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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : SUSHIR SHRIKRUSHNA SHRIRAM

Roll No. : PTTP 221755

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 11/08/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 4 **Code : TC074**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 64 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

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Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1. (a)	1			
1. (b)	3			
2. (a)	5			
2. (b)	7			
3. (a)	9			
3. (b)	11			
4. (a)	13			
4. (b)	15			
4. (c)	17			
5. (a)	19			
5. (b)	21			
6. (a)	23			
6. (b)	25			
7.	27			
8.	32			
9.	37			
10.	42			
11.	47			
12.	52			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
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3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
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खण्ड–A / Section–A

1. (a) लोक सेवा के लिए न केवल कानूनी बल्कि नैतिक रूप से सैद्धांतिक कार्रवाई की भी आवश्यकता होती है। लोक सेवा के लिए लोक सेवक की संविधान, कानूनों और नैतिक सिद्धांतों के प्रति निष्ठा की आवश्यकता होती है। आपके विचार से इन तीनों में से किसे आधिकारिक कार्यों को करते समय प्रधानता प्राप्त होनी चाहिए? क्यों? चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Public service requires not merely legal but also morally principled action. Public service requires the public servant to place loyalty to the constitution, laws, and ethical principles. Among the three, which do you think must acquire primacy while carrying out official functions? Why? Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

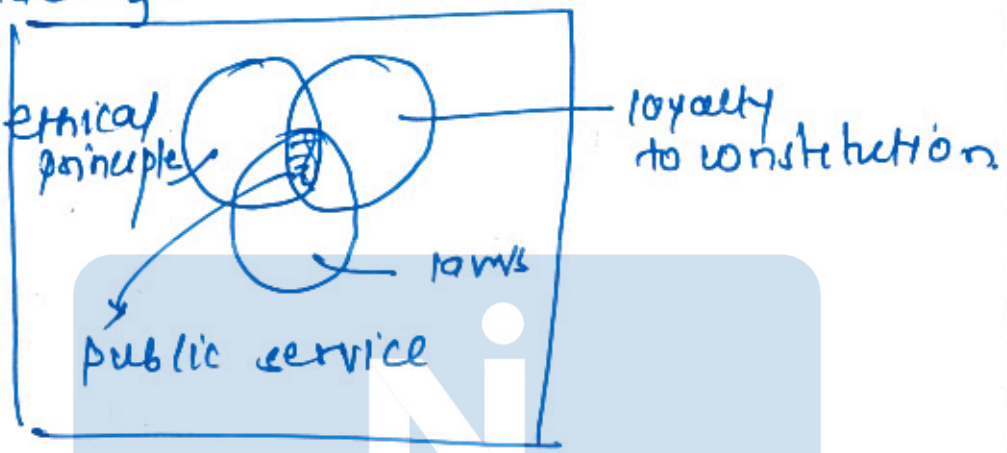
public service is the duty to the welfare of larger section of people without any intent to get back any benefits.

Public service require legally as well as morally principled action.

1) to promote social justice
   eg. giving ration to a vulnerable via other scheme if no ration card
2) to honour constitutional obligation
   eg. justice, equality, liberty to all
3) to bring humanity to our action
   eg. ssp. sandip Choudhary (JEE)
   helping begger get a livelihood
4) to bring law & order to community
   eg. curb child marriage in Rajasthan

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(d) to do just and honest service to people (eg) Armstrong fame (manipur) building peoples road by cowd funding



Primary to carry out official function

→ primary must be given to constitutional principles and laws to the large extent

→ But where law/constitution is not clear, civil servant must bring his ethical conscience to deal with exigencies of time

(eg) In case of disaster, which operations to prioritise and whom to rescue first must be based on ethical conscience.

- This will also justify the actions of civil servant based on ~~de~~ (utilitarian) perspective

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1. (b) "सत्यनिष्ठा पर आधारित सविनय अवज्ञा" से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि व्यक्तिगत सत्यनिष्ठा को चुनौती देना सिविल सेवाओं में जिम्मेदार अवज्ञा का न्यायसंगत कारण हो सकता है? व्याख्या कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What do you understand by "integrity-based civil disobedience"? Do you think a challenge to personal integrity can be a justifiable cause for responsible disobedience in civil services? Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Mahatma Gandhi was a champion leader of integrity based civil disobidience. It is civil disobidience to the laws / regulations while maintaining personal integrity to ethical values & principles.

Responsible disobidience in civil services is often seen as a challenge to personal integrity because of the nature of civil services to act behind curtain and follow hierarchial system for grievance redressal

Is it a challenge to personal integrity ?

Yes
- violates basic principle of civil services - Act behind curtain
- can lead to disruption of hierarchy
- will lead to undermining public confidence in institution
- will outlie personal gains

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IHD

- will help in venting out grievances
- uphold person's probity for values over ethos of civil services
- Helps to expose corruption. (eg Satyendra Dubey (NHAI))
- will help in improving organisational culture
- will help in whistle blowing.

However, civil servants must take rule based route to vent out grievances as mentioned in service conduct rules and only when all options available end — then she can think of doing integrity-based civil disobedience.

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2. (a) हालिया शोध से पता चला है कि संवेग (भावनाएँ) व्यक्तिगत और व्यावसायिक जीवन को महत्त्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित करते हैं। वे कौन से प्राथमिक संवेग हैं जो कार्यस्थल की उत्पादकता पर नकारात्मक और सकारात्मक प्रभाव डालते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Recent research has shown that emotions significantly impact personal and professional lives. What are the primary emotions that negatively and positively impact workplace productivity? Explain with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

emotions are nothing but how one feels about certain act/object/ individual at that particular time and place

- They shape our personal & professional life due to their inalienable nature from human being.

emotions impacting work place productivity

1) positively:

1) Happiness → leads to enthusiasm and will to work efficiently
   eg) Google tries to provide 'happiness rest breaks'

2) contentment: leads to good work culture and reduces unethical practices eg) Ratan Tata: doing charity for years

3) satisfaction :- Brings best out of individual.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ loves to work for organisation

(e) · ~~civil ser~~ Teacher loves to spend time with children will teach them good.

4) Joy: brings smile while working and help to have spillover effect on other employees

(A) Negatively

1) envy: of other collegue leads to race and toxic workculture - leading to reduced work efficiency

2) Anger: brings short tempered decision making & violates peace of organisation

3) sadness: - not enjoying the work you are doing leads to reduced productivity. (eg) Doctor not enjoying work at PHC in village

(B)

Thus, emotions are the double edged sword. It is our emotion - of intelligence which can help us to channelise them in good direction

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2. (b) तकनीकी दक्षता संसाधनों के उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करती है और सामाजिक दक्षता सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति को सुनिश्चित करती है, नैतिक दक्षता क्या सुनिश्चित करती है? क्या आपको लगता है कि तकनीकी और सामाजिक दक्षता की तुलना में नैतिक दक्षता अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है? क्यों/क्यों नहीं?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Technical efficiency ensures resource utilization and social efficiency ensures fulfillment of social needs, what does ethical efficiency ensure? Do you think ethical efficiency is more important than technical and social efficiency? Why/Why not? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

efficiency is defined as doing the required work with less resources, time and money. without compromising quality of work.



fig. Holistic efficiency.

Ethical efficiency

- It is appling ethical values and not compromising them for achieving efficiency.

→ Role:
- ensures value of the institution
- helps in building army of moral people
- Builds culture of character building (ex). Microsoft
- Helps in maintaining true to the customers and their welfare
- Brings sustainance in efficiency.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Which is more important?

