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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	137728
Center	ONLINE	Date	8-12-2020

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 उसाके 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 उसाके 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.

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।

Most of the actions of the public servants are codified in the form of code of conduct rules eg. Civil service conduct rule 1964.

However, the increasing complexity post 1991 reforms has thrown in new challenges which needs real time discretionary actions.

Administrative discretion can be a blessing -

① Utilisation of Public funds eg. invest in 10 Volvo AC buses rather 50 low quality buses for better consumer satisfaction.

② Public service delivery eg giving food to a person who has lost hand in accident and cannot authenticate fingerprint in PDS.

③ Inclusive growth - eg ensure SC, ST, general students are equally able to get education in public schools

Administrative discretion can be a curse -

① Favouritism eg giving tender to a relative.

② Fund utilisation eg. over estimate of budget & using extra money for oneself.

③ Quality of service delivery poor eg. frequent corruption in PWD road construction
Or Ordway Tead says. "Administration is a moral act and, administrators a moral agent" One must cut likewise.

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?

Gunnar Myrdal has called India as a 'soft state' in Asian drama given it's unable to enforce it's own laws due to prevalent corruption.

Corrupt Practices have been accepted in India in the following ways-

- ① Collusive bribery for "greasing the wheels of economy".
- ② Service delivery - better if bribe is given.
- ③ Criminalisation of politics eg : 43% present MPs in Lok Sabha

have serious criminal charges.

④ socialisation of criminals and
hero, muscle, money worship
cut.

Acceptance can be changed to
rejection in the following ways -

① Elections - a) the role of NOTA
b) state funding of elections.

② Civil servants a) profiling of
civil servants (2nd ARC) (b)
compulsory retirement (c) Integrity
part.

③ Punishment - for coercive as
well as collusive bribery.

④ People's movement eg India
against corruption

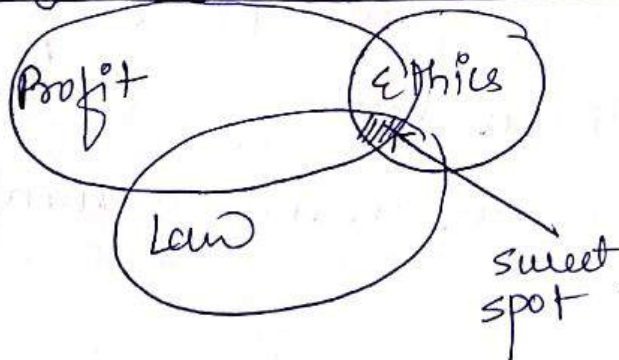
Those who commit corruption are
part of us. If we change the
whole system will.

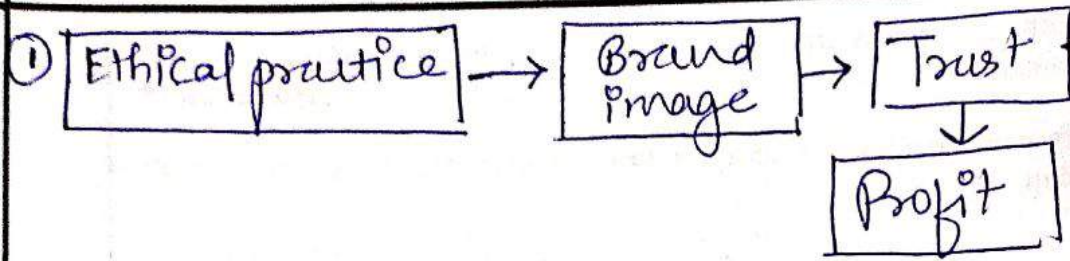
2. (a) Ethical business practices are key for long-term survival of a company.
Comment. (150 words) 10

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

It's often said, "Business of Business is Business". And to promote this interest ~~often~~ & to maximise profit ~~often~~ the companies breach legal and ethical limits. This is ~~these~~ bad in the long-term
eg. Satyam 2k scam, Kingfisher airlines, Sahara etc.

Hence, ethical business is key to long term survival of company in the following ways -





② Social responsibility eg. TATA
in cancer hospital, education eg
IISc, TIFR will further build
trust in people. and increase sales

③ Sustainability - ethical practice
will ensure people government
won't act adversely.

