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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

Name of Candidate	Kartik Jivani	Registration Number	13245
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	25/12/20
Center	Online		

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।

Discretion refers to autonomy given to a civil servant to take action based on given situation, by applying wisdom.

Administrative discretion = blessing if used correctly

- ① Discretion can help tide over uncertain situations which hadn't been foreseen before.

Ex discretion played important role during COVID19 in matters related to migrant movement, ensuring supplies for different communities etc.

- ② Discretion can help quick decision making without worrying too much about law

and its future repercussions.

- ③ Discretion can help realise justice, fairness for All i.e. it ensures good end result if used correctly.

Ex Civil servant can enroll migrant without documents in government job program if there's discretion.

Misuse = curse for society

- ① May lead to favouritism/nepotism
Ex often seen while contract allocation in government
- ② May lead to corruption if discretion misused
- ③ Values like Impartiality, Equality etc may get jeopardised.

Need today is value/character building of civil servant coupled with strong Accountability mechanism

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 Perception Report

by Transparency International highlights

social / cultural acceptance of corruption in India.

Reasons for
social acceptance

'chalta hai'
attitude

→ existed in India since
long e.g. colonial times

→ rising hedonism

→ moral degradation in society

How to change this acceptance?

For this, multi pronged approach targeting
Attitudinal change, value building, Account-
ability mechanism is required.

① ~~Attitudinal~~ Attitudinal change / Internal changes

- 1 Value education right since primary school as envisaged in New Education policy 2020.
- 2 Highlight role models who had lived utmost honest life like Dr APJ Abdul Kalam, Vikram Sarabhai etc.
- 3 IEC campaigns, pledge taking of not to give bribe, nukkad natak, wall paintings, Essay writing competition etc to bring about attitudinal change.

② External changes:

- 1 Strong laws to punish bribe giver/ bribe taker
 - 2 strengthen Accountability Mechanisms
 - 3 Electoral reforms to check political corruption which is root cause of all corruption (Indrajit Gupta committee)
- Eliminating corruption is key to 'good governance'.

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।

"No Organisation can sustain
for long if it's built on the
Foundation of Unethical ~~per~~ conduct"
- 2nd ARC

How Ethics = key to long term
survival of company?

- ① Ethical conduct results in healthy work culture which is key to success of a company
- ② Lack of ethics will ultimately doom the company

Ex Satyam Computers, Kingfisher
Airlines, Greetanjali Exports etc all
doomed due to unethical conduct.

③ Ethical conduct like Corporate Social Responsibility adherence in letter and spirit reduces trust deficit with locals, results in brand building etc which is key to success.

Ex ITC, despite producing sin goods (cigarettes) is held in respect due to CSR like e-Choupal / Taj Mahal cleaning etc

④ Ethical conduct of company results in higher motivation among employees, lower attrition rate, higher productivity etc. which ensures long sustenance.

Ex TATA ~~the~~

Need today is for robust Corporate governance framework coupled with attitudinal shift by corporates to ensure faster economic development.

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 (i.e. External medium of control) and conscience (i.e. Internal medium of control) are intricately linked with each other.

Law succeeds only if backed by conscience

- ① If conscience of people is in tune with law of the land, it results in pro active adherence to law, more acceptability of law.

Ex Sati Abolition Law is successful today as people morally considers Sati as wrong.

- ② If conscience isn't in tune with law, it results in poor effectiveness

of law due to non compliance,
exploitation of legal loopholes etc.

Ex PC PNDT Act 1994 not very
successful as people consider
sex selective abortion / sex determi-
nation ethical in India.

Is law always ineffective if not in
tune with conscience?

Not necessarily. People follow
law not just because of internal moti-
vation (i.e. conscience) but also External
reasons (i.e. Fear of Punishment).

Ex Although people in India don't consider
Red light jumping at traffic signal
as unethical, but they usually
don't due to fear of fine.

Thus, it can be said that
law's conscience although aids in laws'
success but isn't the only
criterion.

3. Given below are quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. Bring out what they mean to you in the present context:

निम्नलिखित उद्धरण नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए इनका क्या अर्थ है:

(a) Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter. Martin Luther King Jr.

(150 words) 10

हमारे जीवन का उस दिन अंत होना शुरू हो जाता है जिस दिन हम उन विषयों के बारे में चुप रहना शुरू कर देते हैं जो मायने रखते हैं। मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर

Martin Luther King Jr. tries to convey that one must not be a silent spectator about those unjust things which are of critical importance to our lives, otherwise it may lead to self / societal destruction.

