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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	660836
Center	BENGALURU B	Date	11/1/2024

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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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।

Administration discretion is generally provided to give freedom and room for administrators for implementing policies, according to local conditions

Can be a blessing, if used correctly

- (i) To improve living condition of most vulnerable people, who don't have documentations

Eg- District magistrate of Bastar used DM fund (from mining) to encourage Bastar Dokla Art marketing on online platform

- (ii) Improve confidence building and trust

Eg- SP of LWE Affected District, made a skating court, inside District head quarters

misuse can prove to be cure

(i) Squander public money for
comforts

Eg - Tribal funds in Adilabad district, used
to set up Acs for offices

(ii) Increases the chances of
favoritism, Nepotism

(iii) Leads to arbitrariness in
decision making, which goes against
norms of rule of law.

That's why, it is important
to have virtuous people, who serve
selflessly as public servants

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?

Economist Mehaboob-ul-Hug
commented that, in south Asia
corruption leads to ~~cor~~ promotion
, due to social Mindset.

>> In common perception, there is
view that corruption helps in
better ^{& efficient} delivery of service

>> Corruption & corrupt officials are
seen as role models (which Kaushik
Basu called 'Sanskritisation of
corruption'))

>> Corruption is seen part & parcel
of public sector (Soft society)
- Myrdal

Measures Needed to shift from
"acceptance" to "rejection"

(i) Peoples Attitudinal change is key
for tackling this cynicism

(ii) Case study - Singapore ICAC also
faced similar problem. It created
awareness through Documentaries
, TV Series

(iii) Public shaming of officials.

(iv) Strong criminal justice system, so
that corrupt officials don't go
unpunished.

(v) Exposure to Great administrators
like Seshan, Prakesh Singh and
their virtue from very young age

Thus, Corruption needs to
be tackled by changing Hebda
mentality of 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।

Great philosophy Thirukular
in his Thiruvalluvar states that "ethical
wealth lasts longer".

Ethical business practices are key

(i) Improve company risk management

Eg Kothak Mahindra Vs YES Bank
(6% NPAs) (12% NPAs)

(ii) Employee friendly policies, will
encourage loyalty of employee
towards company. Eg - TATAs (more than
100 years)

(iii) Companies with good corporate
governance in terms of ① fairness,
to minority shareholders

② Transparency of accounts ③ Accountability

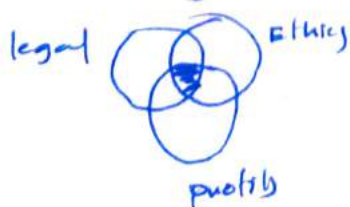
will attract more investments into the company, due to higher trust.

(iv) Companies with better environmental policy, social commitment are attracting ESG funds/ Norwegian pension funds as investors are looking for more sustainable wealth creation and environmental consciousness

(v) A company which doesn't profiteer, has good image in consumer.

Eg- Wipro's Azim Premji didn't increase vegetable oil price during 1970s oil crisis

Thus, companies which balance ethics, legality, profitability, have strong basic and foundation



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

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

Law is set of rules, which are enacted by sovereign body and people will face penalty for disobeying. Where as conscience is an act of mind, when intellect passes judgement on particular Act.

>> Laws needed to be backed by institutions, which are manned by individuals.

>> Conscience applies law to specific action, just like brush is to a paint.

>> If an individual lacks conscience, it can misuse.

Eg- Article 356 has been misused
lot of times.

>> Law can sometimes become outdated,
it is conscientious individual who
recognizes the need for Amendment

Eg - Sec 377

Thus, law may set a goal
for ethical behavior, but it is the
conscience which decides how far
we have reached. As rules can only
defeat perverse mind, but not perverse
heart.