→ Technological efficiency without ethical can bring more harm to people eg A.Q. Khan developed atomic bomb with nuclear energy

→ social efficiency without technical will not help to serve last mile eg. corruption in NFSA 2013 prior to adhar based allocation

→ ethical efficiency without other two will not bring any good to society

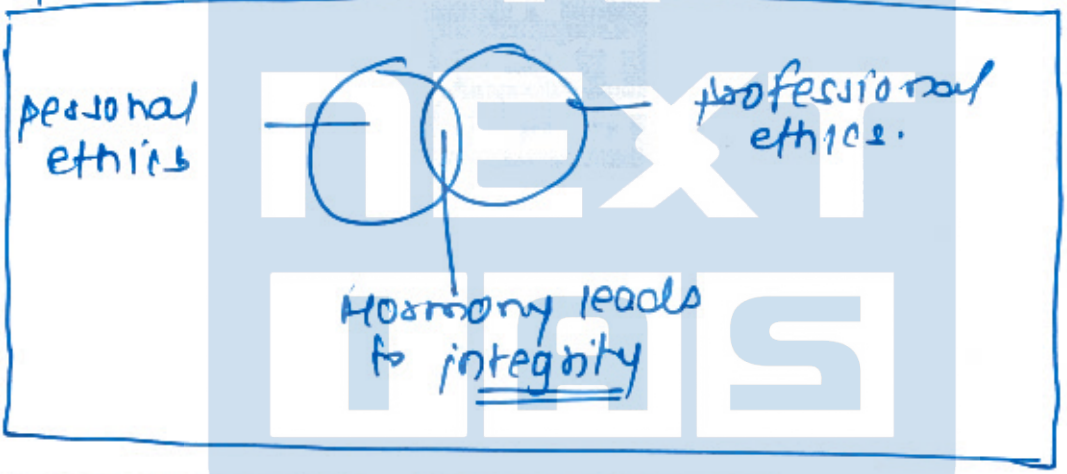
→ Hence the harmonious interaction of all three is important to to bring greatest good to greatest number of people.

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3. (a) "मनुष्य जीवन के एक विभाग (मामले) में सही काम नहीं कर सकता जबकि वह किसी अन्य विभाग (क्षेत्र) में गलत काम करने में लगा हुआ है।" महात्मा गांधी। क्या आपको लगता है कि किसी व्यक्ति की व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता पेशेवर जीवन को प्रभावित करती है या उन दोनों को विभाजित किया जा सकता है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपना मत स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Man cannot do right in one department of life whilst he is occupied in doing wrong in any other department." Gandhi.
Do you think an individual's personal ethics impacts professional life or they both can be compartmentalized? Explain your position with relevant examples.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Man is a collective whole of values and that values are transient and overlapping in nature. Hence its impacts every aspect of human life.



personal ethics v/s professional ethics

→ Both has complementary relation with each other and can't be compartmentalised.

(A) personal ethics impacting professional ethics:

→ Honest person will more likely to honour professional integrity

Candidates must not write on this margin

(eg) Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam — carried his honesty throughout life.

2) straightforward nature will bring outright work culture in office (eg) - Narayan Murthi.

3) Discipline in personal life will bring it in work (eg) Virat Kohli° - diet discipline

4) contentment will lead to zero tolerance to corrupt practices. (eg) - Gautam Buddha

5) Happiness will bring enthusiasm and increased productivity.

(B) Professional ethics like deadlines, discipline, hierarchy brings changes in personal life like organized nature, etc.

Hence it is utmost important to raise children with value based education because they will bring those values into the workforce when they come tomorrow.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. (b) अच्छाई जो सही है उसे करने की आंतरिक अनिवार्यताओं का परिणाम है, न कि नैतिक नियमों से उसका स्वीकरण या अपेक्षित परिणामों के रूप में प्राप्त पुरस्कार। क्या आप सहमत हैं? चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Goodness is the result of internal imperatives to do what is right, not sanctions from moral rules or rewards from expected consequences. Do you agree? Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Goodness is a quality of ~~go~~ doing something positive for the society and it comes from the 'inner conscience' of doing for just cause of society.

'Good peoples do not need rules"

because their internal imperative will guide them to do good things

Goodness - As imperative ~~of~~ from innerself
- comes from values that we hold.
  - eg compassion, benevalence.
- will help us to carry out our 'identity' - good people will always do good things
- they face 'court of conscience' rather than 'court of law'
- Their upbringing inculcates goodness and it stays with them forever

Candidates must not write on this margin

However,

not all people believe in goodness and hence moral sanctions and rewards are necessary.

- to bring order in society
- to harmonize social relations
- to protect vulnerables from evil
- to regulate human behaviours
- to bring good to larger society.

human inherently has been egoistic & self-centered as per Hobbs.

Hence, ~~the~~ to bring good to society he advocated a social contract based on carrot & stick policy to regulate human behaviour.

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निम्नलिखित उद्धरणों का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए तथा उनकी समसामयिक प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Explain the meaning of the following quotations and discuss their contemporary relevance.

4. (a) "सहिष्णुता विशुद्ध रूप से चित्त का कार्य है। यही सद्गुण का सार है। सहिष्णु होना एक ताकत है।"

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"To tolerate is purely an act of the mind. That is the essence of virtue. To tolerate is a strength."

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Tolerance is the value of appreciating, respecting, allowing the ideas, belief, religion, values, etc different from others to grow and flourish.

Tolerance starts from mind Tolerance in mind brings tolerance in society.

Relevance.

1) To have strong moral character
   - eg - Dalai Lama
2) To build harmonious society
   - eg Nelson Mandela - forgive white people
3) To build army of moral people
   - eg Mahatma gandhi via National movement
4) To uphold diverse faith and constitutional values (Art - 25-28)

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ (5) to promote human rights over other prejudiced notion

(eg. Rohingya conflict (myanmar)
uighur muslim (china).

Tolerance is virtue of courage as stated by Aristole.

↳ Act of strength ∴ cowardice cannot follow it.

✓ Hence it is responsibility of state, family to inculcate tolerance in children through value based education

✓ In society through religious festival celebration
intercommunity marriage
commonality
film, sports. etc

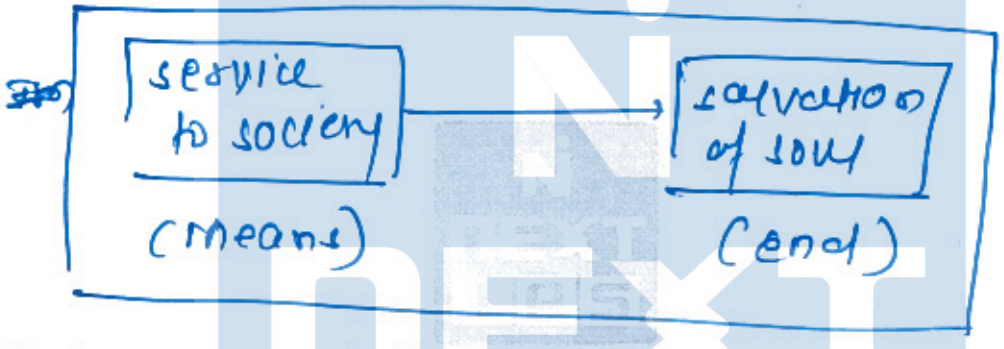
As per Dalai Lama, in practice of tolerance once's enemy is his best teacher.

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4. (b) "समाज की सेवा करना हमारा प्रथम कर्तव्य है, और हमारे द्वारा ऐसा करने के बाद, हम अपनी आत्माओं के उद्धार में पूर्णतः भाग ले सकते हैं।" (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"It is our first duty to serve society, and after we have done that, we may attend wholly to the salvation of our souls." (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

[Swami Vivekanand g] was the staunch proponent of service to society philosophy. He advocated to devote oneself to service of society in order to attain salvation



Importance of [service to society]

- fulfil our purusharthg - to achieve moksha (eg) mother Teresa
- To live life of being humane (eg) - Kailash satyarthi - child labour
- To devote oneself to find true meaning of life (eg) sindhutai sapkal - mother of orphans
- To fulfill our duty to our soul (eg) M. Gandhi - service to others is duty to our soul - Hanuman's service

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Helps us to rediscover ourself
  - eg Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar devoted whole life to uplift dalits.

How to ensure service to society.

- promote volunteership among students viz NCC, NSS
- trusteeship among corporate houses.
- Gandhiji's Talisman in every act of ours
- Bring 'sarvodaya' in our action.
- Build a strong moral character to serve others.

In the end, 'Swamiji' used to say 'service to others is the mirror to look into yourself' thus helping us to attain salvation of our soul.

