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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

Name of Candidate	P.Srija		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	633454
Center	Online	Date	31/12/20

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. 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)। 2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. 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। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. 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।
1(a)	10		
1(b)	10		
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2(b)	10		
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13	20		
14	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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.

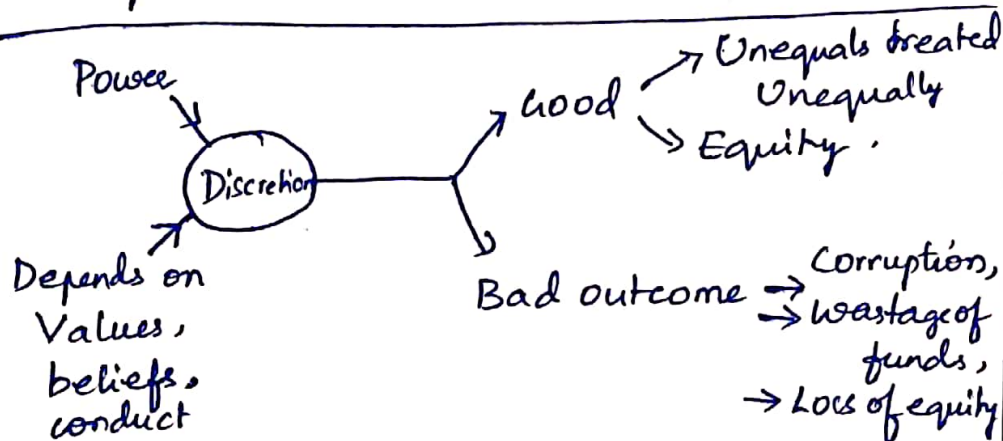
6.

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

"Discretion" is the feature which encompasses authority (or) power to choose (or) select a different path from the traditional route which is perceived to be valid.



If we correctly can ensure:-

- ↳ Equity in the society [∵ not all are equally placed]
- ↳ Brings in innovation (out of box solutions)
- ↳ Can ensure social justice,
- ↳ Relieves crisis of conscience.

A Traffic Police officer with his power can bring change in attitude of people, by allowing ambulance in strict rush hours.

when mixed :-

- ↳ can lead to neues, creates conflict of interest
- ↳ loss of integrity,
- ↳ corruption, poor quality of service
- ↳ Denies rule of law.

For example:-

In case of a land issue, if the poor family is asked to vacate Government land, the administrator can choose his discretion

→ Rightly To provide alternate place of residence

↓ wrongly

To vacate them, making them lose their living

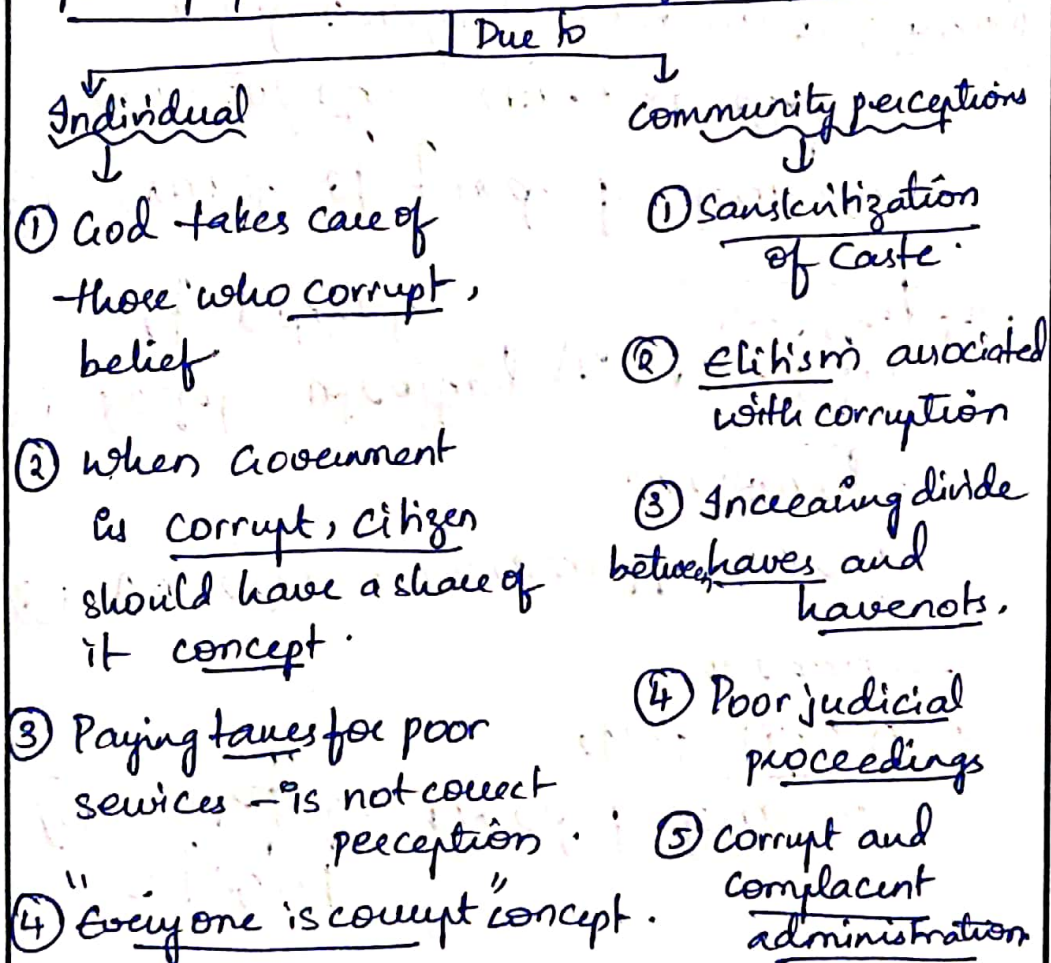
Thus, discretion depends on the inner values and external checks of inhibition to make administration accountable to reasonable extent.

