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	Shubhra Panda		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910124571	**Medium/माध्यम**	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		**Date/दिनांक**	3-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	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर–पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी / हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न / भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	**End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :**
2:00	5:00
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☑

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

ForumIAS

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)

Intro: Knowledge and skill of a person can help in attaining material ends, but for spiritual and moral upliftment, ethics is sine qua non.

What happens in absence of ethics

① Issues of 'Conflict of Interest' cannot be resolved
e.g. Satya Nadela scam

② Leads to Crisis of Conscience
Cheating in exam to score good marks or studying hard

③ Fails as a responsible citizen of Country
Corruption Index ka rates India at low scale.

"Sartre" said that a human is also a guiding light for future generation.

Importance of Ethics in Education

① To develop a responsible - well functioning human.

"Those who do not raise voice against wrong are the most Corrupt"

② To develop emotional intelligence in private and public life

Role of Educational Institutions

① As a 'formative' teacher; values of 'Cooperation', and 'honesty' must be taught.

② The value of team work is imbibed through schools.

A person cannot live a full life without Morals. Skills and Knowledge are important, but not as much as ethics.

Feedback
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AWIS			
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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	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

[Ans] Gandhi ji used 'Satya' and 'Ahimsa' as his tools for the fight against dehumanising Colonial government.

When can Ahimsa be not practiced in full

① To maintain law and order situation
Proportionate violence for greater good.

② In 'Just War' to end oppression.
Raising arms against Nazi in WW II

③ To counter bigger threats and achieve "deterrance"
Strict punishment for heinous Crimes – Murder etc.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

How can the spirit of Ahimsa be retained

① Focussing on both 'Means' and 'Ends'
Use of 'violence' only in proportion and that too for greater good.

② Exhausting all non-violent means — 'Violence' as last resort.

How Ahimsa is still relevant?

① For restitution of rights by citizens.
Right to free speech & expression.

② To fight against big Mightier power being in weaker position
Gandhiji's war in NCM

③ In 'personal' and private relations
avoiding harsh language.

④ In dealing with juniors in office, or colleagues too

'Ahimsa' as a value holds relevance in all spheres of life.

Feedback
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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)

Ans ~~'Teleologist' refers to those who~~

Ans Gandhiji has always emphasised on the 'purity of means' as much as the 'purity of ends'.

Kant has also called for Duty for Duty's Sake and gave deontological ethics.

Pitfalls of 'justifying right ends' over 'right means'

(1) It leads to moral dissatisfaction within humans.
Cheating in exam to score high marks.

(2) It could not provide permanent solution
Pakistan's ideology of 'Religious Exclusivism'
→ turmoil in country.

(3) Satre said our every action becomes Precursor of future generation. Thus it will set wrong examples

(Don't Write anything in this Area/ इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Positive implications of adhering to right means

1. Moral integrity
   # Gandhiji
2. No crisis of Conscience
3. Upholder of Probity and integrity.

Negative implications of always adhering

1. Might delay success.
   # Russian Revolution
   Vs
   India's Independence
2. 'Evil' cannot always be dealt through right means
   # Question of punishment to offenders
3. It might not give a very successful life.
   # Administrators with by passing law can earn well.

The historical legacy of Indian Independence indicates the importance of 'Purity of Means' as much as purity of ends.

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TOTAL MARKS	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

[Ans] Emotional intelligence refers to the ability to manage one's own emotions and that of our peers to reach at fruitful result.

How it helps in Personal life

① Balancing Work and Home life
Pandemic burnouts and the 'Great resignation' in western world.

② Promote healthy relationship with partner.
disclosing insecurities and seeking help

③ Enhances trust in family and a better quality of life.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

How it helps in Professional life

① Upholding the 'integrity' and 'probity' in work.

TATA invests in social outcomes as much as corporate endeavours.

② Decreases chances of 'Conflict of interest'

Jharkhand CM accused of taking over Coal blocks.

③ Perpetuates a healthy work culture

The successful companies : 'google', facebook.

EI + IQ → Success

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS

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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)

Ans Swami Vivekananda through this quote wants to emphasise on the importance of "Karma Marga", i.e. the 'way of hard work'.

(1) Knowledge cannot bore result unless actions in the directions are taken.

Subhash Chandra Bose envisioned an army and this led to its formation'.

(2) Experience teaches the 'lacleings' and prepares for further struggle.

