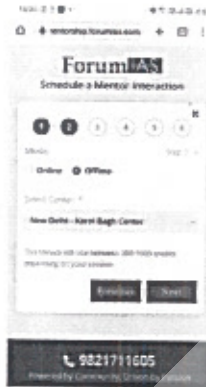
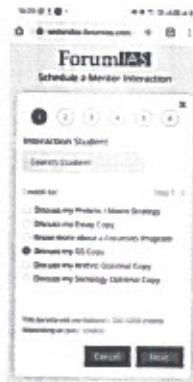
* Subject to change without prior notice.

Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via mentorship.forumias.com

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



When must you seek mentorship? When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE 2021 Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1, Shruti Sharma, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 5, Unkarsh Divedi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 8, Ishita Raithi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9, Preetam Kumar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 12, Yasharth Shekhar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 14, Abhinav J Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17, Mehak Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19, Diksha Joshi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20, Arpit Chauhan, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 23, Ashish, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 24, Pusapati Sahitya, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 25, Shruti Rajlaxmi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26, Utsav Anand, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28, Mourya Bharadwaj Mantri, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 30, Naman Goyal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33, Jaspinder Singh, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 37, V Sanjana Simha, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 39, Vishal Dhakad, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 40, Kushal Jain, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)

Handwritten scribbles and symbols at the top of the page, including a large curly brace on the right side.