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?

Corruption is said to be earning money by illegal methods, resulting in wastage of public funds.

Corrupt practices are socially accepted if



Acceptance → Rejection:

① Behavioral change:-

- ↳ Making individuals understand the effects of corruption. [cognitive thinking]
- ↳ Naming and shaming;
- ↳ Making them aware of legal consequences.
- ↳ creating a sense of watch - using technology and local communities.

② Administrative :-

- ↳ weeding out corruption within administration first.
- ↳ Making transparent and open procedures
[e.g. Online registration, face less appeals in CBDT]
- ↳ Making strict punishment - if found corrupt.
[e.g. Mo Sarkar - By Odisha → calling public initiative using

③ Legal:-

- ↳ strict laws, easy to apply,
- ↳ Using Fast track courts - to deal with corruption cases of politicians.

Thus, "corruption in all forms is wrong" should be preached among people.

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

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

ethical business refers to practices which are based on values like equity, transparency, inclusivity and accountability in a company.

Must for long term survival

Because,

- ① company depends on people's money for increasing its produce demand.
- ② It cannot use unethical profiteering to make the same people to lose their hard earned money.
- ③ "Trusteeship" principle, that company is made on social capital and public fund ⇒ subsidies.
- ④ It increases brand value of a company.

- ↳ ⑤ It increases investments, from major corporate houses.
- ↳ ⑥ It brings in glory and trust for the produce in public.
- ↳ ⑦ It creates good work culture, thereby prevents corruption, ensures integrity and efficiency in staff.
- ↳ ⑧ Brings in sustainable decisions.

Ethical Governance / Business principles of Compassionate Governance can be imbibed by

- ↓

Sticking to Corporate Governance rules as per Uday Kotak committee

↓

 - 1) Independent director - with 1 female
 - 2) MD and CEO headed separately
 - 3) Minority stakeholders respected.

↓

① Following principles of

 - Nation first,
 - Humanity first
 - Minimum profit maximum empowerment concept.

Sir Tata's industry

Thus, as said by Gandhi's "Commerce without Morals" is a sin should be remembered.

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।

It is said by Plato - that law is not necessary for good people and for people with bad character, they find their ways to go away! use the loopholes in the law.

Similarly law is legal mandate to follow a method in strict frame of reference with in a territory.

It needs not just states powers to frame it, but also people who respect it to obey.

Law is not useful for ethical society
if no individual's conscience
is involved in

Because,

- ↳ It cannot create an internal check,
- ↳ It denies the use in a powerful/
elite society using their discretion
with power.

↳ Law cannot have a continuous /
wholistic check on individual.

For example, If coe consider the case
of Tax avoidance - people find their
ways to make themselves free from
paying tax, by showing that their
property is of low value.

But it cannot be punished with
law. Similarly, when tax evasion is
done showing their business profits
as zero / using shell companies to shift
the profit ⇒ The same comes under
law.

Thus, unless an individual feels
that law is a must and conscience
guides law, one cannot apply the
same, and cannot be recognised
too.

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 quotation by Martin Luther King Jr. is said in regards to racial discrimination prevalent in North America.

It implies that the life has no meaning when one doesn't actually prefer not to speake about the issues which can actually matter one.

That is for example:-

① In Present context, in times of sexual harassment, when a lady prefers to stay silent, when has role to speake of the crime being a victim.

It results in loss of self confidence and self worth for herself and brings in no liability for the crime faced by her.

② Similarly, in times of Corruption, when we tend to succumb to societal pressure and accept it as norm.

It can turn to as a scam losing our lives.

③ In times of Gender Inequality, the same has to be raised to make more women gain a chance to fulfill their dreams.

④ In times of receiving Government benefits, when one population is mostly represented and minorities lose their stake, it is their responsibility to bring out the news.

⑤ In times of climate change, when we ignore the after effects of climate hazards and think of present rate of development the same future can become devastating clearing the hard earned present.
Ex Hyderabad Floods.

Thus, one cannot remain silent at least on issues on which one's present and future do matter.

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 quotation by Immanuel Kant a deontological expert implies that:-

↳ Law punishes one who does wrong by violating other liberty / freedom.

↳ [Ex: stealing, Murder].

↳ But, Ethics deals with the thought process of how one thinks that one can deny rights of similar stakeholder.

[Ex: Thoughts to deny equity / respect to a worker by a employee]

That means, he believes that thoughts itself translates into actions at one time (or) another and result in good (or) bad outcome.

In the present context:-

- ① If humanity thinks not to respect environment, it is shown in the form of activities they carry.