Muhammad Ghori did not gave up after losing in 'Battle of Tarain',

(3) Experience also inspire others and resist following the same mistakes.

Sri Lanka didn't learn from India's experience of organic farming in Sikkim. And coercively imposed on citizens.

(iv) 'Actions' are the representative of 'Lavasa' and maintains integrity of the individual.

Arjuna, a great warrior gave up the idea of fighting in view of his family members.

Swami Vivekanand's words still ring true to all at all levels. India's chosen Step of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' is an initiative in going towards 'action oriented' goals instead of big promises.

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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)

Ans: A society cannot be 'just' unless the people themselves are just. Thiruvalluvar wanted to emphasise the importance of 'individual' as the life blood of any organisation.

(1) A corrupt individual can never stand on his own moral, and neither can he impart them to future generation.
A thief will always look for easier means to earn money.

(2) Individual's corrupt practices give rise to Corruption in society.
Bribing Traffic police for not wearing helmet.

(3) The organisations' are mere structures; individuals are the drivers.
Red tapism on account of bureaucrat's apathy.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

How noble traits help?

① § Individual ethics get reflected in the Societal ethics.

Japan's insistence on discipline

② Chances of 'Conflict of interest' reduces. This leads to ↓ lower corruption cases.

③ 'Aurobindo' wanted to bring in ↑ Society the 'Gnostic' or higher individual through elevation of Self.

- The issues of Corruption, Criminalisation of Politics cannot be addressed without cultivating ethical behaviour within every individual.

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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)

Ans: Ruskin Bond's words links meaning akin to Buddha's Madhyam marga and Aristotle's Golden Mean.

— Extreme' path cannot bring about happiness.

(1) Extremism in religion breeds 'Chauvinism' and fanaticism.

Birth of ISIS

(2) Hedonists only look for bodily pleasure.

leads to increase in crime rate.

(3) Excess focus on work leads to burn outs and disrupts work life balance

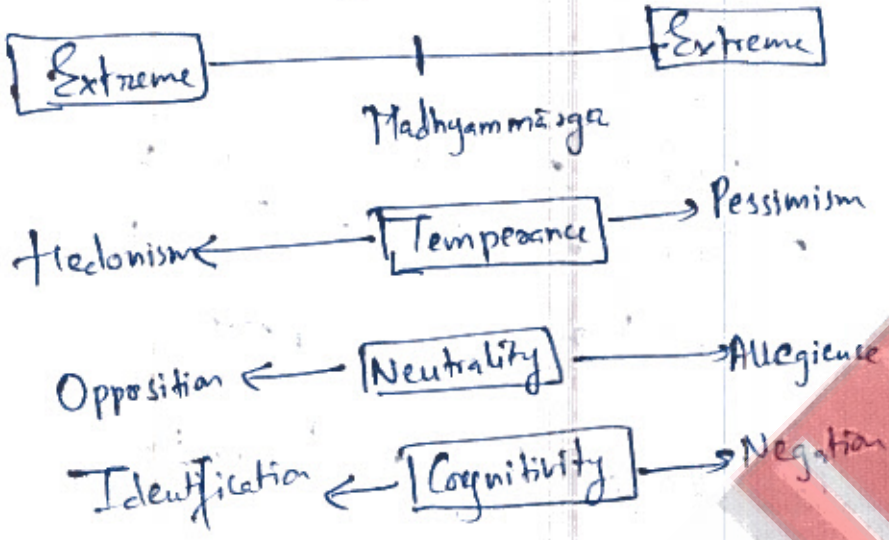
The great resignation

'Four week work' born out of it.

(4) Excessive allegiance to one's 'region' or language breeds the feeling the alienation and secession.

Nagaland NSCN.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)



By achieving a balanced approach, one can develop Emotional Intelligence. Traversing the path of Extremes can compromise the ideals of 'humanitarianism', 'Sarvodaya' and 'Compassion'.

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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 हूं, तो वह साथ चलेगा। अगर मैं उसे डराता हूं, 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)

Ans 'Persuasion' refers to the ability of conveying someone to do something in your way.

Ways of Persuasion
- Reciprocity
- Wager
  # Pascal's wager on God's existence.
- Cognitive aspect of attitude's appeal
  # Successful story of Swachh Bharat Mission

Significance of Persuasion

(1) Persuasion leads to complete or permanent solution.
India's freedom struggle included 'persuasion' and 'popular pressure'.

