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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Registration Number	779194
Center		Date	28/12/20

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

INDIAN governance upholds 'RULE OF LAW' which provides minimum discretion to the decision makers.

Administration discretion : Blessing :

(1) Supererogatory actions can be undertaken by the civil servants.

eg. A needy person can be assured PDS access first & then complete the regulatory processes.

(2) Empathy & Compassion can be brought into action against stricter 'Rule of Law'.

eg. widows could be given benefits bypassing the long procedures.

(3) Principle of Natural Justice could be upheld.

eg. while auditing, external factors which could have led to abnormalities could be considered.

* MISUSE : CURSE :

(1) Abuse of Power: Absolute discretion can cause misuse for personal gains.
eg. Leakages in PDS for personal consumption.

(2) Nepotism + Favoritism:

eg. contracts could be given to friends & family relatives.

(3) Casteism :

eg. Special treatments to people of own caste.

(4) corruption : The basic equation of will hold true.

$$\text{Corruption} = \text{monopoly} + \text{discretion} - \text{accountability}$$

Our constitutional fathers had realised this far earlier and thus avoided discretion wherever possible. However, ethical training can make civil servants emotionally intelligent to deal with such cases.

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?

Kaushik Basu has coined 'sanskritization of corruption' which means that people & civil servants accept corrupt practices as a norm & even propagate them.

corruption : socially accepted

(1) Public perception : It is commonly perceived that all govt. depts are inherently corrupt.

(2) Collusive corruption : People bribe the govt. servants as a part of necessary protocol without questioning.

(3) Coercive corruption : When govt. servants demand returns, the public feels it a necessity.

(4) Corruption Perception Index thus ranks India at rank 84 showing weak transparency.

Acceptance → Rejection

(1) 2nd ARC 12th Report [Citizen centric govt. - Heart of gov.] recommends setting up organizational commitments in CITIZEN'S CHARTER. This would let the public know their rights.

(2) Public Awareness: Public awareness should be enhanced so that they do NOT fall prey to coercion. Use of RTI, Anti corruption Bureau should be made more accessible.

(3) Persuasion & Training: Both public & govt. servants should be persuaded to understand that when corruption occurs; the only thing that fails is democracy at large. And every stakeholder has to pay for these losses.

This requires a large political will, citizen awareness & social mindset to accept changes & bring about a positive outcome.

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।

The recent covid-19 pandemic & the economic slowdown brought into limelight the ethics in business.

ETHICS IN BUSINESS

(1) Compassionate Capitalism' as termed by Infosys founder Narayan Murthy talks of how companies can manage profits along with ethical business practices.

(2) Sarvodaya concept of Gandhiji also advises ethical practices.
eg. when company is under loss, senior employees at higher positions should sacrifice more than those at lower positions.

(3) Even Arthashastra lays emphasis on 'ethical wealth creation' which brings both fame & money to the companies.
eg. INDIA's contribution in world

thus, if fruit of my labour is taken away by govt; simply means forced labour. However, taxes cannot be rationally & ethically mean forced labour. They are for welfare of all.

* Laws backed by conscience:

(1) People get inherently inclined towards obeying & complying to such laws. [Kantian motive of duty]

(2) Gather public support.

eg. Swachh Bharat Mission succeeded because peoples' conscience was appealed.

For same reason, Population Policies failed in India.

(3) People realise broader sense of utilitarian approach. ~~it is if I~~

eg. If I follow traffic rules, my family will also follow the same

thus, laws should always come from people as democracy says it should be by the people, for the people & of the people.

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

Yes, indeed. the aforementioned
quote tries to awaken us for
demanding our RIGHTS.

This quote explains that we
as a responsible group of citizens
should contribute ~~by~~ to the nation-
building by making society, govt.
& businesses more transparent
responsible & accountable.

* Present Context :

(1) METOO Movement: This movement
was a revolution & uprising against
practices which hurt women dignity

(2) FARMER PROTESTS: The recent
farmer protests are a testimony to
the fact that farmers are aware
of their demands and came
together against what they

perceived as a future threat that matters for their livelihood.

[The recent protests against new FARM ACTS]

(3) VIGILANT OPPOSITION: Peoples' elected representatives frequently question the govt. so as to maintain the 'checks & balances'. If they become silent; the democracy will come to halt.