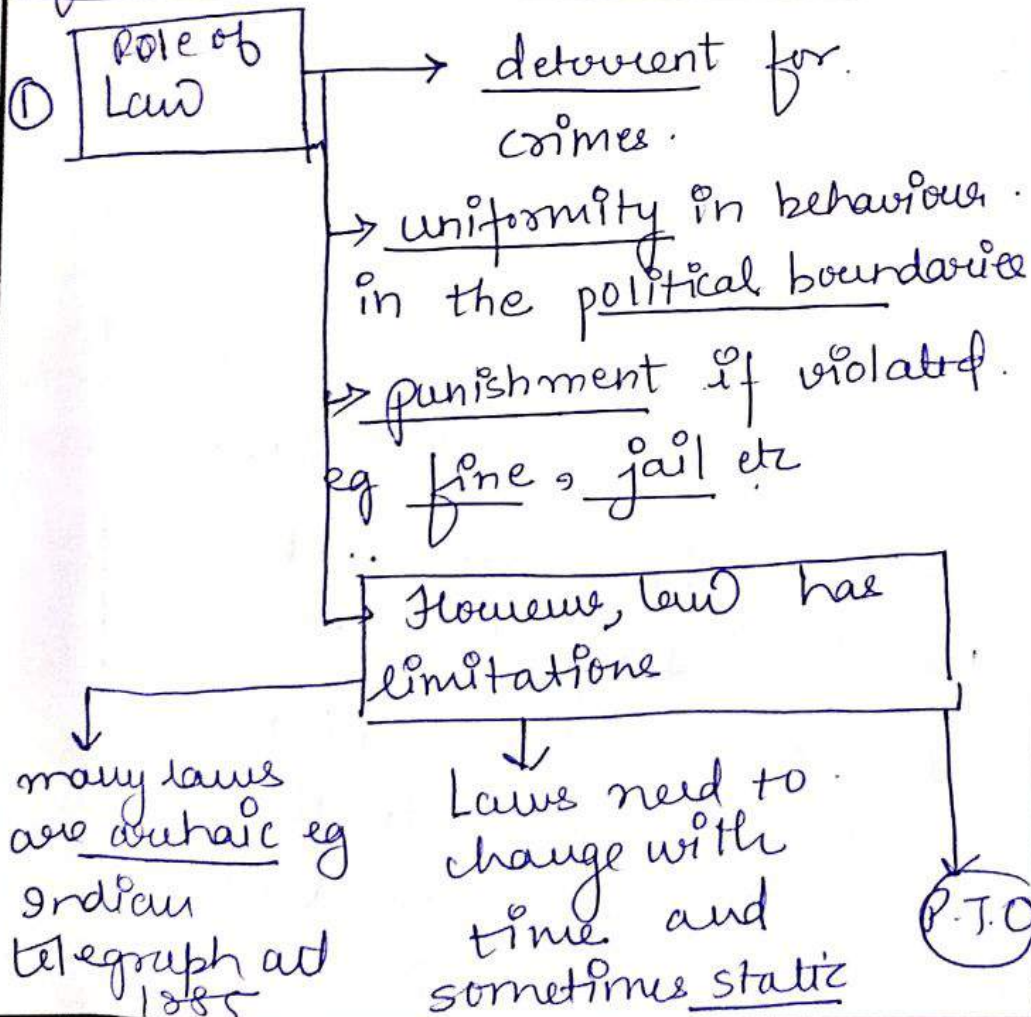
Example of Ratan Tata who
eventually acquired Jaguar &
Land Rover from Ford speaks
how ethical business is important
for long term survival of company

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 as an external check and
conscience as an internal check
makes society ethical in true sense.

It can be discussed in the
following ways -



- laws are verbose → difficult to understand by people.
- often "Justice is delayed and hence denied" thus losing deterrence value.

Hence, Role of conscience as an internal moral compass becomes important. —

- ① Conscience helps us deal in private relations which laws do not codify.
- ② Many a times our so ethical upbringing acts as deterrent not law eg throwing rubbish on ground
- ③ It helps civil servants act in discretionary capacity ethically.

Mahatma Gandhi has said that voice of conscience can go the distance which human voice cannot.

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

The above quote signifies that one must not keep mum if something unjustifiable and unacceptable happens before our eyes.

It is relevant in present context in the following ways-

① Consistent with what Lord Krishna says, "tolerating the sin is a bigger sin".

② Tribal rights eg. Dongaria Khonds spoke against Vedanta's investment in Niyamgiri hills.

③ LABTQ rights - the people

spoke and got section 377 repealed.

④ #metoo movement where women decided to stand up against men in power.

However, the world is silent in many aspects which makes life insignificant - eg.

- ① Profiling of Uighurs in Xinjiang.
- ② climate change being taken for granted.
- ③ crimes against women & patriarchy looming over us.

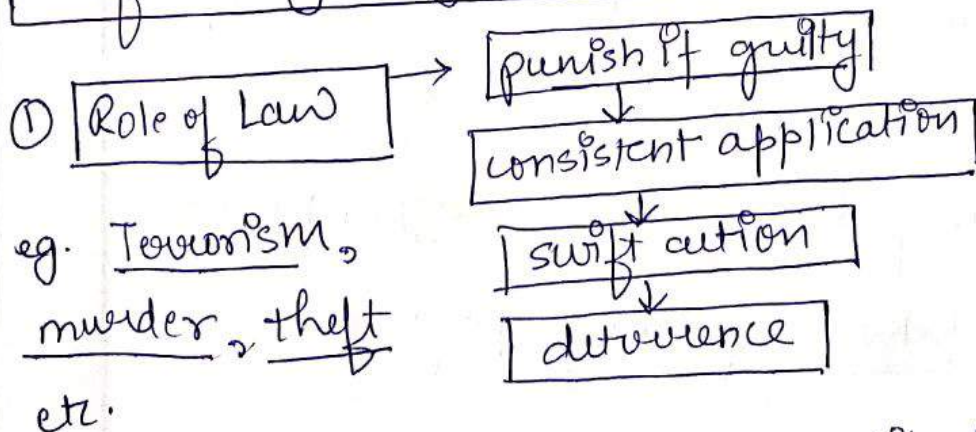
The universal declaration of human rights recognises freedom of speech & expression & so does our constitution. We must understand its intrinsic & instrumental value and speak with courage.