(2) It gives a feeling of justice in both

Parties.

③ Persuasion is done on an equal level and there is no hierarchy involved.

A boss only orders, but colleagues persuades.

④ It reflects the 'Emotional Intelligence' of persuader.

The call of 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' by PM Modi was accepted whole heartedly by masses.

Persuasion is a potent tool for attaining objectives. It doesnot compromise the dignity of individual, and promotes a healthy Culture.

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CD & VA			
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

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**

(1) It refers to the non-alligiance of the civil servant to any political party.

(2) It serves important role, as the civil servant act as 'permanent executive' while political parties come and go.

(3) However it does shall not mean 'neutrality' towards one's duty :— "Citizen centric administration"

(ii) **Intellectual Courage**

(1) The ability to take decisions which might contradict popular aspirations, but important for greater welfare.

(2) Plato held "Courage" and temperance to be important virtues.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

(iii) **Diligence**

① Civil Servant is a permanent executive, he/she must be dedicated towards the citizen welfare even in times of hardships and personal loss.

Role in Covid Pandemic.

(iv) **Selflessness**

It refers to the 'emotional intelligence' of the administrator to subvert 'conflict of interest' in view of Constitutional Values.

Power + Discretion → Potential Conflict of Interest

The attribute of Selflessness leads to a more transparent governance.

RTI
Citizen Charter

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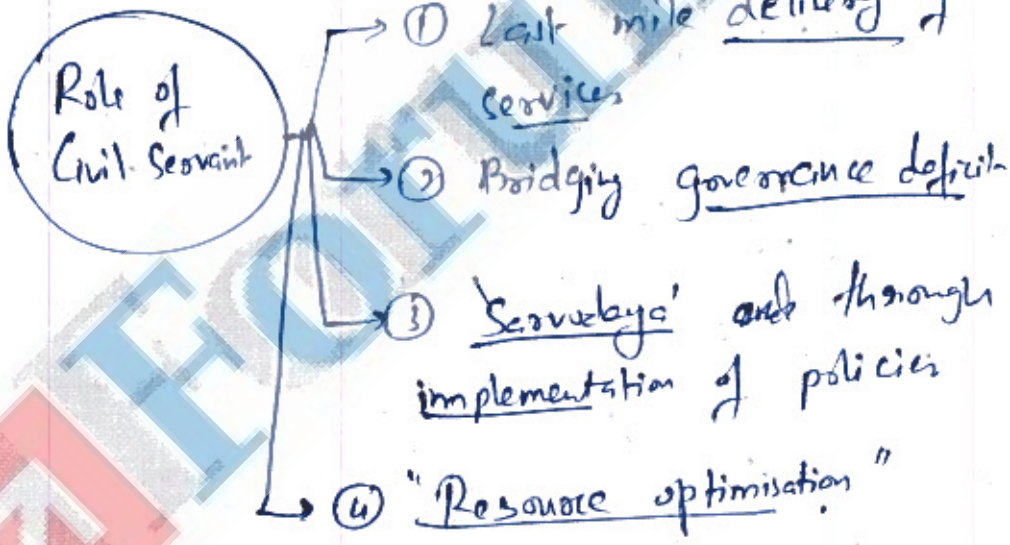
Q.5) a) Why is leadership is considered a foundational value for civil services and a fundamental attribute to be a civil servant?
(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Ans 'Leadership' implies the ability to make strong decisions and implementation through the working of Subordinates.

The role of Civil Servant as link between 'governance' and 'governed' makes "leadership" an important attribute.



Why leadership is fundamental?

① Civil Servants use 'Public resources' to deliver services. # Taxes, CSR.

(2) Their efficiency determine the delivery of benefits.

Rajiv Gandhi mentioned that if ₹1 is spent for welfare of people, then only ₹0.15 reaches the intended beneficiary.

(3) The wide discretionary power of Civil Servants make it important to deliver effective leadership skills.

Civil Servants are the 'steel frame' of the nation, as exhorted by Sardar Patel. They must uphold the constitutional values of 'honesty', 'Probity' and 'integrity' while serving leadership position.

