



27 AUG 2019



GENERAL STUDIES (Module - 6)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVF/19 (N-M)-M-GS16

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: Rajhans Singh

Mobile Number:

Medium (English/Hindi): English

Reg. Number: Awake - 2019 C43

Center & Date: Muttcherjeenagar
26/08/19

UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): 841582

प्रश्न-पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिये गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिये जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिये। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिये।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिये।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting questions:

There are FOURTEEN questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.

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. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever 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.

केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता द्वारा भरा जाए (To be filled by Evaluator only)

Question Number	Marks	Question Number	Marks
1 (a)		7 (a)	
1 (b)		7 (b)	
2 (a)		7 (c)	
2 (b)		8 (a)	
3		8 (b)	
4 (a)	9		
4 (b)	10		
5	11		
6 (a)	12		
6 (b)	13		
	14		
Grand Total (सकल योग)			

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Reviewer (Signature)

खंड - क / SECTION - A

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

1. (a) भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता का गठन करने वाले विभिन्न घटक कौन-से हैं? यह एक लोकसेवक को अपने कर्तव्यों के निष्पादन में कैसे सहायता प्रदान करती है? (150 शब्द)

What are the various elements that make up emotional intelligence? How does it help a civil servant in the performance of his duties? (150 Words) 10

The traditional view of intelligence generally focuses on the cognitive faculties of mind which includes the ability to understand, deconstruct, analyse and efficient solution with respect to a problem. It was generally measured in terms of Intelligent quotient (IQ).

However this traditional notion was not able to explain the career prospects of various individuals then it was recognised that along with IQ we need also another thing called Emotional intelligence. (EI) As various studies has shown

$$\text{growth in career} = 80\% \cdot EI + 20\% \cdot IQ$$

Emotional intelligence in general is defined as recognising our own emotion, managing it efficiently and also recognise

and manage the other people's emotion in a similar way.

GT generally has 4 component:

Self awareness: knowing emotions of ourselves.

Self management: Managing and channelling it efficiently

Empathy: Recognising and felt feeling others emotions

Managing others emotions to provide efficient service delivery.

GT helps civil servant in the performance of duties:

- (i) Through EI public servant can build trust.
- (ii) GT helps in empathy towards vulnerable section of society.
- (iii) EI also helps in effective persuasion for example in changing the attitude of citizens towards open defecation or female foeticide or government programs like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.

Thus eff use of EI has help in efficient public service delivery.

(b)

पर्यावरणीय नैतिकता क्या है? पर्यावरणीय नैतिकता में शामिल विभिन्न मुद्दे कौन-से हैं?

(150 शब्द)

What is environmental ethics? What are the various issues involved in environmental ethics?

(150 Words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

Environmental ethics consists of ethical or moral principles which applied to the conduct of human being vis a vis environment. It includes the principles like sustainability, rational use, inter-generational parity, biodiversity conservation and peaceful co-existence between human & environment.

Various issues involved in environmental ethics :

- (i) The debate between 'environmentalism' and economic development : We must discard the mutually exclusive way of thinking environment protection and economic development. We should rather focus on complementarity principle in which sustainable economic growth can be ensured without exploitation.
- (ii) Lack of awareness : Still environmental ethics is not a concern in

mainstream politics and environmental
activist are being seen through suspicion

- (iii) The neo-liberal economic model of Indian state which focuses on development based on market fundamentalism, resource exploitation.
- (iv) lack of strong environmental movement
- (v) Political - Bureaucratic nexus ⁱⁿ ^{not} enforcing standards complying with environmental ethics

Till the conservation of environment will not become decentralised, true empowerment of local community through Gram Sabha, awareness generation by civil society and environmentalism becoming the issue in mainstream politics, we will not be able to enforce the environmental ethics.