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4. (c) "शांति के काल इतिहास की पुस्तकों के खाली पन्ने हैं" (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Periods of peace are the empty pages in the history books" (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

History is a series of eventful chronological events organised in a serial order.

The periods of turbulence, violence have been highlighted in history books because they brought some changes in existing moral order

period of peace

- empty pages
  - → No significant event to change social order
  - → prosperous & thriving society hence not much to discuss
  - → Not important to shape moral order
  - → Did not make significant contribution to change moral map.

However, the period of peace has its own importance

Candidates must not write on this margin

Important:

- Built strong moral character who progressed the humanity.
  - (eg) Rock age to AI Age
- Helped to evolve as a society
- preservation of culture and architecture. (violent periods destroyed them)
- Inculcate sense of brotherhood in global order. ∴ Hence humanity is still thriving despite 2 world wars
- Help to educate children and reduce conflicts in coming years.

Thus periods of peace are not the empty pages but the most significant pages which led to what we witness as a human civilisation

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5. (a) सिविल सेवा के संदर्भ में नैतिक और गैर–नैतिक मूल्यों के बीच अंतर बताइए। 5 मूल नैतिक मूल्यों की पहचान कीजिए जो किसी भी विभाग की सभी सेवाओं के लिए आधारभूत मूल्यों के रूप में काम कर सकते हैं। कारण बताइए कि क्यों उन मूल्यों को आधारभूत माना जा सकता है। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In the context of civil service, distinguish between moral and nonmoral values. Identify 5 basic moral values that can serve as foundational values for all services irrespective of the department. Give reasons why those values can be considered foundational.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Moral values are the values which are correct/ right according to the individuals belief

whereas,

Nonmoral values are values which do not have any positive or negative connotation and are value neutral

(5) Basic moral values for civil services As per [Nolan] committee following as foundational values for all services.

	value	Reason
(1)	Honesty — to be truthful all time	→ To promote honest work culture and uphold accountability
(2)	openness : being transparent	→ will empower citizens and led to citizen centric governance
(3)	Integrity: to think, feel and act in one direction	→ uphold values of organisation and work

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for service to people

(i) Transperency: being transperent about all work, procedure & decision making → helps in efficient administration and reduce corruption

(ii) Accountability: being responsible for your actions → promotes responsible decision making

Thus, All services, irrespective of department work for public service and welfare and hence should place citizen to forefront using this values.

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5.. (b) निर्णय लेने में नागरिकों की भागीदारी शासन में नैतिकता के लिए महत्त्वपूर्ण है। क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि प्रभावी नागरिक सहभागिता तंत्र नैतिकता–संचालित प्रशासन को सुगमता प्रदान कर सकते हैं? आपके अनुसार वे कौन सी क्रियाविधियाँ हैं जिनका उपयोग नागरिक शासन में नैतिकता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कर सकते हैं?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Citizens' involvement in decision-making is critical to ethics in governance. Do you agree that effective civic engagement mechanisms can facilitate an ethics-driven administration? What do you think are the mechanisms that citizens can use for ensuring ethics in governance?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

participation of citizens.
is the gateway for ethical governance
as per the 4th report of 2nd ARC.
It helps to hold government
accountable for its actions.

citizen's involvement → Decision making → Good governance → Ethical governance

EFFECTIVE civic engagement mechanisms facilitating ethics driven governance

↳) examples.

1) social audit : MGNREGA
— helped to promote prudence and accountability in governance

2) Grievance redressal via CPGRAMS portal
↳ led to protecting right of

Candidates must not write on this margin

citizens to get service in Quality

3) Right to information act 2005
Led to citizen empowerment- aim of good governance

4) Niti Ayog: Bottom-up approach helps in decentralised and local need based planning.

5)

Mechanisms citizen can use to ensure ethics in governance

1. citizen charter → to uphold their right
2. social accountability
3. public review of govt. policies
4. public consultation in policy formulation
5. public engagement in civil societies
6. civic administration via public hearing (eg EIA)
7. Lobbying through NGO/CSO for grievance redressal

Thus cit

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6. (a) "बेटी बचाओ और बेटी पढ़ाओ" जैसे सामाजिक परिवर्तन कार्यक्रम सलाह, परामर्श और अनुनयन का उपयोग करने में विश्वास करते हैं लेकिन कभी-कभी वांछित प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ बल का प्रयोग करना भी आवश्यक होता है। क्या आपको लगता है कि सामाजिक रूपांतरण की ऐसी योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करते समय सार्वजनिक प्रशासकों द्वारा अनुनय-ा के साथ थोड़े बल का प्रयोग करना एक अच्छा विचार है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Social transformation programs such as "beti bachao and beti padhao" believes in using advice, counseling, and persuasion but sometimes a little force is also necessary for getting the desired response. Do you think it is a good idea to mix little force with persuasion by public administrators while implementing social schemes of transformation? Explain with relevant examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

social transformation schemes try to bring behavioural change in the society like girl education, patriarchy etc via various methods like persuasion, counselling, advice etc

But not efficient

↳ persuasion, counselling, advice don't have any binding nature

- hence people often violate the aims and objective of programme.

→ [T. Hobbs] suggested that human nature is egoistic & self centered hence strong Leviathan state' is required to bring or regulate them.

→ unless, some punitive or binding measures are not applied, people won't by abide by the norms.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Hence little mix of force along with persuasion is needed.

examples:

1) To control population - campaign via ASHA ⊕ Bans on opting for election if have more than 2 children for PRI (in MH)

2) For Swachha Bharat Abhiyan, ↳ persuasion via celebrates along with fine for open dumping

3) For female foeticide - advertisement via TV news, + schemes for welfare of mother child along with criminal offence L MTP Act

4) promoting tax compliance: Honouring the honest - along with punishment for tax avoidance

Thus, administrators need to force a good mixed approach of carrot & stick policies to bring social transformation.

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6. (b) अंततः प्रत्येक देश की विदेश नीति उस देश की शक्ति पर निर्भर करती है। शक्ति सैन्य या वित्तीय हो सकती है और...नैतिक भी हो सकती है। क्या आपको लगता है कि आज के विश्व में सैन्य या वित्तीय शक्ति के बिना नैतिक शक्ति का सम्मान किया जाएगा? अपना मत स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Ultimately foreign policy of every country hinges upon the strength which the nation possesses. Strength may be military or financial and may be also "moral." Do you think ethical strength without military or financial muscle will be respected in today's world? Explain your position. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

A nation builds it's reputation and strength in moral order based on multiple factors like economic power, military power or strong moral power

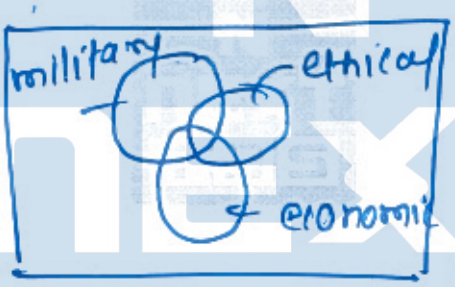


Fig. Nation's power

Ethical power without financial & military power in todays world.

↳ ~~may~~ not a good idea because

1) May lead to subverting national sovereignity
   ↳ military strength required to protect boundaries (Eg Bangladesh
2) may lead to dependence on other nation

Candidates must not write on this margin

- (eg) economic weakness of African countries led to their dependence for food on other countries
(3) may lead to subverting voice at global level
↳ military & economic might is required to uphold problems of the nation at international level.
(4) can damage internal security
(eg) state sponsored terrorism

However, ethical power will guide decision making in both economic & military domain to uphold universal values like humanity, compassion etc along with national interest.