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 नजर 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

The above quote means that a person can be held guilty only if he breaches law. But, he is not considered unethical even if his thoughts are impure.

It is relevant in present context in following ways-



But law cannot change attitude. It may control the affective component but cognitive component may not be changed.

Role of Ethics - (1) It talks about
purity of thoughts also. eg.

a person may not dishonour flag
due to law also but might not
be a Patriot.

However, it's our fundamental
duty & ethical on our part to
act as patriots.

(2) Further, if thoughts aren't pure,
one may act unethically if
the law is silent eg.

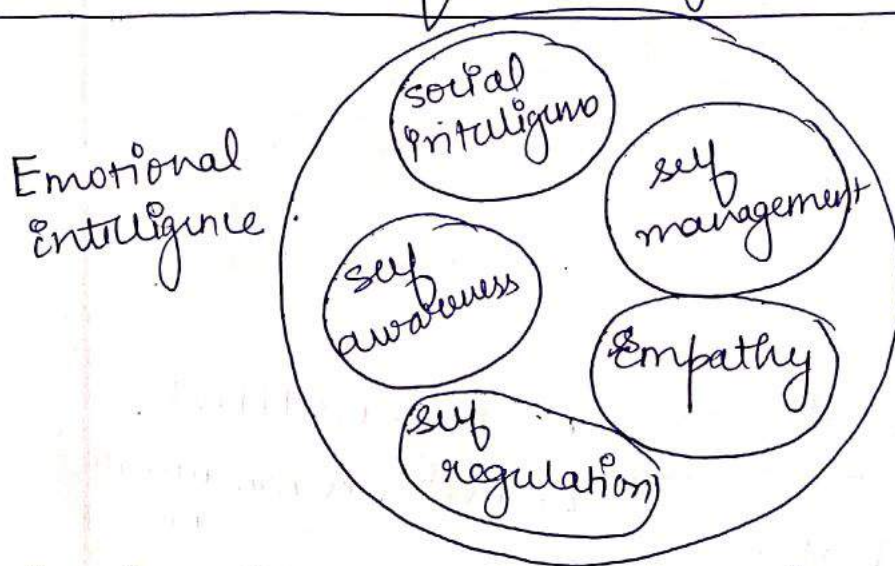
litter in public space, cyber bullying,
deep fake & pornography etc.

Hence, law & ethics both are
necessary to live a moral life.

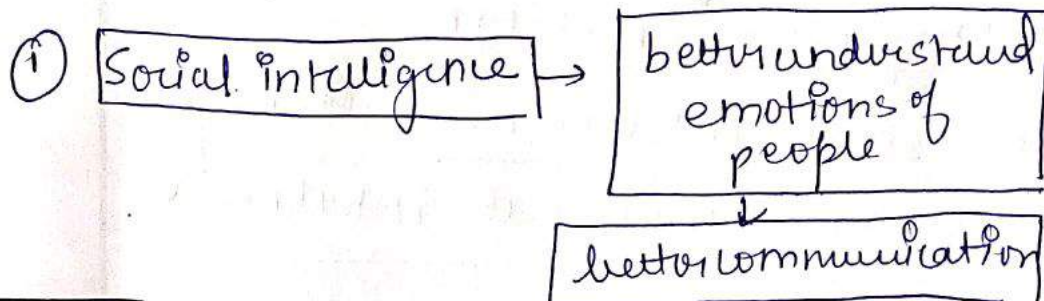
4. (a) What do you understand by Social Intelligence? Discuss its relation with the Emotional Intelligence of an individual. (150 words) 10

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

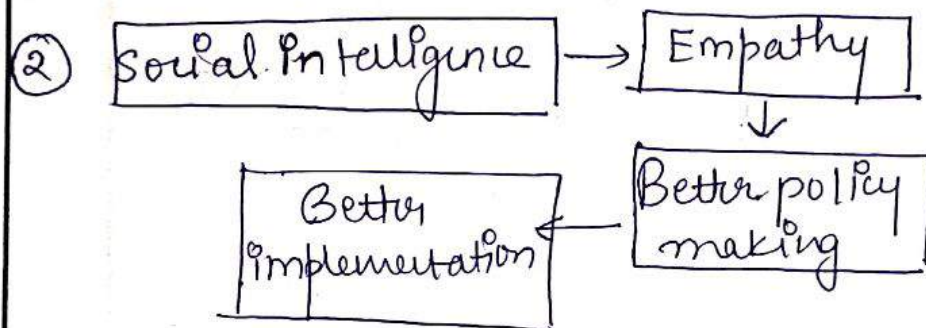
Social Intelligence can be defined the aptitude of a person to understand the emotions of the people with respect to their customs, beliefs, religion etc.