However, breaking silence also does NOT mean carrying:

- (1) Fake news propaganda
- (2) Anti-national activities
- (3) social & democratic evils like money laundering & extremist ideology propagation.

Thus, Martin Luther King tries to advocate the significance of peoples' awareness in achieving better social outcomes.

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 क़ान्ट

Kant emphasis over motive of duty over motive of inclination in above quote.

The Indian ancient concept of 'dharma' which meant righteousness also meant the same.

* Present context

(1) If a civil servant accepts bribe, he has cheated and behaved unjustly towards public interest.

Now, even if he thinks of doing this, will lead him to a grave crisis of conscience, inner discomfort & guilt. This will hamper his efficiency as well.

(2) A Sanskrit line:

"Yatha Chitam Tatha Vacho
Yatha Vachas Tatha Kriyam"

It means that, what you think
you'll speak & what you speak you'll
do...

This means that, once a thought
comes to our mind; it subconsciously
diverts our mind towards doing
that wrong thing; one day we end up
doing it.

(B) Today when people or say
companies pay CSR; if they do NOT
contribute wholeheartedly, they have
already violated the ethical
boundaries which Kant strongly
disagrees to.

"It is rightly said that;
Man's capacity to justice makes
ethics possible;
but man's inclination to injustice
makes ethics necessary."

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' (st) refers to building of social capital which means enhanced bonds of trust & mutual respect in society which make it more progressive.

Social Intelligence leads to:

- (1) Tolerance : to appreciate diversity of views, opinions & practices.
- (2) Fraternity : to acknowledge that everyone is equal
- (3) Social bonding : unity among masses.
- (4) Doing away with unhealthy competition.

Thus, it aims to develop a society from a broader perspective of soft intelligence.

Emotional intelligence ^(EI) is the ability to access one's emotions, analyse them & guide one's own behaviour & that of others. (Daniel Goleman)

* Relation betⁿ EI & SI

- (1) EI promotes intra & interpersonal skills whereas SI promotes societal application of same.
- (2) EI motivates an individual, SI binds them together to reap collective benefits.
- (3) EI makes one emotionally stable, SI leads such society to peace & harmony.

SI + EI together form powerfull tools to lead society to higher dimensions of morality.

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 the set of guidelines or rules that an employee is expected to follow.

on contrary, 'code of ethics' is the moral directives that guide an employee while dealing with the organizational work.

CODE OF ETHICS as FOUNDATION

(1) code of ethics directs about the notions of right & wrong, good & bad, moral & immoral.

Thus, an employee makes decision based on these concepts.

eg. ethics recommend compassion & empathy. ∴ an employee will respect the senior citizens on his job.

Respecting senior citizens may NOT be a part of code of conduct, but ethics make the employee do that.

(2) Code of conduct become strict & rigid when the job requires flexibility.

eg. Mobilephones NOT allowed is part of conduct. But the employee may need it to 'book a cab' for that senior citizen. This comes from ethics.

However, this may NOT be true when employees lack probity & integrity. At such times, code of conduct become a necessity.

eg. An employee wasting time on social media when phone was allowed to contact the clients.

Thus, ethics brings with itself a strong base of foundational values.

The observance of these values in true essence can only substantiate the code of ethics to be the basis for code of conduct.

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 being one of the oldest
religions, continues to guide the
morals of people till date.

(1) Compassion : To feel compassionate,
love and affection for others.

It gives rise to empathy where
we feel with others.

Compassion comes from kindness.

* Kindness can inhibit compassion.

eg. I see an injured dog. I feel kind
for it which makes me compassionate
towards him.

(2) Wisdom : refers to the
knowledge or wit of the true

existence of our lives.
Wisdom in true sense relieves us
 of our sufferings which come
 from material desires (trishna)

Thus, wisdom on superior,
 complemented by compassion
 will make a person experience the
true divinity as buddha observes.
 The same is advised by Lord Krishna
 in Bhagavad Gita's 15th chapter where
 he says that only after attaining
 the true wisdom, you (Arjuna)
 will start to feel compassionate.

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. Kalam was one of the
stalwarts of Indian people.
He inspired & ignited ~~man~~ millions
by the life he led.

Lessons

(1) Simplicity : desires for acquisition
of material wealth is mere
foolishness. Simple living high thinking
is the true wisdom.

