

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

Name of Candidate	Arpit Gupta		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	638107
Center		Date	2/08/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

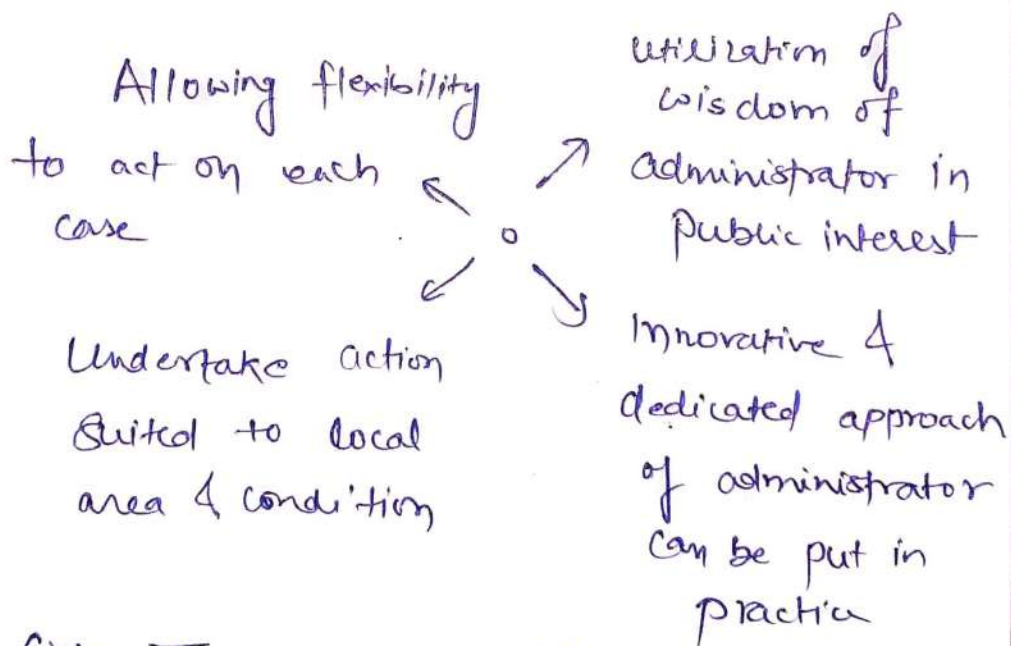
SECTION - A

1. (a) Administration discretion can be a blessing if used correctly, however its misuse can prove to be a curse. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

यदि प्रशासकीय विवेक सही तरीके से उपयोग किया जाए तो यह एक बरदान हो सकता है, हालांकि इसका दुरुपयोग अभिशाप सिद्ध हो सकता है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

The arena of administration is continuously expanding with the area of discretion growing bigger.

Administrative discretion can be a blessing if used correctly by:



Ex:- Thane SM used his discretion to establish oxygen plants & saved lives during 2nd wave.

Discretion if misused can be curse
in following ways:

leads to corruption

Nepotism & Favoritism

Brings red tapism,
apathy & abuse
w/ abuse of power

can lead to
backward journey
in terms of country's
development

erodes people's
trust in the
government

Ex:- appointment of relatives to lucrative
posts by discarding legitimate way.

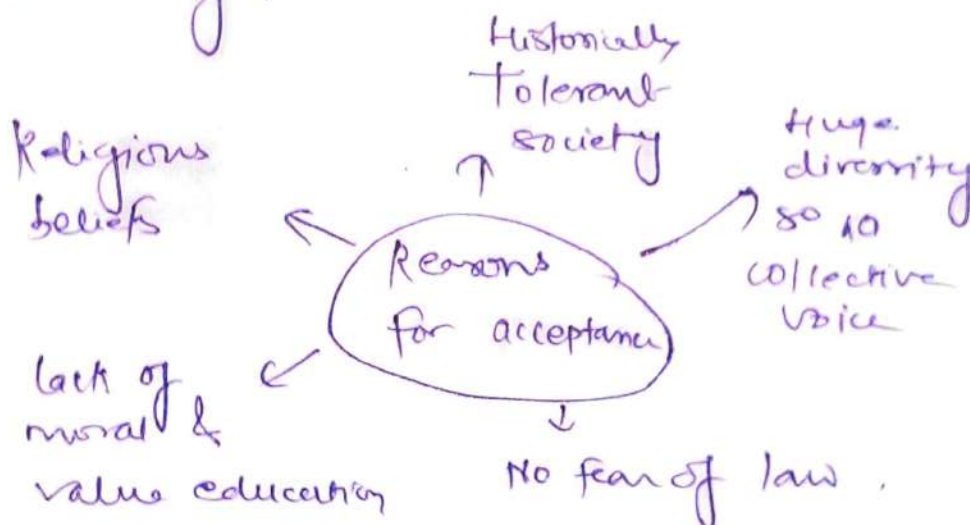
Power + Discretion - Accountability = Corruption

As Kautilya emphasized, administrators
should act in good faith and
system of checks & balances needs to
be established.

1. (b) There is a view that corrupt practices have been socially accepted in India. How can this 'acceptance' be shifted to 'rejection' towards corruption? (150 words) 10

प्रायः यह मत व्यक्त किया जाना है कि भारत में भ्रष्ट प्रथाओं को सामाजिक रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति इस 'स्वीकृति' को 'अस्वीकृति' में कैसे परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है?

India has been perceived to be tolerant towards corrupt practices prevailing in the society.



Ex:- People say if someone ~~is~~ is corrupt god will punish him.

Change to rejection of corruption can be brought through:

→ Bringing transparency at every level so that social checks establish.

- Focus on value education.
- Role models speaking against corruption.
- Persuasion & social influence
- Awarding uncorrupt employees
- Restructuring the office environment & enhancing work culture.

Ex:- People ^{can} get motivated by APJ Abdul Kalam & quit corrupt practices seeing Kalam as inspiration.

There is a need to instill spiritual sense of happiness in people which comes through conscience.

"Wealth without work is a sin".

2. (a) Ethical business practices are key for long-term survival of a company.
Comment. (150 words) 10

किसी कम्पनी के दीर्घकालिक अस्तित्व के लिए व्यावसायिक नैतिकता महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

ethical business practices include practice of proper financial audit, transparent organization structure, promoting profit motive along with societal good etc.

These practices are key to long-term survival of a company because-

- They increase the brand value of a company.
- They lead to expansion of company since people are happy to see ethical practices.
- They increase revenues for the company & reduce the need to advertise.

