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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

Name of Candidate	Utkarsh Dwivedi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	54473
Center	ORN	Date	18/12/20

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।

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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.

All the Best

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 वरदान हो सकता है, हालांकि इसका दुरुपयोग अभिशाप सिद्ध हो सकता है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Administrative discretion refers to taking decisions when there ~~are~~ are no definite set of rules and regulations to guide.

How it can be a blessing

→ Suppose if a poor couple is eligible under a certain scheme but lacks one of the documents to prove their eligibility, a civil servant may use his discretion to provide the couple with benefits under the scheme. This
→ ~~This~~ shows how discretion with
compassion can be converted into

good governance.

How it can be a curse

→ Taking the same example, if the civil servant wants to use his discretionary powers in an unethical manner, he may demand bribe from the old couple.

Discretion + non-accountability
= corruption

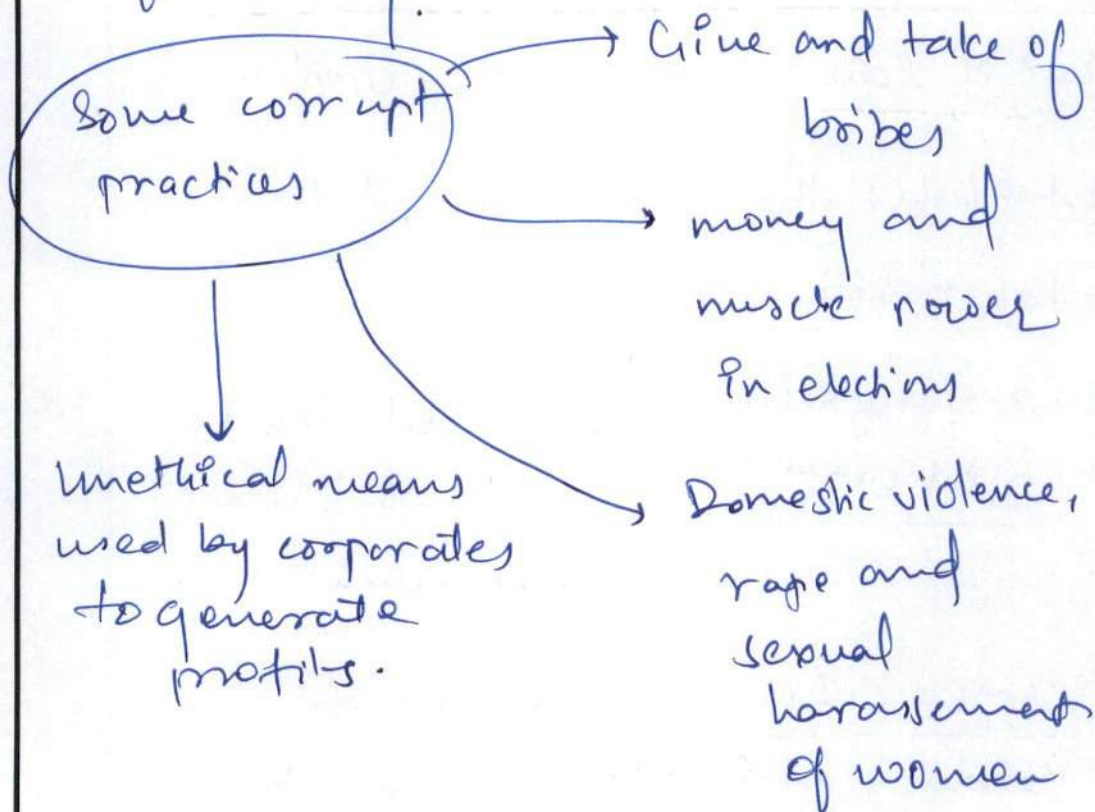
→ Similarly, the Governor under Article 163 enjoys discretionary powers which if used in an unconstitutional manner affects stability of a state government.

Hence discretion must be used in a right and ethical manner.

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 जाता 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?

corrupt practices refer to those practices that are against laws, rules, morals, ethics and integrity of a society.



Reasons for social acceptance of corrupt practices in India

→ Pessimism towards government and

the view that "palm greasing is a necessity to get work done."

→ collusion between bribe giver and bribe taker.

→ Lack of Integrity and honesty on the part of the authority.

Steps to shift acceptance into rejection

→ use of laws: Prevention of Corruption

Act holds the bribe giver and bribe taker both as guilty.

→ use of moral education: schools must teach students to become ethical human beings.