2. (a) सामाजिक दायित्व/जवाबदेहिता क्या है? यह दायित्व/जवाबदेहिता की पारंपरिक कार्यविधियों से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? (150 शब्द)

What is social accountability? How is it different from traditional mechanisms of accountability? (150 Words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Accountability is the backbone of good governance. Public servant must be accountable for their duties and service towards citizens.

for eg: Political leaders are accountable to citizens and this is ensured through regular free & fair election. Similarly executive are responsible for legislature as well as through judiciary their accountability is fixed.

Social accountability is the new mechanism in which accountability of public servants (political leaders, administrative officers etc) through active participation of citizens.

for eg: The mechanism of social audit in the case of MGNREGA in which beneficiaries will evaluate the performance of various government schemes. RTI is another mechanism of social accountability.

It is different from traditional mechanism
of accountability:

- (i) As in traditional system, bureaucrats are mostly responsible to the laws and their superior boss but in this mechanism they are also responsible to public and society by large.
 - (ii) Social accountability has changed hitherto bureaucratic attitude (following laws, red tapism) to democratic attitude (efficient public service delivery through active participation of beneficiaries)
 - (iii) It has also changed the culture of secrecy to efficient and transparent system.
- Therefore social accountability need to be promoted in all government schemes to ensure its smooth, transparent and objective implementation.

- (b) एकाधिकार तथा कार्य स्वाधीनता से भ्रष्टाचार की प्रवृत्ति में वृद्धि होती है, जबकि प्रतिस्पर्द्धा तथा पारदर्शिता से भ्रष्टाचार में कमी आती है। उचित उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिये। (150 शब्द)

Monopoly and discretion increase the propensity to corruption while competition and transparency reduce corruption. Explain with suitable examples. (150 Words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

Wherever there is monopoly and discretion, the propensity of corruption increases.

Monopoly means there is one and only one service provider for the given services.

Discretion is there is no mechanism for ensuring accountability of the decision maker and it completely depends on the rationality of the decision maker. He may take correct decision with rationality and based on evidences or can also base his decision on his whims and fancies.

This discretion provides ample scope of corruption for eg: consider the case of public officials before the conduct of civil services rule came. Or we can also consider the conduct of governor speaker in the case of Karnataka Assembly.

This corruption of 'discretion' can be reduced only through more & more

transparency. for eg : with the help of Social audit, e-governance, Right to information, Code of Conduct rules we are able to curb it to a larger extent - It has created effective deterrence towards corruption.

Similarly Monopoly leads to inefficient services. for eg : Before LPG Reforms PSUs have monopoly over various sectors of production leading to high cost, inefficient, Red-tapism culture.

But with the advent of competition by private sectors either the PSUs have changed their working culture or on the brink of closure.

The effect of monopoly and competition can also be seen in the telecom sector regarding their tariff on voice calls as well as data which is significantly lowered with the coming of players like JIO.

Thus transparency and competition always leads to consumer/citizen centric efficient services.

3. लोकसेवा के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित की प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिये: (150 शब्द) Examine the relevance of the following in the context of civil service: (150 Words) 10

(a) शुचिता

Probity : Probity in simple terms is understood as 'incorruptible'. It is the act of following high moral standards and integrity without taking the considerations of situation. It is important in civil service as the corruption pollutes the system of governance. By following probity only good governance can be ensured.

(b) निष्पक्षता

Neutrality

Neutrality is basing our decision on complete merit or objectivity. It is, following the ~~=~~ duties without fear or favor in a complete impartial way without any personal biases or prejudices. It is relevant as public service officials many a time face the conflict of interest situation. or It helps them in taking decision in apolitical way.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाइये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

(c) अनुक्रियता

Responsiveness

Responsiveness means active governance. It is like feedback mechanism in case of policy, quick service delivery in case of emergency or adhering to all the opinions while taking decisions. It is a value which makes public service delivery be efficient, inclusive and of high standards. for eg: ^{dial} 100 in delhi police or ICU for health emergency.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

(d) स्पष्टता/खुलापन

Openness

Openness means taking decision or implementing policies in a transparent and honest manner. It means citizens can see the transparency and objectivity in the implementation of any public service. It reduces corruption, empowers citizens and makes governance accountable. Therefore it is necessary for civil service.