- ↳ They bring Sustainability to company
- ↳ They generate trust in people & lead to satisfaction of customers.

Ex:- A company with unethical practices (say Satyam computers) may rise easily but falls to the floor soon.

Business ethics or say 'compassionate capitalism' as suggest by Narayan Murthy must be practiced.

"Commerce without Morality is a sin" - M. Gandhiji

2. (b) Law succeeds in encouraging ethical behaviour in a society only when it is backed by conscience of its individuals. Discuss. (150 words) 10

किसी समाज में नैतिक व्यवहार को प्रोत्साहित करने में कानून केवल तभी सफल होता है जब इसे समाज के लोगों के अंतःकरण द्वारा समर्थन प्राप्त हो। चर्चा कीजिए।

Law is an ordinance of reason given by competent authority (say legislature).

Law succeeds in encouraging ethical behavior when a person realises (or his conscience tells him) that law is just & should be followed. It brings order & peace in the society and enhances legitimacy of social contract.

Ex:- Homosexuality was crime but now SC struck down Section 377 declaring transgenders as 3rd gender. But this law needs to be accepted by people from inside otherwise discrimination against will prevail.

Law alone can't behavioral change in people. Many times law itself is not based on moral principles hence following such a law goes against conscience of an individual.

For ex:- Gandhiji broke Salt law because it was not just according to conscience.

So, law should be backed by conscience and before that it should itself be based on ethical principles. Law & Ethics together guide the society with people accepting them in letter & spirit.

"It is equally wrong to follow ~~any~~ unjust law as it is not to follow just law"

3. Given below are quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. Bring out what they mean to you in the present context:

निम्नलिखित उद्धरण नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए इनका क्या अर्थ है:

(a) Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter. Martin Luther King Jr. (150 words) 10

हमारे जीवन का उस दिन अंत होना शुरू हो जाता है जिस दिन हम उन विषयों के बारे में चुप रहना शुरू कर देते हैं जो मायने रखते हैं। मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर

Our lives revolve around lot of happenings/events, the day we stop critically thinking and voicing our opinion on anything unfair, our lives start to be not worth living.

Martin Luther King Jr conveys the importance of 'examined life' & advocates freedom of speech and liberty to express dissent.

Ex:- Martin Luther King Jr. voiced his opinion against white supremacy in US & finally achieved equal ~~exit~~ rights for black natives.

Present context:- There are lots of injustices going around us ex:- poors being exploited; intolerance is rising; crisis situation is present due to a pandemic. We need to voice our opinion & speak the truth and stand for the just & ethical principles. If we ignore these pressing issues & keep living in isolation, ~~the~~ the purpose of our lives is defeated.

Socrates said, "An unexamined life is not worth living". So, we must have courage to speak about what really matters.

3. (b) In law a man is guilty when he violates the rights of others. In ethics he is guilty if he only thinks of doing so. Immanuel Kant (150 words) 10

कानून की नज़र में कोई व्यक्ति तब दोषी है जब वह दूसरों के अधिकारों का उल्लंघन करता है। नीतिशास्त्र के अनुसार, वह तब भी दोषी है जब वह ऐसा करने के बारे में सोचता है। इमैन्युअल कान्ट

Immanuel Kant talks of moral
absolutism through this statement

law is post-facto, that is, it comes into picture when ^{one} ~~you~~ commits the crime. Ethics decides the human behavior because it shapes the person's attitude (affective & cognitive component) and makes one's conduct predictable.

This statement resonates with the Indian view of placing a person's character at centre. Gandhiji, Vivekananda & others have emphasised on it as the key to a person's behavior. (Virtue Ethics)

Present context:- There have been lots of incidences of innovative violence techniques like lone wolf attacks, drone attacks etc. Law would punish after such act are done & loss is incurred. However, ethics says that thinking of such a crime is also a crime since moral absolutism needs to be practiced. Towards whatever end one wants to achieve, if he thinks of wrong means, he is guilty. Ex. Using unfair means to get material achievement in today's era.

"They say means are after all means, I say means are after all everything." & "Character is a prime virtue".

4. (a) What do you understand by Social Intelligence? Discuss its relation with the Emotional Intelligence of an individual. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक बुद्धिमत्ता से आप क्या समझते हैं? किसी व्यक्ति की भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के साथ इसके संबंध पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Social Intelligence is the ability to understand other's emotions and conduct interpersonal relations in that way. It increases acceptability of people & creates a positive social environment.

Emotional Intelligence is ability to identify & manage own emotions and also of others.

④ components :- self awareness, self management, social awareness & social management.

Relationship between emotional intelligence & social intelligence;

Emotional Intelligence helps a person in understanding others & building good relations which is a must for social intelligence.

Hence, social intelligence encompasses emotional intelligence & consists of other aspects of interpersonal interaction.

A person lacking Emotional Intelligence can never be socially intelligent since the awareness component lacks.



Ex: Gandhiji was superior to other freedom leaders because he possessed highest form of social intelligence which attracted masses.

Both SI & EI complement each other in the arena of social interactions.

4. (b) While code of conduct presents a structure to organized values, code of ethics gives a foundation to that structure. Examine. (150 words) 10

जहाँ आचरण संहिता संगठित मूल्यों के लिए एक संरचना प्रस्तुत करती है, वहीं नीतिपरक आचार संहिता उस संरचना को एक आधार प्रदान करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Code of Conduct is a specific set of rules that are to be followed which is based upon the public service values. Code of ethics is the set of public service values which one is expected to adhere to.

Differences between the
Code of Conduct & Code of Ethics

- | | |
|---|--|
| → Quantitative in nature | → Qualitative in nature. |
| → Specific guidelines about do's & don'ts | → General guidelines outlining the values |
| → Legally enforceable & can be problematic for public servant | → Morally enforceable hence no legal coercion behind it. |

→ Invoke accountability of public servants

→ Invoke responsibility of public servants

→ Based on the values of code of ethics

→ Gives the basis for delineation of specific conduct rules

Ex:- Civil servant can't accept gift

value → Integrity, Impartiality.

Civil servants have restricted freedom of speech

Value → Political neutrality & non-partisan attitude

Currently, code of ethics lacks in civil service while code of conduct rules (1964) are there.

Code of ethics should be brought to invoke moral responsibility of public servants (also in Lok Sabha but Rajya Sabha has code of ethics).