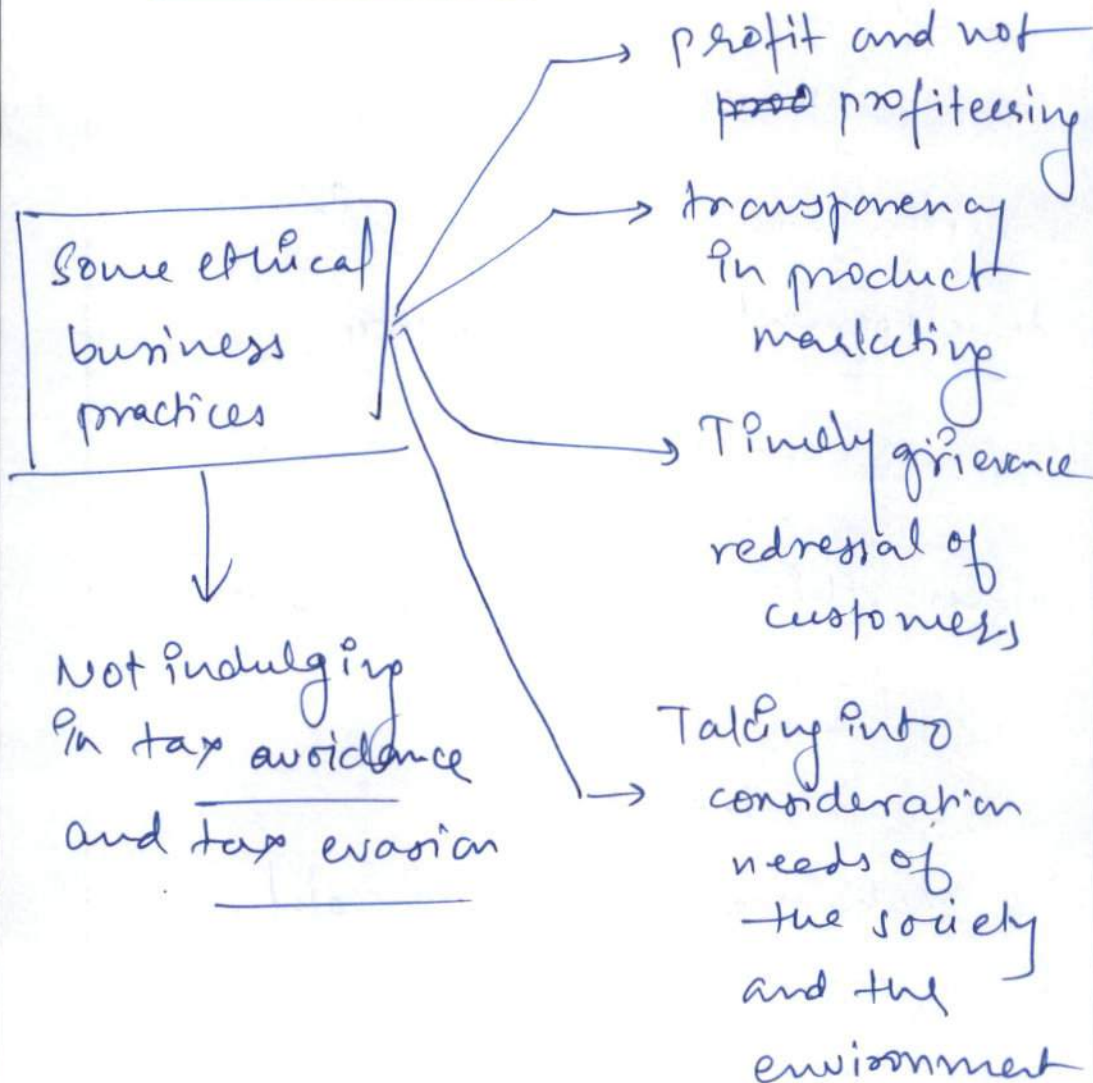
→ Proper enforcement of code of conduct and code of ethics on the part of officers.

Hence corruption is a meance that must be outrightly rejected by the society.

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।

Corporate governance is based on how ethically a company conducts its business and engages with all stakeholders (internal and external)



Why ethical practices are key for long term survival of the company.

- Creates trust between
 - Society
 - Company
 - Government.
- makes corporate governance ethical, transparent, responsive, accountable and customer centric.
- Helps in the socio-economic development of the society.
- Helps in business expansion.

Business ethics must be based on

3Ps :

- people
- profit
- planet.