Deforestation ↓ culling wildlife after Australian bush fires.

- ② If an individual believes that another individual's rights to be recognised on merit is denied ⇒ It results in NEPOTISM which is seen in one's actions.

- ③ For a nation, which believes in military hard power as strength and military subjugation - as means to power, makes its policies in similar direction.

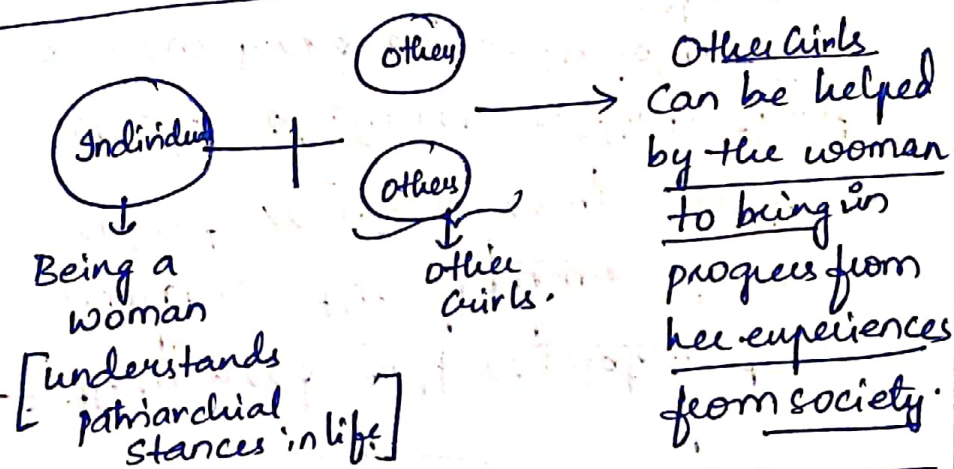
↓
as seen in case of Hitler of Germany.
↓
where his thoughts were first culprit
↓
his actions became cause for WWII

Thus, not mere actions but also thoughts are equally liable as per Kashian philosophy.

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

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

Social Intelligence refers to the capacity of an individual to recognise one's social condition and that of another's and control the same to the extent she could to result in good / required outcome.



Relation with Emotional Intelligence:-

- ↳ It is interrelated with social intelligence.
- ↳ One breeds and magnifies another.

↳ Emotional intelligence brings in patience to understand the societal circumstances balance one's thoughts in one's favour.

↳ While social intelligence can improve emotional intelligence with experiences bringing in cognition of various hurdles.

For Example:-

In case of Dowry harassment

Social Intelligence

- Brings in acknowledgement
- of Patriarchy,
 - commodification of women

Emotional intelligence

- Gives patience to identify these causes

Bring in a solution

Like Family pressure model

legal scenarios for deterrence

To suit the demand

Thus, social intelligence can help in emotional intelligence to breed one another.

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

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

"Code of Conduct" refers to the set of guidelines which are legally defined, rigid in structure to result in favourable conduct of an official [probity and integrity].

While "Code of ethics" refers to the set of principles which guide an individual's moral conduct, is open to interpretation, based on Universal Ethics.

Code of Conduct - structure to values :-

- ↳ As they are based on external outcomes.
- ↳ They demand rule based procedures
- ↳ Do not look beyond call of duty.
- ↳ Do not demand ethical dimension in a legal work.

Code of ethics - foundation to structure

- ↳ Code of ethics brings in ethicality in one's actions.
- ↳ It makes one to be liable to one's conscience and thoughts.
- ↳ Brings in actions beyond call of duty.
- ↳ Ensures "Code of conduct" in true sense with foundation of code of ethics.

For Example

A civil servant is asked by 'code of conduct' to be with integrity, probity, neutrality.

But 'code of ethics' brings in concept of 'conscience' which acts as regular (24x7) internal check to ensure the code of conduct to be followed.

Thus, Code of ethics is the soul of code of conduct for "Social Justice" to proper

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 refers to the quality of understanding one's sorrow/difficulty and trying to help them with empathy.
while wisdom is knowledge with rationality.

Compassion

- ↓
Results in
⇓
- Empathy,
 - Sympathy,
 - work beyond call of duty,
 - humanity,
 - pro humane approach.

wisdom

- ↓
Results in
⇓
- Out of box solutions,
 - emotional intelligence,
 - integrity with honesty
 - Fidelity in work;

For example:-

1) With compassion:- In case of a
One child crying for food
on road with his family.

↓
one can go take the child feed him
and leave him with extra food.

2) With only wisdom:-

Report of the scenario to the administrative
officials to deal with the destitute
condition of family.

3) With both:-

One can feed the family for that instance,
make them reach the district authorities
get some alternative livelihood.

Thus, both the qualities brings
in wholesomeness in the character of an
individual.

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

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

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam called the "missile man of India" is a book filled with lessons to the young civil public servants.

They are

① His tolerance

Being a Muslim, he reads Gita, plays Veena during Ramzan fasting.

② His scientific temper

Being a president / scientist he never left his life in the process of struggling to make India a nuclear state strong enough.

③ His Companion

Once it was said that Kalamji was asked by his ~~em~~ junior scientist

for leave in the afternoon hours,
to take his children for circus.

Finding the scientist involved
in work, instead of disturbing him,
he himself took ~~the~~ his children
out.