5. (a) According to Buddhism, for a man to be perfect there are two qualities that he should develop equally: compassion (karuna) on one side, and wisdom (panna) on the other. Analyse. (150 words) 10

बौद्ध धर्म के अनुसार, एक व्यक्ति के पूर्ण होने के लिए उसे स्वयं में दो गुणों को समान रूप से विकसित करना चाहिए: एक करुणा और दूसरा प्रज्ञा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

A perfect man called Ashat (in Buddhism) is one who has realised the purpose of life & attained nirvana. 2 essential quantities for being Ashan are

→ Compassion: Having sympathy for others & actively working to alleviate their sufferings

↘ Wisdom: Highest form of knowledge

Importance of compassion:-

Helps in bringing collective societal upliftment

Reduces the gap between haves & have-nots

Truly work towards service to society

lead a satisfactory & happy life.

Importance of wisdom

Inculcates right
kinds of
thoughts

leads to usage of
knowledge for
betterment of society

Makes life's
purpose fulfillment
easy to secure

leads to sarvodaya
& increase in
happiness.

To come closer to Buddha (literally
the enlightened one), these 2 values
are essential.

"Follow Eightfold path & avoid
extremes".

5. (b) The life of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam presents a broad range of lessons and virtues to be learnt by public servants in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम का जीवन भारत में लोक सेवकों द्वारा सीखे जाने वाले मूल्य और सद्गुणों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

APJ Abdul Kalam (called the Missile Man of India) was a Scientist, role model, inspiration & President of India (2002-07). His life conveys following lessons & virtues:-

- Leadership: Exemplary leader with vision & mission in life. He used to give example of ISRO chief Satish Shawan to explain the role of true leader.
- Integrity: He was a man with integrity whom whole country loves.
- Emphasis towards role of teacher: He always said, teachers are key to a child's life journey.

- Perseverance:- He failed while in ISRO but never accepted defeat & at last made ISRO what it is today!
- People's president (Social intelligence):- He was an exceptional communicator & influencer.
- Attitude:- His positive/optimistic attitude brought him from a village of Tamil Nadu to the highest post of the world's biggest democracy.
- His vision of governance which is always people-centric, responsive & brings equity is the need of hour.

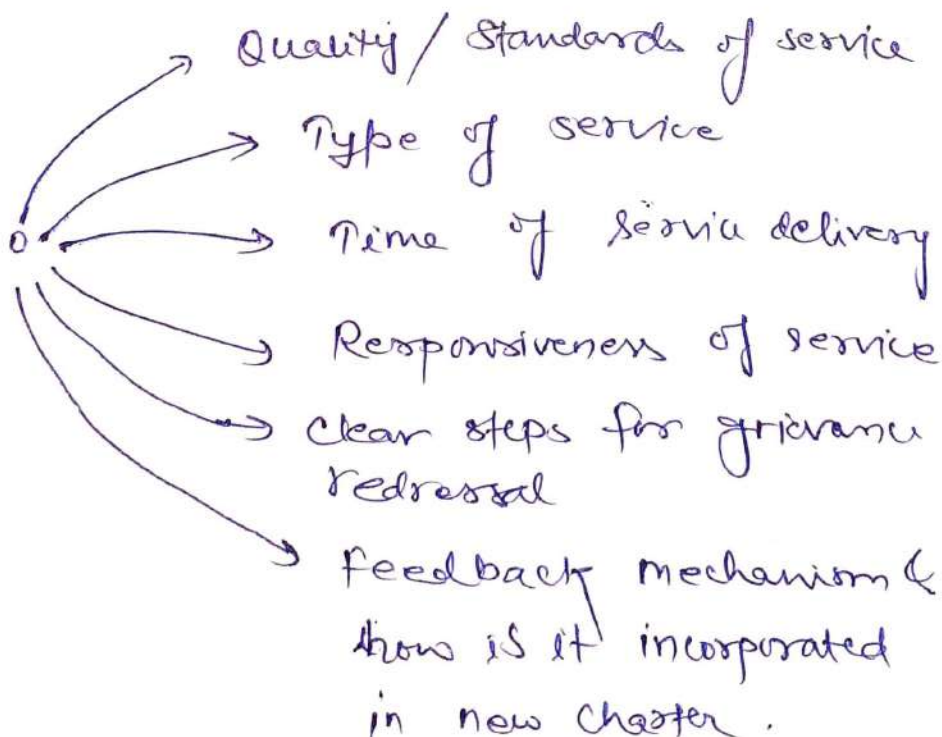
His statement, "learning goes on" shows the way to today's status quoist public servants.

6. Identify which essential information should be made available to the public via Citizen's Charter? Also, suggest some steps for successful implementation of the Citizen's Charter. (150 words) 10

चिन्हित कीजिए कि नागरिक चार्टर के माध्यम से कौन-सी आवश्यक जानकारी जनसामान्य के लिए उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए? साथ ही, नागरिक चार्टर के सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Citizen's Charter is a document outlining the commitment of an organisation to provide quality, standards & apt mechanism for grievance redressal.

Following essential information should be made available to public via citizen's charter:-



Steps for successful implementation of citizen's charter :-

- Involve maximum stakeholders.
- Be responsive to stakeholders.
- Make the process transparent
- Make charter user friendly (for ex:- use vernacular language).
- Bring a feedback loop which updates citizen's charter after every iteration of feedback.
- Maintain spirit of service towards effective delivery.

Citizen's Charter is an important component of fixing responsibility & checking the implementation of Social contract.

7. Respect for human rights and humanitarian principles is a responsibility for all members of the international community. Discuss in the context of roles and responsibilities of States for protection of refugees. (150 words) 10

मानव अधिकारों और मानवीय सिद्धांतों के प्रति सम्मान व्यक्त करना अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के सभी सदस्यों का उत्तरदायित्व है। शरणार्थियों के संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रों की भूमिकाओं और उत्तरदायित्व के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Refugees are people fleeing from home country due to persecution, war etc. Their rights have been delineated in UN's convention of 1951 & Refugee Protocol (1967).

Countries have escaped responsibility of serving humanity giving reasons of national security, demography, limited resources & threat to local culture. This has created a question of 'human vs citizen'.

Roles & responsibilities of states in relation to refugees are:-

→ Immediate shelter & provision of basic amenities to refugees.

- Providing them effective rehabilitation & easing psychological trauma.
- 'lending a hand rather than giving a dole' by skilling them & educating them.
- providing them a chance to ensure their integration into society & making them productive.
- Global cooperation on refugee issues.
- Effective institutional framework for addressing their problems & reducing their vulnerabilities.

Refugees are humans & hence have human rights. As R.N. Tagore said, "humanity is prime virtue & above narrow national boundaries".