(2) Noble & Polite character :

One's character plays & shapes his
actions.

Dr. Kalam was noblest & most polite
towards his subordinates.

(3) Scientific temper:

Dr. Kalam taught us that more scientific temper leads to loss of emotional warmth. Thus, science without humanity is NOT worth.

(4) Confidence: In his 'Wings of Fire' he says that confidence can transform us from developing to developed nation.

Lastly, his optimism & ambition attained which he displayed through Vision 2020 is worth admiring and inculcating.

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।

2nd ARC's, 12th Report Citizen Charter
but deals with Citizen Charter.

Citizen Charter :

A set of commitments provided by
an organization which describes the
standards of the service it delivers.

* Essential info :

(1) The organizational chart.

(2) the objectives through vision & mission statements

(3) Detailed Standards of its services.

(4) Mechanism for grievance redressal.

(6) Provisions for feedback from
citizens

(5) Also include intended citizens.

(7) Expectations from citizens.

(8) Penalty if the orgⁿ fails to
(compensation) deliver.

* Steps:

(1) Train employees + public awareness.

(2) Move autonomy to organizations.

(3) Monitor timely updations of
Charter.

(4) Efficient feedback collection &
implementation.

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।

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 the scenario that civil servants try to maintain in official procedures.

Hurdle:

① Reduce transparency:

~~secret~~ secrecy $\equiv$ norm.

transparency $\equiv$ exception

② Compromise accountability:

③ Destroy healthy work culture.

④ Alienate citizens from governance as against participatory gov. procedure.

⑤ Increase corruption & abuse of power.

Way forward :

A → Avoid
B → Bypass
C → Confuse
D → Delay



R → Responsibility
O → Ownership
A → Accountability
D → Discipline

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)

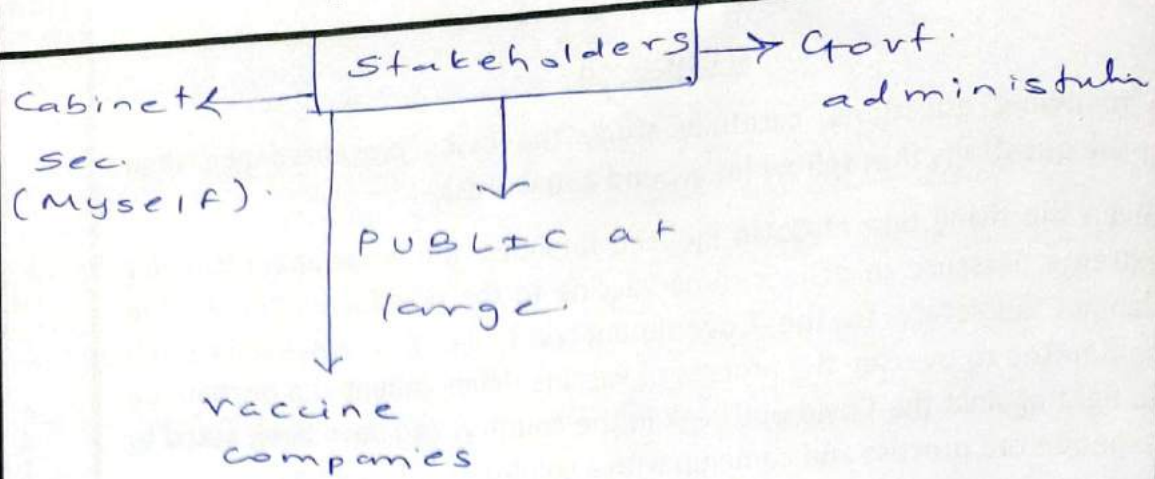
कोविड के प्रकोप के कारण मृत्यु की बढ़ती संख्या को देखते हुए सरकार, जनता को कुछ वैक्सीन उपलब्ध कराने को लेकर अत्यधिक दबाव में है। आप भारत सरकार के मंत्रिमंडल सचिव हैं। आप देश में कोविड प्रकोप का सामना करने के लिए वैक्सीन का विकास और वितरण की प्रक्रिया का निरीक्षण करने वाली समिति का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं। 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 present case puts forth the
issues of vaccine production, testing
and distribution.