④ Wisdom

To use his research as a scientist
for the progress of nation by being
mastermind behind Poekhran and Integrated
Missile program.

⑤ Gender Sensitivity :-

By not bringing any issues of
patriarchy into his institutions wherever
he worked.

⑥ To lead simple but Great life

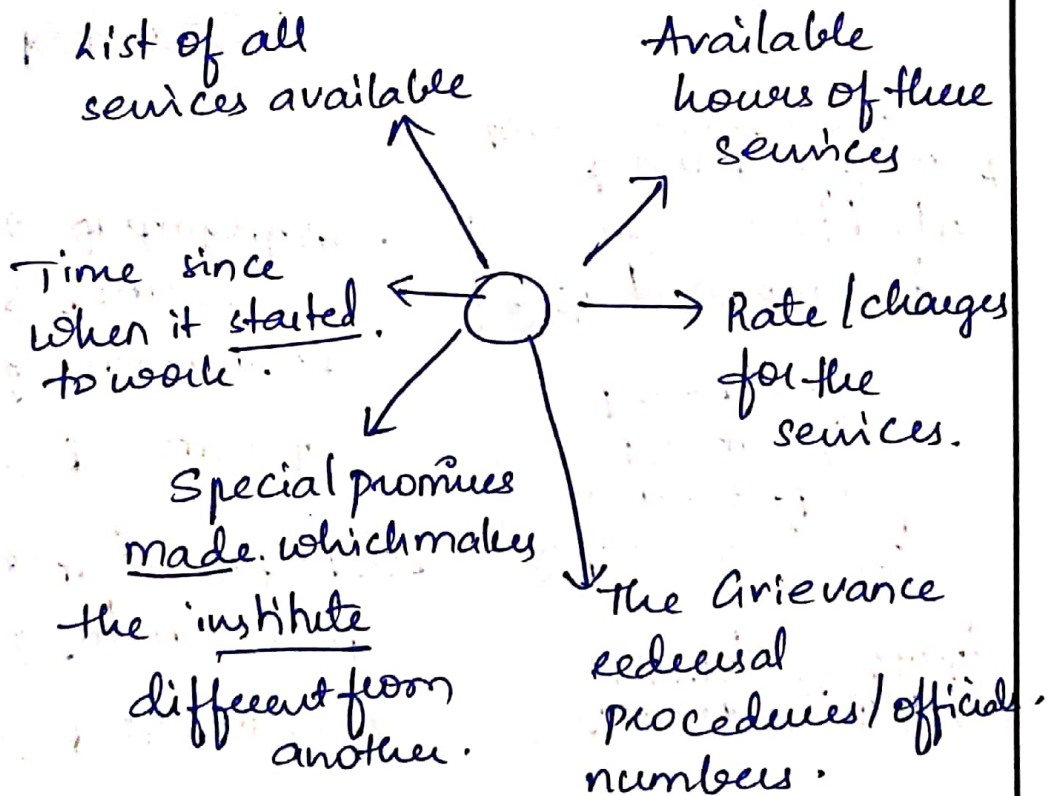
Leading a life of President, he
remained involved in Education
debates meeting children and asking
them to "dream BIG as dreaming
small is a SIN".

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 a document with information which an organisation provides regarding the services available and the grievances provided by it.

essential information should include:



Steps :-

- ↳ Making people aware of citizen charter.
- ↳ Making it legally enforceable.
- ↳ Making citizen charter being present in a most visible place in the institution.
- ↳ Bringing it in different languages with easy and simple sentences.
- ↳ Making officials recognise the need of citizen charter to increase trust on them by public.
- ↳ Bringing in correct information (valid).

Thus, citizen charter as proposed by TIARC can contribute for transparency and accountability as seen in "SEVOTTAM" model of Governance.

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

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

Human rights and humanitarian principles are those values which make a humanity to prosper and lead a sustainable living.

Ex. Right to food, Right to housing,
Right to education, etc.

It is responsibility for all:-

- ↳ As they are implemented by all,
- ↳ They are made for prosperity of all people.
- ↳ They can be ensured only when one feels that one's life is interrelated with that of others.
- ↳ Society / nation / world is one small planet with people.

Roles

- ① As creator of disturbances →
one needs to
feel responsible
to help them.

Responsibilities
of states for refugees

- (i) Need to give them
shelter.
(ii) Provide them basic
facilities of food,
shelter, health, education.

[Ex: climate refugees — cause of EU, North
American Industrial revolution]

- ② As "one humanity"
principle, one
should remember

that people are interrelated

- (i) Need to help
refugees get
peaceful stay.
(ii) Protect their
lives

[Ex: Civil war in Syria → is a loss to global
nations, as it fuels the terror
efforts all over nations]

Thus, International Ethics are
based on humanity ethics which must be
remembered on basis of "Vasudhaiva
kutumbakam" philosophy.

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 rigid and time taking series of procedures which are involved in administration/bureaucracy delaying the works.

Hurdle:-

- ① It promotes middlemen entry.
- ② Brings in newness between corporate and bureaucracy.
- ③ Brings in leakage of funds.
- ④ Thus, results in corruption.