8. What is red-tapism? Why is it considered a hurdle in the process of transitioning towards citizen centric governance? (150 words) 10

लाल फीताशाही क्या है? क्यों इसे नागरिक केंद्रित शासन व्यवस्था की ओर स्थानांतरण की प्रक्रिया में एक बाधा के रूप में देखा जाता है?

Red tapism word comes from red
lithargic bureaucracy & means the
Excessive focus on rules & compliance
mechanisms which create counter-
productive effects.

Red tapism is considered bad
today while it was key to
governance before some decades.
Max Weber's bureaucracy was based
on rules & procedures. However, excessive
focus on this led to unpopularised
beginning of term red tapism
which hinders the citizen-centric,
facilitative & responsive governance.

Reasons for red tapism being a
hurdle in citizen-centric governance:-

→ Red tapism makes governance
facilitative to government

- employees rather than citizens.
- It reduces efficiency of service delivery
 - It erodes trust in social contract.
 - It leads to people's dissatisfaction towards governance.
 - It discourages innovation & young talents by innovative ideas in ensuring compliance.
 - It creates negative perception about bureaucrats & system.

Few initiatives like single window clearance PRAGATI portal etc are good initiatives.

More needs to be done to bring transformative governance as envisaged by PM of the country.

SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. Given the rising tide of Covid induced fatalities, the government is under extreme pressure to deliver some vaccine to the population. You are the Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India. You are heading the committee to oversee the process of vaccine development and distribution to fight against the Covid outbreak in the country. You have been asked to expedite the process and come up with a solution at the earliest.

Some vaccines are available around the globe, but they are in limited supply and also expensive. One of the indigenously developed vaccine has shown initial positive results, but health experts have raised concerns over its safety, efficacy and the methodology being followed for its approval. Other promising vaccines under development, following a rigorous methodology, may take months to enter the market. In this context:

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

(b) Explain, with relevant reasons, the course of action that you would take. (20)

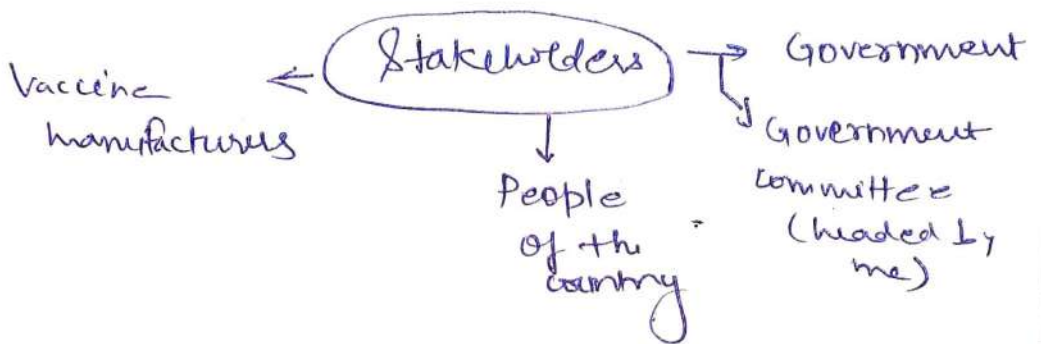
कोविड के प्रकोप के कारण मृत्यु की बढ़ती संख्या को देखते हुए सरकार, जनता को कुछ वैक्सीन उपलब्ध कराने को लेकर अत्यधिक दबाव में है। आप भारत सरकार के मंत्रिमंडल सचिव हैं। आप देश में कोविड प्रकोप का सामना करने के लिए वैक्सीन का विकास और वितरण की प्रक्रिया का निरीक्षण करने वाली समिति का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं। आपको प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने और जल्द से जल्द समाधान के लिए कहा गया है।

वैश्विक स्तर पर कुछ वैक्सीन उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन उनकी आपूर्ति सीमित है और साथ ही वे महंगी भी हैं। स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित वैक्सीन में से एक में आरंभिक सकारात्मक परिणाम देखे गए हैं, लेकिन स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों ने इसकी सुरक्षात्मकता, प्रभावकारिता और इसके अनुमोदन के लिए अपनाई जा रही कार्यपद्धति पर चिंता व्यक्त की है। विकास की प्रक्रिया के तहत कठोर कार्यपद्धति का पालन करने वाली अन्य आशाजनक वैक्सीनों को बाजार में उपलब्ध होने में महीनों का समय लग सकता है। इस संदर्भ में:

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) प्रासंगिक कारणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इस संबंध में आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे।

Vaccine accessibility, affordability & availability have been some of the important concerns in these testing times of COVID-19.



(a) Critical issues involved in the case;

- Ensuring affordable vaccine accessible to anyone & everyone at the earliest (in consonance with Article 21).
- strict monitoring of vaccine development to adhere to ethical standards & no compromise on quality (in consonance with social contract)

- Administering vaccine with not final approval (to save lives) vs waiting for final approval & risking health of people.
- Bringing foreign vaccines which are expensive & can be unaffordable & also not enough considering the vast population. It might create inequity.
- Price controls to be supervised to restrict excessive profiteering.

(b) course of action followed by me as cabinet Secretary:

- (i) I will ask health experts to weigh in the effects of administering indigenous vaccine without final approval & if they agree, I will recommend the Government to administer vaccines

to limited people under strict observation to observe side-effects.

(ii), I will talk to various vaccine manufacturers & ask them to expedite the process. I will provide administrative help & permits required on an urgent basis with help of my colleagues & juniors.

(iii) I will tie up with potential vaccine manufacturers regarding price & indemnity clause. I will try to keep price differential at minimum to avoid profiteering.

(iv) I will ~~grant~~ recommend government to ~~grant~~ Emergency Use Authorisation to vaccines as they are made available with speedy evaluation through ICMR.

(v) I will suggest government to build partnerships & negotiate terms so that foreign vaccines can be made available in India at affordable cost and if possible can be produced in India since India is largest vaccine manufacturer & can ease the supply pressures.

This course of action will limit deaths, minimise spread & make equitable distribution of vaccine possible. Global hazards need to be countered with global initiatives hence steps are needed at that level.

10. Literacy levels have been increasing in India over the past few decades, and the literacy rate was found to be 74.04 per cent after the 2011 census. Though this increase in literacy rate seems like a very great accomplishment, it is a matter of concern that still so many people in India cannot even read and write. Children are going to school but not learning much beyond "floor level tasks".

Moreover, the higher literacy level has not resulted in better human values and this is manifested in the troubled atmosphere in the society at large. This failure of the education system to reform human behavior is troubling for a young democracy, like India. Given this situation, answer the following:

(a) What role is education expected to play in reforming human behaviour and inculcating human values?

