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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	677006
Center	O.R.N.	Date	20/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
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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 वरदान हो सकता है, हालांकि इसका दुरुपयोग अभिशाप सिद्ध हो सकता है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Administrative discretion refers to the discretionary power available to public servants while discharging their duty. It can be a double edged sword.

discretion as blessings:

- ① often being a public servant one can't put every situation in the same box discretion helps one to treat each case by its own merit.

e.g. If a poor old woman do not have a certain document to get old age pension, discretion can help to attain the motive.

- ② Discretion can also help in making a fair ground in disputes

e.g. Cases of small huts in public unused area ~~in~~ in outskirts of city.

Discretion as Curse:

① Same discretion can become a curse if it is used for personal gain, profit or to prefer a certain party.
eg: allocating money for Awas yojana only to certain group of people.

② Discretion can also create perceived corruption and partisanship if it is not done with proper motive.

Thus for a uniform system area of discretion should be minimized, but at the same time some discretion should be allowed for special cases.

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?

Recently Supreme Court told that petty corruption has become the oil of the engine of governance. This shows there is a socially accepted view of corruption.

Cause of social acceptance:

→ As in many cases, people feel that paying a small amount of money for faster service is justifiable, when average time taken is high.

→ Many corrupt officers of past has made it ingrained in the brain of people that corruption is okay in small level.

→ "Chalta hai" attitude of people.

Way of change of attitude:

- ① Clear declaration of attitude towards corruption in the beginning sends a strong signal to the people.
eg: T.N. IAS Eayyappan's example of anti corruption attitude can be mentioned
- ② Clearly showing citizen's charter and having a strong grievance redressal against corruption will give people confidence.
- ③ Having a ethical leadership at the top rejecting attitude of corruption.

Thus as we are now at rank 80 of corruption perception index only attitudinal change will help us improve our rank.

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 practices refers to ethical decision making in the affairs of company's work. In globalized world, often many unethical practices of companies lead of destruction of business houses.

Ethical business is the key for long term

Survival:

→ As a company wants to grow over long period and wants to become giant, only ethical practice ensures it.

→ Short term actions to attract investors or to create brand value often fades away faster.

eg. Story of Kingfisher airlines and Vijay Mallya becoming fugitive economic offender.

→ Long term survival needs people's confidence, which comes from ethical decisions.

e.g: Ratan Tata personally meeting family of Taj hotel attack victims

→ As a business leaders takes ethical decision it sends ripple effect to all layer of the company, thus encouraging better working.

e.g: Amazon becoming Carbon neutral by 2030 gives employees moral high ground.

Thus it is ethical decision making that ensures a companies profitability and sustainability.

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 codified expected behavior of a society. Often in history unethical laws were formed for gains of a community.

Laws backed by conscience:

① When laws are backed by conscience then people can relate to the necessity of the law and inherently they protest when someone breaks it. e.g. Littering in Japan, others often cleans it by themselves

→ When laws are not based on conscience, e.g. Apartheid law then people may accept it due to fear, but over time they will rise up against it and disobey it.

→ Even in India when in a society every children's conscience is based on following traffic rule in future they automatically follow rules :

→ When laws are not reliable, people can easily justify breaking it and often the law becomes defunct over time.

So laws should be based on our conscience, which will help creating a law abiding society.

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

In our life our actions are guided by conscience and ethics. When a person is ethical he/she voices against unethical acts. But when people become silent about the things what matter then they start to compromise and thus gradually lose the charm of life.

Having courage to have a say against- wrong, is what makes us truly attached to our values.
e.g. Protesting against an unjust law even when everyone is supporting it.

When we become silent on issues which are important, the wrong doers often gets more encouraged to commit

such acts again.

eg: When Nazi Germany started to persecute different groups, initially everyone in Germany was silent, it ultimately led to its own destruction.

As black americans were silent for a century w.r.t- their equal rights they were oppressed more over time. Waking up and protesting can only make us feel lively as it creates a world that we want to live in.

3. (b) In law a man is guilty when he violates the rights of others. In ethics he is guilty if he only thinks of doing so. Immanuel Kant (150 words) 10

क़ानून की नज़र में कोई 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

Our actions are guided by our thoughts, as it is said "If you think you can or you can't you are both right". Thus when a person repeatedly thinks about committing an unethical act, over time his brain will be modulated to perform the task.

As law only punishes for committing a crime, but in ethical world, one is guilty when he/she starts to think about a crime, as that thinking has the potential to guide his future act.

Thus in our mind we should not
even think ~~no~~ about unethical acts.