(e)

दृढ़ता

Fortitude

fortitude is the attitude of 'keep going', or 'following right path' even if the situations are adverse or not favorable.

Several times civil servants have to do their duties in hostile condition (like strong political pressure, dealing with criminals etc). The value of fortitude keeps them motivated and do their duties in that case.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

4. (a)

भारत में जन-जीवन को विकृत (अपकर्षित) करने वाले मापदंडों के पीछे क्या कारण हैं? इस प्रवृत्ति को कैसे रोका जा सकता है? (150 शब्द)

What are the reasons behind deteriorating standards of public life in India? How this trend can be arrested? (150 Words) 10

India is witnessing the deteriorating standards of public life characterised by corruption, mistrust, deteriorating social harmony, nepotism etc.

Although it is not particular to India the deteriorating standards of public life is a global phenomena.

Some of the reasons responsible particular
in the case of India is :

(i) Lack of focus on value education :

It is missing in the course curriculum.
Although New education policy tried
to incorporate it.

(ii) politics of Adversary : With the cut
throat competition between political
parties struggling for power, they
use its to mobilise people based on
identity which deepens the fault of
highly diverse countries like India

(iii) Rise of materialism / consumerism :

In which material benefits are drivers
of our every action and ethical
principles takes back seat.

(iv) Artificial intelligence used in
social media : It amplifies our
previous existing biases as we see
more & more content which pleases
us, making toleration attitude →
diminisher

for a society to prosper, the values/ of ethical principles like Probity, Integrity, toleration, inclusivity must be promoted. For this civil society organisations like schools, colleges, media and other advocacy group should take the lead.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

- (b) वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया के कारण उपजी नैतिक चुनौतियों का उल्लेख करते हुए इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपाय सुझाइये। (150 शब्द)

While mentioning the ethical challenges that the process of globalization has engendered, suggest ways to overcome these challenges. (150 Words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Globalization is characterised by 'comprehension of time and space' or 'border less world' or 'global village'. It is a process of unprecedented exchangers of people, service, idea, culture, technology etc diluting the geographical boundaries of nations.

Although globalisation has brought economic prosperity, better practices, efficient services, cultural exchangers but it also poses ethical challenges like :

(i) Rise of cultural fundamentalism :

With the rapid exchangers and assimilation of cultures, it has made people cultural aware and in Asian societies it is seen as cultural imperialism by western countries, giving rise to Islamic fundamentalism like ISIS.

- (iii) Increase in identity politics due to cultural consciousness → diminishing the value of toleration
- (iv) Rise of inequality → Alienation of marginal society.
- (v) Rights of Refugee, immigrants are now less protected → Compromises human dignity

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Promoting secular notion of politics, international conventions which are legally binding for protection of rights of refugee or minorities, social security scheme for marginalised section, inculcation of value of toleration or respecting others culture through education system, media, can go a long way to address these challenges.

5. निम्नलिखित के मध्य विभेद कीजिये: (150 शब्द) (150 Words) 10

Differentiate between the following:

(a) वैयक्तिक नैतिकता और व्यावसायिक नैतिकता

Personal ethics and professional ethics

Personal ethics comprises of values like love, respect, fraternity etc. It generally applies to family or kinship or societal level. While professional ethics consists of values like integrity, impartiality, objectivity, transparency etc. It has legal dimensions too on non-compliance. They should be seen in holistic way not in segregated way.

(b) समानुभूति और करुणा

Empathy and compassion

Empathy means feeling the pain or joy or the various emotions of the concerned persons as if it is happening to us. While compassion is step ahead, it is along with feeling going extra mile or taking some action to relieve the pain or problem. In terms of degree of attachment

Sympathy → Empathy → Compassion

(c) नीतिशास्त्र और नैतिकता

Ethics and morality

Ethics are basic principles which guides our action in terms of 'right or wrong' while morality is the application of ethics. If ethics is theory, morality is practice. It is not moral to take a person's life without due process of law why? → Because it violates the ethical principle of 'justice as fairness'. Therefore morality is action based on -prevailing ethical principles.