(b) Do you think only the government is responsible for this state of the education system? If not, identify the stakeholders who should press for a change in the education system in this regard. (20)

पिछले कुछ दशकों से भारत में साक्षरता का स्तर बढ़ रहा है, और वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अंतिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार भारत में साक्षरता दर 74.04 प्रतिशत रही। यद्यपि, साक्षरता दर में यह वृद्धि बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि की तरह प्रतीत होती है, तथापि इसके साथ चिंता का विषय यह है कि अभी भी भारत में अत्यधिक संख्या ऐसे लोग विद्यमान हैं जो पढ़ और लिख नहीं सकते हैं। बच्चे शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए विद्यालय तो जा रहे हैं लेकिन वे अभी भी स्तरीय ज्ञान से अधिक कुछ नहीं सीख पा रहे हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, उच्चतर साक्षरता से बेहतर मानवीय मूल्य परिलक्षित नहीं हुए हैं जिसे समाज में व्यापक रूप से अशांत वातावरण के रूप देखा जा सकता है। मानव व्यवहार में सुधार लाने में विफल शिक्षा प्रणाली भारत जैसे नवोदित लोकतंत्र के लिए समस्या है।

इस परिस्थिति को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) मानव व्यवहार में सुधार लाने और मानवीय मूल्यों को विकसित करने में शिक्षा द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली अपेक्षित भूमिका क्या है?
- (b) क्या आप मानते हैं कि शिक्षा प्रणाली की इस दशा के लिए केवल सरकार जिम्मेदार है? अगर नहीं, तो उन हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्हें इस संबंध में शिक्षा प्रणाली में बदलाव लाने के लिए दबाव डालना चाहिए।

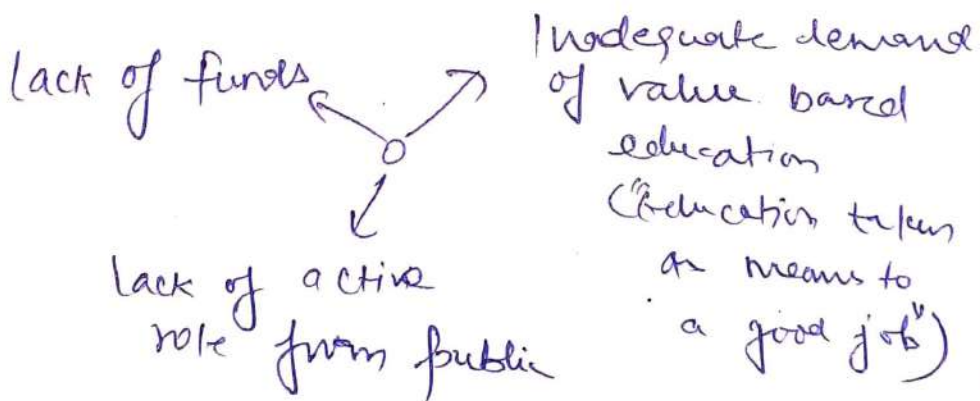
India's progress towards ensuring literacy has been commendable but a lot of work remains to ensure quality & essence of education.

- (a) Education imbibes critical thinking in human being & makes a human superior to animal. Human behavior is quite subjective but follows a similar trend if quality education backed by unbiased approach exists it. Education makes human behavior dynamic & prone to change for better through constant learning & critical evaluation of every event. Ex:- An educated person

will not beat his wife if he uses rational approach taught by education to understand the ill behind it.

Human values are the qualities in one character that should be reflected in human to human interactions. Education makes one aware about these qualities and provides facts behind the issues related to exist in human values. Hence, through education a person learns the virtues to be a good character. That's why Gandhiji & Vivekananda have emphasised on education to build a character. Ex: Tolerance, kindness, empathy, fairness are imbibed in a well-educated person.

(b) Government can be held responsible to some extent for the state of education system because there has been lack of emphasis on value-based education and uncontrolled commercialization of education. However, government can't be held entirely responsible because:-



There are other Stakeholders too who can bring the change needed by pressing the issue:-

- (i) Parents :- primary source of socialisation & can be key to the change.
- (ii) Media's activism :- can be a game changer since media educates people about the reality & helps them analyze issue.
- (iii) Nso/civil society :- can help by actively pursuing the issue.
- (iv) Corporations: can help by demanding values for organization which are in consonance with human values.

There is a need to educate children holistically to maintain the 'Unity in Diversity' of India in long-term.

11. Problems surrounding air pollution present an urgent challenge for many countries, including India. Among other reasons, this challenge has been exacerbated by the indifferent attitude of people towards it. Various studies have pointed out the harmful effects of air pollution. Despite the government bringing various regulations on activities like stubble burning and bursting fire crackers, people violate them.

(a) Discuss the reasons behind such behaviour on part of society towards air pollution.

(b) Suggest measures that are required to be undertaken to nudge people towards pro-environment behaviour. (20)

वायु प्रदूषण के चतुर्दिक् समस्याएं भारत सहित कई देशों के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती उत्पन्न करती हैं। अन्य कारणों के बीच, इस चुनौती को इसके प्रति लोगों के उदासीन अभिवृत्ति से और बढ़ावा मिला है। विभिन्न अध्ययनों द्वारा वायु प्रदूषण के हानिकारक प्रभावों को इंगित किया गया है। सरकार द्वारा पराली जलाने और पटाखे फोड़ने जैसी गतिविधियों पर कई तरह के विनियम लागू करने के बावजूद लोग इनका उल्लंघन करते हैं।

(a) वायु प्रदूषण के प्रति समाज के इस तरह के व्यवहार के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो पर्यावरण समर्थक व्यवहार के प्रति लोगों को आकर्षित करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

India is having more than 20 cities in top 30 cities polluted with air. It shows a grave situation of air quality in India.

(a) Reasons behind such behavior towards air pollution are:-

i) Air pollution seems a distant issues with people feeling it convenient to ignore for now.

- (ii) Deaths due to air pollution are not easily identifiable hence people don't understand the graveness of situation & the consequences.
- (iii) People think that their individual effort can't make a big difference hence they try to shift blame.
- (iv) The bigger pressing issues of society often lack individual initiatives which is the case with air pollution too.
- (v) Political will is not still on the floor, serious efforts & collaborative agendas are more or less lacking.
- (vi) Economic standing affected
 - ex) Farmers burn stubble since no cheap alternative
 - 2) Use of car to save time & earn more.