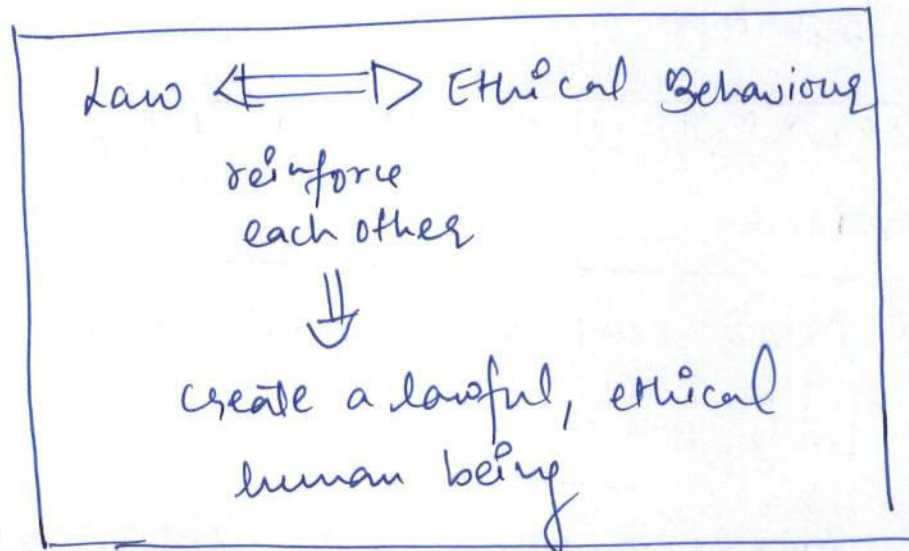
As Mahatma Gandhi had said
 "commerce without morality
 is a sin."

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।

Plato said that law is not needed for ethical person and is not useful for an unethical person.

Hence there is a symbiotic relationship between law and ethics.



How law succeeds backed by conscience of an ~~individual~~ individual

→ Anti dowry act will not work if the person wants dowry.

→ If a person has Integrity, he would not take bribe regardless of the provisions of Prevention of Corruption Act.

→ If a person's conscience does not allow discrimination, he will not discriminate against SC/ST even after presence of SC/ST Atrocities, Act 1989.

How law fails when not backed by conscience

→ A person may break traffic rules if his conscience allows so.

→ Vijay Malaya, Nirav Modi could cheat Indian banks despite of presence of laws.

Hence conscience and laws are two sides of the same coin.

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

Martin Luther King Jr also called as
"Black Gandhi" is one of the biggest
crusader of human rights in 20th
century.

meaning: His quote means that as
humans we are born to help other
humans and ameliorate their
conditions.

According to him, we as
humans cannot be silent about
unethical actions that are taking
place in the society.

Relevance

- MC Gupta, coal secretary was silent when the coal scam was going on. His unblemished career was tainted because of it.
- Medha Patkar raised voice over the displacement and lack of compensation to tribals under Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- Kailash Satyarthi raised voice over use of children as labours.
- Vinod Rai, ex CAG raised voice over 2G scam in previous government as his duty as CAG.

Hence, our fundamental right to speak must be ~~to~~ to become
"voice of the voiceless."

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

क़ानून 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। इमैनुअल कांट

Immanuel Kant is the greatest philosopher of deontological ethics. Kantian ethics talks of adopting ethical means to achieve any objective while never violating "human dignity"

meaning of quote

The quote focuses on importance of laws and more importance of morals, values and conscience in guiding a human behaviour.

According to this quote, a man is a product of his ideas and if he thinks about violating the

rights of others, he is already a
"culprit of morality."

Relevance

- If a person violates the dignity of a woman by having bad thoughts about her, he is already a culprit.
- If a person thinks about indulging in anti-social activities like robbery, kidnapping, etc. he has committed a moral crime.

Hence the conscience, morals and values must first conform to ~~the societal ethics~~ constitutional morality, only then can a person act in a moral way.

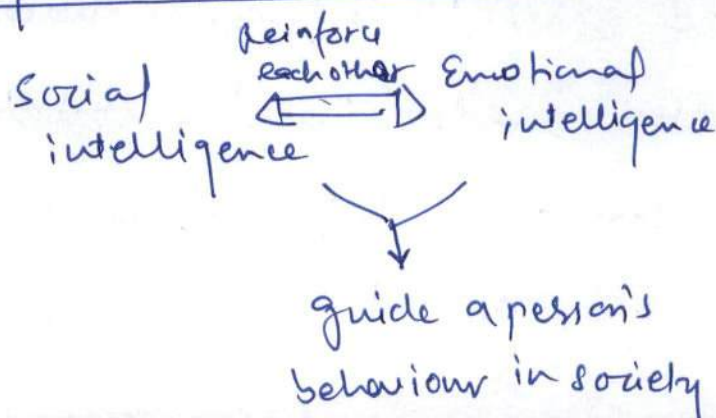
4. (a) What do you understand by Social Intelligence? Discuss its relation with the Emotional Intelligence of an individual. (150 words) 10

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

Social Intelligence refers to the ~~aptitude~~ aptitude and understanding of society.

Emotional intelligence refers to ~~aptitude~~ aptitude of understanding one's own behaviour and the behaviour of the others, and to respond in a desirable manner.

Relation between social and emotional intelligence



→ ~~late~~ PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee

understood the societal condition of Kashmir and hence called for Kashmiriyat, Jumun'iyat and insaniyat as a measure to resolve Kashmir issue.

→ D.P. Chaudhary, IAS understood the societal condition of Naxal affected areas, hence he used his emotional intelligence to connect with the public through various schemes.