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

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 ब्यक्ति 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

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

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

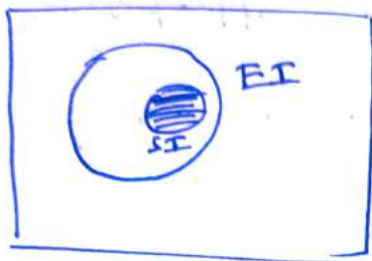
Social Intelligence is ability
to understand, what is appropriate
at a situation the time, for a given society

Social Intelligence — Social awareness
| on the values, culture
Social management of the society

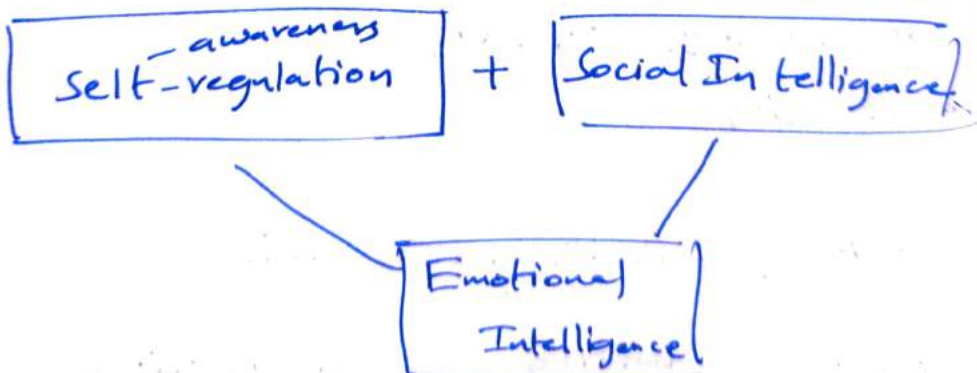
ability to manage
different social groups,
increase bonding, cooperation
, collaboration

Emotional Intelligence is ability
to perceive, identify, express emotions
and manage emotions, in oneself
and others (Mayo, Salovey Model)

Social Intelligence (SI) forms part of Emotional Intelligence. A Individual with high EI, has high SI



For example: if you are work as CEO of a company, you need to have self awareness, as well as social Intelligence, for better outcomes



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 ethics - are the principles / values guiding the organization

Code of conduct - More specifically are body of regulations, which give embodiment to those principles and values.

Eg - Code of ethics states that company is committed to environmental protection. Code of conduct should explicitly state that, pollution norms should be adhered and necessary mechanism should be placed for its enforcement.

>> Companies can be committed to norms of diversity, Gender equality as part of code of ethics. Code of conduct should have measures to prevent discrimination, Glass ceiling on women, other vulnerable sections, Zero tolerance for sexual harassment

>> Code of ethics may declare 'Customs of their patron', code of conduct should be reflected in employees' behaviour in terms of Consumer grievance response to customer care

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।

Compassion is ability to
empathise, as well as active efforts
to alleviate the suffering of others.
As Mahatma Gandhi, also states
Compassion forms part of ethical
society.

Compassion is true manifestation
of Ahimsa, Altruism, and
egalitarianism. When you have
compassion, people feel warmth
around you

Eg - Kailash Satyarthi steps to
tackle child labour.

• Mother Theresa efforts to tackle the suffering of leprosy and orphan children.

Wisdom - helps in realizing the true purpose of life and essence of life. Socrates also acknowledged it as cardinal value, whose presence of wisdom can take us from

Lust to Morality (Dionysius Ladder)

>> A individual with wisdom, will be humble, generous, self content

Eg- Sridhar Vembu, founder of Zoho, teaching school children in Tamilnadu.

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,
born in a humble background,
went on to become "Peoples'
President" of India

lessons and virtues to be learnt

- (i) Simplicity, humility - despite
achieving a lot in this career.
- (ii) Persistence - he had shown
mental strength, despite ^{initial} ~~initial~~ ^{tailoring}
in missile program
- (iii) 'Yoga Karmashu Kaushalam' that
is excellence in service, which
is also part of fundamental
duty

(iv) Compassion - Ordered not to use glass on DRDO walls, as it could hurt birds

(v) Patriotism - recognized importance of military strength for the country. As strength respects strength

(vi) Openness and Transparency - created a open platform to show the gift received in position as president.

(vii) Objectivity - Rejected ^{which} bill, ^{enacted} NAC chairman from office at profit

Thus, public servants have entire gamut of wisdom to gain from Dr Kalam life.

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 charters are written
declarations by government departments
regarding the standard of
service, choice available and
avenue for grievance redressal

Information that should be Public

Types 4

(i) Standard of the choice

Eg- timelimit for delivery of
service.