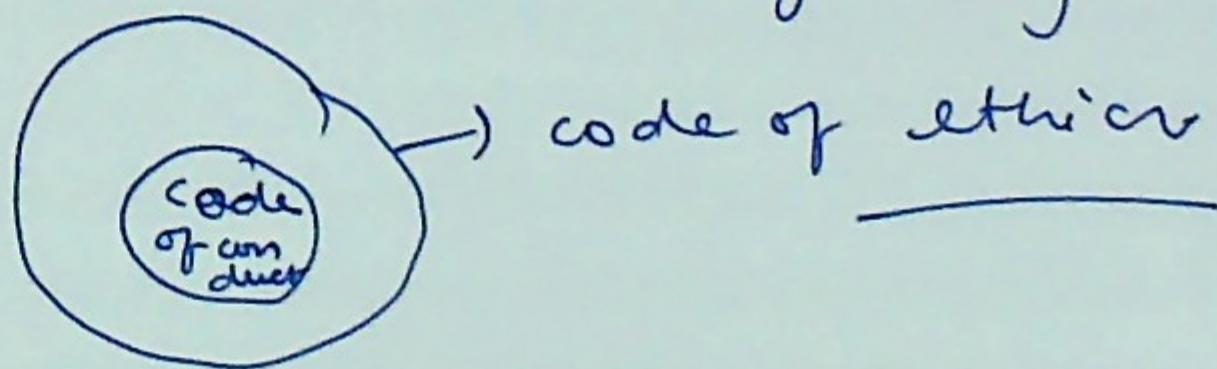
उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

(d) नीति-सहिता और आचार-सहिता

Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct

Code of ethics is a broad term. It lists the principle on which the given public or private organisation would be based or trying to achieve. While code of conduct is narrower scope. It generally deals with do's or don't adhering to just principles.



6. (a)

लोक निधियों का प्रभावी उपयोग न केवल अर्थव्यवस्था तथा लोक वित्त की दक्षता के लिये, बल्कि समाज की विकास आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये भी अत्यावश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिये।

(150 शब्द)

Effective utilization of public funds is essential not only for economy and efficiency of public finance but also for meeting the development needs of the society. Discuss.