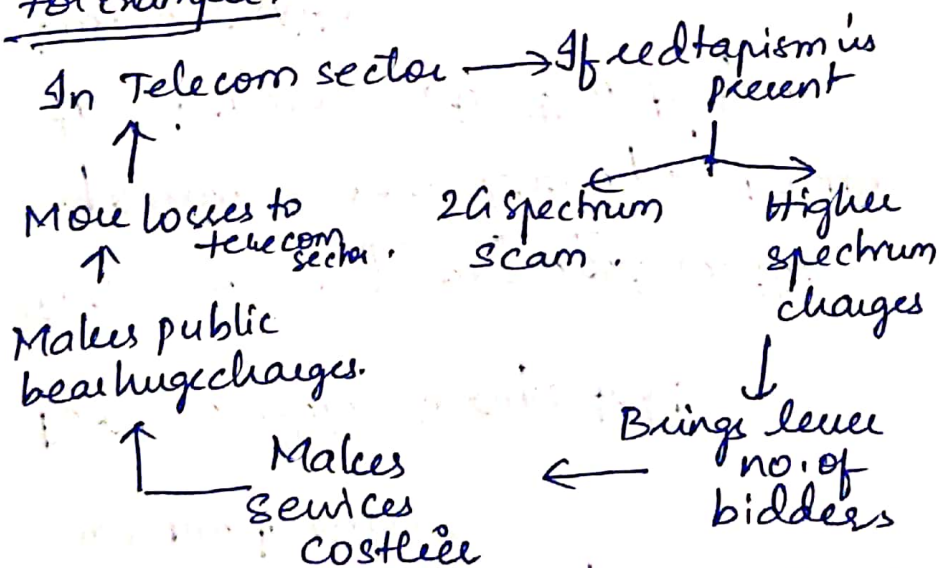
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They tend to decrease the trust of people in governance.

It thus results in:-

- ① Poor Governance [noninvolvement of civil societies].
- ② Failure of Government schemes,
- ③ Loss of mandate $\Rightarrow$ political instability,
- ④ Increases radicalism in youth.
- ⑤ Brings in vacuum in growth of the nation.

Thus, prevents citizen centric Governance.

For Example:-



Thus, red tapism can bring in halt in citizen centric Governance with welfare approach.

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।

Above case study depicts the present day crisis of COVID-19 being faced by our nation - people & administration.

Stakeholders

- ① Myself (Cabinet Secretary)
- ② Public in large.
- ③ Government - central - state
- ④ Vaccine manufacturers.
 ↓ ↓
domestic foreign
- ⑤ Health department
- ⑥ Expert Panel.
- ⑦ Other Nations

Facts:

- ① Need for vaccine at haste,
- ② Ethical issues of Need Vs Safety.
- ③ Increasing COVID 19 cases
- ④ Vaccination itself is a humongous task.

a). Critical Issues:

- ① Need for Vaccine to make the COVID warrior safe to face the growing, hides.

- ② Need of Vaccine for Safety against COVID-19

Vs Vaccine related adverse effects.

- ③ Vaccination is also a time taking process.
- ④ Vaccine manufacturing is at different paces with varied results.
- ⑤ Expensive vaccine drives in a developing nation like India is not viable.
- ⑥ Haste in decision
 - can result in wastage of funds.
 - can put India's fame at stake.
 - Public health issues in long run.
- ⑦ Vaccine eagerness Vs Vaccine effectiveness
- ⑧ As Global pharma hub, Indian decision on Vaccine is directly noted by world nations for us.

b)

Course of Action:-

As Cabinet Secretary:-

① To prepare guidelines - working along with the expert committee and and CDSCO; ministers for vaccine approval.

② Following the criteria strictly as per norms in deciding for vaccine ~~it~~ even if delayed for public at large.