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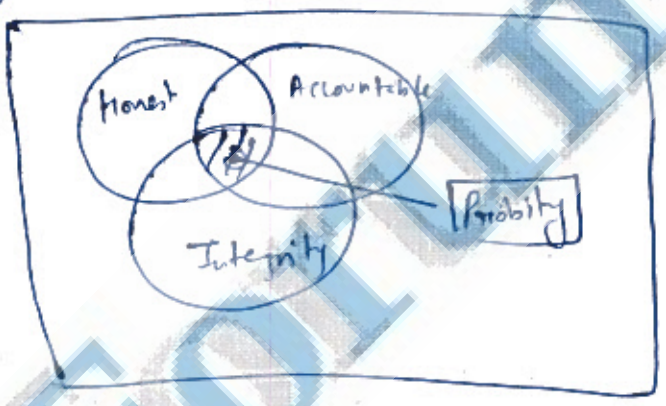
b) There are certain standards that society expects from those who are elected or appointed to public office to observe and maintain in the conduct of the public affairs to which they have been entrusted. Those in positions of power can use these positions to take decisions that are solely in the public 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 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)

Ans Probity refers to the oneness of 'Accountability' 'honesty' and integrity of an individual. It is the highest ideal. A coin



Importance of Probity in Public life

1. They are responsible for the governance of population.
   # Antyodaya and Sarvodaya depend on them
2. They appropriate public resources.
3. There always is "potential conflict of Interest"

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

How Probity Can be inculcated?

(1) Positive Role Model effect-
Nehru, # Gandhiji

(2) Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics to guide their behaviour.

(3) Social Sanctions for delienating from Constitutional duties.
use of "Non Cooperation" of Gandhiji.

(4) The morals must be inculcated as a part of formative studies.
Moral education classes in school.

GoI has taken progressive steps to ensure probity — #RTI, #Sevottam Model, # Mission Karmayogi.

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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)

[Ans] Aristotle's Golden Mean teaches us to adopt a middle path, a prudent choice. 'Absoluteness' of anything be, it moral - ethical principles can lead to moral quandary.

(1) Societal ethics keep on developing with changed notions.
'Sati' practice was relevant in pre-modern era.

(2) If there is no innovation, the society might regress.
Embracing LGBTQI+ within the society.

(3) "Absolute" might not always yield the most appropriate result.
Yudhishtir deliverted from his

path of "truthfulness" during Dronacharya's son's Ashwatthama incident.

However ethical principles cannot become subjective; else it will lead to moral corruption

(1) Cārvāka Philosophy of gross hedonism as summum bonum.

(2) 'Humanism' allows bending of morals for personal gains.

Sartre's ethics.

Just as 'absoluteness' in ethics cannot be justified, similarly, 'subjectivity' cannot be justified. We have to adopt a dynamic approach whereby we adopt progressive ideas and still maintain the sanctity of the ethical standards.

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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)

Ans RTI Act developed out of MKSS efforts has been touted as a bulwark of transparency and accountability. However its poor performance has pr brought out procedural and implementation launac.

Failures of RTI in increasing public service delivery

① Excessive use of Section 8(1) to bypass scrutiny.

② Non revealing of information under Section 8(1) — "Pandora box of Inefficiency".

③ Lack political and bureaucratic will in maintaing a culture of openness. Instead culture

of secrecy is followed.'

Positive ⇒ ① Public service delivery will be seen as a 'right' thus more effectiveness.

② It will create a 'professional' or 'legal pressure' on the civil servant.

③ It can improve the governance-deficit' issue.

Negative

① Will of individual can only bring changes. 'Acts' could fail.

② Just like RTI, this act will also become a political gimmic.

An institution's efficiency can only be determined through the diligence of its workers. 'Acts' can only be of omission or of 'commission's' nature. Real progress begins from within.

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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:

a) What differentiates a hate speech from a free speech?

b) Why does social media have a very strong influence over the actions and thoughts of its users?

c) 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 :

a) द्वेषपूर्ण भाषण को अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता से क्या अलग करता है?

b) सोशल मीडिया अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं के कार्यों और विचारों पर इतना गहरा प्रभाव क्यों डालता है?

c) इस स्थिति में सुमन के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त कार्रवाई क्या है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

(A) Hate Speech Vs Free Speech

① 'Hate Speech' as mentioned as an offence in IPC is the deliberate attempt to incite 'hatred' or 'violence' against a particular community or sect. or faith.

② 'Free Speech' is a fundamental right given to the citizens under Article (19). Its mandate is to give freedom for development of Individuals personality.