Hence, India being "Vishwaguru" of moral values should preach for them along with pragmatic use of military & financial power

Candidates must not write on this margin

खण्ड–B / Section–B

7. आप एक औद्योगिक शहर के नगर निगम में कार्यरत एक युवा अधिकारी हैं। यह शहर बॉल बियरिंग और ऑटो पार्ट्स के निर्माण के लिए जाना जाता है। अधिकांश विनिर्माण इकाइयाँ छोटे पैमाने की इकाइयाँ है। जिनमे उत्पादन की स्वचालित इकाइयाँ कम हैं। अधिकांश इकाइयाँ शारीरिक श्रम पर निर्भर हैं, जो निकट के गाँवों के कारण प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है।

जैसे–जैसे विनिर्माण इकाइयों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई, श्रम की माँग बढती गई, जिससे शहर में मजदूरों की संख्या लगातार बढती गई। शहर में इस बड़ी संख्या में लोगो के आगमन के कारण फुटपाथों पर गन्दी बस्तियों (झुग्गियों) और अतिक्रमणों में अल्प अवधि में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई। बीच–बीच में निगम ने गंदी बस्तियों को हटाने के लिए अभियान चलाया, लेकिन कुछ समय बाद गंदी बस्तियाँ फिर से स्थापित हो जाती थी। यह अवैध गंदी बस्तियाँ शहरी दुःस्वप्न बन गई थीं।

आपको पुलिस अधिकारियों की मदद से अतिक्रमण और गंदी बस्तियों को हटाने की जिम्मेदारी दी गई। जैसे ही आपने अभियान शुरू किया, आपको एहसास हुआ कि फुटपाथ पर रहने वाले लोग मलिन बस्तियों (slum) में रहने वालों की तुलना में अधिक दयनीय स्थिति में हैं। कई फुटपाथवासी हाल ही में अपने गाँवों में अपनी संपत्ति बेचकर शहर आए हैं। अब यदि आप उन्हें बाहर निकालेंगे तो उनके पास जाने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं होगी। आपका हृदय उनके लिए दुखी है, और आपको लगा कि आपकी विभागीय कार्रवाई अमानवीय है, लेकिन आपकी आधिकारिक जिम्मेदारियाँ कड़ी निष्पक्ष कार्रवाई की माँग करती हैं। आप अपने आधिकारिक कर्तव्यों से समझौता किए बिना फुटपाथ पर रहने वालों की मदद करने का तरीका खोजने के लिए आतुर हैं।

(a) उपरोक्त स्थिति में आपको कौन–से मूल्य संबंधी टकराव/संघर्ष नज़र आते हैं?

(b) क्या, कोई प्रशासक समानुभूति के मूल्य के लिए निष्पक्षता के मूल्य से समझौता कर सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

(c) उपरोक्त स्थिति में कौन–से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

(d) शहरी क्षेत्रों में अवैध मलिन बस्तियों और अतिक्रमण से निपटने के लिए व्यवहार्य समाधान सुझाएँ।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

You are a young officer working with the Municipal Corporation of an industrial city. The city was known for manufacturing ball bearings and auto parts. Most manufacturing units were small-scale units with very little production process automation. The units relied on manual labor, which was in abundance due to the villages close by.

As the number of manufacturing units grew, the demand for labor increased, bringing in a steady inflow of laborers into the city. This influx of people into the town led to a mushrooming of slums and encroachments on the sidewalks. Once in a while, the Corporation conducted drives to clear out the slums, but after a time, the slums came back. The illegal slums had become an urban nightmare.

You were given the responsibility of clearing out the encroachments and slums with the help of Police authorities. As you started the drive, you realized that the people living by the sidewalks were vulnerable compared to the slum dwellers. Many sidewalk dwellers had recently come to the city after selling their properties in their villages. Now if you drive them out, they have no place to go. Your heart went out to them, and you felt that your departmental action was inhumane, but your official responsibilities demanded stern impartial action. You are desperate to find a way to help the sidewalk dwellers without compromising your official duties.

(a) What value conflicts do you notice in the above situation?

(b) Can an administrator compromise the value of impartiality for empathy? Discuss.

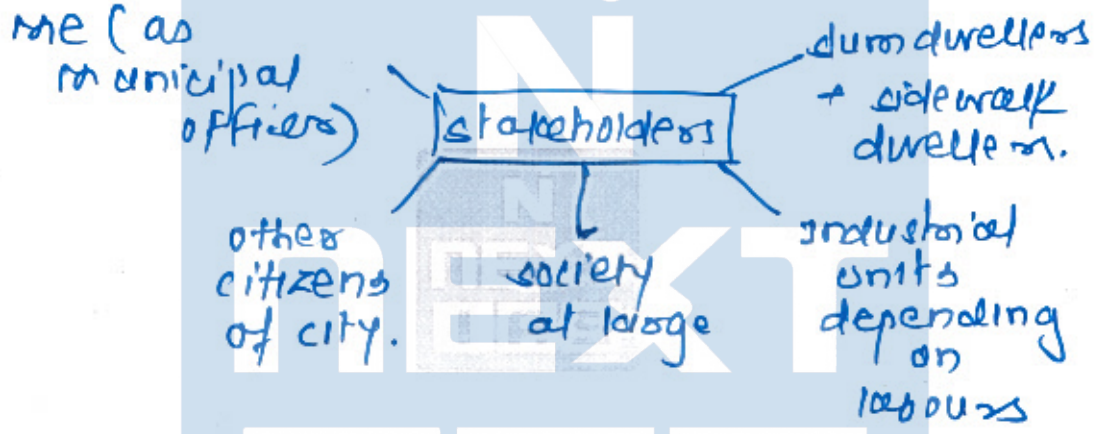
(c) What are the options available in the above situation?

(d) Suggest viable solutions for tackling illegal slums and encroachments in urban areas.

(Answer in 250 words) 20 marks

Candidates must not write on this margin

With rising industrialisation and urbanisation, illegal encroachments and slums are one of the biggest problems faced by large municipal corporation in India. It tests the emotional intelligence of administrator while dealing with it.



(A) value conflicts in above situation

(1) Impartiality while doing duty v/s the empathy for vulnerables.

(2) To abide by code of conduct rules which say adhere to order or to be humane and give lenient treatment

(3) Bureaucratic attitude v/s humane nature of man.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) ~~Abide~~ which constitutional value to abide by — [A-39] - ~~prote~~ social justice or [A21] - protect fundamental right of other citizens

(f) emotional intelligence to deal with situation or just follow hierarchial order

(B) Impartiality is one of the four -dational value for civil servants according to [NOLAN] committee.

→ But sympathy is also a cardinal virtue to ~~do~~ ~~be~~ do [justice] to vulnerable

→ should Hence civil servant should assess the situation and can take approach based on [utilitarian] theory → act if the act brings greatest good to greatest number of people

→ In while doing so, he/she should not take extreme and follow [Golden mean] to protect both values

Candidates must not write on this margin

to honour the social contract between state & people

(c) options available

(i) Drop the idea of clearing encroachment and treat slum dwellers leniently

merit	demerit
1) will help the labours to have place to live	1) will be breaking my professional integrity
2) will help industries by regular supply of labour	2) will do harm in long run
	3) citizens will face brunt of illegal enchroachments

(ii) Go ahead with the drive and arrange alternative options for evicted person.

merit	demerit
1) will uphold my duty	1) Labours will be homeless in short run.
2) will do greatest good to greatest number of people	2) Their rights will be violated
3) can help in sustainable urban planning	3) Industry might not get labours

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ I will go by (II) option and will arrange temporary shelter under different government schemes

(D) Solutions

→ 1) Decentralised ~~UAB~~ urban planning map. to deal with encroachments

2) stop or check on Rural to urban migration by having enough opportunities in periphery

3) sustainable housing project at affordable cost for vulnerable (eg. Arm Area)

4) checking any illegal encroachments & regular eviction drive.

sustainable urban development needs multipronged approach to deal with every stakeholder and do justice to them.