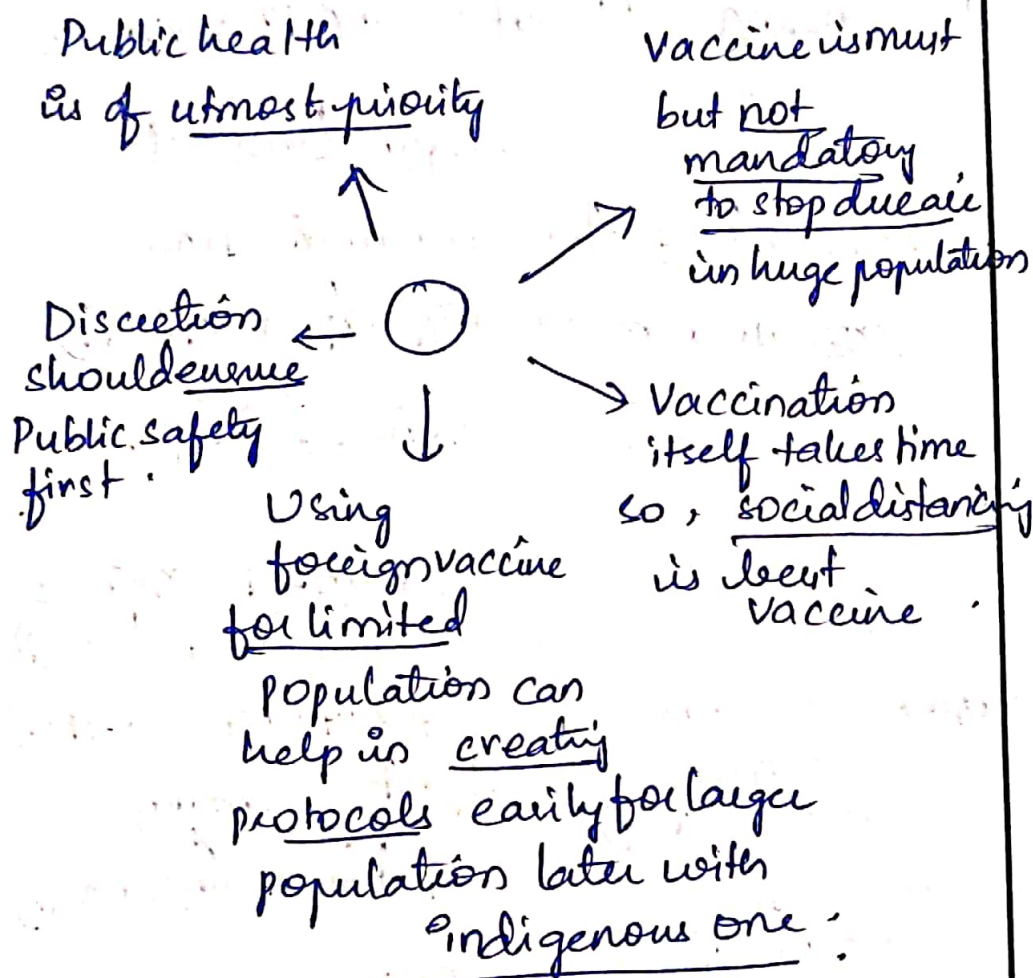
③ Can ask the Government and expert Panel about the use of foreign vaccine which is expensive and limited to be used for COVID warriors [Doctors, Paramedical staff, Municipal workers, Police] initially to decrease staff crunch later with spikes.

⇓

④ Further, asking the Public to follow strict social distancing norms and

Preventing groupings / ^{crowds} till vaccine rolls
out in near future.

Reasons



Thus issues of public health needs societal support along with scientific temper to be faced successfully.

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 above case study depicts the pathetic state of Education which is depicted in ASER report of Pratham (NGO) which shows that more than half of

children in primary school cannot read
and write and do simple additions
and subtractions.

a) 'Role education is expected'

① To be a guiding light to the
poverty ridden developing nation
to encourage its citizens to form
human capital.

② To make our demographic burden
as demographic dividend

③ To bring in Emotional Intelligence
along with Intelligence quotient.

④ To bring in rationality along with
knowledge.

⑤ To bring in tolerance and equity
along with equality and liberty.

- ⑥ To result in social mobility of excluded communities.
- ⑦ To decrease caste based and gender based discriminations.
- ⑧ To bring in ONE humanity and ONE planet concept in children to respect their fellow being and environment alike.

b)

No, Government alone is not responsible.
Other stakeholders:-

- ① Parents
- ② School teachers
- ③ Political leaders
- ④ Local administrators
- ⑤ Influential figures
- ⑥ Civil societies

① Parents :- They have role to initiate socialisation in child. They need to bring in emphasis on need for education to a child.

② Teachers - They make a normal child into great leaders like Abdulkalam, Dr. B.R Ambedkar. They can inculcate values of gaurav, scientific temper, equality.
Dr. Ambedkar - was name of the teacher of Dr. B.R Ambedkar who gave it to his student as a gift to face the challenges in his future and be remembered.

③ Political leaders
 ④ Civil societies
 ⑤ Influential figures } Have purpose and need to make/ promote the Government to bring in reforms for value based education.

⑥ Local administrators → are liable for complacency of school staff/parents, needs leadership and social influencing skills to bring in changes.

Thus, "Education of child - is the only equalizer, and a nation is built in its classrooms" should always be remembered.

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।

The above case study comes in the content of NAT ban on firecrackers and Highcours of many states during Diwali due to poor quality of air during winters with already existing air pollution.

Stakeholders:-

- 1) Public in large.
- 2) Supreme Court,
- 3) High Court, NAT.
- 3) Biodiversity.
- 4) Government.
- 5) Farmers.
- 6) Industrialists.

Ethical values:-

- 1) Environment vs Individual
viability vs liberty.
- 2) Poor air quality
is morbid to
biodiversity,
heritage.
- 3) Impersonation of
attitude of people
towards environment.
- 4) Environmental ethics.

a)

Reasons:-① Social factors:-

↳ People feel haves and havenots
are sufficient enough, that
individual has rights to enjoy his/her
part in festival.

↳ As matter of status,

↳ Poor acknowledgement of facts.

- ↳ Lack of reason/responsibility individually towards environment.
- ↳ "laws are to break" philosophy of engaged youth.

Economic

- ↳ Farmers couldn't bring in mechanisation due to costly equipment.
- ↳ No alternatives at reach of small and marginal farmers (>80%).
- ↳ Environment / green economy is still an emerging science.
- ↳ Imbalance in regions with respect to economy, cropping and prosperity.
 ↳ making farmers to choose environmentally unviable options.

Politically

- ↳ No strong political will among states to bring in co-ordination.

↳ strict enforcement of laws in times
of festivals can enrage people.
||
risking their mandate.