③ Article (19) however is not absolute and has limitations within. The 'speech', 'words', 'actions' or 'letters' intended at hurting some community cannot be protected under gaab of free speech.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

(b) (1) Social media's wide reach makes it a potent tool for persuasion

(2) It can effectively use 'Cognitive', 'Affective' and 'Behavioural' component of the viewer's attitude to influence him.

(3) The present culture of 'infodemic' aids its growth as a information deliverer.

(4) It has wider acceptability among young netizens.

(c) **Available courses of action for Suman**

(1) Protest the political leader formented by claiming the 'circular video' to be a "deep fake".

Merits	Demerits
(1) Closer cooperation between the political leader and her own position.	(1) The community will be incensed as who witnessed the speech.
(2) Any untoward violence can be avoided by increasing patrolling.	(2) There would be an environment of mistrust against govt functionaries.

(2) Suman can side with the community and become a witness for the hate speech.

Merits	Demerits
(1) Upholding the right values.	(1) She can be transferred
(2) Win Community's trust	(2) ~~There~~ these words can trigger violent clashes between two communities
(3) Seen as doing justice.	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

(3) Suman can facilitate the tendering of apology by the political leader. Meanwhile increasing the vigilence of the area for any signs of communal tensions.

Merits	Demerits
(1) Aid communal harmony	(1) Increased dominant community [of the leader].
(2) Suman didnot compromise with her professional and personal integrity.	(2) Might lead to transfer of suman over her relationship.
(3) Increase confidence of people in government machinery.	

I would choose the (3)rd option. It satisfies the Stakeholders grievances and maintains communal harmony. The justice is done and seem to be done.

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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 deterioating 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.

a) What are the ethical issues in the above case study?

b) 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 डिज़ाइन 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 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

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

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 गोल्फ 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 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 अग्रद 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 अग्रद 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)

Ans (a) The Case study presents multiple ethical dilemmas.

1. Brand Value Vs Conscious Choice.
2. Professional Vs Personal ethics
3. Fast Fashion Vs Environmental Sustainability

(b) **Stakeholders involved**

- Biocl
- Kamal
- Environment
- Poor people who cannot afford decent clothes.
- Workers of the factory
- Society in general.

(1) Accepting the company's order and sourcing the clothes

Merits :— → Maintained professional integrity

→ Good relations with the company.

→ Justice to the 'brand image'

Demerits :— → Compromised with personal ethics

→ Environmental harm.

→ Propagation of toxic fashion

Culture.

→ Harmed the workers's input and the poor people's interests who could have benefitted.

(2) Going against company and distributing the clothes to workers of factories and other poor people.

Merits

(i) Did not Compromise personal integrity.

(ii) Valued the worth of worker's time and effort.

(iii) Saved environment from GHG pollution

(iv) Welfare of the general public

Demerits

(i) Goes against professional duty.

(ii) It will harm the brand's image.

(iii) Can jeopardize 'Kamal's' and other worker's job.

(3) Persuading the company to give out the clothes to needy people. Emphasising how this activity can enhance Brand's image as 'Conscious choice maker' 'poor friendly' and 'pro-environment'.

Merits :—

(1) Kamal did not have to compromise with either his personal or professional integrity.

(2) The needy receives the clothes.

(3) Biba enhances its image as a concious choice maker.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Demerits :—

① It will compromise 'brands' exclusivity.

② It can hurt its image and lead to lower sale

③ Might result in lay off of Kamal because of his non prudent idea.

I will chook (3rd) option. The current scenario of where there is extreme poverty at one hand and extreme richness in other, [Oxfam report #] mandates the redistribution of resources and judicious utilization as much as possible.

This is akin to Indias Yaal of 'Panchamrit' and "Life".

Feedback
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#	©	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

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:

a) How will you induce behavioral change to nudge people to move towards eco-friendly products?

b) 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 तनख्वाह 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।

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

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 मनाना है ताकि उनके हरित उद्योग को चालू रखा जा सके।

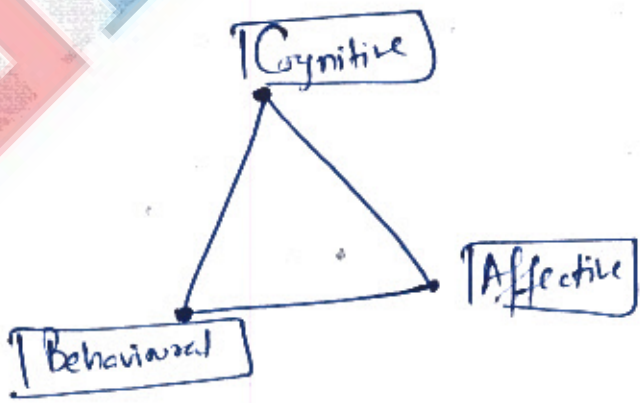
अपने आप को सतीश की स्थिति में समझें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

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)

Ans (a) Behavioural change is very important to persuade the intended public. I would work at three levels to persuade the consumers.