Candidates must not write on this margin

8. एक राज्य सरकार ग्रामीण भूमिहीन मजदूरों के परिवारों के बीच सुरक्षित मातृत्व को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक कल्याणकारी योजना चला रही है। इस योजना में लाभार्थियों को धनराशि का हस्तांतरण किया जाना शामिल है ताकि वे मातृ देखभाल ज़िम्मेदारियों के कारण आय हानि को कम कर सकें। अपने कार्यान्वयन के बाद से, इस योजना ने मातृ स्वास्थ्य और आर्थिक संकेतकों के स्तर पर काफी अच्छा प्रदर्शन किया है।

आप इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन और संचालन के लिए ज़िम्मेदार विभाग के निदेशक हैं। हाल ही में आपको परिवारों द्वारा फर्जी प्रामाणिकता दिखाकर कल्याणकारी योजना में धोखाधड़ी करने की खबरें मिल रही हैं। परिवारों ने प्रामाणिकता की जाँच के लिए ज़िम्मेदार स्थानीय अधिकारियों की मदद से धोखाधड़ी को अंजाम दिया है।

आप इस बात से चिंतित हैं क्योंकि धोखाधड़ी योजना की दक्षता को गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित कर रही है। आपने समस्या पर विचार–विमर्श करने और समाधान निकालने के लिए विभागीय बैठक बुलाई। बैठक में आधार कार्ड, मतदाता पहचान पत्र, विवाह प्रमाण पत्र, जन्म प्रमाण पत्र, बैंक विवरण और अन्य व्यक्तिगत संपत्तियों जैसे कई उपलब्ध सरकारी डेटा समुच्चयों (सेट) को विलय करने का निर्णय लिया गया। सभी डेटा सेटों का विलय करने पर, विभाग लाभार्थी की आर्थिक स्थिति का संक्षिप्त विवरण (प्रोफ़ाइल) विकसित करने में सक्षम होगा। और इससे विभाग को दस्तावेजों की जाँच करने और धोखाधड़ी का पता लगाने में मदद मिलेगी। यह एक व्यापक रणनीति है, लेकिन इसमें किसी व्यक्ति की डेटा गोपनीयता का उल्लंघन होने का जोखिम है। एक विभाग प्रमुख के रूप में, आप धोखाधड़ी का पता लगाना और उसे रोकना चाहते हैं, लेकिन साथ ही, आप हितधारकों की डेटा गोपनीयता के उल्लंघन के बारे में आशंकित हैं।

(a) उपरोक्त मामले में कौन–कौन से मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि कल्याणकारी योजना से संबंधित धोखाधड़ी को रोकने के लिए डेटा गोपनीयता का उल्लंघन उचित है? अगर हाँ तो क्यों, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

(c) आपके अनुसार, देश में होने वाली ऐसी कल्याणकारी योजना से संबंधित धोखाधड़ी के क्या कारण हो सकते हैं?

(d) क्या ऐसी धोखाधड़ी को रोकने का कोई तरीका या साधन हैं? अपना सुझाव दीजिये।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

A certain State government was running a welfare scheme for promoting safe motherhood among rural landless laborers' families. The scheme involves the transfer of funds to the beneficiaries to enable them to mitigate income loss due to maternal care responsibilities. Since its implementation, the scheme has done reasonably well on maternal health and economic indicators.

You are the Director of the Department responsible for implementing and operating the scheme. Recently you have been receiving reports of welfare fraud being committed by families by producing fake bona fide. The families committed the fraud with the help of local officials responsible for scrutinizing the bonafide.

You were concerned because the fraud was seriously undermining the scheme's efficiency. You called for a departmental meeting to discuss and find a solution to the problem. In the meeting, it was decided to merge several available government data sets such as Aadhar cards, voter ID cards, marriage certificates, birth certificates, bank details, and other personal assets. By merging all the data sets, the department would be able to develop the beneficiary's economic profile. And this will help the department scrutinize the documents and detect fraud. This was a comprehensive strategy, but it risked violating an individual's data privacy. As a Department head, you wanted to detect and prevent fraud, but at the same time, you were apprehensive about violating the Data privacy of the stakeholders.

(a) What are the issues involved in the above case?

(b) Do you think violating data privacy is justified to prevent welfare fraud? Why/ Why not?

(c) What, according to you, can be the reasons for such welfare frauds happening in the country?

(d) Are there any ways and means to prevent such fraud? Give your suggestions.

(Answer in 250 words) 20 marks

Candidates must not write on this margin

The current issue in welfare schemes faced by India is inclusion and exclusion errors. This leads to diversion of fund from the deserving candidate.

(A) Issues involved.

1) Right to welfare benefits of intended families v/s their right to privacy.
2) to give priority to inclusion/exclusion error fraud or to individual identity
3) compromised work culture as local officers helped in fake documents
4) welfare and public service delivery is compromised.
5) scheme will not be able to achieve intended objectives.

(B) Right to privacy is a fundamental right [A-21] as per 'puttuswamy' verdict
- But supreme court in 'Adhar case'

Candidates must not write on this margin

has upheld that ✓ substantive use of personal data to improve welfare governance is allowed and legitimate.

→ provided state should take precaution that it does not bring harm to the people / individuals.

→ As per utilitarian approach for welfare it is justified to violate data privacy to some extent

(c) Reasons for welfare fraud

1) corruption in the system from lower level to higher level leads to diversion of fund, misappropriation of fund.

2) lack of documents and streamlining of data at one source

3) Bureaucratic hurdles & delays is the breeding ground for frauds

4) politico - Bureaucratic nexus to divert funds (eg) fodder scam.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑧ lack of awareness among people about government schemes

(d) Ways & means to prevent frauds.

① Targeted direct benefit transfer instead of in cash payment

② Digitalisation of all welfare schemes to reduce bureaucratic hurdle and corruption

③ Synchronisation of data at one portal. — to reduce inclusion, exclusion errors

④ Heavy punishment for fraudsters to deter others

⑤ promoting transparent work culture

⑥ citizen charter to uphold the accountability of department

⑦ proper & transparent grievance redressal for people to address their issues

⑧ Awareness generation about govt. schemes in local people

Candidates must not write on this margin

with only targetted approach the goals of welfare scheme will be achieved other wise, the money intended for mother and child will go to someone else's pocket.

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. आप खान विभाग में कार्यरत हैं, और आपके कार्यों में से एक कार्य अपने विभाग प्रमुख को निजी ठेकेदारों के साथ खनन पट्टों पर बातचीत करने में मदद करना है।

हाल ही में, राज्य सरकार ने एक नए खनन क्षेत्र का सीमांकन किया और खनन ब्लॉक के लिए बोलियाँ आमंत्रित करने की योजना बनाई। आपको नीलामी प्रक्रिया की निगरानी करने और अनुबंध वार्ता में तेजी लाने का निर्देश दिया गया। योजना के अनुसार, निविदाएँ जारी की गईं, बोलियाँ प्राप्त हुई और मानदंडों के अनुसार निविदाएँ आवंटित की गईं। यह सब अत्यंत तीव्र गति से हुआ। आपको आश्चर्य हुआ, इतनी जल्दी क्यों? लेकिन यह आपके सोचने और सवाल करने की जगह नहीं थी; आप चुपचाप अपना काम करते रहे।

आपको कार्य का परिचालन आरंभ होते ही ठेकेदार को पर्यावरण संबंधी चिंताओं पर ध्यान आकर्षित करने का निर्देश देना था। और ऐसा करने के लिए, आपने विभाग द्वारा नियुक्त एक व्यावसायिक परामर्श प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा प्रस्तुत पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा। आपको यह देखकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि रिपोर्ट घटिया और मनगढ़ंत थी। आपको संदेह हुआ और आपने इस मुद्दे को अपने प्रमुख के समक्ष उठाया, जिन्होंने विनम्रतापूर्वक आपको वही करने का निर्देश दिया जो आपको बताया गया था, और उन्होंने आपको याद दिलाया कि विभाग के पास राजस्व सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य हैं और वह मंत्रालय के दबाव में है।

इसके बाद, आपने अपनी मर्जी से कुछ खोजबीन की और पता चला कि रिपोर्ट फर्जी है और जो खनन गतिविधि शुरू होने वाली है, वह बड़े पैमाने पर पर्यावरणीय आपदा का कारण बनेगी जिसे राज्य झेल नहीं सकता है।

(a) उपरोक्त मामले में आपको कौन–से मुद्दों और मूल्यों का उल्लंघन दिखाई देता हैं?

(b) आपके पास कौन–से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

(c) प्रत्येक विकल्प के लाभ और हानि पर चर्चा कीजिए और आपके द्वारा चुनी जाने वाली कार्यवाही की पहचान कीजिए।

(d) क्या आपको लगता है कि कभी–कभी विकास की कीमत पर पर्यावरण संबंधी विचारों को अधिक महत्त्व दिया जाता है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

You are posted in the Department of Mines, and one of your roles is to help your Department Head negotiate mining leases with private contractors.