(b) Measures that are required to nudge people towards pro-environment behavior :-

- Government must set priorities & make each person aware of his/her responsibility towards nature. Equitable distribution of responsibility needed.
- Retributive measures like enforcing penalties, banning activities that are polluting.
- Incentives should be given to people who practice eco-friendly ways. Organizations working in this field must be duly recognised.

→ People's values system should be oriented towards love for nature, environment & wildlife.

Inculcating spiritual aspects of life to material-oriented today's generation can be an effective measure.

→ Advertising best practices like some tribal practices & their recognition will help people pursue efforts.

→ Practical approaches to environmental learnings in classes. For ex:-
Plantation in environmental studies period, showing videos of effects of air pollution from real life incidents.

Any initiative is successful when people are dedicated & motivated to bring change (ex- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan) so people's behavioral change is critical to reducing air pollution.

12. In recent times, social media has emerged as an important platform for all to share their information and opinions. Many civil servants are also quite active on the social media. Given this situation, there have been calls to revise or update the Civil Services Conduct Rules.

Suppose you are a senior IAS officer who is heading a panel set up by the government to bring suitable changes in the conduct rules. Elaborate on how you will respond to the following questions:

- (a) What are the issues with a civil servant expressing his/her views on social media on various matters?
- (b) Should criticism of government policies on social media by civil servants be allowed?
- (c) How should civil servants conduct themselves on social media? (20)

हाल के दिनों में, सोशल मीडिया सभी के लिए अपनी जानकारी और राय साझा करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण मंच के रूप में उभरा है। कई लोक सेवक भी सोशल मीडिया पर अत्यधिक सक्रिय हैं। इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली को संशोधित या अद्यतित करने की मांग की गई है।

मान लीजिए आप भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं, तथा आचरण नियमावली में उपयुक्त परिवर्तन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा स्थापित एक पैनल का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए कि आप निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया देंगे:

- (a) एक लोक सेवक द्वारा विभिन्न मुद्दों के संदर्भ में सोशल मीडिया पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए जाने से संबंधित मुद्दे कौन-से हैं?
- (b) क्या लोक सेवकों द्वारा सोशल मीडिया पर सरकारी नीतियों की आलोचना करने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए?
- (c) लोक सेवकों को सोशल मीडिया पर खुद को कैसे संचालित करना चाहिए?

The mentioned case study is about the conflict between freedom of speech of a civil servant and his adherence to Civil Services Conduct Rules (1964).

(a) Issues with a civil servant expressing his/her views on social media on various matters:-

- May lead to violation of principle of anonymity of civil servant.
- Can compromise the neutrality of civil servant since social media environment is quite charged & polarised.
- can disclose partisan behavior of civil servant which can lead to conflicts in Centre-state or within government departments.
- can lead to disclosure of some critical information since social media debates are

at times carried in flow & hence realisation of content may disappear. Ex: Shah Faisal case & Sanjay Chaturvedi Case.

(b) Civil Services Rules restrict civil servants' freedom to speak against government's policy or action & direct them to remain non-partisan.

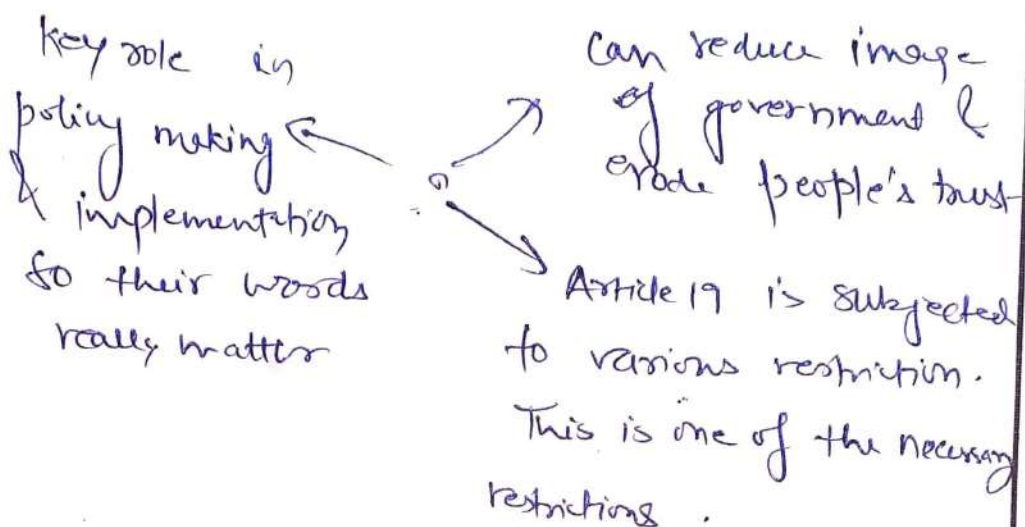
Arguments Favoring Freedom of Speech of Civil servants

Being a citizen they have this fundamental right (under Art. 19)

Their opinion can be helpful in public view of a government policy

Tough rules are amenable to violation. Some flexibilities needed.

Arguments against freedom of speech of civil servants



(c) Following points should guide conduct of civil servant on social media:-

- civil servants should remain political neutral & never show their inclinations.
- civil servants should share their experiences to motivate people of country & make them feel transparent. However, care should be taken of information divulged.

→ Civil servants can pursue their hobbies like poetry, photography & singing etc. but maintain clear gap between personal priorities & professional work.

Civil servants are backbone of Indian democracy and the key to implementation of social contract hence their ethical conduct is needed.

13. Economic growth has been the primary goal of economic policies, and the principal measure of an economy's success. In the last few decades, economic growth benefitted mankind in multiple ways. But alongside these benefits, it has also generated significant issues and a series of converging challenges. In light of this, answer the following:

(a) What was the rationale behind GDP growth being considered the pillar of economic policies the world over in the past few decades?

(b) Explain the need to go beyond GDP growth and reassess our measures of development. Identify some of the components that need to be complemented with GDP growth going forward. (20)

आर्थिक संवृद्धि, आर्थिक नीतियों का प्राथमिक लक्ष्य रहा है, और किसी अर्थव्यवस्था की सफलता का प्रमुख उपाय भी। विगत कुछ दशकों में, आर्थिक संवृद्धि ने मानव जाति को कई तरीकों से लाभान्वित किया है। लेकिन इन लाभों के साथ ही, इसने महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को और अभिसरण संबंधी चुनौतियों की एक शृंखला को भी उत्पन्न किया है। इस तथ्य के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) विगत कुछ दशकों में विश्व भर में जी.डी.पी. की संवृद्धि को आर्थिक नीतियों का स्तंभ माने जाने का मूल आधार क्या था?