(a) Critical Issues:

- (1) Right to Vaccination vs. Efficacy of vaccine
 [of health workers tirelessly working everyday] [side effects associated]
- (2) Indigenously developing vaccines vs. outsourcing the costly options
 [Atmanirbhar] [burden on taxpayer's money]
- (3) Use the initial vaccine with positive results vs. Prolonged vaccine developⁿ
 [controversy over its efficacy] [people are dying of virus, ∴ cannot wait for long].

[5] COURSE OF ACTION

IMMEDIATE / SHORT TERM ACTIONS

(1) Use diplomacy and negotiate with global options and procure some batches for the healthworkers. Because, if healthworkers start falling prey to virus, the entire system would collapse.

(2) Advice more testing for the already developed option. I may also opt to send the samples to USFDA for third party testing. This may expediate the testing as well.

(3) Once, this option is ready for use, I will relax the IPR norms and provide for compulsory licensing to other firms for getting biosimilar formulations.

(A) It is always believed that 'Prevention is Better than Cure'.

Thus, I will also ensure enhanced supply of preventive measures in the market until vaccines are produced.

LONG TERM ACTIONS

(1) I will ~~assure~~ look into the production of other candidates, I may assure resources for expediting the process.

eg. supercomputers for drug design, CRISPR technology access for virus genome mapping, financial aid for Clinical tests.

(2) Meanwhile, I will also make a priority list to be used for vaccinating once production starts. This would be purely based on the Prioritarian principle of distributive Justice.

However, in the entire process;
I will ensure that:

- (1) Testing is NOT bypassed and
larged.
 - (2) The products do NOT have minor
possibilities of side effects &
genetic disorders.
 - (3) People are misused for clinical
trials i.e. ethics is taken care of.
 - (4) Affordability of vaccines to
Indian society.
Subsidizing them to reach the
last man [Gandhi's Talisman].
- thus, as a cabinet sec I would
follow a forementioned steps to
comprehensively deal with the
crisis.

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।

The issue put forth is to target the educational system holistically to cultivate brighter minds for tomorrow.

(a) ROLE OF EDUCATION

"The philosophy of school in one generation becomes the philosophy of nation in next."

- Abraham Lincoln

the role of education is as follows:

(1) Shaping human minds: education of a kind influences the young minds heavily.

eg. Jijamata taught shiraji to dream for Swaraj.

(2) Societal ethics: Through education, humans learn societal values that make him a responsible citizen.

Human values like compassion, empathy, tolerance, sharing, politeness, mutual respect are taught by education.

(3) Influence human mind:

Different actors like movies, media, peers, neighbours, schoolings

influence our minds.

eg. 3 Idiots taught us how humans are turning into machines!

(4) Mottos of Institution : The motto of my institution was:

'Karmay vedhikaraste' which means we can only perform our duty without concerning the fruits.

(5) Educational institutions : Teachers, peers, curriculum & extra-curricular teach us the 'Way of Life' which guides our human values & behaviour.

(b) Yes, Govt is responsible for improving education. because;

(1) India is a welfare state & the constitution also directs the govt. towards same.

(2) the curriculum in educational institutions is decided by the govt. Thus, it for the govt. to include

moral education which will inculcate human values into students.

(b) India being a secular country, it is for the govt. to decide how much religious education (which is considered to be moral) should be allowed:

However, govt. is NOT the only responsible party.

others include:

(1) Family & parents : Joint families teach the essence of 'co-operative' firms in family itself. Mother is regarded as the first teacher.

Family shapes the basic approach of an individual towards humanity.

eg. Father hands over a coin to his child & asks to donate to a beggar. The child learns charity & inculcates the same.

Similarly, when a child sees that his mother is respected by everyone, he goes on to respect women in society which would help dignity for women.

(2) Educational Institutions : should teach the essence of morality & teachers can become role models.
eg. teacher can appeal for plastic ban.

(3) Social sector : NCDs play a key role in this. [eg. NCD PRATHAM]

(4) Local bodies like Panchayats, should press for including local ethical norms in the curriculum.

~~(5)~~ Thus, we must collectively move towards building social capital along with human capital. If not, then we would commit the deadly sins of Knowledge without character & Science without humanity. [Gandhi's words].

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।

Environment Vs Ethics is regarded as the biggest dilemma of ethics in 21st century. The present case deals with the same.

(a) REASONS :

(1) Loss of cultural ethos : It has been constantly alleged that Indians are losing their cultural ethos where they worshipped the environment. This has significantly impacted the bans.