Recently, the state government demarcated a new mining zone and planned to invite bids for the mining blocs. You were instructed to oversee the bidding process and speed up the contract negotiations. As planned, the tenders were released, bids came in, and tenders were allocated as per the norms. All this happened at a breakneck speed. You wondered, why the hurry? But it was not your place to think and question; you quietly went about your work.

As the contractors were about to start operations, you had to instruct them on environmental concerns to watch out for. And to do that, you read the environmental impact assessment report submitted by a consulting firm hired by the department. To your surprise, the report was shoddy and looked cooked up. You got suspicious and raised the issue with your Head, who politely instructed you to do what you were told, and he reminded you that the Department had revenue targets and was under pressure from the Ministry.

After the meeting, you, on your own accord, did some digging and found out that the report was fraudulent and the mining activity that was about to start would lead to a massive environmental disaster which the State could not afford.

(a) What are the issues and value violations you notice in the above case?

(b) What are the options available to you?

(c) Discuss the advantage and disadvantages of each option and identify your chosen course of action.

(d) Do you think that environmental considerations are sometimes overrated at the cost of development?

(Answer in 250 words) 20 marks

Candidates must not write on this margin

Compromised environmental impact assessment report is the biggest threat to subvert the goal of environmental conservation along with economical development.

(A) Issues and value violations.

1) shoddy & cooked up 'EIA report' subverting it's real goal of environment conservation
2) fishyness about some bureaucratico-politico-Businessmen nexus.
3) & Institutional decay with compromised work culture
4) value violations like professional integrity, objectivity and duty to serve nation.
5) Issue of revenue targets v/s conservation of environment.

(B) [options available] & their justification

(I) Act as per order of superior and go ahead with mining.

next | demerit

Candidates must not write on this margin

1) will be good for my professional career	1) danger of environmental disaster
2) ~~to see~~ Revenue targets will be completed	2) will Breed corruption & influential pedalling in future

(2) with my report, report to higher authorities and take follows up

merit	demerit
1) will help in environmental conservation & avoid disaster	1) loss of revenue to state
2) will uphold my professional duty	2) will not earn any goodwill in eye of my senior
	3) might be harmful for my career

(3) I will choose option (1) (2)

my course of action

→ will investigate deeper into the matter and submit detailed report to higher authorities

→ will bring to their notice that it will be ~~bar~~ devastating in long run. (~~deoto~~ deontologically it is not justified)

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ will make sure to take follow up ~~and~~

→ will try to persuade my boss/senior using emotional intelligence to have fair & transperent EIA again

→ thus will help in environtal conservation along with development

→ If no body gives heed to my report ultimately I will have to whistleblow as a last option.

(D). the dilemma every county faces is economic development v/s environmental conservation

→ But I don't think it is overrated.

→ pro planet growth will be long ~~lasting~~ lasting and will help to achieve SDG goals of 2030.

→ Accordding to utilitarian perspective it will bring good to large number

→ And it is states responsibility to honour the social contract with people of right to healthy environment

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ economic development and environmental conservation are not on two sides of the pole

→ instead they are complementary to each other and we should find 'golden mean' between the two to have environment-led economic development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. राष्ट्रीय हित को बढ़ावा देना और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में प्रभाव और शक्ति प्राप्त करना प्रत्येक देश की विदेश नीति के दो मूल मंत्र हैं।

पिछले दशक से, ABC देश ने आक्रामक तरीके से शक्ति हासिल की और विदेशों में अपने व्यावसायिक हितों का विस्तार किया। ABC देश जिन व्यवसायों को विकसित करने में रुचि रखता था उनमें से एक रक्षा उपकरण और उपग्रह प्रौद्योगिकी था। यह अपने अंतरिक्ष और रक्षा उत्पादों के लिए बाज़ार तलाश रहा था।

देश ने अपनी रक्षा उपकरण निर्माण कंपनियों को नए बाज़ार खोजने और अन्य देशों के साथ विनिर्माण सहयोग तलाशने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। प्रमुख रक्षा उपकरण निर्माताओं में से एक, GAMA ने हाल ही में सैन्य सरकार (मिलिट्री जुंटा) द्वारा शासित देश XYZ के साथ संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण और उपकरणों से संबंधित कई अरब डॉलर का एक बड़ा सौदा किया। जो कि एक अच्छा व्यवसाय था।

जैसे ही व्यावसायिक विवरण सार्वजनिक हुआ, GAMA की बहुत आलोचना हुई क्योंकि XYZ अपने खराब मानवाधिकार रिकॉर्ड के कारण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक परित्यक्त देश था। इसके अलावा, सैन्य सरकार अल्पसंख्यक नृजातीय समुदाय के मूक नरसंहार में शामिल था। इस बात पर काफ़ी हंगामा हुआ क्योंकि इस सौदे में संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकी का हस्तांतरण शामिल था जिसका गलत हाथों में दुरुपयोग हो सकता था। संक्षेप में कहे तो, यह अच्छा व्यवसाय था लेकिन संदिग्ध ग्राहकों के साथ। इस बीच, ABC की सरकार GAMA व्यापार समझौते के बारे में चुप रही, और अन्य सरकारों ने चुप्पी को एक ऐसे राष्ट्र के साथ संबंध बनाने का एक सूक्ष्म तरीका बताया जो एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रूप से अछूत था।

(a) उपरोक्त मामले में कौन–कौन से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि GAMA जैसे कॉर्पोरेट व्यवसायों को व्यावसायिक हितों को आगे बढ़ाते समय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नैतिकता पर विचार करना चाहिए? अगर हाँ तो क्यों, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

(c) क्या आपको लगता है कि एक कॉर्पोरेट की सामाजिक ज़िम्मेदारी उसके निकट समुदाय से कही बढ़कर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय तक फैली हुई है? अगर हाँ तो क्यों, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

(d) क्या आपको लगता है कि संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकियों का विपणन करने वाली रक्षा क्षेत्र की कंपनियों को उनकी संबंधित सरकारों द्वारा विनियमित किया जाना चाहिए, या विनियमन उनकी उद्यमशीलता और नवाचार ऊर्जा को कम कर सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

Promoting National interest and gaining influence and power in the International arena are the two basic mantras of every country's external policy. Since the last decade, country ABC has aggressively pursued power and expanded its business interests overseas. One of the businesses ABC was interested in developing was Defence equipment and Satellite technology. It was seeking markets for its space and defense products.

The country encouraged its defense equipment manufacturing companies to find new markets and explore manufacturing collaborations with other countries. GAMA, one of the major defense equipment manufacturers, had recently struck a massive multi-billion dollar deal involving sensitive technology transfer and equipment with a country XYZ ruled by Military Junta. It was good business.

As the business details became public, much criticism came GAMA's way because XYZ was an international pariah because of its poor human rights record. Further, the Junta indulged in a silent genocide of a minority ethnic community. There was a lot of uproar because the deal involved transferring sensitive technology that could be misused in the wrong hands. In short, it was good business but with questionable clients. Meanwhile, the government of ABC kept silent about the GAMA business deal, and other governments interpreted the silence as a subtle way of building relations with a nation that was an international pariah.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) Do you think corporate businesses such as GAMA must consider international ethics while pursuing business interests? Why/why not?

(c) Do you think a corporate's social responsibility extends beyond one's immediate community to the international community? Why/Why not?

(d) Do you think the Defence sector companies marketing sensitive technologies must be regulated by their respective governments, or regulation may curtail their entrepreneurial and innovation energy? Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 20 marks

In 21st century, there is race for gaining global power through economic trade and businesses. countries are using their business capabilities to asser their influence in world order

This case involves the same issue of countries using business houses for gaining influence

(A) ~~Issues~~ lethical issues involved

1) promoting national interest at cost of human interest

2) using flawed Business deals for own interest without thinking about consequenies to humanity

3) for GAMA, to favour corporate profits over larger human compassion

4) subverting ethical behaviour for national and business gains.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Neglecting humanity of mond over shallow national gains.