(b) जी.डी.पी. की संवृद्धि से आगे जाने की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या कीजिए और विकास के हमारे उपायों का पुनर्मूल्यांकन कीजिए। कुछ ऐसे घटकों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्हें आगे बढ़ने के लिए जी.डी.पी. की संवृद्धि के साथ पूरक के रूप में होने की आवश्यकता है।

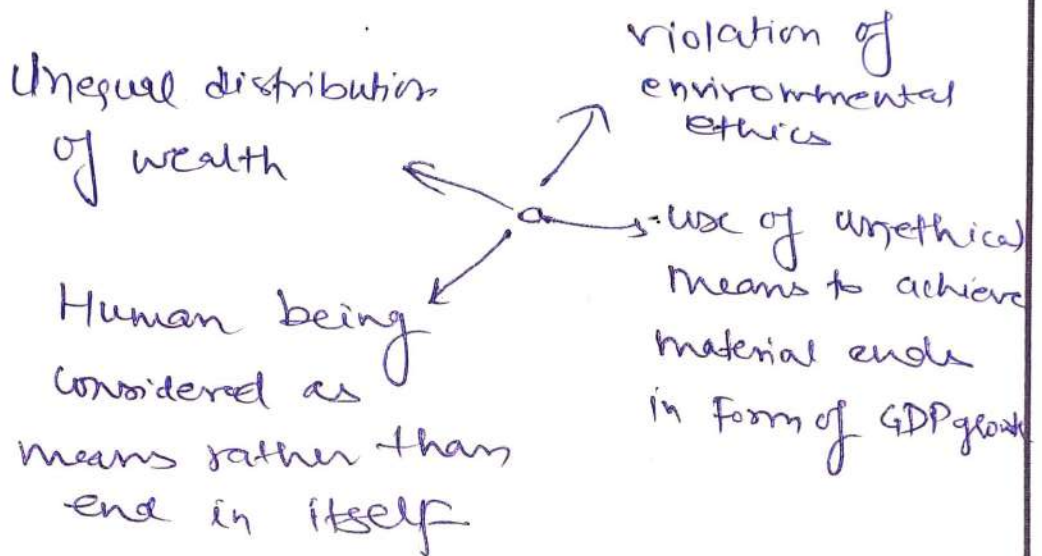
Today's economic advancement of the country is measured by the economic growth whereas indicators like living standards, people's happiness, ethical standards in society remain ignored.

(a) Rationale behind GDP growth being considered the pillar of economic policies world over in past few decades was due to :-

- ↳ Capitalist way of conducting economic policies which led to emphasis on wealth creation.
- ↳ Money as the sole motive increased competition to push up the GDP with clear disregard to environmental principles, societal well being & inequality in distribution of wealth.
- ↳ Utilitarian approach towards life which brought individual productivity to the fore.
- ↳ rise of protestant ethos.
- ↳ focus on maximising good to greatest number of people.

→ ethical egoism dominated the societal perspective.

(b) There is a need to go beyond GDP as measure of development because:-



We need to reassess our measures of development and includes components like following to make sustainable progress towards holistic development:-

→ considering environmental costs of development.

- Accounting for the inequitable distribution of wealth & fixing it.
- Enhancing quality of life of individual & seeing human beings as ends in itself not machines which need to be productive economically.
- Reducing vulnerabilities of ~~marginal~~ marginalized sections and designing compassionate policies towards their upliftment.
"Antyodaya as a path to Sarvodaya"
- Focus on increasing sustainability & durability of life; enhancing ethical altruism & moral autonomy.

Gross Happiness Index by Bhutan is a sincere effort in this regard. Global consensus needs to be build to promote such initiatives & bring them central to policy-making. Crandall's concept of 'need over greed' needs to be imbibed.

14. The Covid-19 pandemic is far from over but governments across the world appear to have either relaxed lockdown parameters or will do so soon. Containing Covid and restoring our economies requires not just good policy decisions and medical advice; it also needs continued compliance with the recommended behavioural changes. Daunting as they may seem, the drastic changes in behaviour being called for, can indeed be brought about. Answer the following in this regard:

(a) Why is behavioural change seen to be desirable in a country like India, when it is faced with a pandemic of the kind of Covid-19?

(b) What role have different stakeholders in India been playing in helping communities adhere to the desired behaviour?

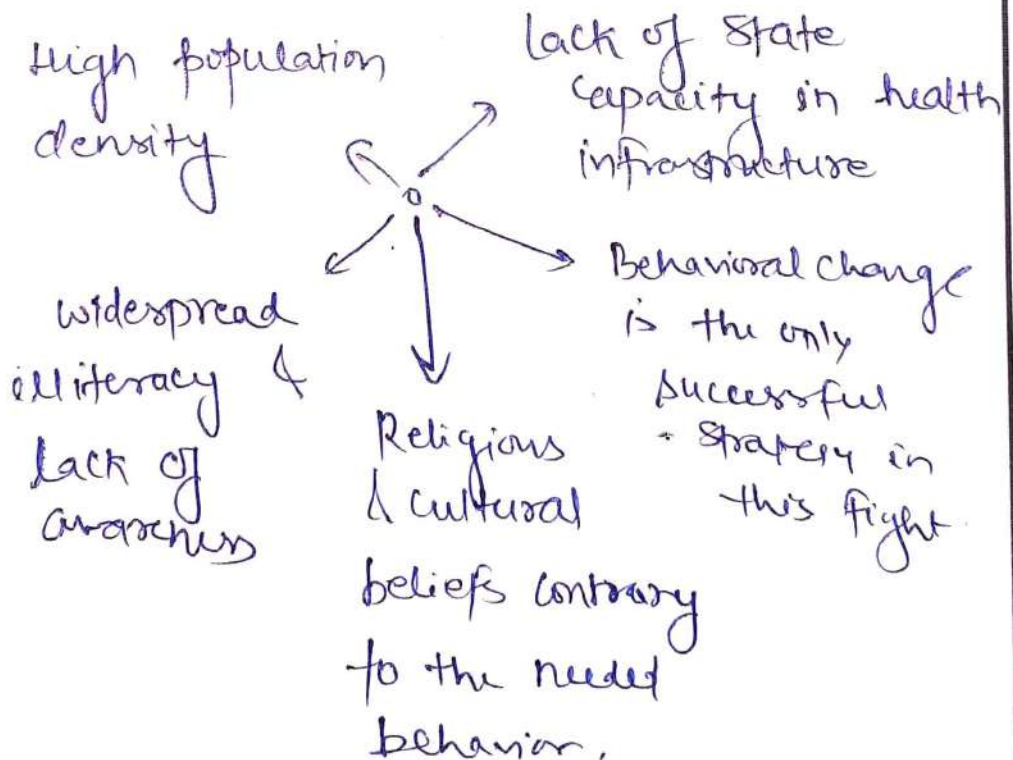
(c) Discuss the challenges in bringing about behavioural change, particularly in such an environment of anxiety and uncertainties. (20)