Our ethical attitude in mind guides us
to be ethical and law abiding in
real life.

as often seen in polygraph tests how
a criminal's mind is equally filled
with crime related thoughts, we
can easily conclude that we become
what we think we are.

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

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

Social intelligence is ones efficiency and quality to be socially acceptable in many different social circumstances. Social intelligence has high correlation with emotional intelligence of an individual.

• Emotional and social intelligence;

→ Emotional intelligence helps a person to identify, regulate emotion of his own and also others.

→ This quality is equally important in social intelligence,

→ As in social intelligence a person needs to become free and comfortable with different groups of people, understanding

their emotion is a prerequisite,

→ In social intelligence one needs to be relevant to different groups of people,

→ To be efficient in this emotional intelligence helps by regulating our emotions based on circumstances.

Thus as a person is ~~social~~ emotionally intelligent, it has higher chances of resulting in 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 the set of actions that are expected from an individual in any circumstance.

Code of ethics are sets of values which decides those actions of the individual.

Code of Conduct shows how a person behaves in many difficult and conflicting situation.

eg: In corporate code of conduct a person should approach certain authority when a rule is broken.

Code of ethics are more fundamental as it decides at which point a person will perceive any act as unethical or wrong. Only when

he/she accepts it to be wrong then he/she will approach the authority.

As often many ignore small wrongs by ignoring it to be wrong, its code of ethics that makes a person believe a small wrong as wrong.

Thus as our code of conduct gives a outline of our behavior, code of ethics is the backbone or foundation of it.

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।

For a man to be perfect there are many qualities that needs to be achieved and there are many indicators that one can see to measure that perfectness. In Buddhism it emphasised about compassion and wisdom.

- Compassion makes a man responsible towards other's pain and suffering. Compassion helps to understand the world through other's view point. It encourages one to take steps to reduce one's pain. It makes our approach more humane.
- Wisdom on the other hand makes our belief and thought process

more steady.

Wisdom helps us to judge any act right or wrong. It helps us to take decision when we are in a dilemma.

• Wisdom makes us steady about our belief.

Thus as compassion makes us more connected to others and think from others view, wisdom makes our own values strong. These 2 values helps one to achieve perfection.

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

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

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, India's former president and world's one of the renowned missile scientist, had a very humble, and positive life which ^{us} teaches many great lessons, specially public servants.

Lessons from A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's life:

- ① His lessons being a scientist of DRDO & ISRO while launching India's 1st space launcher and failing in first attempt teaches us lesson about patience and team spirit.
- ② His success in missile technology in future, but still having a humble and learner attitude should guide public servants to be receptive and humble in dealing with others.

- ③ His time in Rashtrapati Bhawan and his attitude towards plants, ~~staves~~ other servants should be learnt w.r.t. how to treat junior officers.
- ④ His way of simple life, transparent living will help reducing corruption.
- ⑤ His attitude of accountability and probity in governance will surely help public servants to solve ethical dilemma and take decisions in transparent way.

Thus life of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam teaches a lot of things to a public servant.

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's charter are set of principles that ensures quality service from any public office and also provision of grievance redressal if proper quality is not met.

Essential info which should be made available:

- ① What kind of services should be expected?
- ② What is the expected time limit of providing the service.
- ③ What grievance redressal mechanisms are available in case of non compliance.
- ④ What is the expected behaviour from the citizens.

Steps for successful implementation:

- ① Citizen's charter ^(C.C.) in ~~various~~ vernacular languages.
- ② Binding parts of C.C. on the officials.
- ③ More interaction with civil society while designing C.C.
- ④ Having localized need into account while designing C.C.
- ⑤ Strong grievance redressal system.
- ⑥ Make people aware about its existence.

Thus if we adopt suggestions of 2nd ARC better C.C. can be implemented for better 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।

Problem of refugees has become a major international issue to deal with among the global community. As many refuse to respect humanitarian principles it creates a bigger problem.

Responsibility of all members:

- Being a single human civilization all nations should look into global crisis like refugee crisis as a common problem, and not the problem of the receiving country.
- Respect for human rights will help us guide our actions to either prevent the cause of refugee crisis or to accept them and give them shelter.

- As refugee crisis is caused by either war and violence or due to climate change, both need global effort to stop.
- As being a part of global community all nations should sympathize with the refugees who move in despair.
- Nations like Germany, sets an ideal example by accepting refugees into their country.

Thus all nations should take relevant steps, so that refugees do not feel neglected, left, ignored by the global community.

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 earlier bureaucratic culture, where every action ~~need~~ of the bureaucracy has many formal steps, and often these formalities created avenues for corruption in bureaucracy.