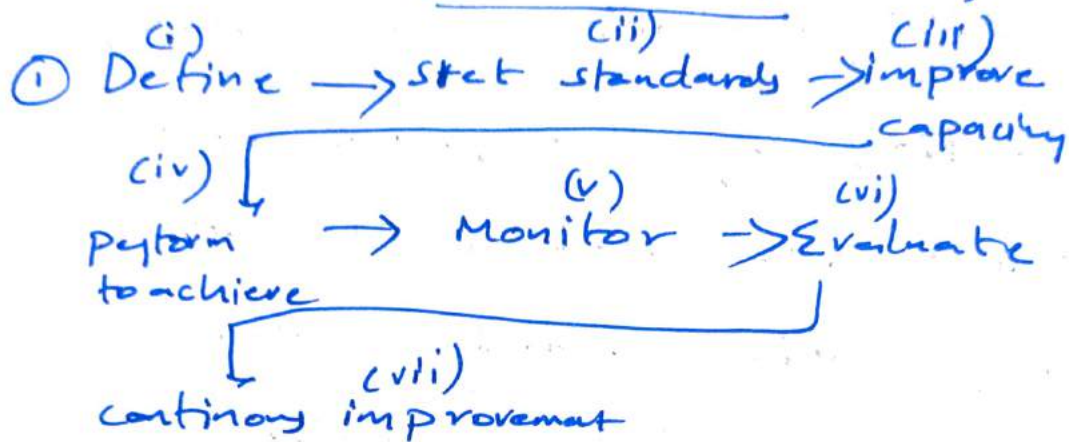
(ii) Different choices available to
citizen

(iii) Grievance redressal officer.

SNO	Service	Timelimit	GR officer and contact-

Steps that can ensure successful implementation

Seven to ten seven - step model



- ② local language charters
- ③ Periodic reviews, publishing result, establishing accountability based on it
- ④ Consulting civil society, citizen while design department specific charter
- ⑤ Leaders should own it
- ⑥ No scope for vagueness like "as soon as possible"

Therefore, Right to service bill can adopted to make it right based approach like RTI

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।

Protection of human rights

, form part of universal declaration
of human rights, which even
includes refugees

Roles & responsibility of state

- (1) Address the root cause responsible
for refugees like civil wars,
humanitarian intervention.

- (2) Sharing of responsibility, in
aiding refugees

Eg- Operation Insaniyat by
India, to aid Rohingya refugees
in Bangladesh

(3) Supporting multilateral institution
aiding Refugees

Eg- WFP recieved noble peace
prize.

(4) Promote conditions conducive
to prevent conflict.

(5) Strong proliferation treaties so
that Arms ~~it~~ doesn't get into
the hands of illegitimate actors

Thus, every state has responsibility
to protect the human rights
of refugees and aid them, in
living life of dignity.

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 is the amount
of restriction, rules to carry
out any business by private player,
service delivery to citizens

Hurdles

(i) Increase the arbitrariness of
powers to civil servants

(ii) Greatly scope for corruption

(iii) Reduces ease of doing
business and entrepreneurship

(iii) Retards the phase of service
delivery

Eg - A textile collective reduced

helps, after seven years from
~~after~~ ~~the~~ date of sanction

(iv) Reduce the transparency and
flow of information to
citizen

(v) Put hyndley on peopley
participation in governance

(vi) Leads to poor work culture,
inefficient bureaucracy

(vii) Rule centric, lacks risk
appetite

Thus, Red tapism needs
to be converted to red carpet to
citizen centricity and role based
good governance.

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~~ Rising covid fatality, is putting pressure on the government, to deliver vaccine at the earliest-

Critical Issues involved

- (i) Reduce the ^{case.} fatality ratio
- (ii) Affordability of the vaccine, in developing countries like India
- (iii) Transparency, safety, efficacy of the data.
- (iv) Ethical issues of whom should be given vaccine at the earliest
- (v) Objective assessment of the situation, without buckling under pressure.
- (vi) Cold storage infrastructure necessary for vaccine deployment-

Course of action

- (i) Consult experts who have raised concerns on initially successful vaccination
- (ii) Form a expert committee to verify the raised concerns
- (iii) If expert committee flags any issue, then I will inform company about the issue
- (iv) If required they should conduct trial, for changing to better strategy & evidence based methodology
- (v) Though we should be working on war footing, but not panicking.
As it can impact quality of decision making

(vi) Strict safety, efficacy trials are needed so that vaccines doesn't lead even worse health conditions or allergies

(vii) Taking into confidence of political executive is key, for moving forward

(viii) Absolute transparency on decision making and rational for decision making, so that people doesn't develop any doubts on vaccine