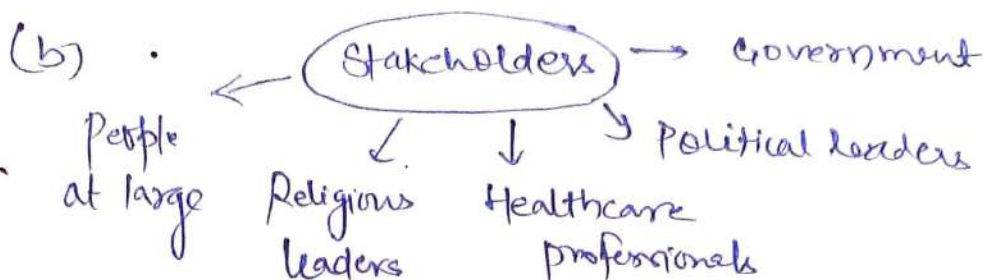
कोविड-19 वैश्विक महामारी की समाप्ति अभी बहुत दूर है लेकिन विश्व भर में सरकारें लॉकडाउन के मानदंडों में या तो शिथिलता प्रदान करती हुई प्रतीत हो रही हैं या शीघ्र ही ऐसा करेंगी। कोविड के प्रसार को रोकने और हमारी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं को पुनः बहाल करने के लिए न केवल अच्छे नीतिगत निर्णयों और चिकित्सा सलाह की आवश्यकता है; बल्कि इसके लिए अनुशंसित व्यवहार परिवर्तनों के साथ इनके निरंतर अनुपालन की भी आवश्यकता है। ये चाहे जितने भी चुनौतीपूर्ण प्रतीत हों, व्यवहार में जिन बड़े बदलावों की अनुशंसा की जा रही है, वे वास्तव में लाए जा सकते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) भारत जैसे देश में, कोविड-19 जैसी वैश्विक महामारी का सामना करने के लिए व्यवहार परिवर्तन को बांछनीय क्यों माना जाता है?
- (b) भारत में समुदायों को बांछित व्यवहार का पालन करने में मदद कर रहे विभिन्न हितधारकों की क्या भूमिका रही है?
- (c) विशेष रूप से चिंता और अनिश्चितताओं के ऐसे वातावरण में, व्यवहार में परिवर्तन लाने से संबंधित चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

COVID-19 pandemic has wreaked havoc on people's life and affected every section of the society. It has brought new learnings for people to orient their social interactions.

(a) Behavioral change is seen to be desirable in a country-like India when it is faced with a pandemic because:





Government's Role → Releasing of guidelines for guiding people's behavior. Making people aware of don'ts & do's. Advertising mask & social distancing + need of vaccination. Ex: Call center of COVID-19

Political leaders' role → Displaying Exemplary behavior in COVID appropriate behavior to make an impact on people. Regular appeals. Local level awareness & mask distribution.

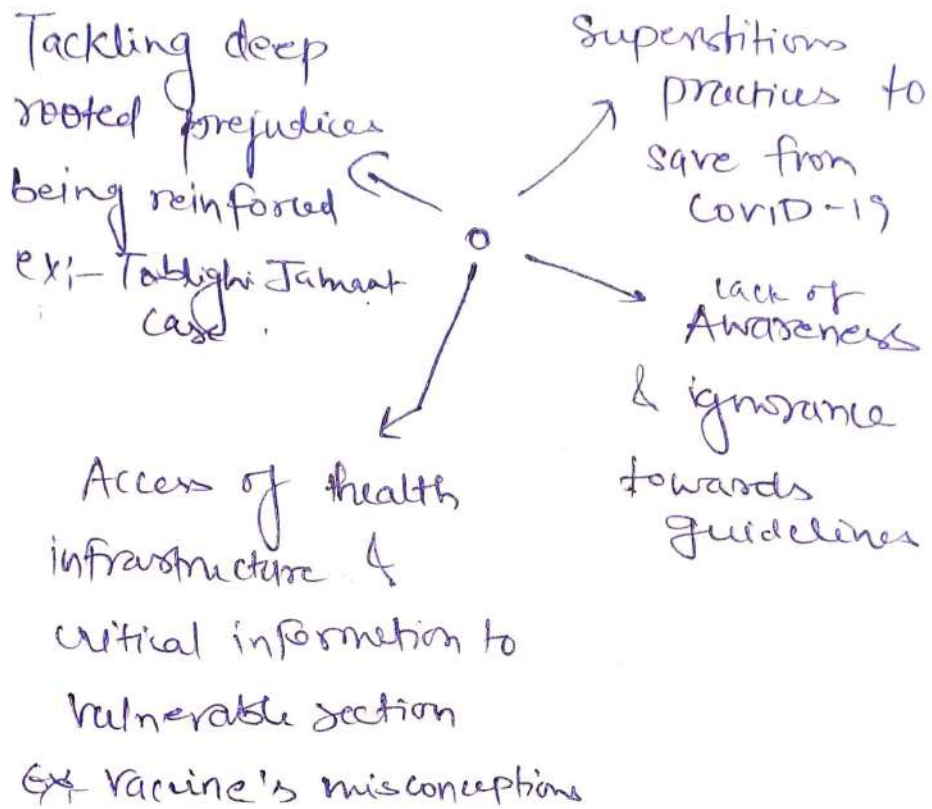
Healthcare professionals' role → They are the pivot to this fight with treating people, dealing with psychological ups & downs of patients, working

in spirit of service, with empathy & selflessness to make the country win the war against invisible enemy.

Religious leaders → India being a religious country, religious leaders influence people. Hence, they are using persuasive & convincing approach to direct people towards COVID compliant conduct.

People at large → Playing role in making themselves, their families & surrounding safe by following social distancing & using mask in appropriate way. Checkups, isolation, quarantine (by govt) are some measures which have been helpful in the fight till now.

(c) challenges in bringing
behavioural changes :-



Tackling misinformation & taking individual responsibilities towards COVID-19 compliant behaviour will help us win this fight.