Hurdle in Citizen Centric Governance:

→ In citizen centric governance system keeps the citizens at centre and based on their needs it changes its working methods to maximize gains.

→ As red tapism creates many formalities, it slows down any work and creates discretionary power by many people in the chain of command.

→ In citizen centric governance

people expect special treatment based on their special situation, but as in red tapism everything goes by rules and through hard fixed procedure. There is no consideration for special treatment.

Thus red tapism creates a very strong, rigid, bureaucracy and comes in the way of transitioning towards a citizen centric governance.

SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. Given the rising tide of Covid induced fatalities, the government is under extreme pressure to deliver some vaccine to the population. You are the Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India. You are heading the committee to oversee the process of vaccine development and distribution to fight against the Covid outbreak in the country. You have been asked to expedite the process and come up with a solution at the earliest.

Some vaccines are available around the globe, but they are in limited supply and also expensive. One of the indigenously developed vaccine has shown initial positive results, but health experts have raised concerns over its safety, efficacy and the methodology being followed for its approval. Other promising vaccines under development, following a rigorous methodology, may take months to enter the market. In this context:

(a) What are the critical issues involved in the case?

(b) Explain, with relevant reasons, the course of action that you would take. (20)

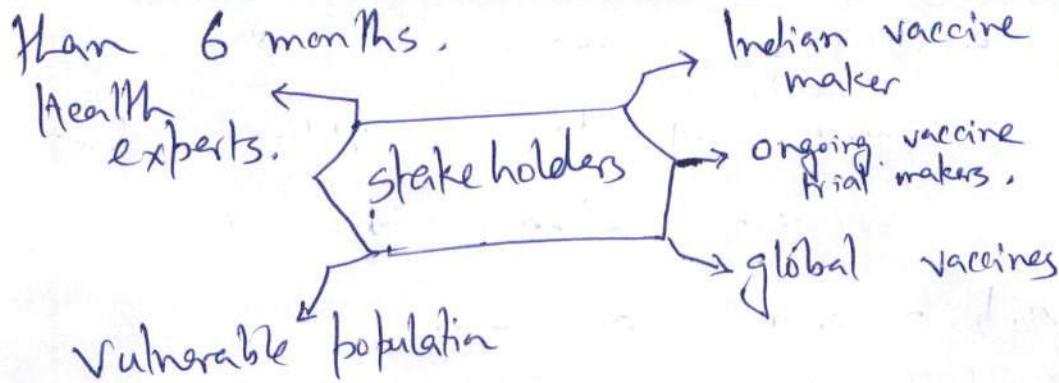
कोविड के प्रकोप के कारण मृत्यु की बढ़ती संख्या को देखते हुए सरकार, जनता को कुछ वैक्सीन उपलब्ध कराने को लेकर अत्यधिक दबाव में है। आप भारत सरकार के मंत्रिमंडल सचिव हैं। आप देश में कोविड प्रकोप का सामना करने के लिए वैक्सीन का विकास और वितरण की प्रक्रिया का निरीक्षण करने वाली समिति का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं। आपको प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने और जल्द से जल्द समाधान के लिए कहा गया है।

वैश्विक स्तर पर कुछ वैक्सीन उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन उनकी आपूर्ति सीमित है और साथ ही वे महंगी भी हैं। स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित वैक्सीन में से एक में आरंभिक सकारात्मक परिणाम देखे गए हैं, लेकिन स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों ने इसकी सुरक्षात्मकता, प्रभावकारिता और इसके अनुमोदन के लिए अपनाई जा रही कार्यपद्धति पर चिंता व्यक्त की है। विकास की प्रक्रिया के तहत कठोर कार्यपद्धति का पालन करने वाली अन्य आशाजनक वैक्सीनों को बाजार में उपलब्ध होने में महीनों का समय लग सकता है। इस संदर्भ में:

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) प्रासंगिक कारणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इस संबंध में आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे।

Covid-19 pandemic has created havoc across the globe in 2020. Search for vaccine has been going on for more



(a) In this case there are many issues present.

- As currently some vaccines are available in the world which are limited and costly, making it available to the vulnerable has issue of cost benefit of the problem.
- Also as a vaccine needs to be developed at the earliest to reduce total mortality, faster clearances are given. It makes issue of short-term gain vs long term issue.
- As some vaccines may take some more ~~at least~~ months issues of ethical

decision making in clearance is also there.

- Issues raised by health experts may create vaccine hesitancy, so health experts should be responsible while making concerns.
- As current vaccines can be given to the extremely vulnerable frontline workers even with high cost, it creates issue of preferential treatment for larger good.