(150 Words) 10

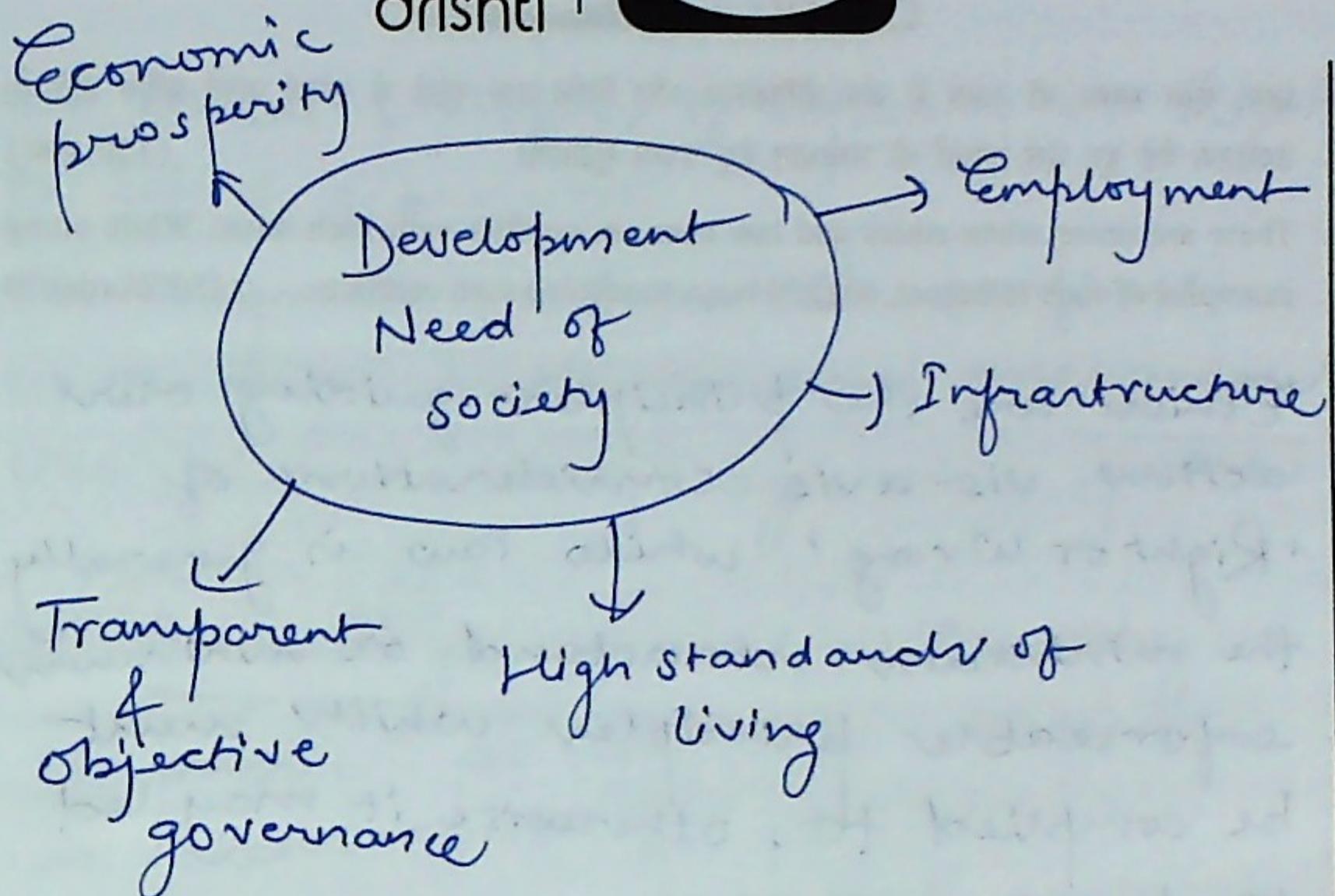
'Effectiveness' is one of the core principle of good governance. Since public funds are limited. If we are promoting or investing in one sector it is bound to be at the cost of another sectors. Therefore prioritization based on efficiency & of need must be adhered to.

Necessary for economy & public finance

- (i) Investing in sectors with good growth prospects can bring more prosperity.
- (ii) Similarly sometimes it is public funding only → for high cost infrastructure project with many positive externalities.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)



उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।
(Candidate must not write on this margin)

for fulfilling each of the criteria effective utilization of public funds is required, because then only we can have high growth rate, good infrastructure backed with Transparent, objective governance.

(b)

प्रायः ऐसा समय भी आता है जब नीतिशास्त्र और विधि एक-दूसरे से संघर्ष करते प्रतीत होते हैं। उदाहरण देते हुए ऐसे संघर्षों के समाधान हेतु उपाय सुझाइये। (150 शब्द)

There are times when ethics and law come in conflict with each other. While citing examples of such instances, suggest ways to resolve such conflicts. (150 Words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Ethics are the principles guiding our action vis-a-vis consideration of 'Right or Wrong' while law is generally the minimum standard or minimum enforceable principles which must be complied to, otherwise it may lead to penal action.

While ethics is broader in scope, law is narrower in scope. But sometimes there may arises a situation in which law and ethics may come in conflict with each other:

for eg :

(i) Section 377 of IPC : Although ethics was in support of decriminalising this law as it was criminalizing consensual ~~sex~~ relationships too, but law was there, finally it got repealed.