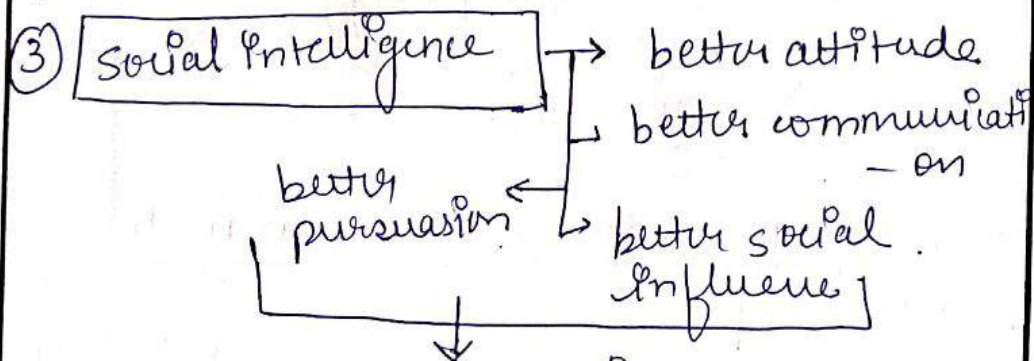
Relationship of Emotional Intelligence, with Social Intelligence



eg. the civil servant Durga Devarajan got a village named after herself in Chhattisgarh since she learnt local language to persuade people.



eg. understand people's emotions regarding Sabarimala temple & let people decide essential religious practices (Judge Indu Malhotra).



appeal to people's emotion.

Thus social intelligence is key to success of emotional intelligence.

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।

Our everyday behaviour and thinking are guided by certain rules and experiences and customs. The codes of conduct and ethics becomes the guiding light for such a behaviour.

Code of Conduct a structure of organised values-

- ① It codifies the do's and don't's of an organisation.
- ② It creates deterrence in the sense it has punitive value...
- ③ It is based on the organisational values, work culture and objectives eg.

pre 1991 code of conduct to promote
socialism in India.

However, code of ethics which has
it's basis in moral precepts &
religious texts often forms the
foundation of code of conduct eg.

① Temperance - the religious
texts tell us not to be greedy.
Hence, corruption is banned
in prohibited in Civil Service
conduct rules.

② Impartiality - eg. wife of prophet
Muhammed gave ¹ date to a
woman with 2 children. She divided
it ~~int~~ between the two. Thus,
Impartiality is part of code of conduct.
Both code of conduct and ethics
must change with the transformat
ion of the 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।

Buddhist philosophy forms an important part of our conscience and most of our values like non-violence, temperance are based on it.

Among others compassion and wisdom help in making a perfect man in the following ways -

① Compassion -

- it will help a person empathise with others.
- will help in promoting justice
- will help in affirmative action & tolerance towards weaker section.

eg. Mother Teresa, Baba Amte

② Wisdom -

- It will help in self awareness & self regulation.
- it will help act in an ethical way
- no false conscience and caution in order of priority eg. in case of fire breakout save senior citizens first.

example - APJ Abdul Kalam took his subordinates' children to amusement park because the subordinate could not. It shows compassion and wisdom too because it would promote better work culture.

One must be ready to share his wisdom with others like a Bodhisattva even if his own nirvana is delayed thus showing compassion.

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. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a repository of talent, excellence and ethics. A role model to whom everyone looks up to.

The lessons which public servants can learn from his life -

① Respect for subordinates -

taking children of subordinate to amusement park because the subordinate could not

② no VIP culture -

insisting on sitting on a common chair with other dignitaries.

③ Visionary -

eg writing books like Vision India 2020 and having farsightedness.

④ Simple living and high thinking.

⑤ Pursuit for excellence eg he's the father of the missile program of India.

⑥ Relation with superior eg.

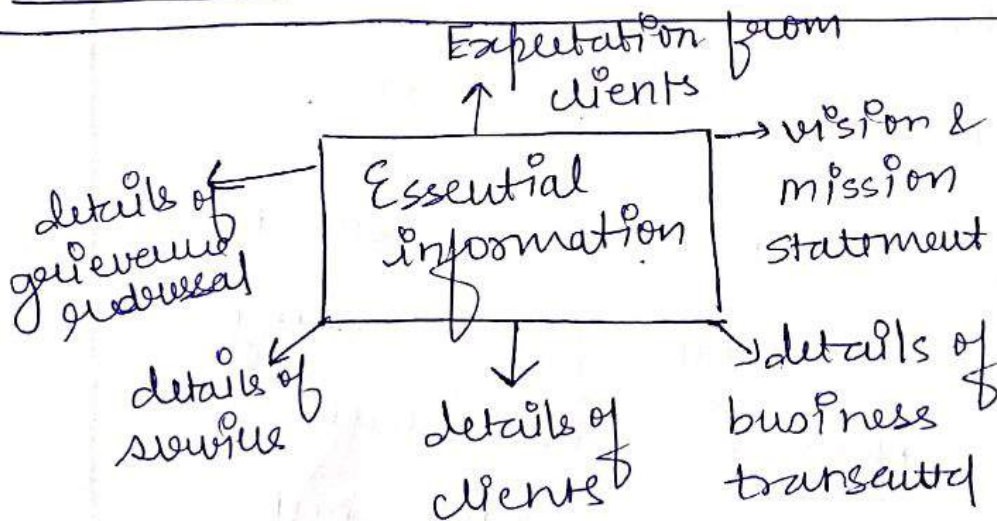
Satish Dhawan took responsibility of failure of mission and brought Kalam forward for the success.