Hence social intelligence helps a person understand a society while emotional intelligence helps a person respond to a society.

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 refers to how a civil servant must behave in day to day work and Administration.

while code of ethics guides the civil servant to conduct himself.

for eg: code of ethics says ~~that~~ women must be respected. Code of conduct would say not to indulge in sexual harassment at workplace.

Values that form structure of an organisation

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| → Neutrality | → Accountability |
| → Objectivity | → Dedication |
| → Responsiveness | → Transparency |

→ code of conduct helps to implement these values in real life.

→ Ex: Compassion is a value, while code of conduct helps a civil servant to deal with vulnerable sections in a compassionate manner.

How ethics gives foundation to the structure made by code of conduct

→ Ethics guide which values must be accepted ~~which~~ while which must be rejected.

→ Ethics help in conducting oneself in a socially desirable and acceptable manner.

Hence code of ethics and code of conduct help a person to interact ethically in a society.

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।

Buddhism philosophy and Buddha's thoughts continue to guide people to this day.

Importance of compassion

→ To be accountable to the vulnerable sections of the society.

→ Ex: When Lal Bahadur Shastri was in Tashkent, he was gifted a woollen overcoat by Russian leader to fight the extreme winter.

However Shastri gifted the sweaters to a worker who was with him, since he did not have a woollen cloth to cover himself.

→ Hence compassion converts humane to humane.

Importance of wisdom

→ To understand what is right/wrong in a society. wisdom guides us that being honest is right and being dishonest is wrong.

→ To become a man of values.

→ It was Gandhi's wisdom to sign

Poona pact with Ambedkar else

separate electorates for dalits would have broken the society.

Hence compassion and wisdom help a person in times of ethical dilemmas and crisis of conscience.

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 सबक और सद्गुणों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Dr APJ Abdul Kalam's life was a life of ~~struggle~~ struggle, values, ethics, compassion and public service.

Lessons and virtues to be learnt ~~by~~ from Abdul Kalam

→ Accountability

When Dr Kalam's family of 50 members stayed with him at Rashtrapati Bhawan, he paid the entire amount of ₹3,50,000 from his salary.

→ Equality:

Dr Kalam refused to sit on a chair that was higher than

other chairs while at a convocation
ceremony at IIT-Varanasi.

→ Leadership:

Dr. Kalam once took the son of
a DRDO employee out for picnic since
the employee was so dedicated
to his work and forgot to go home
as he promised his son for a picnic.

→ Compassion:

Dr. Kalam once called a cobbler
to Rashtrapati Bhavan as the chief
guest whom he had met long
ago in Tamil Nadu.

Due to his virtuous personality, Dr.
Kalam is known as "people's
president".

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 list of services that an organisation provides to its customers.

Sr.No.	Services	Time	Cost
For grievance redressal---			

Citizen's charter.

Essential information to be made available to the public

→ The services the organisation provides -

→ The quality of the services

- Time of delivery.
- cost of the product.
- How to contact for grievance redressal.

Steps for successful implementation of citizen's charter

- making citizen's charter legally enforceable
- Not following one size - fits all approach as recommended by 2nd ARC.
- following servotam model of service delivery.
- raising awareness in public about citizen's charter.

Hence citizen's charter is an effective component of citizen centric governance.

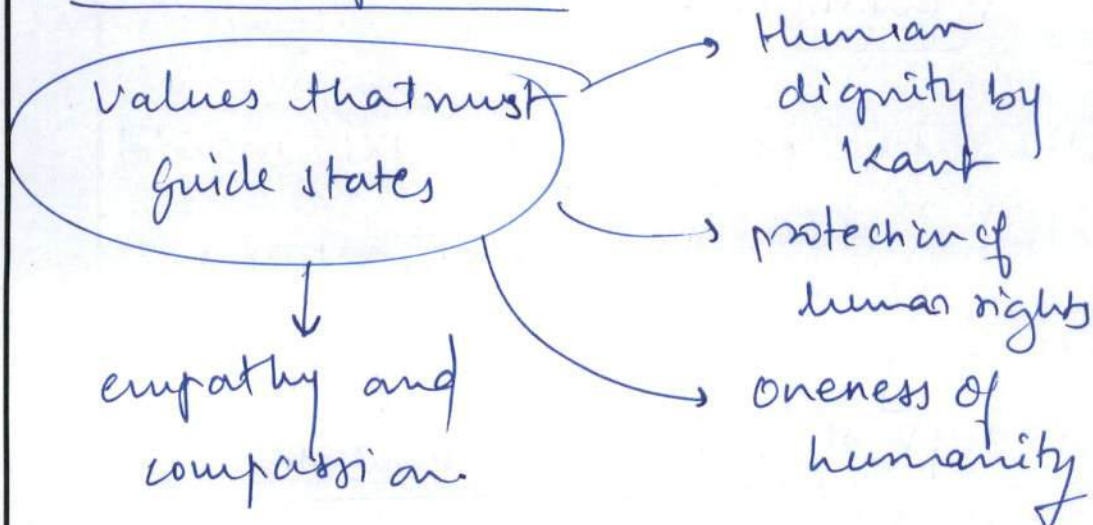
7. Respect for human rights and humanitarian principles is a responsibility for all members of the international community. Discuss in the context of roles and responsibilities of States for protection of refugees. **(150 words) 10**

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।

Global refugee problem is one of the biggest crisis staring at the face of humanity.

Ethics in International

Relations suggests that the global community must be treated as one family and all countries must come together to fight challenges of global magnitude.



Roles and responsibilities of states for protection of refugees

- Adherence to UN convention on Refugees, 1951
- Adherence to principles outlined under Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.
- The incoming country can host the refugees for time being.
- Provision of basic necessities like food, clothing and shelter to the refugee community.

India under Operation Insaniyat, provided relief material to Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh in line with its principle of "vasudhaiva kutumbakam".

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 refers to delay in the process of file clearance and administration in a bureaucratic setup.

Why red tapism is considered a hurdle

- Promotes opaqueness, corruption, non-responsiveness in administration.
- Comes in the way of social justice as it delays benefits of a scheme to a mandated beneficiary.
- Erodes trust between the society and the government.
- Demotivates civil servants who

possess "fire in the belly" to deliver public service.

Steps to achieve citizen centric governance

→ Inculcating values like honesty, integrity, accountability, dedication to public service.

→ Enforcement of public trust doctrine that says authorities hold power for welfare of the public

→ Digitisation in governance to reduce human interface and reduce discretion like DBT, RTI, Jan-Dhan Adhar Mobile, etc.

Hence ~~removal~~ civil servants must remove red tape and overlay red carpet for the citizens as customers.

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)**

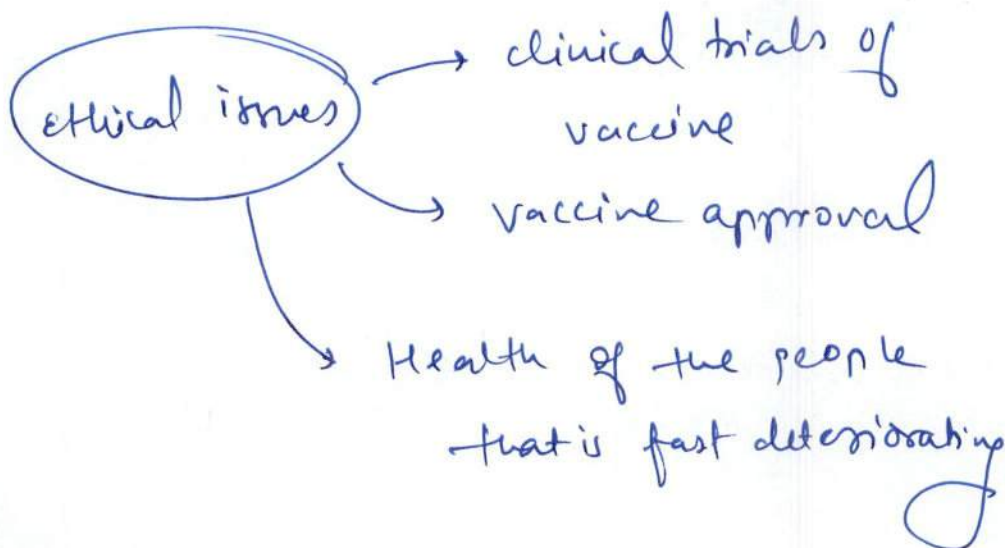
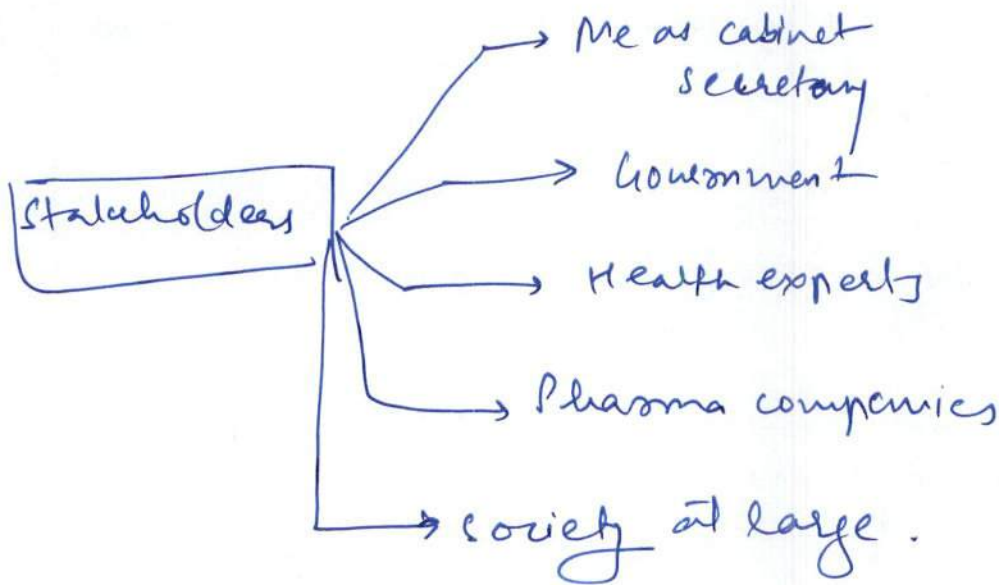
कोविड के प्रकोप के कारण मृत्यु की बढ़ती संख्या को देखते हुए सरकार, जनता को कुछ वैक्सीन उपलब्ध कराने को लेकर अत्यधिक दबाव में है। आप भारत सरकार के मंत्रिमंडल सचिव हैं। आप देश में कोविड प्रकोप का सामना करने के लिए वैक्सीन का विकास और वितरण की प्रक्रिया का निरीक्षण करने वाली समिति का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं।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

The COVID19 pandemic is greatest challenge to humanity since the times of world war II. Vaccine remains the only reliable solution to this human misery.



(A) Critical Issues involved

- Issue of rising pandemic related deaths.
- The course of action that the government should take under societal pressure.
- Approval of vaccine after due medical process
- Investigation of claims of results by certain companies.
- Safety of the public

(B) <u>course of Action</u>	<u>Reason</u>
→ Call a meeting of Health Secretary and other relevant officials	→ to gain an insight into current level of vaccine development

→ Make a list of all vaccine available and the stages of their trials.

→ Talk to health experts

→ Ask Indian ambassadors abroad about the pricing and availability of the already available vaccines that are in limited supply and are expensive.

→ For better targeting of vaccines fit for public use.

To understand their concern over the safety of the indigenously developed vaccine. ▽

→ To know how much vaccine could be imported and at what cost.

→ ~~But~~ All state governments for data on critical patients

→ To get an idea how many vaccines are needed on urgent basis.

Finally, I would make a report on the basis of above data and suggest to the government to import the foreign approved vaccines for critical patients.

Meanwhile, the indigenous vaccines would ~~be~~ undergo further clinical trials.

Hence, this response would help India to respond to COVID crisis in an effective manner.

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।

President RN Kovind once remarked that education is the greatest tool for transformation of a society.

Role of education in reforming human behaviour and inculcating values

- Increases understanding of oneself and society
- Helps him decide whether the values and morals he holds are in sync with ethical standards of the society or not.
- Increases his Emotional Intelligence and helps him to manage personal and professional relations.
- Makes a person responsible,

sympathetic and compassionate towards
the problems of the society.

③ Stakeholders who should press for a
change in the education system

① Parents: Should keep a check on
what their children are studying
and whether they are applying those
learning in real life or not.

→ They should also hold teachers
and school management accountable
for lack of ethics.

→ They themselves should teach
morals and values to the
children as family is the first
agent of socialisation.

② Teachers :

- should not just impart textbook knowledge to students but also help them become a better human being.
- should guide students when they are in a situation of ethical dilemma or in a crisis of conscience.

③ Students :

- These are most affected from the value system imparted at school level.
- should develop curiosity over societal problems and develop scientific temper to solve them.

④ Society :

- Society must be upright in the

ethical standards that it upholds.

→ A society that promotes caste oppression, communalism and patronage will not produce good and moral human beings.

⑤ Government &

→ Through RTE and value education must ~~pro~~ create an enabling environment for teachers and students.

Hence the role of education is not just to get job and lead a good life, but to become a better human being that understands the needs and aspirations of the society and responds in the most ethical manner.

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 चतुर्दिक 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।

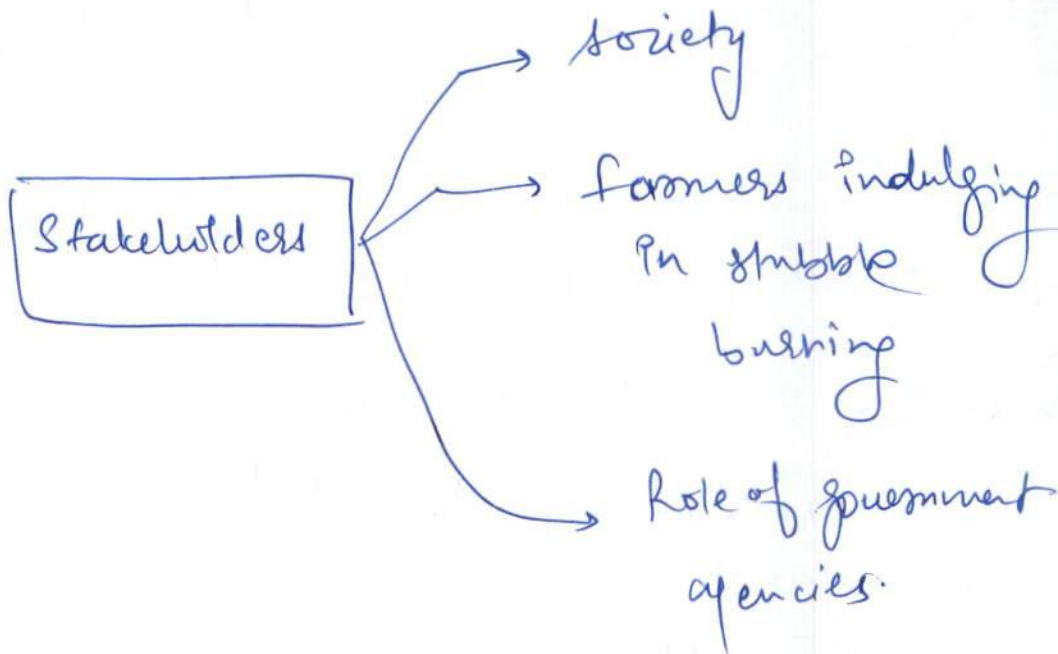
(b) उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो पर्यावरण समर्थक व्यवहार के प्रति लोगों को आकर्षित करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

Air pollution poses great challenge to human health, particularly when 14 out of 15 most polluted cities lie in India with Delhi being the world's most polluted capital.

According to a study by Lancet journal, air pollution has

reduced 2-5 years of life in South Asia and India particularly.

Indians are inhaling 5-10 times more polluted air than the limit declared safe by WHO.



① Reasons behind indifferent attitude on part of society

→ Lack of awareness to the negative aspects of air pollution.

- Lack of "citizen activeness" to hold government responsible for such state of affairs.
- Erosion of trust on the part of the society towards ad-hoc response of the government to the crisis of air pollution.
- Societal division between rich and the poor. The "elite section" whose ~~voice is~~ uses air filters during the winters, ignoring the plight of the poor.
- Organic linkage of the civil society with farmers that prohibits them to hold the farmers accountable for stubble burning.
- Consumerist lifestyle that ~~was~~

Is more energy intensive and uses more number of cars per family.

Measures required to nudge people towards pro environment behaviour

Short-term

- Strict fines for stubble burning.
- Following odd-even formula for vehicles.
- Campaigns like "Signal ON, engine off" of Delhi government to nudge people to switch off their vehicles at traffic signals.
- Prohibition on burning of wastes on landfill sites.
- Awareness generation over negative effects of air pollution through mass media.

Long-term

- School education to prepare future generation to a less carbon-intensive lifestyle.
- Promotion and development of public transports and mass rapid transit systems.
- Happy seeder machines to tackle the problem of strubble burning.

The government has recently formed Commission for Air Quality management for Delhi NCR to fight against the growing menace of climate change.

Supreme Court in McMehra

case said that right to live in a pollution free environment is a fundamental right.

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:

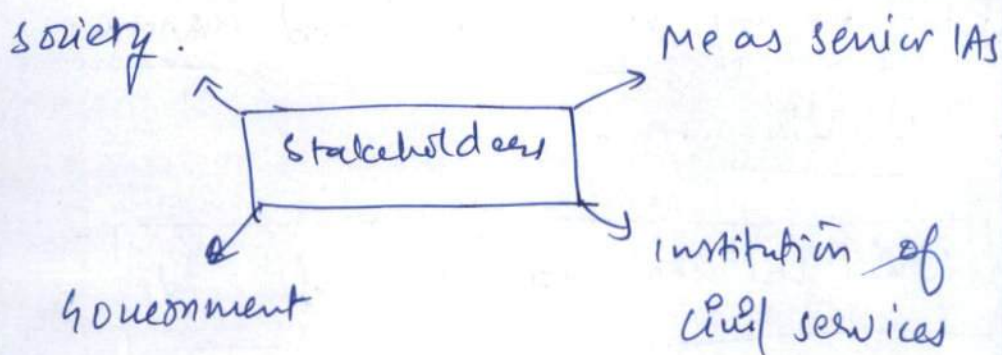
- (a) What are the issues with a civil servant expressing his/her views on social media on various matters?
- (b) Should criticism of government policies on social media by civil servants be allowed?
- (c) How should civil servants conduct themselves on social media? **(20)**

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?

*civil servants have been called as the
"steel frame of the country" with
changing scenarios, the rules to
govern the institution of civil services
also needs changes.*



④ Issues with a civil servant expressing his views on social media

- conflict between personal values and civil services values.
- violation of CCS Rules, 1964 and AFS Rules, 1968.
- His views may be misused by miscreants of society to spread false messages in society.
- He represents the government and his views are taken as official stand of the government.
- Shows government policies in bad

light. Ex by Shah Faisal and Kannan Gopinath.

(b) Should criticism ~~be~~^{be} allowed : No

→ civil servants are an arm of the government. criticism of the government creates conflict of interest.

→ shows lack of integrity in the part of civil servant.

→ would promote unethical behaviour on the part of other officers as well.

Should criticism be allowed : yes

→ Helps the government to identify loopholes, correct them and ensure accountable and responsible governance.

→ Helps civil servants satisfy ~~the~~ their

conscience by raising voice against any wrongdoing or a wrong policy.

① How civil servants must conduct themselves on social media

→ should refrain from outrightly criticising government and avoid usage of any harsh words.

→ They can suggest certain reforms in policies to make the policy effective, efficient and citizen-centric.

→ must follow code of ethics and code of conduct mentioned in the CES Rules, 1964 and AIS Rules, 1968.

→ Never endorse or share any material

or part that may be harmful to
the sovereignty or territorial
integrity of the country.

→ They can share best practices in
different sectors [eg: Nexus of Good,
the better India] for others to
follow.

Hence my suggestion as Senior IAS
officer would be to bring amendments
to CCS Rules, 1964 and AS Rules, 1966
to reflect the current realities of
administration with certain leeway
in ~~the~~ cases of constructive criticisms
by civil servants:

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 श्रृंखला 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।

India ranks 5th in the world in terms of GDP, but ranks 138 in terms of per capita GDP.

According to Oxfam report,
10% of Indians own 77% of all wealth.

The above two data show that the conventional methods of

GDP growth are not delineating adequate results on the ground.

(A) Rationale behind GDP growth being considered the pillar of economic policies

→ GDP growth calculates the production in goods and services in the formal sector in a given fiscal year, hence quite comprehensive.

→ Under Washington Consensus, it was assumed that economic development would promote human development in all spheres.

(B) Need to go beyond GDP

→ GDP gives a macro view of development and not the

micro view at individual level.

- GDP measures formal economic development while for developing countries like India, 90% of the economy is informal.
- Race to increase GDP has promoted unhindered industrialisation and consumerism.
- Prof. Amartha Sen gives capability approach. He says GDP growth has not led to human growth. Till the times we do not develop capability of people, rise in GDP would not result in rise in standards of living.

Complement

components to be complemented with GDP growth

- GDP to be complemented with Gross Happiness Index [as is done in Bhutan].
- Growth in number of trees and forests for sustainable development.
- Number of people who have come out of poverty.
- Number of jobs generated.
- Number of women educated.
- Number of SC/ST/minorities who have got jobs and education.
- Number of female foeticide stopped.

- Corruption perception Index to be complemented with GDP. to measure ~~where~~ whether standards of administration are rising with standards of ~~administration~~ GDP.
- measuring income inequality in society
- measuring number of hospital visits by poor.

All the above components may appear difficult to calculate and complement with GDP, but the rise of GDP must reflect rise in "ease of living" of the citizens and more emphasis should be given on economic development rather than economic growth.

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 वांछनीय क्यों माना जाता है?
- (b) भारत में समुदायों को वांछित 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।

India has second highest number of COVID cases across the world. Till the time, a vaccine is developed, behavioural changes like wearing of masks, using sanitizers and

maintaining ~~at~~ physical distancing of 6 feet.

(A) Why Behavioural change is desirable in a country like India

→ Huge population and huge population density.

→ Vaccine trials are taking time.

→ Huge population of the vulnerable sections like old, diabetic, heart patients, etc.

→ Since the economy is suffering and millions of Indians live below poverty line, it becomes necessary for them to work to fulfill ~~earn~~ their needs.

his dilemma of going to work and facing COVID19 can

only be solved through appropriate
behavioural changes.



Role played by them to help communities
adhere to desired behaviour

① Government : carrot and stick policy

- Issuing advisories over negative effects of not wearing masks and maintaining social distancing.
- fine of Rs 2000 for anyone found not wearing a mask.

→ fine of 1.5 lacs for marriage functions
inviting more than 50 people.

② Health staff :

- Treating covid affected patients
- Giving health advises to people
going for medical checkups in
hospitals.

③ NGOs / Civil society organisations :

- Distributing masks, sanitizers.
- Naming and shaming of people
on social media who do not
follow the adequate guidelines.

④ Influential personalities :

- voice of Shri Anushka Bachchan
as caller tune over mobile
communication to warn people

on not to lower their guards.

⑤ WHO: Issuing advisories to government and people from time to time.

⑥ Challenges in bringing about behavioural change

- Human inertia in changing old habits
- Indifferent attitude of some people over the pandemic.
- Lack of responsibility and accountability towards the health of the society.
- Lack of ~~etc~~ awareness over the negative aspects of ignoring health advisories.

Hence Behavioural change seems only hope until the world gets a vaccine.