It's rightly said that

"Darkest places in hell are reserved for those who remain silent during Moral crisis"

Silence about important matters may result in exploitation.

Ex Britishers exploited Indians as we were apathetic to such unjust

practices. It was ^{only} later when Grandhiji and others started to raise voice (e.g. Salt Satyagraha)

Silence often results in catastrophic consequences if voice isn't raised against it.

Ex Policy of Appeasement towards Hitler led to genocide of Jews as well as World War II.

Today, when there's injustice in society like caste discrimination, mob lynching, polarisation, moral policing etc. It becomes duty of every individual to raise voice against it.

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

Immanuel Kant conveys through this quote the inherent distinction between law and ethics. i.e. ethics supercedes law when it comes to relationship of a person with others.

Law punishes a man only owing to wrong conduct / behaviour, but not in its absence. Whereas, Ethics punishes (internally) a man even if there's ill thoughts about something in the mind of a person.

Ex Newly recruited civil servant not providing wage employment to beneficiary under MGNREGA may be held guilty

but if he even thinks of not providing job to a beneficiary and rather taking that money for personal gain, then he is guilty on his own conscience.

Grandhiji has rightly said that 'A man is a product of his thoughts. What he thinks, he becomes'. Individual must not only do wrong, but also shouldn't ever think of doing wrong. If there's such a negative thought, it will ultimately lead to loss of one's character and unethical conduct.

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 understanding about one's society / immediate environment of an individual.

Social Intelligence

- ① It's the trait / quality of an individual of being aware of his society, its ~~and~~ people, different sections etc.

② Importance

- ↳ will help enhance Social Capital
- ↳ tolerance, fraternity etc could be ensured only if people have social intelligence
- ↳ peace and prosperity could be realised in a society

Relation with Emotional Intelligence (EI)

EI is the ability of an individual to understand and control his emotions, ~~that of a~~ understand emotion of others and manage inter personal relationship.

Since EI involves component of understanding emotions of others. It's possible only when an individual has social intelligence.

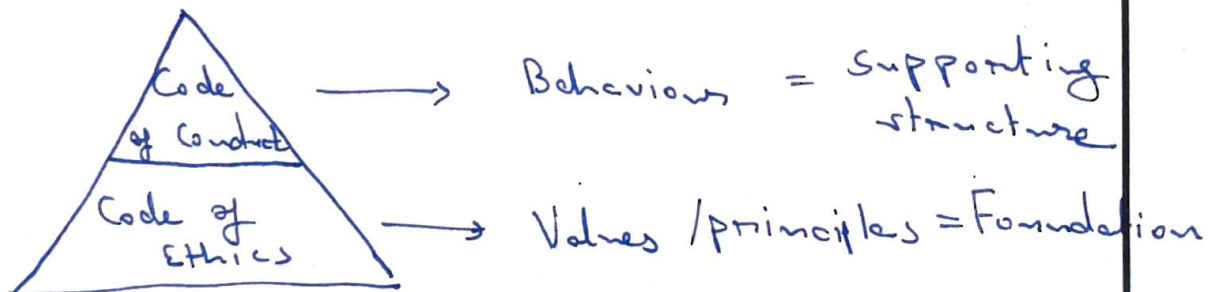
(SI)
Ex Absence of social intelligence will result in bias/ stereotype/ prejudice of other sections of society and thus a person won't be able to manage his relationship effectively.

Need is to build SI and EI of individuals through steps like 'Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat', yoga and meditation promotion, cultural connect etc.

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।

(CoC)
Code of conduct and code
(CoE)
of ethics refer to Codes i.e. written
documents delineating values, principles
and behaviours expected from employee
of an Organisation.



~~CoC~~

CoE = Foundation of CoC

- ① Code of conduct's do's and don't's are derived from values / principles laid down in Code of Ethics.

Ex 'Integrity' as a value in Code of

Ethics gives rise to provisions like
'Not accepting gift by civil servant'
in Code of Conduct.

- ② Code of Ethics helps in understanding
Code of conduct better if there's
any confusion.

③ Code of conduct has
certain limitations like it's minimalist
in nature, non-comprehensive, too
vague and complex legal language etc.
which is often not suitable for an
Organisation. It's in this context,
foundational values of Code of Ethics can
help in integrating them in conduct
of employee/organisation.

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 pain/suffering of others and alleviating the same.

Wisdom refers to quality of practical judgement of decision making, utilising one's knowledge/information.

How Compassion and Wisdom are key to Perfection?

- ① Compassion enables individual to attain higher goals of life, self satisfaction and motivation. This is key to perfect/balanced life.
- ② Perfection requires moral and ethical

conduct. This can come only if there's compassion.

"Moral sentiments are born in a human heart full of compassion"

- ③ Man can be termed perfect only if he has decision making capability. This requires 'wisdom'.

Why both compassion and wisdom needed equally?

- ① Only compassion without wisdom can be counterproductive.

Ex If a civil servant is too compassionate, he won't be able to acquire land ~~and~~ by displacing locals for developmental project.

- ② Only wisdom without compassion may lead to injustice.

Ex Hitler was a man of wisdom but lacked compassion. It resulted in genocide.

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,

former President of India's life is full of learnings, which hold immense potential to inspire public servants.

Life Lessons

① Simplicity: despite being President of India, he always led a very simple life. It holds lesson to public servants who are showing elitism today

② Leadership: Dr. Kalam inspired his driver to pursue graduation when he heard that he left education midway by motivating him. Civil servants also need to show

such leadership skills to ensure socio-economic development by empowering downtrodden.

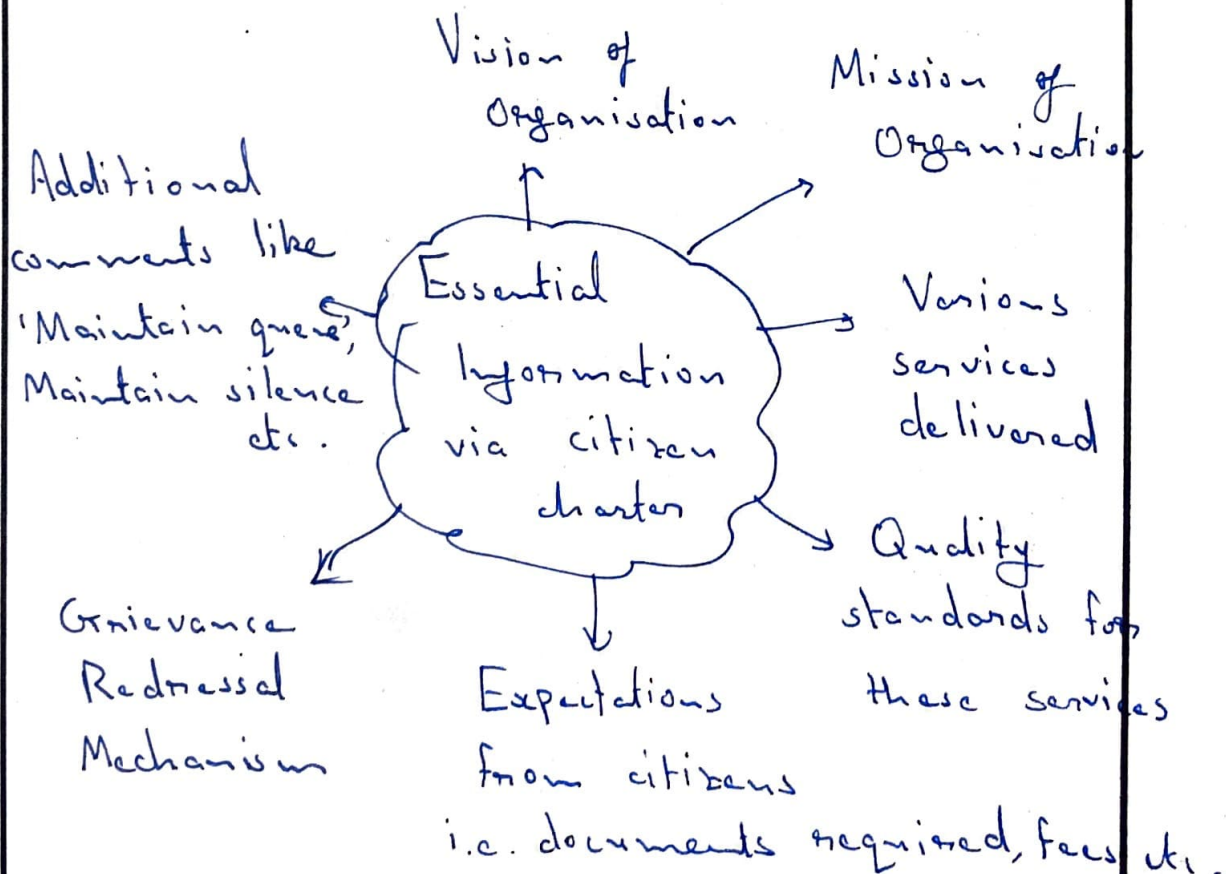
③ Integrity: Dr. Kalam paid expense from his salary when his family visited Rashtrapati Bhavan, although legally cost would had to be borne by public exchequer. It holds lesson for public servants amidst rising corruption, nepotism etc.

④ Excellence: Dr Kalam excelled in whichever field he went to i.e. as scientist in DRDO (Missile development), as President (Presidential Activism). Public servants today need to learn to give full dedication to one's duty wherever he's posted.

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 refers to a document containing commitments made by an Organisation to its clients / citizens regarding service delivery, standards, timeframe etc.



Steps for successful implementation

- ① Wide stakeholder consultation in formulation of citizen charter
- ② Decentralised approach in formulation taking into account local/societal factors.
Different
Ex Citizen charter for rural and urban areas
- ③ Widespread publicity for awareness generation. Dedicated budget should be earmarked for the same.
- ④ Legal backing to citizen charter
- ⑤ Accountability/Punishment to public servant if he fails to deliver promises
- ⑥ Effective Grievance Redressal mechanism
'Sevottam Model' of 2nd ARC
holds key to successful implementation of citizen charter.

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।

World has witnessed refugee
crisis in recent times like Syrian
refugee crisis, Rohingya exodus etc.
putting obligation on States to address
their concerns.

Human Rights = Responsibility of all states

- ① Universal Declaration of Human Rights
1948 ^{puts} obligation on all states to
respect human Rights.
- ② UN charter 1945, UN Convention on
Refugees 1951, Protocol on Refugees 1967
etc. also put obligation
- ③ Mere formation of concept of 'state'
emerged to protect liberty / Rights of

people and thus they have moral obligation for the same.

Roles and Responsibility of States for Refugee protection

- ① Non Refoulement i.e. not sending them back to their native place where they have threat of persecution
- ② Provide for rehabilitation, resettlement, means of livelihood, shelter etc. to satisfy basic human Rights
- ③ show magnanimity by welcoming refugees rather than closing the borders as was witnessed in EU.
- ④ Diplomatic pressure on countries like Myanmar who are resorting to ethnic cleansing / persecution.

Approach of Germany should hold one for International community in terms of treatment to refugees.

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 has been the root cause of various ills in administration like delay in decision making, non responsiveness etc. as per 2nd ARC.

Red tapism

① It refers to inordinate delay in administrative decision making.

② Reasons for it are:

↳ Too much hierarchy in the system

↳ proliferation of departments/Ministries leading to difficulty in coordination

↳ Fear of 3Cs - court, CVC, CBI checks faster decision making

↳ No recognition if service delivered promptly

How it's hurdle to citizen centric governance?

① Red tapism leads to corruption

Ex civil servant deliberately not moving file with expectation of bribe

② against idea of 'Responsive government'

③ ~~as~~ creates delay in law making / policy making, which is contrary to citizens' interest

Ex IIM Act was stuck for long due to red tapism

④ leads to unnecessary litigation and thus burdens Court / common men

⑤ Against 'good governance'

Need of the hour is to streamline the procedure, reorganise Departments and recognise Merit of civil servants if he acts promptly.

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:

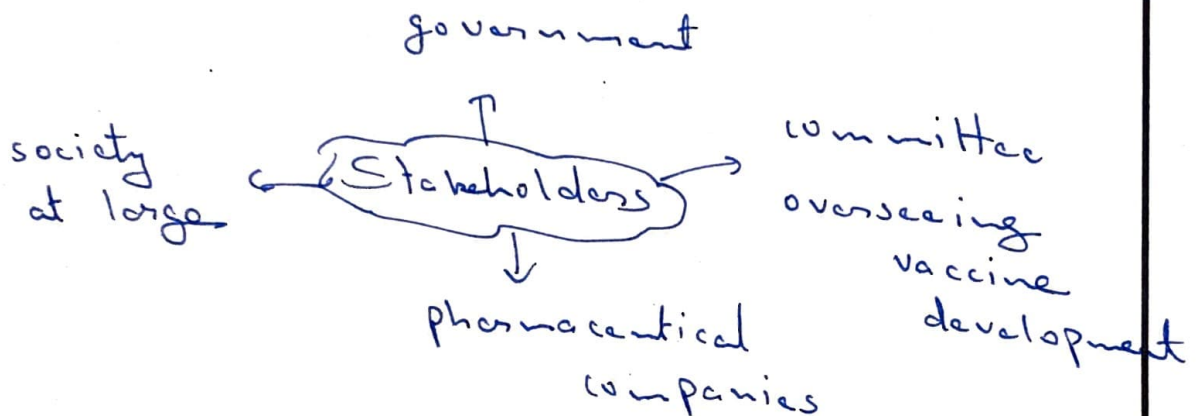
- (a) What are the critical issues involved in the case?
(b) Explain, with relevant reasons, the course of action that you would take. (20)

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 case involves ethical dilemma concerning early vaccine rollout v/s ensuring safety and efficacy of the same.



Issues involved in the case

- ① Integrity v/s Well being - i.e. whether to follow all norms/ethics or expedite the process to be in good books of government
- ② Mean v/s Ends - i.e. following all norms or getting vaccine rolled out at the earliest at any cost

- ③ Right to Health of citizens at stake
- ④ Vaccine Nationalism highlighted
resulting in short supply of vaccine
For developing countries like India.
- ⑤ Profiteering by pharmaceutical companies
by pricing their vaccine at high
cost.
- ⑥ Ineffective approval process of drug/
vaccine gets highlighted

Course of Action that I would take

- ① Negotiation with global pharmaceutical
companies who have already
developed vaccine.
- ↳ Negotiating w.r.t. reasonable price
for the ~~can~~ developing countries
to ensure equity
- ↳ Facilitating them to have contract

with local Indian pharmaceutical company
to boost production

3 Looking at specific concession in
Indian patent law, if it can be
given to the company for its
other drugs to lure it to
provide COVID19 vaccine to India.

② Collaboration with International Agencies

1 collaborate with WHO, GAVI, Bill
and Melinda Gate Foundation,
CEPI etc. if they can help
financially for vaccine rollout

③ Domestic Vaccine Development:

1 Taking stock of all indigenous
vaccine developments and expedite
the process if they're facing any
hurdles

2 Reforming Drug approval process

to ensure that only safe and effective vaccine is given approval

④ Vaccine Supply chain management:

- 1. Creating robust cold storage infrastructure and be prepared whenever vaccine becomes available
- 2. Clearly prioritising different sections of society for administering vaccine.

I would ensure that even if there's slight delay in vaccine rollout, but it shouldn't be unsafe. Otherwise it would result in loss of image of government.

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 case pertains to inefficiency in Indian Education system, which is marred with plethora of challenges.

(a)

Role of Education

- ① Generate sense of duty towards others
- ② Inductate values like tolerance, equality, justice etc.
- ③ Attitude formation and change as per changing times.
Ex negative attitude towards littering, corruption, patriarchy etc.
- ④ Make children 'global citizens' i.e. inculcate spirit of globalism, humanity etc.
- ⑤ Inductate respect towards Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties etc. to realise constitutional objectives/ morality

- ⑥ skill development to ensure suitability for job/employment
- ⑦ Teaching Ethics to reform conduct of child like respecting elders, treating animals with compassion, taking care of elders etc.
- ⑧ Stakeholders responsible for reforming Education
- ① Government:
- 1 Biggest stakeholder in this context is government. In a country like India having low literacy, high poverty etc. primary role has to be taken up by government.
 - 2 Changes required:
- 1 Bring value education in schools/colleges
 - 2 learn from international best practises like Japanese model of education

3 Forge greater teacher-student connect on lines of Gurukul system/Shantiniketan system.

②

Other Stakeholders

① Teacher:

- 1 Must lead by example to inculcate good behaviour among students
- 2 Not just focus on theory learning, but also practical learnings like ~~cleaning of~~ classroom cleaning activity, cleaning of playground etc. (to inculcate positive attitude towards hygiene)

② Parents:

- 1 All learnings of Educational institute would be immaterial if parents don't provide positive influence on child's conduct
- Ex If father beats mother, child will develop patriarchal mindset

even if gender equality is taught in school.

④ Private sector / NGO:

1 Private sector should not only be interested in profit making from school. Rather they should also focus on quality of education

2 NGOs can help in capacity building of public/government schools through voluntary teachings.

'Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the World'. Need is for comprehensive reforms of the same.

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।

Delhi consistently figures
among World's most polluted cities.
Similar is the case with other cities
in India, requiring urgent attention.

(a) Reasons for indifferent attitude of people

① lack of effective enforcement of laws
Ex Despite stubble burning banning
authorities don't enforce it
properly for political reasons

② Religious / cultural reasons:

Diwali has emotional attachment in minds of people and thus burning firecracker is resorted to despite ban.

③ Free rider tendency: Everyone thinks that others will take care of air pollution reduction.

④ Demonstration Effect: since everyone else is polluting environment. People think that his/her action alone won't make any difference.

⑤ Habit/convenience given priority over common good.

Ex Despite knowing that vehicle causing air pollution, people prefer personal vehicle over public transport due to convenience

Measures required to nudge behaviour

① Role Model Influence:

Ex celebrity, cricketers need to come forward and pledge that they won't let their children become Fittercrackers to have influence over others

② Availability of Alternatives:

- 1 If metro, public transport frequency and quality is good, over time people will switch to it
- 2 making available widely green crackers
- 3 Robust supply chain in rural areas to collect stubble for biofuel generation

③ Awareness generation:

- 1 Reports linking air pollution to children health, animal deaths etc. could be put in public domain to have emotional appeal to change attitude

- ④ strict law enforcement as fear of punishment will over time nudge people towards pro-environment behaviours
- ⑤ Changes in school education to cover air pollution, sustainable living etc.
- ⑥ Pledge taking ceremony, wall paintings, IEC campaign etc. to generate negative attitude towards pollution causing activities.

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?

② Issues with civil servants expressing views on social media

① Runs contrary to idea of civil service 'anonymity' which is required for effective functioning of civil servants.

② Generates ill-will about government in many cases when civil servants criticise the government policy/actions

③ Against 'political neutrality' in many cases

Ex civil servants criticised CAA 2019 amendment. But they are expected to be neutral towards political ideology once they have been formulated into the law.

④ Sends wrong signal to society many a times

Ex Civil servant exposing his raw power on a youtube video motivates youth to join civil servant not to serve society but to get such power

⑥ Criticism of government policy on social media

Why they should be allowed?

- ① Freedom of speech and Expression available to civil servants as well
- ② ~~Part~~ Part by civil servant often gets media attention and thereby it helps put pressure on government especially during ill-designed policies.

Why it shouldn't be allowed?

- ① When government employee himself criticises government policy, it sends a wrong signal in the society
- ② Code of conduct categorically bars overt criticism of government policy by civil servants.

Thus, civil servants should refrain from criticising government

policies. If at all they are too much dissatisfied, they are always free to resign and then criticise the same

③ Civil servants' conduct on social media

- ① Should use it to connect with ~~for~~ citizens, understand and address their concerns rather than self-promotion
- ② Control over opinion/language used as they are always under constant attention of citizens/media
- ③ should refrain from posting about their security guards, lavish lifestyle etc which results in wrong influence
- ④ Should exhibit utmost probity in their conduct while posting an opinion

- ⑤ Must remain free from political comments.

With increasing social media penetration and use by civil servants, changes in Code of conduct to incorporate above elements is need of the hour.

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।

Case highlights problems with
GDP growth rate being the sole
parameter of judging health/progress
of economy.

(a) Rationale behind adoption of GDP growth as benchmark

① Universal appeal i.e. acceptance by all nations as opposed to other

indices like Gross National Happiness, GNI etc. which are not universally accepted

② Simplicity: in terms of understanding the concept, calculation of GDP etc.

③ strong linkage of GDP growth with other indices like per capita income, infrastructure creation, job creation etc. have led to its adoption universally

④ Strong correlation of GDP growth with social / political parameters

Ex Historically, corruption level and GDP growth have shown inverse relationship with each other.

- ⑤ Facilitates quick and easy compromises
~~with~~ among different countries,
which has led to its wide
acceptance.

⑥ Need to go beyond GDP growth

- ① GDP growth alone is non-comprehensive

Ex It doesn't capture environmental/
social/political dimensions of
development

- ② Doesn't capture idea of Justice

Ex If infrastructure created by
forced displacement of tribals.
It will lead to GDP growth
but is injustice to tribals.

- ③ Environmental ethics neglected.

Ex More vehicles sold $\Rightarrow$ higher GDP
growth

But rising air pollution isn't captured

④ Gender Equality dimension is overlooked by GDP.

~~Ex~~ It doesn't capture 'Care Economy' i.e. unpaid work by women.

⑤ GDP growth doesn't capture administrative inefficiency, Unhappiness, non inclusive growth etc.

Components which need to complement GDP growth

① Inclusiveness i.e. development of all sections and not just select few

② Environmental dimension i.e. sustainable development and not just mindless GDP growth at the cost of environmental degradation

③ Happiness of citizens i.e. GNH can

be a good parameter in this regard.