(ix) There is also need to tackle rumours ^{or fallacious.} in this regard, with media support

Thus, integrity of the process is key for achieving the end goal of containing Pandemic

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

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

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

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

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

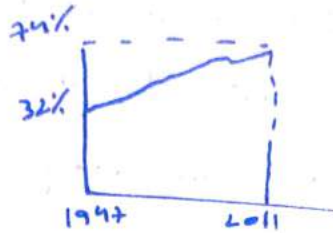
इसके अतिरिक्त, उच्चतर साक्षरता से बेहतर मानवीय मूल्य परिलक्षित नहीं हुए हैं जिसे समाज में व्यापक रूप से अशांत वातावरण के रूप देखा जा सकता है। मानव व्यवहार में सुधार लाने में विफल शिक्षा प्रणाली भारत जैसे नवोदित लोकतंत्र के लिए समस्या है।

इस परिस्थिति को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) मानव व्यवहार में सुधार लाने और मानवीय मूल्यों को विकसित करने में शिक्षा द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली अपेक्षित भूमिका क्या है?

(b) क्या आप मानते हैं कि शिक्षा प्रणाली की इस दशा के लिए केवल सरकार जिम्मेदार है? अगर नहीं, तो उन हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्हें इस संबंध में शिक्षा प्रणाली में बदलाव लाने के लिए दबाव डालना चाहिए।

India has made steady progress in Literacy rate, 32% in 1947 to 74.04% in 2011.



But this literacy rate is not increasing basic arithmetic and language skills. According to Pratham report, 37.4% of class III can't read class I textbook. 38% can't perform subtraction. Not just that 41% can't even recognize Gandhiji on currency notes.

Role of Education

Reforming human behaviour

- ① Improve social & civic competency of children like cleanliness, respecting elders, women, not to steal.

Case study - Atty completion of foot ball match, during FIFA 2020. Japanese students were cleaning stadium. It is because, they are reinforced about cleanliness right from childhood

③ Improve cognitive competency and mental strength of children

Eg - To tackle increasing suicides, it is important to inculcate emotional intelligence

Inculcating human values

① Importance of sincerity in life, by exposing to Great souls like Gandhiji, Lincoln, Martin Luthy King Jr

② It prevents, students adopting wrong method like plagiarism for success (Honesty is the best policy)

③ Learn from the freedom struggle

importance of Leadership, sincerity,
patriotism, dedication

- ④ Extracurricular activities like sports
help in developing Team spirit, togetherness,
responsibility. Picnic - environmental sensitivity
 - Respects compassion for wildlife.
 - conscious consumption

In improving state of education,
Government is one of the players, not
the only player.

Change from Govt side

- ① Improve governance & accountability
in school administration
- ② Strengthen pedagogy, reduce stress
on ~~the~~ exams (exams on demand)

Role of teacher

- ① Emphasis on creativity, rather than
rote learning
- ② Ignite young minds
- ③ Impartial behaviour of teacher is
key for value judgement

Role of (teaching) Parents.

- ① Democratic parenting style - to give freedom to explore, at the same time helping in informed decision

Thus, Give India's demographic dividend, there is need for value based education, as today's children are tomorrow's citizens

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।

According to WHO, 12 out of

15 top air polluted cities are in

India. Laurent report states that

, life span is reduced by 1.7 years

due to air pollution.

Despite regulations, activities

regulating pollution are not able

to control.

Reasons behind such behavior

- (1) Lack of environmental consciousness on part of people
- (2) Ignorance on long-term health effects
- (3) Incentive structure of government procurement policy, is also responsible
- (4) As a result, ~~for~~ government is subsidizing air pollution
- (5) Lack of civic sense, to contribute for clean air
- (6) Free rider problem that someone else will pay for consequence
- (7) Lack of stringent penalty, despite strong regulation on paper

Measures Needed

(i) It is important to change economic incentive structure (like MSP to DBT)

(ii) Promote more green-sustainable farming practices like

(1) organic farming (Green crackers)

(2) zero budget natural farming

(3) Agro climatic regionalization

(iii) Use tools of Persuasion and Social influence.

(iv) Highly credible personality should be roped for advertisement, so that message is culturally congruent manner, fall in zone of acceptance (Keep message simple and sharp)

(v) Exposure to children, right from childhood about environmental ethics & consciousness

Thus, to tackle air pollution there is need for sustained effort on part of government, citizen.