(B) yes, they must consider international ethics

Reasons : 1) TO promote and champion the cause of humanity

2) TO improve their reputation in the market

3) Before commerce comes humane nature of being compassionate about others suffering

4) Deontologically, their deals should not bring harm to others.

5) universal Brotherhood concept has to adhered while dealing with clients

6)

(C) corporate's social responsibility is towards the society at large. It does not differentiate between us v/s them

- social responsibility is boundariless and is towards humanity.
- has to be ~~ath~~ adhered to bring good for greatest number of people

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ It will help to propagate virtue ethics of strong moral conduct.
Hence should not differentiate between immediate & international community

(d) Defence is a critical sector for national security.
- Hence regulation is a must in this sector.
→ But it should not curb the innovation spirit of defence manufacturing companies.
→ Mild regulation over critical technologies for national security is justified by Machiavelli's ethics.
→ However, in technology ~~with are~~ which are not have much harm, can be given free hand for ease of doing business
→ The extent of regulation should depend on its impact on national

Candidates must not write on this margin

security and there has to be clear cut classification of regulation like the defence procure-ment procedure of 2016

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. श्री शर्मा 400 करोड़ के टर्नओवर वाली एक फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनी के ऑल इंडिया सेल्स हेड (बिक्री प्रमुख) थे। कंपनी के मुख्य बाज़ार छोटे कस्बे और टियर 2 शहर थे। इसके अलावा, कंपनी ने राज्य सरकार के अस्पतालों और स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों के साथ बड़ी मात्रा में कारोबार किया।

श्री शर्मा ने फील्ड सेल्स एजेंटों को ग्राहकों के साथ सौदे करने और कीमतों पर बातचीत करने की बहुत अधिक स्वतंत्रता दे रखी थी। इस रणनीति ने कंपनी के लिए अच्छा काम किया।

हाल ही में श्री शर्मा को खबर मिली कि कंपनी के तीन कर्मचारी सरकारी अस्पतालों और स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों को अन्य निजी अस्पतालों और स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों को बेचे जाने वाले उत्पादों की तुलना में अधिक कीमत पर उत्पाद बेच रहे हैं। ये कर्मचारी पाँच साल से अधिक समय से कंपनी में हैं और इनका प्रदर्शन अच्छा रहा है। कुछ बिक्री कर्मचारियों ने अनौपचारिक रूप से इन तीनों को उनके बढ़े-चढ़े सौदों के कारण अपेक्षाकृत अधिक कमीशन मिलने का मुद्दा उठाया। और इससे बिक्री कार्मिकों में बेचैनी की भावना बढ़ रही थी। तीनों के खातों की सतही समीक्षा से पता चला कि, कई मामलों में, सरकारी अस्पताल अन्य निजी संस्थानों की तुलना में अधिक भुगतान कर रहे थे।

खरीद नियमों के तहत, सरकार से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह उचित मूल्य का भुगतान करे, जो कि अन्य लागत-सचेत ग्राहक भुगतान करते हैं। पूछताछ करने पर श्री शर्मा ने पाया कि इस कार्य में वे तीनों अकेले नहीं थे; इस घोटाले में सरकारी खरीद विभाग के अधिकारी उनकी मदद कर रहे थे। श्री शर्मा को एहसास हुआ कि उनके बिक्री कर्मचारी और कुछ भ्रष्ट सरकारी कर्मचारी काफी समय से राज्य के खज़ाने को चूना लगा रहे थे।

श्री शर्मा ने तुरंत इसकी सूचना अपने सीईओ को दी और दोनों ने चर्चा की कि बिक्री कर्मचारियों के साथ कैसे व्यवहार किया जाए और क्या सरकार को घोटाले और उनके कर्मचारियों की संलिप्तता के बारे में सूचित किया जाए। इस मुद्दे के बारे में सरकार को सूचित करने का मतलब यह था कि इस बात की पूरी संभावना थी कि उन्हें ब्लैकलिस्ट किया जा सकता है, जिससे बहुत सारे व्यवसाय का नुकसान हो सकता है। श्री शर्मा और सीईओ इस बात को लेकर दुविधा में थे कि मामले को कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जाए।

(a) इस मामले में कौन-से नैतिक और व्यावसायिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(b) श्री शर्मा और सीईओ के पास कौन-कौन से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

(c) क्या आपको लगता है कि बिक्री कार्यबल को स्वतंत्रता देने की संगठनात्मक संस्कृति के कारण समस्या उत्पन्न हुई या व्यक्ति की भ्रष्ट प्रवृत्ति के कारण समस्या उत्पन्न हुई? चर्चा कीजिए।

(d) जैसा कि इस मामले में बताया गया है, ऐसे अनैतिक व्यवहार को रोकने के लिए कंपनी कौन-से नैतिक तंत्र और उपाय निर्माण और कार्यान्वित कर सकती है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

Mr. Sharma was the All India Sales Head of a pharmaceutical company with a turnover of 400 crores. The company's main markets were small towns and tier 2 cities. Further, the company did a sizeable amount of business with state government hospitals and health centers.

Mr. Sharma had given a lot of freedom to field sales agents to strike deals and negotiate prices with clients. This strategy worked well for the company.

Recently Mr. Sharma received word that three company employees were selling products to government hospitals and health centers at a higher price than they were selling to other private hospitals and health centers. The employees were with the company for over five years and were good performers. A few sales staff informally raised the issue of the three getting relatively higher commissions because of their inflated deals. And this was creating a sense of unease among the sales staff. A cursory review of the account of the three showed that, in many instances, the government hospitals were paying more than other private institutions.

Under procurement rules, the government is supposed to pay a fair price, one that other cost-conscious customers pay. On inquiry, Mr. Sharma found that the three were not alone; government purchase

Candidates must not write on this margin

department officials were helping them scam the Department. Mr. Sharma realized that his sales staff and some corrupt government staff had been defrauding the state exchequer for quite some time.

Mr. Sharma immediately reported it to his CEO, and the two discussed how to deal with the sales staff and whether to inform the government about the scam and the involvement of their staff. The issue was informing the government means that there was every possibility that they might be blacklisted, thereby losing a lot of business. Mr. Sharma and CEO were caught in a dilemma regarding how to proceed with the case.

(a) What are the ethical and business issues involved in the case?

(b) What are the options available to Mr. Sharma and the CEO?

(c) Do you think the organizational culture of giving freedom to the sales force led to the issue or was the individual's corrupt nature that led to the problem? Discuss.

(d) What ethics mechanisms and steps can the company create and implement to prevent unethical behavior, as mentioned in the case? (Answer in 250 words) 20 marks

compromised work culture and corrupt nature of employee are few of the pressing problems the corporate firms face today.

(A) Ethical & Business issues involved

1) making profit but through unethical channel.

2) Duping government resources via corrupt officials → compromised work culture

3) whether to favour business interest of company or bring to notice of government about the issues

4) ~~shor~~ Business ethics ~~vs~~ of profit v/s national duty of exposing a scam.

5) how to promote good work culture and prevent institutional decay.

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(B) options available

(I) Talk with the sales men individually and not report to government.

merit	demerit
✓ will help to save company from getting blacklisted	✓ will harm in long run to company's work culture
✓ will not lose competent sales person	✓ moral of other's will go down
	✓ Government scam will not be exposed

(II) Go and expose the scam to government higher authorities

merit	demerit
✓ will help in defending national duty	✓ can harm company's business
✓ will earn reputation & clean image to company in long run	✓ may lose few business contracts
✓ other employee's morale will be boosted	

(C) organisational culture of giving freedom to employee is must for them to innovate, create a

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healthy work culture and it brings good to the company in long run.

- A healthy, happy space brings to economic gains to the company.
- But too much freedom may lead to exposing evil nature of human, selfish & egoish - it can lead to practices like corruption, etc.
- Too much discretion may lead to haphazard working and will not honour hierarchy
- Hence right and time to time regulation along with operational freedom has to be given.
- In name of freedom, basic core values of company can not be violated.

(D) mechanisms & steps need to take

-) Regular review and appraisal meeting to take stock of all operations
-) proper channel to communicate

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grievances of every employee.