Abdul Kalam will inspire the generations of not only upomung civil servants but also the "We the people of India"

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 charter is the proactive declaration of the services offered, quality, grievance redressal etc information by the organisation to the people. eg. Indian Railways
Citizen charter.



Steps for successful implementation of citizen charter as suggested

by 2nd ARC -

- ① Internal restructuring before framing
- ② wide consultation
 - field officers
 - civil society
 - people
- ③ Periodic evaluation
- ④ End user feedback to be the benchmark
- ⑤ No one size fits all.
- ⑥ Hold officers accountable.

The Sevottam model can become a guiding light for framing citizen charter which can improve citizen centric public service delivery.

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

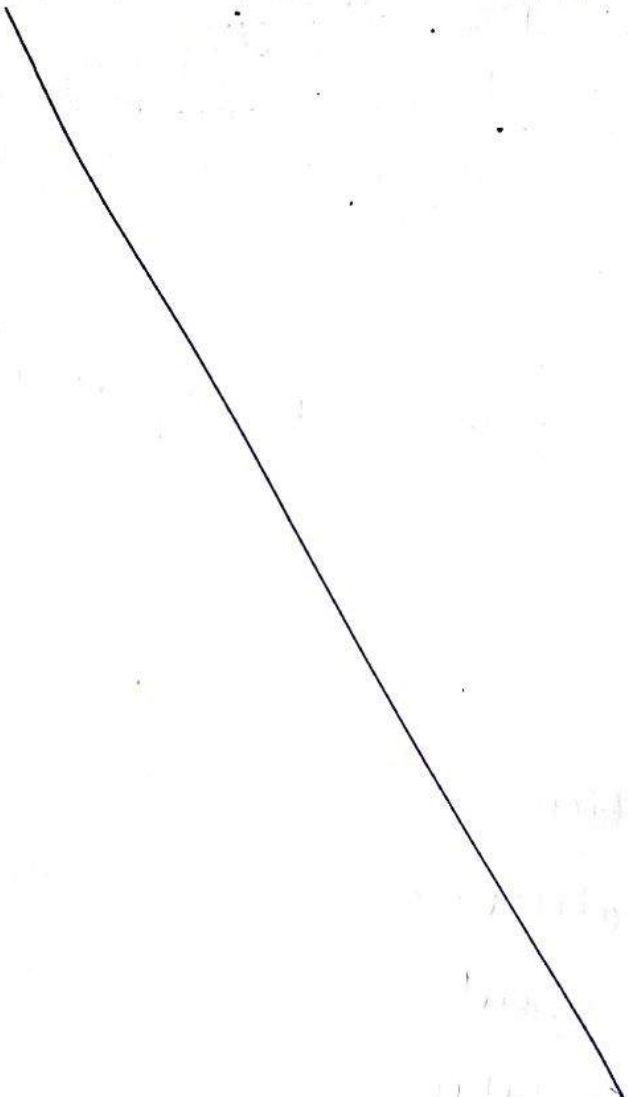
मानव अधिकारों और मानवीय सिद्धांतों के प्रति सम्मान व्यक्त करना अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के सभी सदस्यों का उत्तरदायित्व है। शरणार्थियों के संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रों की भूमिकाओं और उत्तरदायित्व के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Human rights along with national interest and sovereignty guide the ethics in international relations.

Role & Responsibility for protection of refugees-

- Shelter
- Food
- Education
- Sanitation.
- Employment
- Social capital
- Not pushing back.

Global compact on safe, orderly
migration is step in right
direction



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 can be defined as the obsession of the bureaucracy with procedures, rules & regulation over outcome & output.

It is a hurdle in process of transitioning towards citizen centric governance -

- ① Prevents fast Implementation.
- ② Delays smooth functioning
- ③ Promotes command control model.
- ④ Feedback not paid heed to
- ⑤ Decentralisation of services does not happen.

⑥ quality of service delivery decreases.

Best practice is of E Sreedharan
getting metro station prefabricated
when land acquisition was
under subsidie.

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 COVID-19 is a black swan event which has crippled the economic order world over. Also, it has displayed the deficiencies in our health systems.

The facts of the case are -

- a) limited global supply of vaccine
- b) early stage of indigenous vaccine and doubts on efficacy.

a) The critical issues involved are -

- ① Large no. of patients and unavailability of health infrastructure - ure to accommodate all the patients eg. beds, ventilators etc
- ② Rising number of deaths
- ③ Behavioural change not happening

among people causing Tragedy of commons and increasing infections.

④ Limited supply of global vaccine & whether it can be manufactured soon in India.

⑤ efficacy of indigenous vaccine

⑥ whom to distribute the vaccine given 'all lives are equal'.

(b) The course of action that needs to be taken -

① coordinate with the state administration eg. chief secretary and all the district magistrates. to know the exact numbers of vulnerable like -

a) front line workers eg nurses, doctors

- (b) public officials eg policemen
- (c) co-morbidity patients
- (d) old population.

② Persuade the government to sign pacts with the countries like USA who have got the vaccine and tap on the goodwill of sending hydroxychloroquinone and put orders for vaccine.

③ Aggressively pursue the domestic research and not give ^{vaccine} until proven.

④ Prepare the local industries for manufacture of vaccines in India through compulsory licensing under TRIPS.