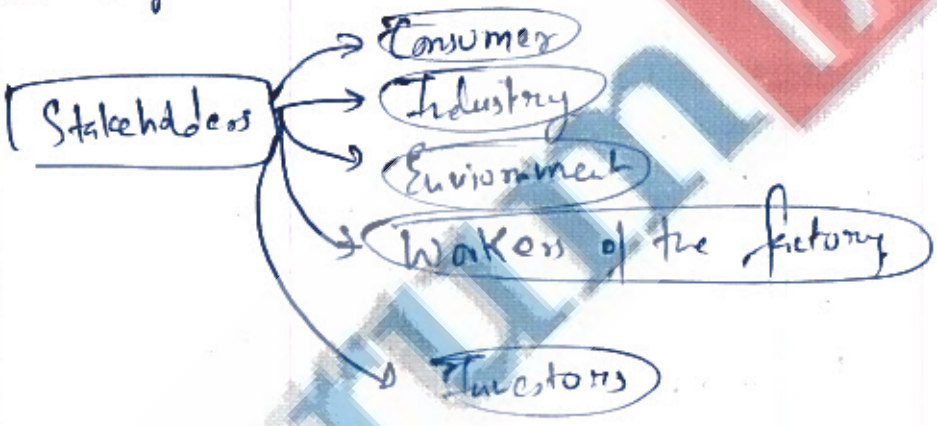
(1) **Cognitive** ⇒ I would present rational arguments about how this 'high cost' environmentally sustainable product is a small cost in comparison to the the large scale biodiversity collapse which is going on.

(2) **Affective** ⇒ I would circulate advertisement on how the products are saving 'Polar Bears' in Arctic (# No ice melting), how it is saving 'bee colonies'; and how citizens can be a part of change by making conscious decisions.

(3) **Behavioural** ⇒ I would nudge the society for praising environmental consious efforts

through giving a 'certificate' and using the 'consumers' as brand ambassadors of the product.

(b) There are many factors which have to be kept in mind —



① Consumer ⇒ I have to consider the "opportunity cost" incurred by the customers.

- Thus, I will make my efforts in increasing the longetivity of the products lifecycle.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

(2) Industry ⇒ Funds are important for creation of 'Economies of Scale' and bringing innovation. Thus I will use all possible means to increase the fund base of the industry.

(3) Environment ⇒ 'There is no other Earth' My efforts will be motivated by protection of biodiversity by nudging the citizens to become partners in ~~convert~~ conservation

(4) Workers ⇒ The workers also depend on the functioning of factory to derive sustenance. I would try to redistribute the benefits

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

I get from fund raising.

(5) Investors :- My efforts would be in direction to feel confidence among the investors to invest in the products. I would persuade them about the 'potential' of product through the acceptability rate among general public

By considering these factors, I will make decisions and my persuasion efforts to the public nudging of citizens

Feedback
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	

Q.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 प्रोफ़ाइल 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।

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

Ans — The case study presents on some pertinent ethical dilemmas —

1. Personal benefit Vs Group benefit
2. Favouritism Vs Calibre
3.

Options available :——→

1. I would accept the promotion and high raise given to me and dismiss the remarks made by my colleagues

Merits → (i) Higher position in the company.
(ii) Well deserved ; given the amount of efforts put in.
(iii) More inclined to put in more efforts because reciprocated the effort.

Demerits :— (i) Compromised group leadership

(ii) Feeling of dissatisfaction among peers — seen as 'unjust' promotion

(iii) Toxic work culture

(2) I will refuse to accept the promotion and argue for the equal treatment of my partners

Merits :— (i) Seen as impartial among the colleagues.

(ii) Better bond thus healthy work culture.

(iii) No conflict in conscience

Demerits :— (i) The management will not be pleased with the decision.

(ii) Might show me in

negative light, and jeopardise future progress.