(2) Absence of Human values:

The Human values which find human as an inherent part of environment have gone missing. i.e. Humans have forgot that hoof on their lungs hangs on the tree & thus, the tree must not be chopped!

(3) Societal customs: Money has become measure of success. Thus, a rampant rush for economic development has led to sheer ignorance towards environment.

(4) Laws with^{out} Conscience backing: The laws by govt. do NOT awaken the inner conscience of people. This does NOT motivate them to move towards curbing pollution.

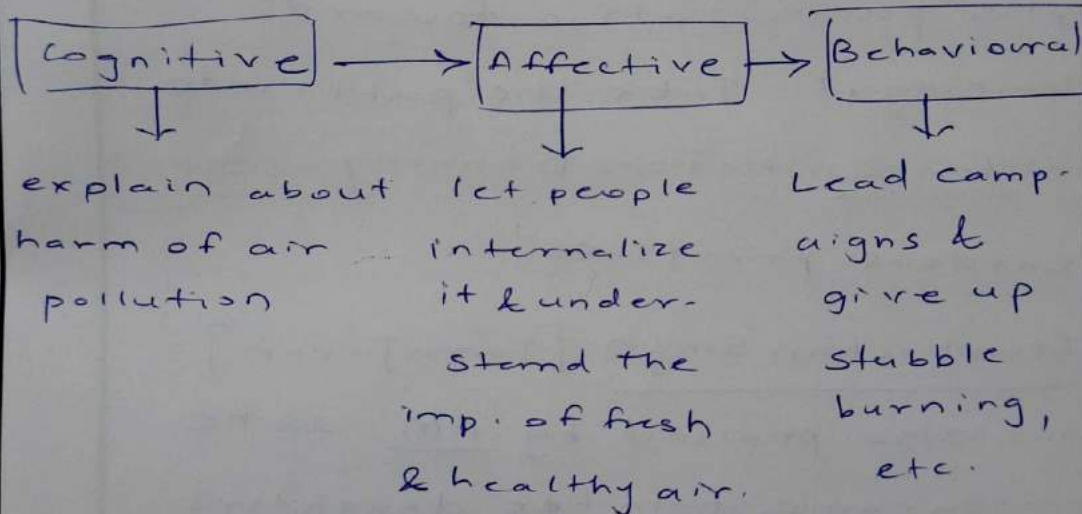
(5) Individualism, selfishness, consumerism, materialism, absence of broader dimensions of values has also contributed to environmental degradation.

(b) MEASURES

(1) VALUE EDUCATION : Go back to the traditional value system where environment was worshipped & taken care of as if our survival depended on it.

eg. River cleaning as we designate rivers as 'motherly'.

(2) Attitudinal shift :



(3) Broadern values : Think of humanity as whole because degrar-
lation at one place causes
effects at other.

Preach the ethos of 'Vasudhaiva
Kutumbakam' [world is a family]

(4) MORAL PERSUASION: by
rewarding good practices, encour-
aging pro-environmental policies.

Public leadership of influential
personalities could be used.

eg. PM-Modiji appealed to give up
LPG subsidies.

(5) Implement LAWS which have
peoples' participation towards
attaining it. Take the public into
confidence before banning
hazardous practices.

eg. Gurbachan Singh [Tarntaran]
He was also praised by PM as he
took assurance from his daughter's
in-laws against 'parali' (stubble)
burning.

(6) Ignite young generations
to think of environmental
footprints & impacts before
they carry out activities.

(7) Carry out extension activities in rural areas regarding pro-environmental practices. Motivate them to go back to their traditions (which did NOT pollute)
eg. Parramparragat Krishi or ZBNF

In today's era, when environmental concerns are continuously growing, a need for resilient, sustainable, clean, equitable & ETHICAL approach to development is recommended.

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:

- What are the issues with a civil servant expressing his/her views on social media on various matters?
- Should criticism of government policies on social media by civil servants be allowed?
- 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:

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

SOCIAL MEDIA has brought in a revolution in people's ability to access the outer world. With this, have risen certain issues as well.

(a) Issues with a civil servant on social media

(1) It has been found that civil servants resort to posting overnick & immature views on social media.

eg. A civil servant was found promoting patriarchy.