(5) In the meantime, to aggressively pursue behavioral change eg.

Amitabh Bachchan persuading people in cable tv, radio etc; role in NGOs

[Reason for the course of action] -

(1) Least harm principle: ^{do} not give vaccine to the people unless tested.

(2) ⁱⁿ Order of vulnerability: utilitarian approach.

(3) If most vulnerable have been given we can move closer to herd immunity.

(4) Tap domestic and external expertise for optimum resource management

(5) Behavioral change is the cornerstone for fighting COVID-19.

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।

Although literacy levels in India have risen but it's functional in nature, not substantive. eg lack of higher faculty, human values etc.

Faults of Education in India

Human values

- ① Majoritarianism.
- ② Intolerance.
- ③ 'Othering' of people based on caste, religion etc.

Human behaviour

- ① Littering in public places
- ② Blowing horn unnecessarily.

However, education has a great role in reforming human values and behaviour.

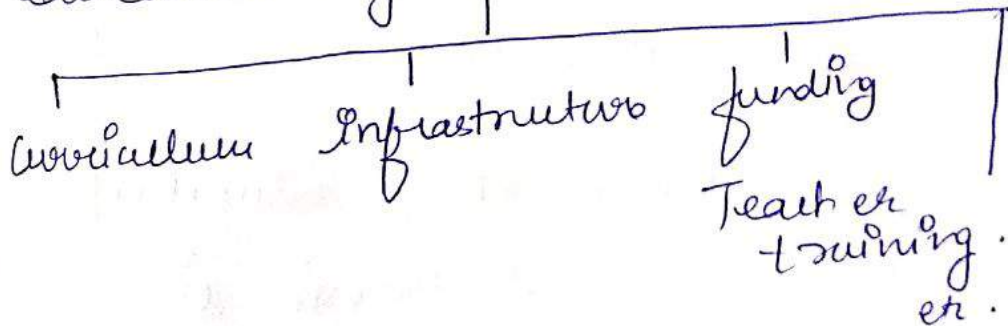
① Human Values

- (a) Education in the form of moral studies can teach students tolerance, altruism, etc.
- (b) The teacher can act as a role model.
- (c) Biographies from lives of people like Mahatma Gandhi etc can teach values like non-violence, peace.
- (d) the student peer group if diverse in demography can invoke empathy.
- (e) Further, team assignments can help build social capital.

② Human Behaviour

- (a) Environmental education through
Green eco clubs.
- (b) Public awareness drives like
Swaccha Bharat Pakhwada, essays
etc.
- (c) teaching the fundamental duties
in the curriculum. etc.

(d) The government has control
over the following planks in
education system -



Partly the government has been

responsible -

- a) curriculum: the government controls what is to be read.
- b) Infrastructure: poor infrastructure in schools and more dropouts
- c) Pedagogy - skills aren't the focus.

However, other stakeholders are responsible as well -

- (a) Family: If the parents think working on farm is more important
- (b) community: only privileged ones receive education and low premium is attached to it.

Gandhiji's framework of education of head, heart and hand is inclusive. The government, parents, NGOs etc must strive to improve it.

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।

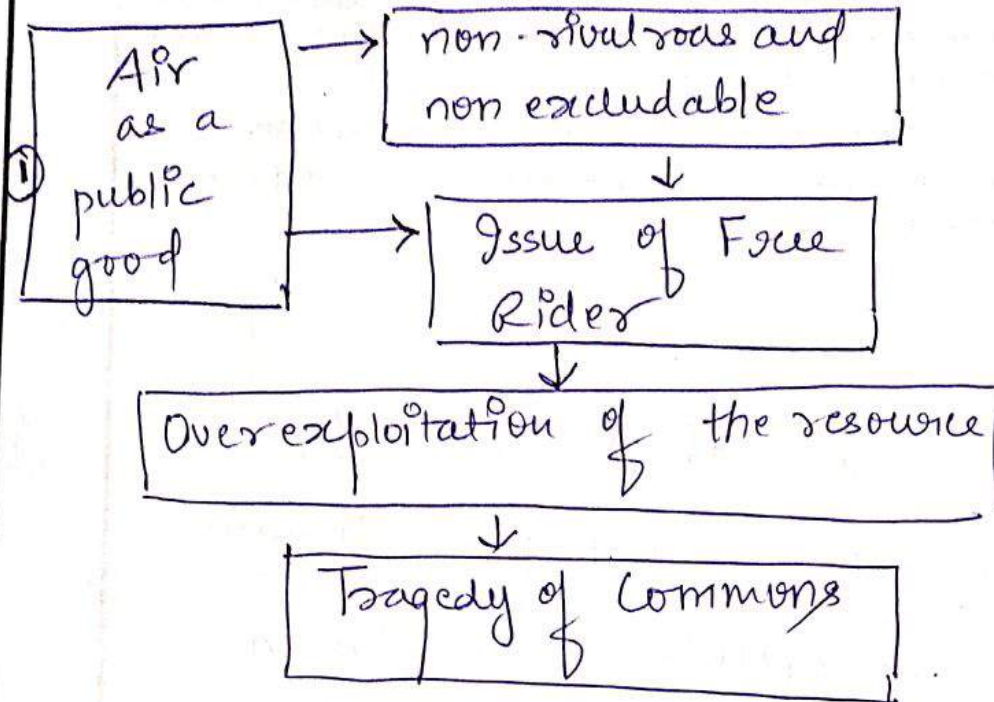
(b) उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो पर्यावरण समर्थक व्यवहार के प्रति लोगों को आकर्षित करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

It has been estimated by WHO that about 1.2 million people die every year because of air pollution in India.