(iii) Sair relation with boss.

(3) I will accept promotion and simultaneously explain my colleagues why I deserve it. However, along with it, I will also appreciate their efforts in justifying my success. And will recommend the management regarding excellent work done by my colleagues; and how they can be promoted as well.

Merits :- (i) Did not compromise either professional or personal integrity.

(ii) Satisfied colleagues.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

(iii) Done justice and seen as doing justice.

Demerits :- (i) Management might be dissatisfied on raising question over their genius

(ii) might affect my relationship with the Management.

I will choose the 3rd option, since it holds promise for preventing future conflicts and enhancing collaboration and team work.

Feedback
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S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
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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 hope 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 hold 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.

a) Why are the incidents of petty corruption trivialized? According to you, is it justifiable to ignore small incidents of corruption?

b) What are various ethical dilemmas in the above case study?

c) 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 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 को. शिश 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 है। 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।

a) 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?

b) उपरोक्त मामले के अध्ययन में विभिन्न नैतिक दुविधाएँ क्या हैं?

c) 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)

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

(b) ① The Societal ethics, a historical legacy sometimes goes a long way to justify Actions.

② The history of 'Corruption' by 'East India Company' and the desensitisation of society over such matters is pertinent in trivialising of Corruption incidents.

I do not accept the justification of Corruption in any form. Trivial acts today festers into big Corruption tomorrow.

However, I do not endorse Procedural Weberian method. This will decide the Leniency or proportion of punishment with the merit of case.

(b) Ethical Dilemmas involved

(1) Corruption Vs Honesty

(2) Compassion Vs upholding duty

(3)

(c) Options available to Sudesh —

(1) Sudesh will can fine Madan and give him the appropriate amount of punishment as mandated by the procedure for embezzlement of funds

Merits :— (1) Upholds professional integrity.

(2) Corruption is tackled effectively.

(3) Did not compromised with the rules.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Demerits :— ① 'Madan' will loose his job.
② His 'family' and other dependents will suffer over trivial mishandling.
③ 'Sudesh' will be seen as unfair in the department for being high-handed.

② - Sudesh will ignore the mistake made by Madan in view of his ~~sensi~~ poor condition.

Merits :— ① Madan will not suffer.
② His dependents are protected.

Demerits :— ① Professional integrity Compromised.
② Corruption is encouraged.

③ Sudesh ~~could~~ can forgive Madan as a 'one time event' but & also impose a 'nominal fine' for deterrance. Additionally on a personal level, he can financially help

(Don't Write anything in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Madan during his difficult time.

Merits :- ① Corruption is checked.
② Professional integrity not compromised.
③ Madan is able to take care of his family.
④ The department sees the action in positive light.

Demerits :- ① The one time leniency might be taken in wrong way and promote corruption.

- I will choose 3rd option i.e. a being in a leadership position, it is important to use emotional intelligence while dealing with sensitive matters. And not always follow laws like machine.

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.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 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;

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

Ans (a) Harish is in a difficult position, following are the dillemmas which he face —

① Defence Security Vs Welfare of Hospital

② Development Vs Health of Public

Harish should look for 'Constitutional Principles' as a source of guide for his actions.

① DPSP mandates welfare state with provisions for health opportunity.

② F.R. Art. 21 also mentions 'Right to life'. Thus security threats also have to be considered.

③ DPSP also accounts for distribution of developmental benefits. Therefore, the 'good building' is also important.

b Harish should grade the needs of general population

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Road Transport
Ministry of Nutrition
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Heavy Industries

But giving absolute amount might hamper developmental agenda. Thus, redistribution can be devised on the above hierarchy principle.

I would allocate more funds to 'Defence Ministry' because cross border terrorism has multifaceted impact on
- law and order
- Economy
- Civilian lives.

Then I would give priority to Ministry of Road Transport in road building for LWE Areas.

As roads are important for increasing trade, connectivity and operations for quelling law and order disturbances.

I would then allocate fund for 'Nutrition' — since demographic dividend is very important for growth of any country. (# Global Hunger Index = 107 Rank)

Next I would allocate money for 'Ministry of Health' — as

(Don't Write anythi in this Area/ इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

decreasing out of Pocket expenditure' is an important ~~steps~~ step for attaining "Health as a Right".

I have given the amount to Ministry of Heavy industries at the end as it is 'development oriented'; which can be achieved if all the above needs are met first.