↳ "No reasons of implication of
strict norms" as felt by political
leaders with poor awareness regarding
environment.

b)

Measures:-

① Legal:- The laws like Air Act,
Environment Protection Act,
~~stubble~~ stubble burning as
crime should be
implemented with force.

↳ laws need to be simplified
to suit to the changing needs.

[Ex In winter - stubble burning is cause,
summer - construction, thermal
power plants]

② Administrative

- ↳ To bring in influential figures, [Actors, cricketers] - to spread message of "No Crackers" in Diwali
- ↳ To ask people to trend "No cracker" photo/sign in the social media groups to bring in name & fame tactic.
- ↳ To be an example by self - asking politicians to trend the same.

③ Behavioural

- ↳ Asking school children to make
 - ↓ Essays
 - ↓ Street plays
 - Debates
 on Air pollution and its causes.
- ↳ Rewarding environment friendly practices by local governments.

Thus, there is no end for activities to bring in nudge which needs political will and civil society's help to secure "SAFE and CLEAN AIR" dream.

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

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

(a) What are the issues with a civil servant expressing his/her views on social media on various matters?

(b) Should criticism of government policies on social media by civil servants be allowed?

(c) How should civil servants conduct themselves on social media? (20)

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

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

(a) एक लोक सेवक द्वारा विभिन्न मुद्दों के संदर्भ में सोशल मीडिया पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए जाने से संबंधित मुद्दे कौन-से हैं?

(b) क्या लोक सेवकों द्वारा सोशल मीडिया पर सरकारी नीतियों की आलोचना करने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए?

(c) लोक सेवकों को सोशल मीडिया पर खुद को कैसे संचालित करना चाहिए?

The above case study depicts the dilemma faced by the ~~civil servant~~ / civil servants to allow a civil servant to use his Right to freedom of speech:
(Art (19)) Vs official secrecy / criticism made on government one works with.

Stakeholders

- ① Civil Servants
- ② Public in large
- ③ Government
- ④ CVC / CA Tribunal
- ⑤ Ministry of Personnel

Factors

- 1) Increase in social media usage by civil servants to expressing one's individual thoughts.
- 2) Social media as a two edged knife.
- 3) Need for regulating Right to freedom of speech of Civil Servants.

a) Issues:-

- ① It brings in distrust in the Government and coherence among people.

[as civil servant — social influence
— part of Government]

- ② It brings in official secrecy into public views at times -

[Ex: photos of important working sites / administrative staff]

- 3) Can bring in conflict of interest with doubts of news towards a political grouping in public and Government.
- 4) Brings out the prejudices of the civil servant bringing in public hatred.
- 5) Can be misused by antisocial elements to create disturbance and law and order issues.
- 6) Right to freedom of speech Vs Professional integrity;
(Article (19))
- 7) Can bring in activism in civil services which is against "Code of Conduct".
- 8) Can create litigation to one's cause based on one's personal comments.

b). Criticism be allowed? :-

NO ~~Yes~~ to an
extent.
↓

① Because, it
can prevent
distrust in people

② It can bring in
confidence of civil
societies.

③ Unless the outcomes
and methods are wrong
giving permit to criticism
can hampers the
social capital.

Yes
NO to an
extent.
↓

④ In cases where
the Government
is wrong/scams
occur, it is not
wrong to expose
the Government
with criticism

(Enr Askok
Khemka,
IAS)

↓
1) It increases
trust of people in
bureaucracy.

2) Enhances
people governance.

3) Ensures fair
administrative practices.

c)

Should they conduct themselves?

Yes, they need to as,

- they are part of major state in making.
- they are social figure of inspiration and influence to youth.
- they need self regulation to disclose the opinions to an extent required only, as it can create issues with mistrust.
a new trend of → social media activism

↳ Radicalism

which is further more uncontrollable.

Thus, social media is a double edged knife and a civil servant should use it wisely to encourage Governance and trust and not decrease them.

as the apter's motto - "Sheela Parambhar"

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?

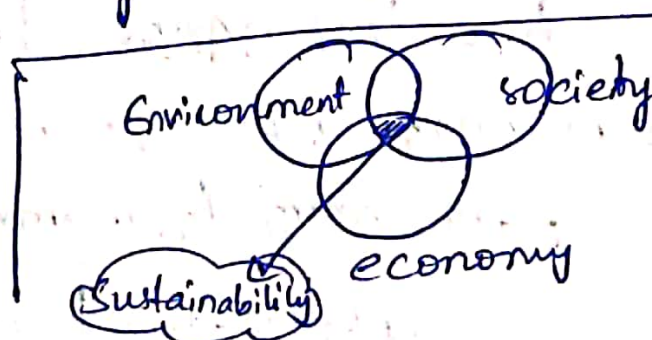
(b) Explain the need to go beyond GDP growth and reassess our measures of development. Identify some of the components that need to be complemented with GDP growth going forward. (20)

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।

The above case study comes in the content of recent two decade old concept of "SUSTAINABILITY" along with economic viability being made by recent generations of nations



Stakeholders:-

- 1) Public in large - poor / old / majority
rich / young / minority
- 2) Environment
- 3) Governments of nations
- 4) Industrial tycoons and labour.

a) Rationale:-

- ① Initially race for Industrial revolution
post renaissance made colonial
nations to run after colonies for making
their nations industrially glorified.
- ② GDP numbers are depicted as
economic strength $\Rightarrow$ power decided
on global stage.
- ③ They ~~felt~~ the economic strength as
the major contributor for defence /
military strengthening.
- ④ Environment and climate change were
not into limelight then.