(ii) Similarly section 497, an act which was gender biased but not fulfilling ^(Adultery)

the ethical principles of equality or Right to life & expression

The ways to resolve such conflict

- (i) Through institutionalised mechanism like parliamentary legislation, judicial verdicts etc
- (ii) Awareness generation : Sensitizing the public as how this conflict is detrimental for a particular person/section and not conforming to ethical principles.

All the laws must be kept evolving to meet the standards of prevailing ethics. As ethics is not static concept but a dynamic concept which keeps on evolving, so should be the law based on need and prevailing ethical standards.

7. भारत में एक स्वस्थ राजनीतिक संस्कृति के अनुपालन में निम्नलिखित की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिये:
(150 शब्द)

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Explain the role of the following in bringing about a healthy political culture in India:
(150 Words) 10

- (a) राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्तपोषण

State funding of elections

State funding of elections will curb the role of money & muscle power in politics, bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of party, provides fair chance to each party, and will make citizens sensitized towards political parties as they now uses their money for their activities.

Free & fair election is the essence of democracy. Thus state funding of election can help in developing healthy political culture.

- (b) दल-बदल विरोधी कानून को सुदृढ़ करना

Tightening of anti-defection law

Anti-defection law was brought by incorporating 10th schedule in the constitution to curb the phenomena of 'Aaya Ram Gaya Ram' politics.

It helps in curbing the phenomena of legislator changing their party's loyalty and thus destabilizing government.

But due to certain loopholes, it will not able to solve the problem. The Anti-defection law must be tightened like the not eligible to become candidate etc in by-election to prevent misuse.

- (c) लोकसेवकों के लिये नीति-सहित
Code of ethics for public servants

Code of ethics for public servants should be developed in order to renitire the public servants towards fulfilling their duties. It should be encompassing the broad spectrum of values of civil servant like transparency, integrity, accountability, but the effectiveness / or fulfillment of these ideals will surely depend on the public servant. Because in general civil servant ^{personnel} deals with plethora of issues requiring discretion at that time be it policy making or implementation. It is not possible for code of ethics to list down each & every nuancer of their duties. It may serve as guiding light or curb some broad discretion but the onus lies on civil servants to make it effective.

8. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण से आप क्या समझते हैं?

What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

(a) "खुशी तब होती है जब आप जो सोचते हैं, जो कहते हैं और जो करते हैं, में एक सामंजस्य होता है।" — महात्मा गांधी (150 शब्द)

"Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony"
—Mahatma Gandhi (150 Words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Happiness may have different meaning for different person. for some it may be economic/material advancement while for some it may be political power or spiritual advancement.

But taking the broad scope of happiness it is the principle of 'Mansa Vachav Karmana', i.e. when there is union between what we think, what we say and what we do.

If there is mismatch between any two of three aspect it may lead to cognitive dissonance.

for example: If we follows the principle of objectivity and provided some benefit to a kind of leaders on political premiu which was not suitable or eligible it may lead to unrest in mind. We will not be happy

Similarly if we preach the value of integrity and not disclosing the compromised done in a particular case by us or our superior it will led to cognitive dissonance.

Thus the true happiness can be felt only if all the thinking, the words and the action are in synchronisation.

(b) "मैं अपने दुश्मनों पर विजय प्राप्त करने से ज्यादा बहादुर उसे मानता हूँ जो अपनी इच्छाओं को नियंत्रित कर लेता है क्योंकि स्वयं पर जीत अत्यंत कठिन होती है।" — अरस्तू (150 शब्द)

"I count him braver who overcomes his desires than him who conquers his enemies, for the hardest victory is over self." — Aristotle (150 Words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
लाइये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

It is easier to conquer our enemies than to conquer our desire. If we want to conquer our enemy all we need is matchable skill, or physical strength etc, but it is difficult to overcome our desire.