The positive effect of above indicators will give rise to crowding in of private investments in development of e-vehicles.

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Feedback
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#	©	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
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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		

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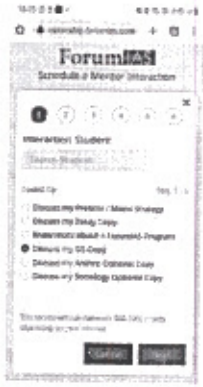

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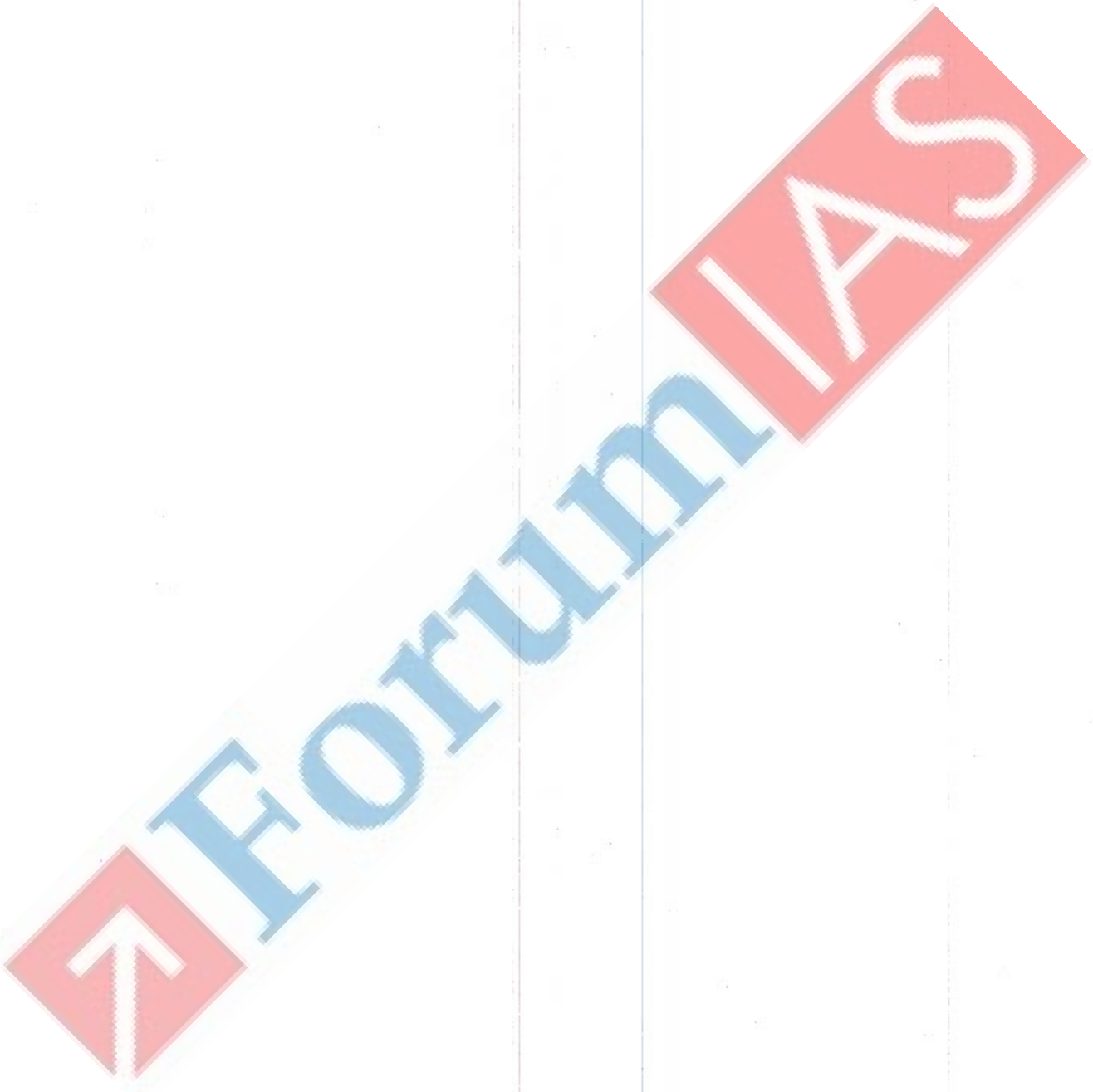
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