⑤ colonialism, world wars and ideology of revolution were all on the basis of economic ideologies.

[Taxation without representation → American revolution]

Thus, history also has a reason to being in GDP as major pillar for growth.

6)

Need to go beyond GDP :-

Because → It brings in sustainability in living

→ Increase of ease of living

→ Decreases difference between haves and have-nots.

→ Make living equitable.

→ ensures climate change effects to decrease in quantity, quality (Ex: sea level rise - environment refugee).

→ Brings in social integration,

Environmental stability.

(Ex: civil wars for oil)

Research

Components to be added with GDP:

① Happiness:-

As practiced by Bhutanese government, the "Global Happiness index" based on environmental viability, rights, administrative working to be involved.

② Green Economy:-

The extent to which environment/ climate is left unexploited, also can be used as an indicator.

Ex: "Climate Performance index"
Change.

③ Poverty alleviation tactics of government.

④ Human Capital formation:-

Based on Worldbank's human Capital index [with education and health security]

- ⑤. Social Inclusion
- ⑥. Social Mobility.
- ⑦. Freedom of Press.
- ⑧. Transparency in administration.
- ⑨. Gender Equality - in education,
working place.

Thus, complementing GDP
with above measures only can
translate growth into development
which can atlast lead to
empowerment of communities.

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 वहाल 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।

The above case study depicts the present COVID-19 scenario and the behavioural challenges being faced by various groups in India.

a) Why behavioural change is needed in India:-

① Because huge population of 130 crore cannot depend on vaccination for immunity.

② The huge population with diverse philosophical thought processes, rituals need individual restraint.

[Ex: Kumbh mela, Ramzan gathering]

③ Pandemics cannot be controlled by governments as they spread by human actions.

④ To not choose disease as individual's sinet of behavior rather than administrative's role in such a developing state.

⑤ Staff crunch and poor health system and complacent administration cannot be held completely responsible for spread of pandemics.

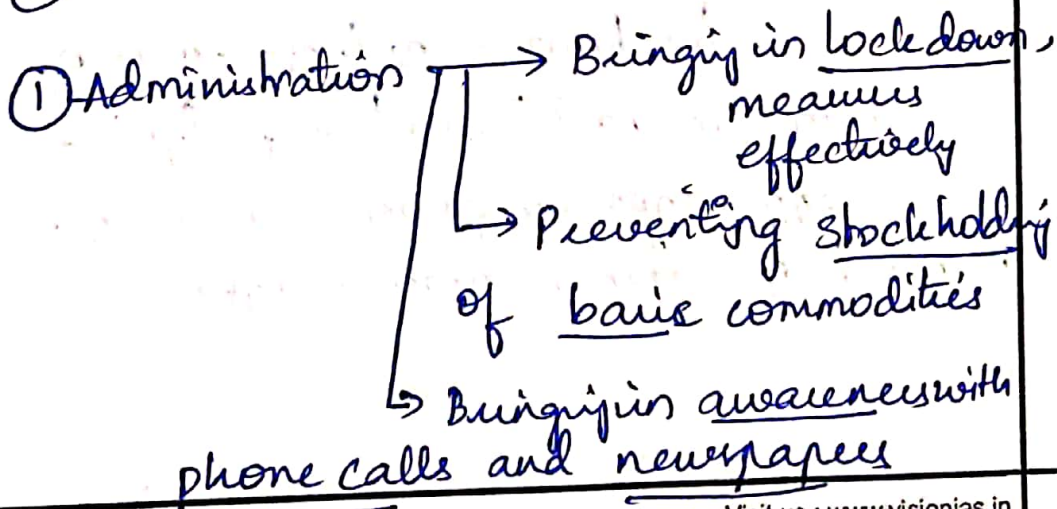
at least in the later stages of disease.

6) Being diplot infection, in socio
economically unstable nation,
self sanit hygiene is of utmost importance.

b)

Role by stakeholders:-

- ① Administration
- ② Police Department
- ③ Central Government
- ④ State Government
- ⑤ Civil societies
- ⑥ Health Department
- ⑦ Capitalists
- ⑧ Public at large



② Police Department → punishing for not maintaining social distancing
 → Using COVID helmets to spread awareness
 → Bringing ~~into~~ public into reach of hospital facilities

③ Central State Government
 - social media accounts,
 - Manki bath [to clap for Doctors].
 - News bulletins
 To maintain safe behavior

④ Capitalists :- adopting work from home norms -
 → Using CSR to create alternate health facilities

⑤ Civil societies
 ↳ Helping in burial of COVID patients
 ↳ Bringing in food for patients

c) Challenges

- ① Safety of staff vs Need to bring in
strict lockdown
measures
- ② Vaccine eagerness vs Vaccine
hesitancy
- ③ Social outcasting of patients vs Need for
social capital
- ④ Crunch of funds to bring in
civil societies continue their
good works [community kitchens]
- ⑤ COVID-19 behaviour, as a skill
prevailing danger $\Rightarrow$ making people to
realise this.