According to Buddha

"Desires are the reasons for sorrow"

for example take the case of Alcohol addiction or smoking. Even though in the 80% area of space of cigarette packet it is written that it is injurious to health. Still people are not able to control the desire.

knowing that what it is giving is cancer, burning the savings, then also they ~~are~~ people are using and in fact the users are increasing.

Similarly the desire for money is responsible for all the issues of public life. Even people knowing that money is not bringing true happiness, people are running after it, because it is the desire which fuels them.

Thus Great Aristotle has truly said that it is easier to conquer enemies but much more difficult to overcome desires.

खंड - ख / SECTION - B

9. राजेश किसी ज़िले में एक प्रमुख तेल विपणन कंपनी के लिये ज़िला नोडल अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त है। उसे ज़िले में उज्जवला योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये अधिकृत किया गया है। हालाँकि उसे पता चलता है कि इस योजना के प्रति लोगों की व्यावहारिक समस्याएँ एक बड़ी बाधा है। अधिकांश निवासियों को यह आशंका है कि एल.पी.जी. पर पकाया गया भोजन अस्वास्थ्यकर और स्वादहीन होता है। वे एल.पी.जी. के सुरक्षित उपयोग को लेकर भी आशंकित हैं। एल.पी.जी. पंचायत तथा सुरक्षा जागरूकता शिविरों के आयोजन के बाद भी ये चुनौतियाँ बनी हुई हैं और निवासियों ने इन्हें भ्रामक बताते हुए पूर्णतः बहिष्कृत कर दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य कारक जो इस योजना की सफलता को प्रभावित कर रहे हैं, उनमें बायोमास की सस्ती उपलब्धता एवं एल.पी.जी. सिलेंडर को फिर से भरने में लोगों की अवहनीय क्षमता भी शामिल है।

उपरोक्त स्थिति में राजेश के समक्ष उपस्थित विकल्पों को चिह्नित कर उनका मूल्यांकन कीजिये ताकि वह ज़िले में उज्जवला योजना को सफल बना सके। (250 शब्द)

Rajesh is posted as a District Nodal Officer for a leading oil marketing company in a certain district. He has been authorized to make the Ujjawala scheme a success in the district. However, he finds that behavioral issues on the part of residents is a big hurdle. Most of the residents have the apprehension that food cooked on LPG is not healthy and is tasteless. They are also apprehensive about the safety of LPG. These challenges persist even after the conduct of LPG Panchayat and safety awareness camps, and residents dismiss these as misleading. Apart from this, other factors that are checking the success of the scheme include cheap availability of biomass and unaffordability to refill LPG cylinder.

In view of the above situation, identify and evaluate the options before Rajesh so that he can make Ujjawala scheme successful in the district. (250 Words) 20

The given care is care of :

(i) Lack of proper awareness :

Myths like food cooked on LPG is unhealthy & tasteless

(ii) Ineffective persuasion

AS LPG Panchayat & safety awareness camps are not fruitful

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(iii) Issue of affordability & accessibility

Options before Rajesh is

- Continue with previous policy and be contented with whatever result he is achieved.
- Coming with some innovative solution to increase the penetration of LPGs cylinder

Analysing the case a) It will be not fulfilling our duties as I am authorized to make the program successful. Similarly it also shows the lack of fortitude to get the work done.

Coming to case b) Rajesh can bring some innovative ideas like

- publicly ~~do~~ showing the name of people which have taken LPGs cylinder in village level digital board.
- strong awareness generation including himself, talk to the personal level buring the

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myth of unhealthy & fastburners of food due to LPG cylinder.

(iii) with the help of digital technologies showing some animated visuals about how biomass-based fuel is harming the health, destroying productive timer

(iv) Biomass can be channelised in some other programs of government like 'Gobar-dhan' scheme which can collect biomass at home level and can use it for biogas or manure production which benefit not only farmer but also the soil.

(v) Rajesh has to make sure that every family in that particular district is financially included and DBT can be transferred to them.

Thus by following this course of action Rajesh can make it successful.