3) Regular & periodic shifting of clients from one employee to other

4) promoting good institutional work culture by honouring honest employee

5) Giving incentive based on values adhered rather than targets achieved

The long way to address such corporate-bureaucratic nexus is to digitalise every tender making process and promote efficient and ethical work culture

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12. सिंह गढ़ मुख्य रूप से एक ग्रामीण जिला है जहाँ एक उपभोक्ता वस्तु विनिर्माण संयंत्र को छोड़कर न्यूनतम एवं अपेक्षाकृत महत्त्वहीन औद्योगिक क्रियाकलाप है, जो रोजगार का प्राथमिक स्रोत है। यहाँ स्वास्थ्य, साक्षरता आदि जैसे विकास संकेतक राष्ट्रीय औसत से काफी नीचे थे।

यहाँ विकासात्मक मुद्दों के साथ–साथ, एक और गंभीर चिंता बाल विवाह में हो रही धीमी वृद्धि थी। कानूनी प्रतिबंधों के बावजूद, बाल विवाह बेरोकटोक बढ़ता जा रहा था।

सामाजिक कार्य में स्नातकोत्तर रश्मि, जो कम उम्र में विवाह से बच गई, ने बाल विवाह पीड़ितों को बचाने और पुनर्वास के लिए एक गैर सरकारी संगठन शुरू किया। पिछले पाँच वर्षों में उसने कई युवा लड़कियों को बाल विवाह का शिकार होने से बचाया। उसकी कार्यशैली सरल थी। उसने गाँवों में मुखबिरों का एक नेटवर्क विकसित किया था जो उसे सूचनाएँ देता था और सत्यापन करने के बाद, स्थानीय कानून प्रवर्तन कर्मियों की मदद से रश्मि बाल विवाह को होने से रोक देती थी।

रश्मि ने सराहनीय काम किया, लेकिन इस दौरान उसने कुछ दुश्मन भी बना लिए। स्थानीय नेता विशेषकर महिलाओं और युवा लड़कियों के बीच उसकी लोकप्रियता से नाराज थे। अपनी गतिविधियों का विस्तार करने के लिए, रश्मि ने ज़िले की एकमात्र औद्योगिक इकाई के प्रबंधन से संपर्क किया। उसने सफलतापूर्वक कंपनी को अपनी गतिविधियों और एनजीओ में योगदान देने के लिए राजी कर लिया। कंपनी ने उसे बाल विवाह के मुद्दे के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए श्रमिकों के लिए कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित करने हेतु अपनी सुविधाओं तक पहुँच भी दी।

उसने कंपनी परिसर में अपनी कार्यशालाएँ और अभियान शुरू किया। यद्यपि प्रारंभिक प्रतिक्रिया ठंडी और कभी–कभी पूरी तरह से उदासीन थी। लेकिन वह डटी रही। कुछ महीनों के बाद, एक दिन कंपनी यूनियन के सदस्यों ने उसे कंपनी में प्रवेश करने से रोक दिया और उसके साथ हिंसा करने की धमकी भी दी। रश्मि ने प्रबंधन से बात की, जिन्होंने उसका समर्थन किया और उसकी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की। प्रबंधन ने रश्मि और उसके एनजीओ का समर्थन करते हुए एक सर्कुलर (परिपत्र) जारी किया।

प्रबंधन को आश्चर्य हुआ, सर्कुलर के एक सप्ताह बाद, यूनियन ने अचानक हड़ताल का आह्वान किया और एनजीओ की गतिविधियाँ जारी रहने पर काम बंद रखने की धमकी दी। कार्यकर्ताओं का मानना था कि रश्मि का अभियान महिलाओं के दिमाग को भ्रष्ट कर रहा है और उनकी परंपराओं का अनादर कर रहा है। आक्रामक प्रतिक्रिया को देखते हुए कंपनी प्रबंधन ने एनजीओ की गतिविधियों को रोककर श्रमिकों को शांत करने की कोशिश की। रश्मि ने समुदाय के प्रति अपनी सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी पर प्रकाश डालकर प्रबंधन को समझाने की कोशिश की। लेकिन प्रबंधन ने दो टूक जवाब दिया कि हर सामाजिक समस्या उनकी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। रश्मि प्रबंधन के फैसले से निराश थी और सोच रही थी कि कंपनी को अपने अभियानों में कैसे शामिल किया जाए।

(a) उपरोक्त मामले में कौन–कौन से मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(b) आपको क्या लगता है रश्मि को क्या करना चाहिए? क्या रश्मि के लिए स्थानीय प्रशासन को शामिल करना अच्छा विचार होगा? कार्यान्वयन योग्य कार्यवाही का सुझाव दीजिए।

(c) क्या आपको लगता है कि कंपनियों को उस क्षेत्र की सामाजिक समस्याओं के लिए भी जिम्मेदारी स्वीकार करनी चाहिए जहाँ वे अपना कार्य करती हैं? अगर हाँ तो क्यों, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

(d) श्रमिक संघ की इतनी आक्रामक प्रतिक्रिया के क्या कारण हो सकते हैं? आपके अनुसार रश्मि को कर्मचारी संघ को कैसे संभालना चाहिए? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

Singh Garh is a primarily rural district with minimal, relatively insignificant industrial activity, except for one consumer goods manufacturing plant, which was the primary source of employment. Development indicators such as health, literacy, etc., were much below the national average.

Along with developmental issues, another grave concern was the slow rise in child marriages. Despite the legal sanctions, child marriage continued to rise unabated.

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Rashmi, a social work postgraduate who escaped an early marriage, started an NGO for rescuing and rehabilitating child marriage victims. In the last five years, she saved a lot of young girls from becoming victims of child marriage. Her modus Operandi was simple. She had developed a network of informants in villages who relayed information to her, and after verifying, Rashmi with help from local law enforcement personnel, prevented the marriage from happening.

Rashmi did commendable work, but she made some enemies in the process. The local leaders resented her popularity with women and young girls in particular. To expand her activities, Rashmi contacted the management of the only industrial unit in the district. She successfully persuaded the company to contribute to her activities and the NGO. The company even gave her access to their facilities to conduct workshops for workers to raise awareness about the issue of child marriage.

As she started her workshops and campaign on the company premises, the initial response was lukewarm and, at times, complete indifference. But she persevered. After a couple of months, one day, the company union members stopped her from entering the company and even threatened her with violence. Rashmi spoke with the management, who supported her and ensured her safety. The management issued a circular supporting Rashmi and her NGO.

To management's surprise, after a week of the circular, the Union called for a flash strike and threatened to continue the work stoppage if the NGO activities continued. The workers believed that Rashmi's campaign was corrupting the women's minds and disrespecting their traditions. The company's management seeing the aggressive reaction sought to assuage the workers by stopping the NGO activities. Rashmi tried to persuade the management by highlighting their social responsibility to the community. But the management was curt in replying that every social problem is not their moral responsibility. Rashmi was disappointed with the management's decision and wondered how best to involve the company in her campaigns.

(a) What are the issues involved in the above case?

(b) What do you think Rashmi should do? Would it be a good idea for Rashmi to involve local administration? Suggest an implementable course of action.

(c) Do you think companies should also accept responsibility for the social problems of the region where they operate? Why/why not?

(d) What could be the reasons for such an aggressive reaction from the workers union? How do you think Rashmi should handle the workers union? (Answer in 250 words) 20 marks

social evils like child marriage are the 'leeches' to the progress of a nation. They continue to suck whatever progress made so far.

(a) Issues involved

1) Rashmi facing issue to garner support for her NGO activities

2) local people viewing her activities as threat to their culture ie orthodoxy vis rationality

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3) manufacturing company facing issue of social responsibility v/s corporate principles of labour welfare.

4) tendencies to societal progress through evils like child marriage.

(B) Rashmi should take help of local administration and tackle the problem of child marriage

[course of action]

- Take help of local administration
- Try to persuade local leaders for her cause
- Use women organisation like SHG/ NGO and ASHA etc for creating awareness
- Talk with management of company and union leaders in one meeting to share her insights about menace
- should narrate her story to villagers how the ~~success~~ is successfully used.

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Space for Rough Work



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Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS