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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	29/05/21
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.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) Administration discretion can be a blessing if used correctly, however its misuse can prove to be a curse. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

यदि प्रशासकीय विवेक सही तरीके से उपयोग किया जाए तो यह एक बरदान हो सकता है, हालांकि इसका दुरुपयोग अभिशाप सिद्ध हो सकता है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Administrative discretion refers to flexibility given to an administrate in order to properly implement the programme in hand. It gives a window to act beyond what's explicitly allowed in the code of conduct.

Administrative discretion can surely be a blessing if used correctly. Think of COO of unknown Manish Bansal who led makeover of a junior school under OPERATION KAYAKALP or Ms. Aruna Sundarajan who headed Kudambshree Project.

in Kerala and made it a success.
They acted beyond what code of conduct
expected out of them and used
their discretion to truly live the
value of selfless public service
and compassion.

But there is other side
to the coin as well. Many bureaucrats
use their administrative discretion
to do acts which aren't
considered ethically correct and as
a result lead to lessening
public faith in bureaucracy.

Ex Recent incident of
Tripura DM.

"The measure of a man is how
he acts with his power."
— Pt A T O

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 refers to deliberate and intentional exploitation of one's position, status or resources directly or indirectly for personal aggrandizement beyond what is considered legitimate by social norms.

2nd ARC has highlighted how corruption has become socially accepted in India as it is a "low risk and high profit" enterprise.

Reasons of Acceptance

1) lack of deterrence - weak implementation

of anti corruption laws and
excessive protection under Article 311.

- ↳ Colonial culture of secrecy
- ↳ Not being corrupt is met with
punitive action like transfer etc.

Hence, it has become a
common sense.

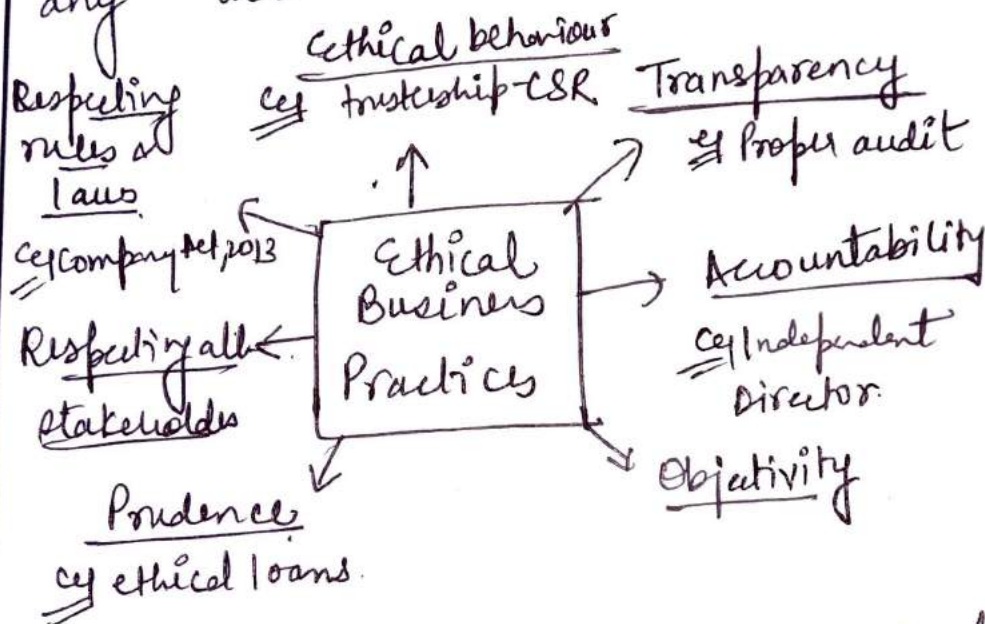
Acceptance to Rejection of Corruption: Ways

- ↳ Using methods of social influence
on honesty and integrity can become
parameters of conformation
 - ↳ Through rewarding honest officers with
better terms of office and promotion
 - ↳ By glorifying officers with impeccable
integrity. eg T. Seshan.
 - ↳ Strong deterrence through strict action
for corrupt officers under POCA.
- "Truth never damages a cause
that is just" — GANDHI

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।

Ethics are set/standards that society sets for itself to determine right or wrong and good or bad of any act.



Ethical Behaviour Key to long term survival

- 1) Transparency and accountability
increases trust of all stakeholders including consumers, shareholders etc. in the company while mismanagement and lack of it leads to

- failure. Example - Reebok India Case.
- 2) It is necessary to be objective and prudent while taking loans otherwise shareholders lose faith in the long run. Example - IL&FS crisis.
- 3) Good CSR activities reflect values of compassion and increase reputation of company. Eg Tata Foundation.
- 4) Respecting rules and laws of the land increase faith of governance system in company. but lack of it leads to bad perception. Eg Kingfisher.

It is important to implement recommendations of Narayan Murthy Committee in this context to push ethical behaviour from all companies.

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।

Laws are structured system of rules and regulation to guide moral behaviour from the society. It is sanctioned by an authority.

Laws that did not succeed

Many laws in the past like Apartheid laws of South Africa or Section 377 in India were eventually met with opposition from people and lost sanctity and legality as they ceased to be backed by conscience of people.

Such laws were considered discriminatory and against the values

of human dignity, hence they
eventually failed to persist.

On the other hand:

Laws that continue to be respected

Laws like Widow Remarriage Act or though initially met with opposition, eventually succeeded and were accepted by the society as they struck the right chord with their conscience.

Similarly laws like Anti Untouchability Act or laws preventing child labour continue to persist due to their inherent respect for human dignity.

Hence while laws provide deterrence, they are sustained only by conscience.

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

Above lines by Sir Martin Luther King highlight the importance of speaking about things that are crucial and matter in our lives.

In this context, Socrates had also said that the tragedy of our times is not when children are afraid of dark but when adults are not willing to see the light.

Hence, we need to speak up against the wrong. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is an exemplary example in this context who spoke against

evil practices like Sati, widow marriage prohibition etc.

Similarly, if our freedom fighters like Subhash Chandra Bose, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Bhagat Singh etc. ~~are~~ had not spoken against the British rule, we might have been still serving the colonial empire.

Hitler could pursue his apathetic and inhuman extermination of Jews, only because so many chose to be silent. This has been beautifully presented by Hannah Arendt in "Banality of Evil".

As long as we continue to stay silent about the atrocities, we will continue to perish.

—x—x—

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। इमैन्युअल कांट

Immanuel Kant used deontological approach to emphasize the importance of respecting ^{duties} ~~laws~~ in thoughts as well as action. He calls this absoluteness as "categorical imperatives".

When it comes to law which are code of conduct imposed by an authority, guilt is determined based on violation of rights of others. in action.

But, in ethics which is concerned about the conscience of an individual, right/wrong

are determined based on thoughts.
Hence, a person is guilty not just
when he does wrong, but also
when he thinks wrong.

Hence Kant's approach
implies ~~is~~ wrong/right is determined
not just through outcomes but even
act itself.

Hence a murderer is wrong not only
when he commits murder but even
before when he thinks of violating
someone else's life. It is

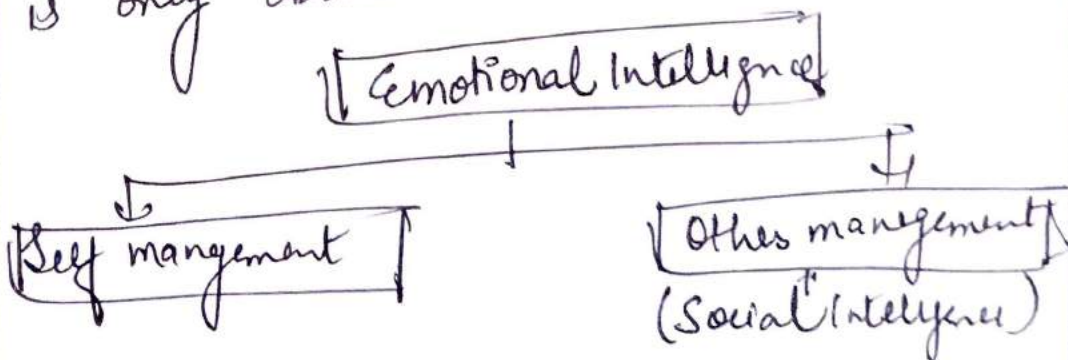
similar to Kant's axiom of
"means as important as end"

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 ability to manage others by understanding their emotions using empathy and interpersonal skills.

Social intelligence can be said to be a part of emotional intelligence. While emotional intelligence is the ability to be aware of self and others' emotions as well as manage them, social intelligence is only about others.



In practice EI would imply ~~we~~ when a person holds himself back from reacting to a situation and rather responds in order to manage the other, social intelligence has to do specifically with latter.

Eg Gandhi's fast self management but his ability to ~~do~~ make others do it reflects his social intelligence.

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

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

Code of conduct refers to a set of rules and regulations set by an authority in an organisation which prescribes a set of expected behaviours, guided by 'core values'.

~~Eg~~ Eg Code of conduct rules (1961)

Code of ethics refer to broad ethical guidelines that an institution or organisation follows.

While code of ethics is broad and moral, code of conduct is specific and objective guided by the code of ethics.

For example - while code of ethics is
for everyone to uphold values of
integrity and honesty, code of
conduct would imply specific action
to implement the same, like, to not
taking bribe or gifts..
K.A.

5. (a) According to Buddhism, for a man to be perfect there are two qualities that he should develop equally: compassion (karuna) on one side, and wisdom (panna) on the other. Analyse. (150 words) 10

बौद्ध धर्म के अनुसार, एक व्यक्ति के पूर्ण होने के लिए उसे स्वयं में दो गुणों को समान रूप से विकसित करना चाहिए: एक करुणा और दूसरा प्रज्ञा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Buddhism continue to inspire people since 4th 5th century BCE. Buddha's teachings of Karuna, Samata and Prajna are as important as ever.

Importance of Compassion

- ↳ for self contentment and avoiding cognitive dissonance
- ↳ for the upliftment of the vulnerable section.
- ↳ For the sense of selfless service towards the world.

Importance of Wisdom

- ↳ ~~without~~ For determining the best course of action in any circumstances.
- ↳ To be aware of worldly affairs

↳ Knowledge inspires thoughtful action.

Both compassion and wisdom are equally needed. One without other loses relevance. For ex - A person with wisdom but without compassion can use his/her knowledge in wrong direction. For ex - doctor selling kidneys.

Similarly one with compassion but without wisdom can end up being fooled. For ex - doing charity without wisdom to decide whether it is going in the right place.

“Knowledge without character is destructive and character without knowledge is ineffective.”

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 often called as rocket man of India continues to inspire of people generation after generation.

Lessons and virtues to be learnt

↳ Curiosity to learn

↳ Channelising one's knowledge for the upliftment of society - his service to the science & space.

↳ useful for public servant to selflessly work for people.

↳ Religious harmony → His life is a message of religious harmony and of balancing all religious views as

equal.

↳ Relevant for civil servants in rising
uses of religious violence.

↳ Sense of determination & perseverance

He used to say if you can dream it,
you can do it.

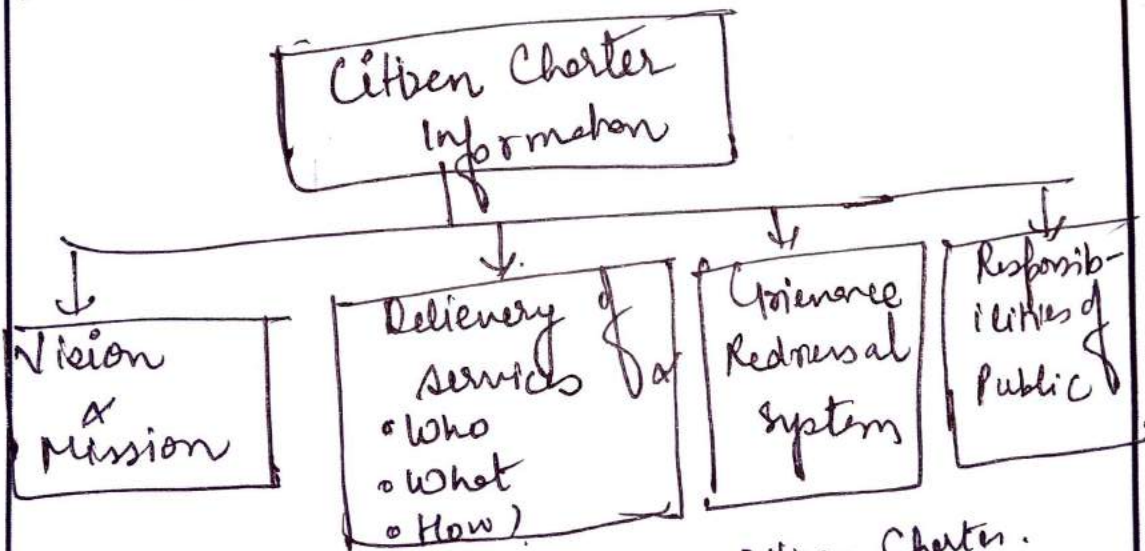
↳ useful for civil servants in
complex challenges of contemporary world.

— x x —

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 set of commitments made by an organisation to public about the nature of services.



[Fig] ⇒ Essential Information in Citizen Charter.

Issues with Citizen Charter

- 1) Lack of consultation from public & various other stakeholders
- 2) complicated language.

- c) Rigidity to change and no process reengineering.
- d) Lack of enforcement → leading to lack of public trust

Steps for Successful Citizen Charter

- ↳ 2nd ARC had recommended “Sevottam Model” to enhance the efficiency of Citizen Charter and strengthen its grievance redressal

- ↳ Reengineer existing charters and update after broad consultation.
- ↳ Public officers to be sensitised on the importance of citizen charters.

☞ We need to remember that ‘Citizen’ is at the core of public service and it is not just our duty but responsibility to live up to the commitment of integrity

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।

Refugees are people who are forced to migrate from their homelands due to war or any calamity. Recent issue of Rohingya refugees as well. brought into limelight the issue of human rights of refugees.

Bhikhu Parekh has highlighted the importance of respecting human rights of refugees.

Responsibility of International Community

↳ Refugees are citizens without a nation, hence they need to be taken care of by international community.

↳ If not handled responsibly, they can lead to many issues like conflicts with locals and even radicalisation.

↳ Important to set examples of humanity by not abandoning those in need — inspire cooperation

But issues,

- threat to national security.
- conflicts with locals.
- can lead to issues of employment & resource conflict

Short term

• Can be provided temporary shelter & monetary help.

• Can be used for nation building through skill building

How to Handle

Long term

• International discussion with the source country and make arrangements for necessary safe return

UN Refugee Convention is a crucial guideline in this regard.

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 refer to rigidly sticking to rules and regulations in order to stick to expected code of conduct.

It is a result of Weberian model of bureaucracy where rules become more important than the end sometimes.

Hurdle in the Citizen Centric Governance

- ↳ Delay in justice for people
 ~~of~~ Documents for ration.
- ↳ Affects ease of doing business
 ~~of~~ difficulty in starting business.
- ↳ Too much focus on procedures only
 ~~of~~ citizens not heard due to nonadherence to timelines.

Many examples can be seen where they
restrict a public servant from
doing his job with compassion and
sense of service.

It is important to note that
procedures and rules are highly
important to follow for governance but
one shouldn't forget the end in
itself which is public service.

→ X X → Armstrong Pame making
road in Manipur.

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 above case reflects the complexity of deciding between efficiency and public service. While

prioritising public service demands
immediate and urgent public
distribution of vaccine, the same
public health can be compromised
in case of a wrong decision.

(A) Ethical Issues

- ① Increasing deaths from COVID-19
compromising right to life (Article 21)
- ② Issue of efficacy of vaccines
available - risk to public health
- ③ Scarcity of vaccines at affordable
price.
- ④ Delay in vaccine development
due to hurdles.
- ⑤ Development of indigenous industry -
in line with "Atmanirbhar Bharat"
vision.

(B) My course of action:

In the above context I have to uphold the values of transparency, public service, integrity and objectivity (2nd ARC)

In keeping with these values my course of action would be as follows:

(1) My first priority is going to be public health, hence I'll try to address issues with respect to vaccine most accessible at affordable rates — indigenous vaccine.

(2) I will understand the concerns of health experts and ask the developer to present

a report showing the pilot testing, trials and results of the vaccine in order the bridge the trust gap or genuine issues if any.

(3) I will also urge leading ~~health~~ experts to assist the developer, to ~~address~~

(4) Further, I will try to clear procurement issues with respect to vaccines already available in the market. I will request government to make public expenditure in order to provide these vaccines to public at an affordable rates as soon as possible.

(5) In the meanwhile, I will strengthen the existing infrastructure

as well as prepare infrastructure
to make it ready for
vaccine procurement and delivery
as soon as the above issues are
addressed.

(6) As the stresses of vaccine hesitancy
have also been observed, I'll also
ensure proper action in this
regard.

Hence, I'll try my best to
address concerns of all stakeholders
and prioritise public health
striving towards SDG-3

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।

According to recent ASER report (2019) -
only 50% students in grade 5
could read grade 2 text and only
30% students in grade 3 can do

basic subtraction.

This reflects the dismal state
of quality of education in India.

(A) Education & Human behaviour

"The imposing tower of misery which
today rests on the head of India,
has its sole foundation in the
absence of education"

— RABINDRA NATH
TAGORE.

14. Economic → leads to skill
development and makes a
person employable hence reduces
the chances of illegal ways of
earning money.

15. Psychological → Give a sense
of human dignity & self confidence

to an individual.

↳ Moral → Education based on
morals as emphasised by Gandhi
in Nayee Talim leads to a
better society.

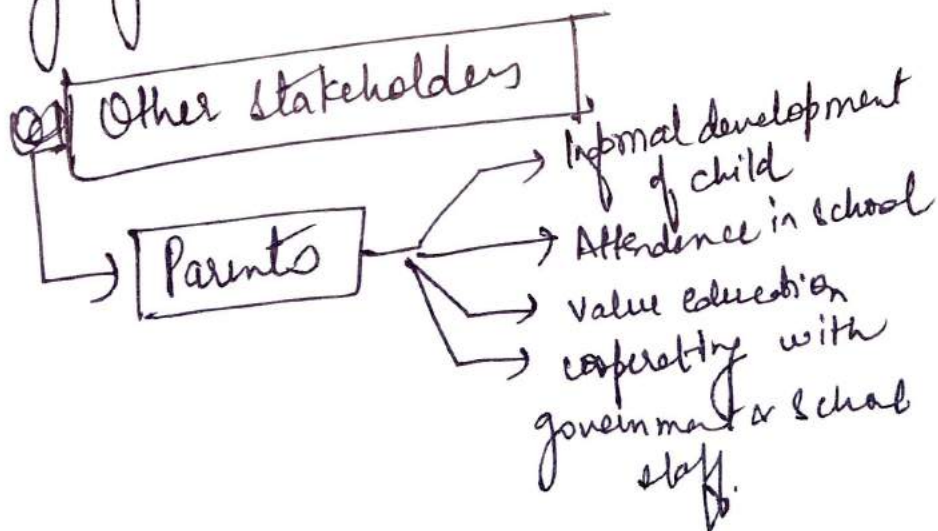
↳ Only academics without values
like integrity, team work etc.
lead to imperfect education.

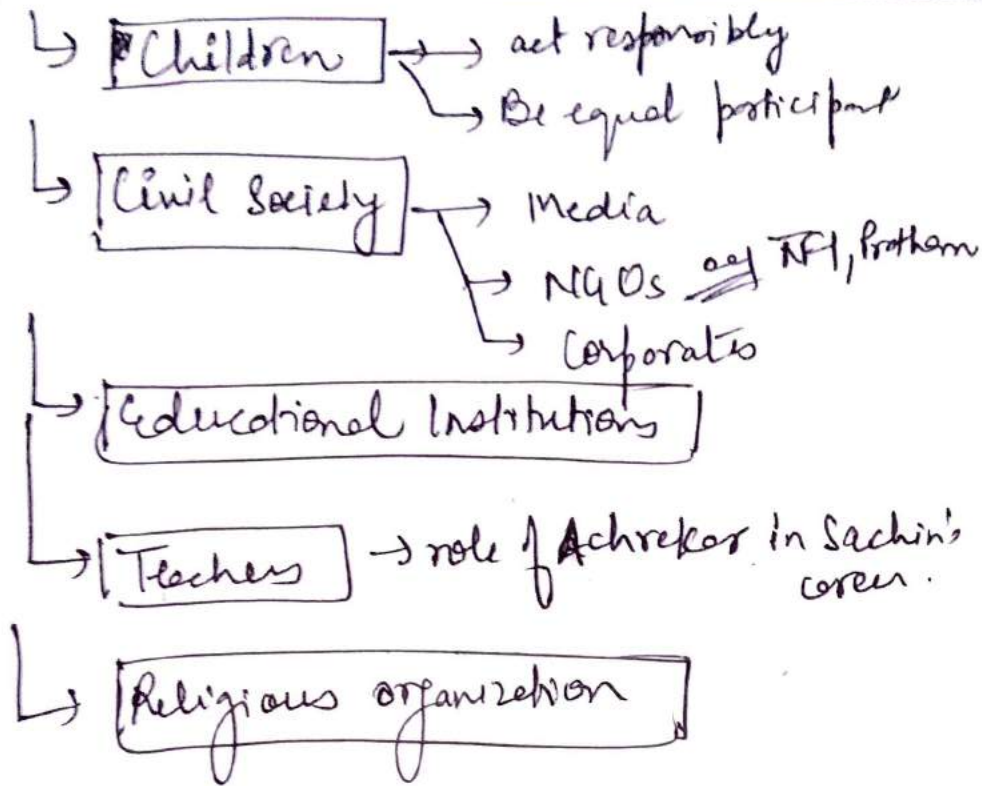
↳ Physical Development - Holistic
education impacts not just intellect
but also involves physical development
through activities like sports & yoga
↳ importance of health - SDG-3

Education of APJ Abdul Kalam stands
testimony to the same.

(B) Government being the most important stakeholder and accountable to people has great responsibility to ensure quality education.

But, it is important to note that every society is made of many stakeholders and without each others' cooperation it is almost impossible to achieve any goal.





In line with New Education Policy 2020
and aspiring towards SDG-4, we
must take all possible to ensure
excellent education for all.

-X-X-

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।

In 2019, 21 of the world's 30 most polluted cities were in India.
(World Air Quality Report: 2019)

As per IPCC, it is highly unlikely that world countries are going to be able to restrict temperature at 2°C at the current pace.

Despite of many laws by Indian Government like Environment Protection Act (1986), Air Pollution Control Act and national bodies like

Central Pollution Control Board and NAT, we haven't been able to get people to behave pro environment practices.

1) Reasons

↳ Top down approach → most laws imposed from the top without taking people in confidence. of stubble burning laws.

↳ Cultural reasons → NAT banning burning firecrackers is met by negative reaction by people!

↳ Atmosphere - public good → Since public good is available to all without much cost, there is no incentive to follow rules.

↳ Delay in Judicial Proceedings → Pendency of case makes any legal action.

very difficult

↳ Corruption → It is easy to get away with punishments & penalty if you have money.

↳ Short term goals over long term → People pursue short term development goals over long term consequences of pollution on their health which aren't easily visible.

(2) Measures to Nudge People

It would involve using methods of 'social influence' in order to bring about a change in attitude.

↳ Through classical conditioning Saving the environment can be associated with the things people most associate with it.

For ex- invoking religious rationale
behind protecting atmosphere will
get them to protect environment &
change practices. For ex - Save Mother Earth
by enjoying a cracker free Diwali.

By Through (Operant conditioning) -
people can also be incentivised for
desirable behaviour. For ex- rewards
for environment ethics - recently a 106 yr
old lady Sakkumade Thimokke given
Padma shri for planting 8,000 trees.

Also punishing undesirable behaviour.
For ex → fines vehicles not following
environmental rules.

All these measures need to
be publicised to change the
benchmark of conformation from negative

to positive

↳ Through Observational Learning & Modelling

→ Involving communities to set examples so that people learn from each other.

→ Leaders and celebrities can model the desirable behaviour for people to follow.

It is important to work collectively towards climate change.

"Earth has enough for everyone's need but not for anyone's greed"

—GANDHI

~~Take message~~

—x—

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?

Article-19 of Indian Constitution gives every citizen right to freely express themselves through any medium including social media. But there ~~are~~ is also Article 31 that allows government to put

reasonable restriction on public servants.

(A) Issues with expression of Civil Servants

↳ Compromise on values of Political Neutrality, Impartiality & objectivity
or (2nd ARC)

↳ Can lead to populist policies.

↳ Can affect efficiency of bureaucracy & lead to conflict b/w permanent & popular executive.

(B) It is important to note that civil servants just like other citizens have freedom of speech & expression (Article-19) but since they play a crucial role of

serving the nation and upholding the integrity, especially having long tenures to provide stability to governance; they can not practice unbridled right to criticise govt government.

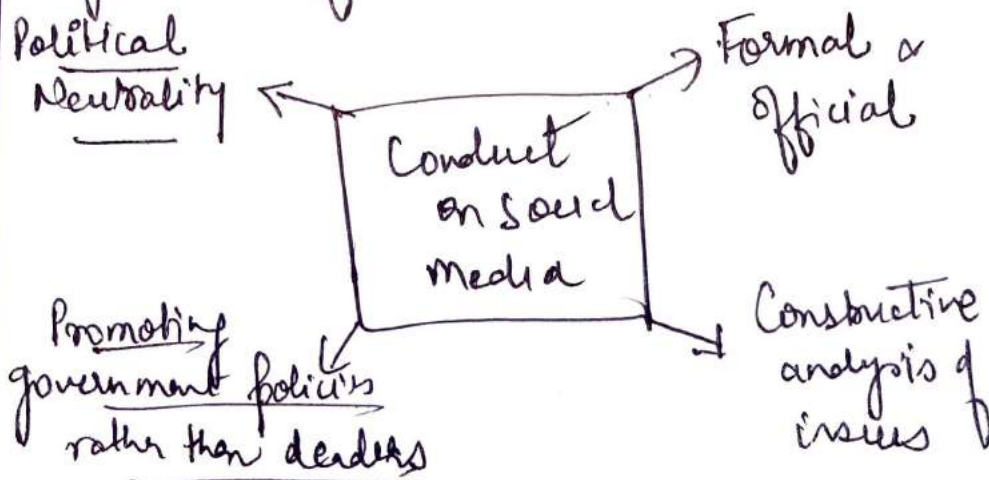
It ~~leads~~ can lead to :

- ↳ Anarchy in governance
- ↳ Conflicts between bureaucracy & political class.
- ↳ Favouritism & Nepotism
- ↳ will lead to behaviour guided by social influence
- ↳ most importantly, it might undermine popular mandate as popular leaders are elected by people.

. But, they should be allowed reasonable opportunity to provide

constructive criticism of overall policies
but even that should restrain from
'blame-game' and name-shaming of
political executive.

(C) Civil servants aren't held
accountable for their acts as public
servants while implementing their
duty and hence they practice
'political neutrality' while working
behind the scenes to serve public
regardless of political parties.



Any digressing from the ~~same~~ not just
affects the stability of governance
but also leads to lack of public trust
& credibility.

—X—

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।

Classical liberals like Adam Smith
emphasised utmost focus to be given
on economic growth a free market
in order for a nation to grow.
But the model of growth
over time led to the compromise on
'development' leading to many
divergences within economic discourse

(A) Why GDP growth

- ↳ Overall more economic wealth implies more per capita income as well.
- ↳ Growth will drive further growth.
For ex- more companies will lead to more employment.
- ↳ Higher GDP will lead to greater political clout in international world.
- ↳ Necessary to generate wealth to take millions out of poverty.

(B) Limitations of GDP approach

(1) Distribution of Wealth

As illuminated by Oxfam
- inequalities are stark in both
developed and developing countries.

implying the greater GDP is only leading to betterment of just a the cost of majority of population.

(2) Social Indicators

While GDP improved lack of attention on social welfare measures led to dismal performance on Human Development Indicators.

For ex → India's GDP has increased manifold since independence, yet we have disappointing & declining child sex ratio and poor health & education indicators.

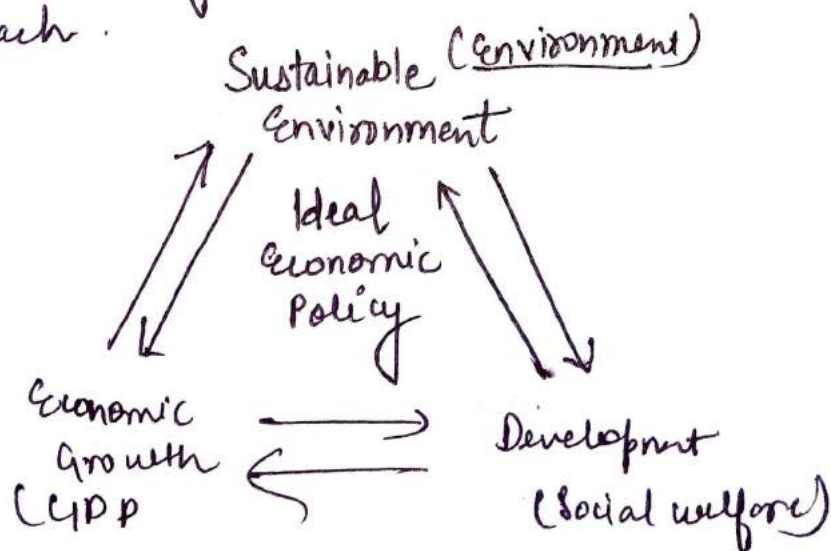
(3) Environmental Consequences

Mad race for economic growth, materialism is said to be

leading towards dismal consequences
on environment.

Ever increasing temperature due to
greenhouse gases, increasing intensities
of cyclones, air pollution,
water storage are all results of
narrow focus on economic growth.

Hence there is a need to
move beyond the GDP growth
model & follow an ethical & economic
approach.



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।

Before March 2020 we could have never imagined the catastrophe that COVID-19 pandemic has brought upon all of us. Amidst rising cases and suffering economy, any

relaxation can be sustainable only
on the basis of behavioural changes
adopted by people.

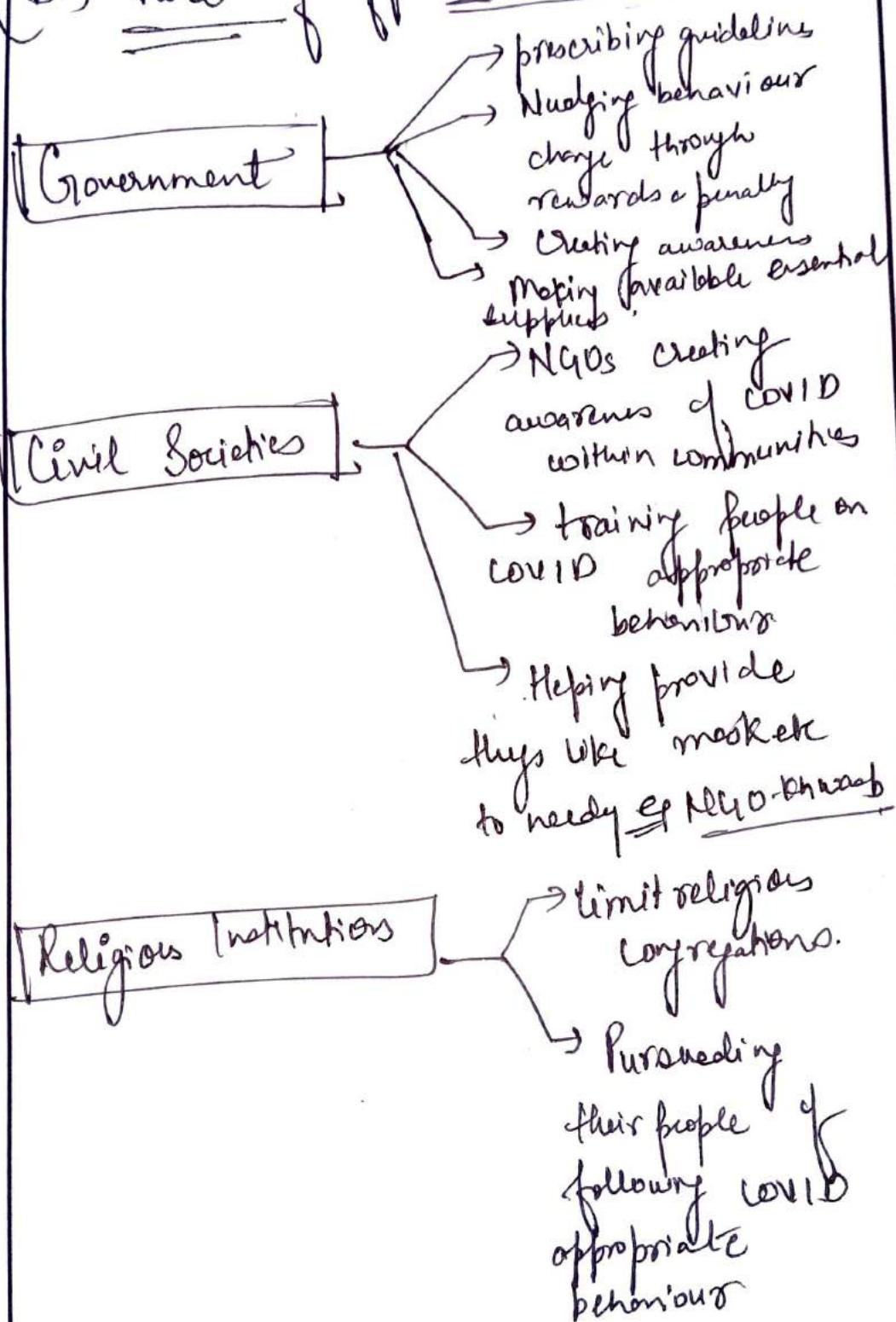
(A) Behavioural change desirable because

↳ India is a country based on
community values while COVID-19
demands physical distancing.

↳ Every social event — festivals, marriages
are community events which
need to adapt as per changed
circumstances.

↳ Even More so, India has 2nd largest
population in the world —

↳ Religion being an essential part of
people's life and congregations & yatra
crucial element of practicing religions
need to adapt.

(B) Role of Different Stakeholders

Media

- Regularly generating awareness on various measures
- Bringing regular updates of rising cases to raise consciousness of people
- Amplifying government's message.

Educational Institution,
Work Places etc

- Adopting to Online mode of teaching
- Work from home facilities
- Providing enough flexibility to work from home with complete salary.

(C) Challa

(C)