(2) Although, civil servants cannot tell people what to think, their views does set an agenda for public debate & dialogue.

(3) Public percieves that civil servants active on social media neglect their duties & thus are NOT responsible. [It is must for a civil servant to not only uphold ethics, but ^{also} show that ethics have been followed]

(4) civil servants become partison & partial on presenting their views which is against the foundational values of civil series.

(b) Allowing criticism

(1) It is agreed that civil servants are citizens and have equal rights of speech & expression [Art. 19].

However, whilst doing this, they may become party loyalist which would raise public concerns. Public could start doubting politician-bureaucrat nexus.

(2) Secondly, civil servants belong to the executive organ of state. They should be least concerned of lawmaking.

(3) Civil servants are hired by the govt. to work for the govt. to deliver its services. It becomes unethical when they start questioning the govt. violating the purpose of their recruitment.

Also, civil servants ~~are~~ work till the pleasure of President & the President certainly does NOT expect his

representatives to criticize his
government.

Thus, criticism cannot & should
NOT be allowed.

(c) SOCIAL MEDIA CONDUCT

(1) Public attaches huge dignity
to the office of civil servant.
This should be reflected in the
behaviour of civil servant as well.

(2) They should portray themselves
as responsible, integral, non-part-
isan, impartial, accountable
officers.

(3) They should admire the political
accountability which advises
civil servants to do ^{their} ~~a back door~~
job behind the curtain i.e. do NOT
attach them to media glare &
fame-name game.

Thus, civil servants should
uphold constitutional morality
and display their allegiance to
public welfare & NOT the
political govt.

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।

(a) RATIONALE FOR GDP

(1) Trickle down approach :

Economic growth of country will ensure growth of all sections the benefits of growth would percolate to the lower strata as well.

(2) Measure of economic activities

GDP takes into account all financial transactions thus can be held as an effective measure of countries growth.

eg. A new railway line will surely enhance goods transport + people's communication.

(3) GDP : easy measure

GDP is quantitative approach & thus easy to measure. It does not change with societal values.

eg. GDP is value added which remain same in India & the US.

(b) Go BEYOND GDP

(1) NOT QUALITATIVE: GDP does NOT measure social capital & happiness or satisfaction of people

e.g. A person fully satisfied with a small house would be forcibly categorized as poor.

(2) Does NOT measure externalities:

GDP fails to account environmental degradation which economic growth does.

(3) Failure of trickle down:

70% wealth is held by 2-3% population in India. Thus, benefits don't reach all sections.

(4) Inflation: which pushes millions into poverty enhances GDP. It is ethically incorrect

to equate inflation with growth.

(5) No Depreciation counted:

(6) GDP has all products not used
for day to day lives of people.

eg. I see's Chandrayan 2 ↑ GDP
but useless for the poor.

Thus, we must proceed towards
an inclusive approach towards
growth which goes beyond the
GDP wherein, people's satisfaction
with their lives is considered
paramount.

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:

- 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?
- What role have different stakeholders in India been playing in helping communities adhere to the desired behaviour?
- 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:

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

(a) BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE

This is required because:

- It requires mental preparedness along with medical aids.

(2) Emotionally intelligent popⁿ
is supposed to deal with the
stigma & mental fatigue which
comes from coronavirus.

(3) Adaptability which comes from
~~attitudinal~~ attitudinal change is
required to deal with post covid
world.

(b) Role of Stakeholders

(1) Medical staff : has boosted the
moral of patients and motivated
them to tackle the disease.

They have led by example to
adhere to the personal protection
like masks, sanitizers, etc.

(2) Social sector : NGOs have helped migrants to deal with the emerging situation and provided humanitarian relief to them and fought them to prevent.

(3) Social media : Though fakenews caused nuisance; social media greatly helped to transfer messages, providing for preventive cautions as well as a pin of hope & solace to the affected ones.

(4) Govt : Being in the forefront has showed the exceptional qualities of a paternal figure and a good leader. Civil servants have upheld their integrity & honesty.

(c) Challenges

(1) fake news : creating fears among the public

(2) Non-scientific temper : people
hesitating to non-scientific
precautions risking their health.

(3) Social inequality : poor found it
oppressive. Also, social distancing
was a luxury for many.

(4) Shifting of risk : Rich paid the
gig workers to get their products
by risking their own lives.