Among other reasons like poor effluent treatment technology, enforcement etc., people's behaviour stand out as one of

the most pivotal. The careless attitude is causing Tragedy of Commons.

a) Reasons behind such behaviour of people -



② Impunity : poor enforcement mechanisms ag. old vehicles with BS IV still running.

③ Lack of feeling of ownership.

④ Lack of Awareness :- people do not know if air pollution can cause health injury eg. they burn garbage in the open.

⑤ Poverty : eg. agricultural labourers burn stubble because they are too poor to avail straw management system etc.

⑥ Measures needed to nudge people towards a pro-environment behaviour.

⑦ Environmental Education -

eg. Green eco clubs in schools, compulsory credit based subject etc.

- ② Voluntary program eg. Ganga
Baharis under Namami Gange
who can go door to door and
nudge the people.
- ③ Social influence - eg social media,
radio, TV through motto like
"Jal Jeevan Hai" etc.
- ④ Persuasion through initiatives
like Swacche Bharat Pakhwada.
- ⑤ Compulsary waste collection,
spot charges, finer on burning
wastes.

Development and Environment aren't
zero sum game. True development
can happen only if people become
the drivers. We are riding
the "spaceship earth" and must
all be responsible for sailing it
smoothly.

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?

Social media is being used
by civil servants increasingly.
However, it is being felt
that this action is in
conflict with Civil Services Conduct

Rules .

(a) The issues involved in expressing views on social media by Civil servants are -

① Political neutrality - Civil servants are part of the government and criticising government is against section 9, conduct rules which is a reasonable restriction on freedom of speech.

② Anonymity - Civil servants are supposed to be the foundation which lies beneath the ground and supports structure above. However, the anonymity is breached on social media.

③ Grandstanding - the civil servants work to show off and outcome orientation is lost.

④ The civil servants should be allowed to criticise government policies -

① Freedom of speech and expression.

② Right to information of citizens will be upheld by the criticism

③ Accountability of the political executive upheld.

④ Constructive criticism can act as a feedback which the government can use work upon

because civil servants are experts.
in that particular department.

Criticism must not be allowed

- ① Against laws, rules and regulation
eg. Civil Services Conduct rule 1964
- ② Against Political neutrality.
- ③ Against to Anonymity.
- ④ Increase conflicts between
political & permanent executive
- ⑤ Affect efficiency in governance.

① Civil servants must function in
the following ways on social
media -

- ① Abstain from criticising the government ^{else} ~~because~~ it will create negative work culture
- ② Popularise the government schemes on the social media without bias.
- ③ Use social media for grievance redressal of the citizens.
- ④ Personal accounts must also be handled with care.
- ⑤ Avoid grandstanding on issues and popularising one's achievement

The civil servants must act in the background so that India becomes the face of the changing world

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 has been one of the fastest growing economies in the past decade and is one of the top 5 economies of the world..

The economic growth has facilitated multiple positive

changes like -

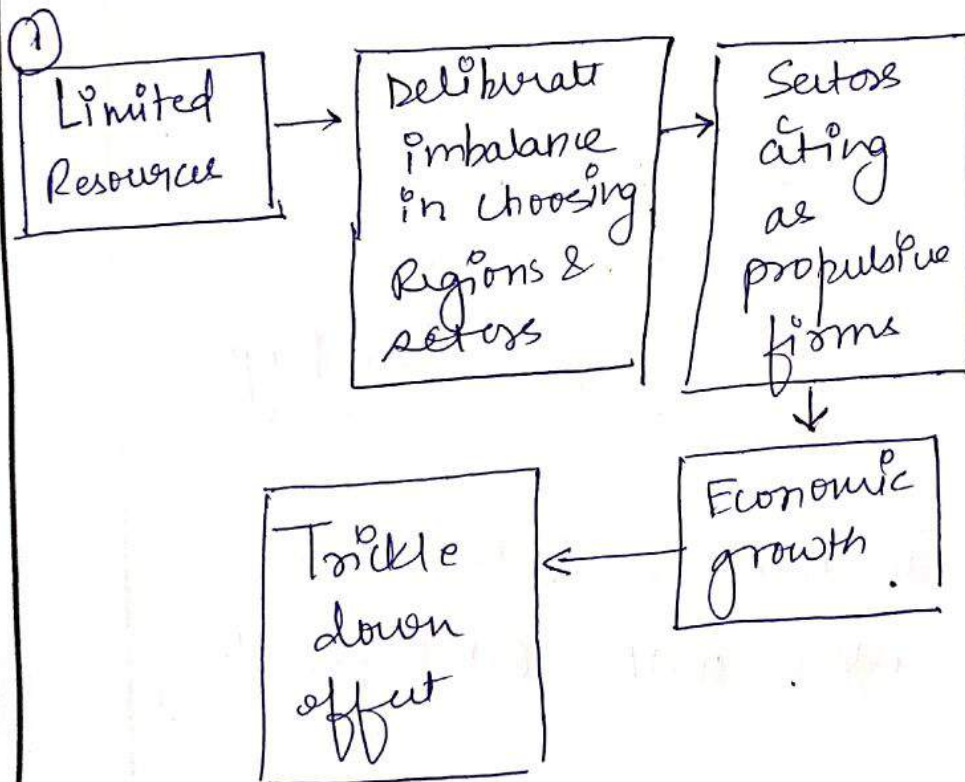
- ① millions of people were lifted out of poverty.
- ② we are net exporters in many fields like services.
- ③ we have a dominant voice at multilateral forums etc.