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 has become part and parcel of Human beings. It is an important medium for, right to freedom of speech & expression (Article 19)

Issues with expressing views on social media

- >> Bureaucratic Anonymity is an important value for the civil servants
- >> This calls for greater self discipline on part of civil servants
- >> Some civil servants are known to use ^{Personal} "social media", even during office hours.

Eg Roopa (IPs) has been criticized for using her power to block a social media profile.

» civil servants may lack expertise, to comment various matters

(b) This has been extremely debated topic. There have been many instances of civil servants criticizing government policies.

» Political neutrality is important for civil servants, It doesn't mean policy neutrality.

» Civil servants don't have enough avenue internally to criticize policies

Eg - ~~R~~ writing on records,

can be used by CAG, during Audit process

- >> Civil servants does have right to freedom of speech, but they are also bound by code of conduct.
- >> Even if there is genuine difference, civil servant is legally bound to implement policy
- >> Criticism on social media, goes against professionalism
- >> Even public trust and confidence from political executive could be eroded
- >> In extreme case, civil servants does have option for public interest disclosure (whistle blowing)

Code of conduct on Social Media

c) civil servants should be more

responsible in usage of social media

(ii) Shouldn't use it during official purpose, except for sharing information and awareness

(iii) Civil servants should also be open to address any ^{complaint} grievance, flagged on social media.

(iv) Civil servant should conduct such a way, it doesn't lead to unbecoming of an officer

Thus, it calls for self-discipline, self control in the usage of ^{social} media

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।

⑬ Economic growth is measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP). According to world Bank, last three decades has seen greatest reduction in poverty and improvement in material well being

Rationale behind GDP growth, as pillar of economic policy

(i) One of the best suited Indices to measure the GDP economic growth.

(ii) Globalization led by western countries, particularly (~~western country~~ ^{America}) and institutions (WB, IMF)

(iii) Western country have a strong Materialistic (Hedonistic)

philosophy

(iv) Legacy of industrialization, colonization can also be factored

(v) As they are responsible for environmental degradation and climate change

These are issues, which justify GDP approach for development.

Need to complement other components

(i) Present GDP treats 'Natural Capital as income' and environmental pollution as externalities.

(ii) 'Green GDP' can factor this into developing more holistic, environmental audited 'Green GDP'

(iii) 'GDP growth' also cannot access the technology changes and its impact on efficiency and productivity ('Techno GDP')

(iv) 'GDP growth' doesn't have factors like good governance, Happiness, social capital, trust, corruption free society indicators

(v) In this regard, Global Happiness Index, proposed by Bhutan King can be complemented.

As, ^{prof} 'Amartya Sen recommends 'capability approach' and development which sees through the eyes of citizen, it can promote more sustainable and inclusive development

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।

(14)

According to Laty John Hopkins university data, nearly 100 million people, have been affected by Chinese virus. Despite it increasing, governments are opening up, on pretext that "Cure should not be worse than disease."

(a) Importance of behavioural change.

- (i) High population density
- (ii) Increased lockdowns, will lead to more poverty
- (iii) Low case fatality ratios in India
- (iv) High presence of youth and favourable age profile

- (v) High internet density can lead to
better dissemination of best practices
and information

Role of different stakeholders

- (i) Government — providing guidelines,

|
 Provision for treatment Procurement of PPEs
 / testing equipment.

- (ii) Private & Corporate sector — complement govt efforts

|
 Philanthropic efforts Eg- private hospitals
 \
 Eg- TATAs donated 500 cror Announcing work from home facility

- (iii) Civil society — played crucial
role in distributing food to
poor, homeless, migrants.

- (iv) Police & other civil servants

— Enforcing social distance.

- (v) Celebrities also played their role in increasing awareness.
- (vi) Citizen at large - sharing their experience, solidarity, following social distance.

Challenges in behavioural change

- (i) Man is a social animal, so it is difficult to remain isolated.
- (ii) This also leads to other mental health problems like stress, anxiety.
- (iii) Economic uncertainty - fear of losing livelihoods & jobs.
- (iv) It is instinctive for people to come in contact with closed ones.
- (v) Fear of future - in a gloomy period, people tend to lose

optimism and hope in life. As a result,
prevalance of suicide increased

Thus, it should be remembered
that tough times don't last and
people should never loose hope
and optimism in life.