However, several challenges were witnessed -

- ① Non inclusive growth eg.
jobless growth, SC, ST community,
Muslims backward (Sachar committee).
- ② Environmental degradation due to our exploitation of resources.

③ Neglect of sectors like agriculture which has lost the ability to provide for even subsistence for Indian farmers.

(a) Rationale behind GDP growth as part of economic policy



② Easily quantifiable - and helps in comparison and policy making.

(b) Need to go beyond GDP growth -

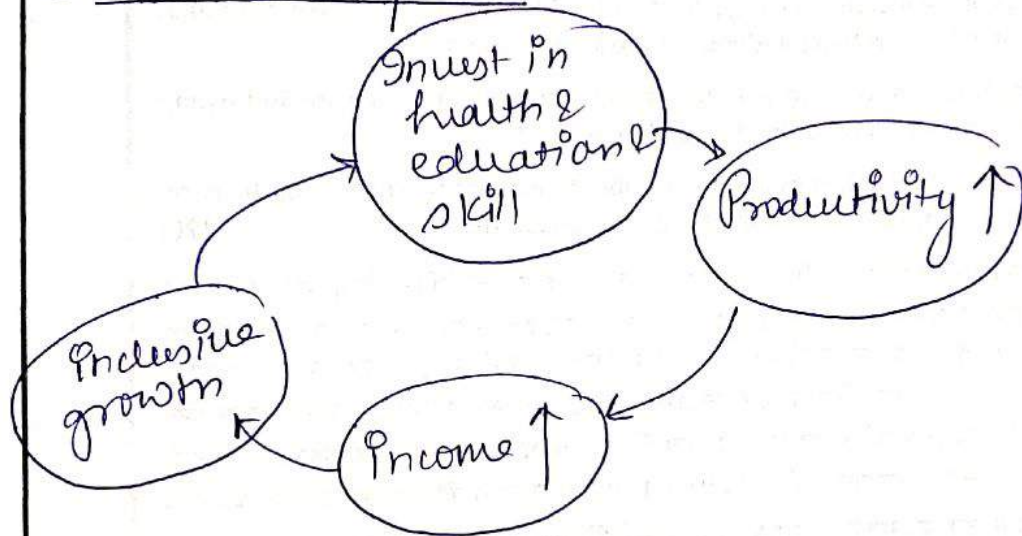
- ① Trickle down did not happen causing non-inclusive growth.
- ② Environmental degradation
- ③ neglect of agriculture
- ④ still unemployment & poverty etc. remain very high eg
unemployment is 45 years high.

Components that need to be complemented with GDP growth -

① Joseph Stiglitz gives four pillars of development -

① Economic Capital - focus on GDP
based growth

② Human Capital -



③ social capital - which will ensure
the sense of 'being', 'belonging'
and 'belonging', and trust will
run as a currency.

④ Natural capital - through
natural capital accounting, payments
for ecosystem services, Pigovian tax.

Only then can 'Sabka Sath,
Sabka Vikas' is possible.

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।

Governments across the
world have relaxed the lockdown
given the economies started
to crumble and it would

harm the people more than
save them eg. those on lower
rungs of society would die of
starvation given they live on
daily wages.

Hence, along with economic & medical
policy stress on behavioral change

eg. face mask, hand hygiene
is being done.

(a) Behavioral change is desirable
in India because -

① Culture of collectivism - people
have a habit of living together
and sharing lines on daily basis
which makes social distancing

difficult -

② High population density is another impediment. hence wearing masks is needed.

③ Poverty - eg. In Dharavi people live in deplorable conditions. Containing COVID-19 here is a challenge needing behavioral change.

④ Illiteracy & high number of uneducated masses - who won't understand logic and need behavioral change.

⑤ Role of stakeholders in helping communities adhere to desired behaviour -

① Government - through finer,
public advisories, social influence etc.

② Celebrities - eg. Rahul Roy,
Sonu Sood making videos on home
made masks.

③ NGOs - have been going for
mass awareness drives.

④ Doctors & other frontline workers
wearing masks and 'showing
doing'.

⑤ Challenges in bringing
behavioral change -

① Poor education - putting on
mask in a wrong way. Just for
the sake of it.

② Rigid attitude - thinking COVID-19
is a misinformation.

③ Anxiety - social isolation taking
toll on mental health which
necessitate meeting people
and flouting social distancing.

~~Until~~

Until the vaccines are
available and herd immunity
is developed, behavioral change
is our bulwark against
COVID-19 pandemic.