⑤ In this given scenario being the cabinet secretary following would be my course of action →

- ① I would collect progress and status report of all the vaccine development process going on in the country.
- ② I would call up the experts in this field to a meeting to

discuss their concerns regarding faster approval of the vaccine that showed early promise.

③ If the concerns are resolved through the data and detailed report collected then this vaccine should be allowed to go on for further steps.

④ If the doubts are genuine, then parallel research must be started by other agencies to validate their concerns.

⑤ I would also find out possibility of getting the existing costly vaccines to vulnerable frontline workers.

eg: older doctors, nurses, health workers.

⑥ Trial of other vaccines should be rechecked, so that current concerns are address for their development.

With these steps I will move forward for further actions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

इस परिस्थिति को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) मानव व्यवहार में सुधार लाने और मानवीय मूल्यों को विकसित करने में शिक्षा द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली अपेक्षित भूमिका क्या है?
- (b) क्या आप मानते हैं कि शिक्षा प्रणाली की इस दशा के लिए केवल सरकार जिम्मेदार है? अगर नहीं, तो उन हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्हें इस संबंध में शिक्षा प्रणाली में बदलाव लाने के लिए दबाव डालना चाहिए।

India had a literacy rate of 10-15% during independence and within 10 years it has gone up to

70% by 2011.

- (a) Our education system was designed in earlier times to inculcate values in us and to be able to guide others in the path of morality.

As during British time goal of education changed to getting jobs, so often current education system do not yield the required result.

Education is expected to give ~~an~~ us idea of right and wrong. It must make us humble towards learning and it should not make us arrogant.

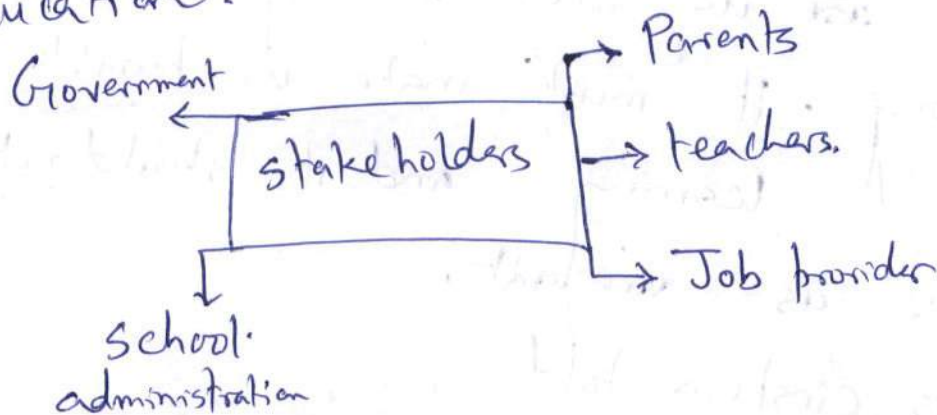
As Einstein told

"Education is what remains when one forgets what he learnt in school".

Education is not the bookish knowledge but the wisdom that helps us to have a better life.

Inculcation of values like honesty, courage, integrity, compassion are also fundamental in education as emphasised by Swami Vivekananda.

(b) There are many stakeholders who are responsible for this state of education.



→ As parents often choose the type of education a child receives when parents puts excessive

emphasis on the marks and ranks of the child rather than his/her ethical well being, many times that child grows up to be hungry for success, without caring about values.

→ School administration is also responsible as they create trends of more intense education system for clearing more tougher exams, without focusing on value education.

→ Job providers too by putting very less value of ethical acts and activities promote rat-race, thus creating a youth who cares about only success.

→ As govt also didn't take early measure to change the course work to include different type of learning activity and attitude of

lifelong learning govt is also
responsible for this state of
education in the country.

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।

India has 14 out of top 20 most polluted cities in the world. It shows the grim picture of air pollution in the country.

① As air pollution has become a norm in India people's attitude towards it has also become very lax and negligent.

There are various reason behind such behaviour:

- ① As we breathe air every second and air gradually goes bad, we do not recognize the bad state as a shock, so we keep assuring ourselves about our well being.
- ② As air is a common resource "problem" of "tragedy of common" is present. No one wants to be the person who takes responsibility to rectify it, thinking it to be someone else's responsibility.
- ③ There is moral hazard as burning of stubble harms some one in far place, it

does not create ethical restrain
not to do it.

(b) Measures to nudge people towards
pro environment behaviour:

① As people often refuse to accept
that there is a problem or they
refuse that they can do something
to change it, they avoid
any action.

② We need to change this attitude
of people, that there is nothing
that an individual can do to
change this problem.

③ By showing constantly situation
of cities which are performing.

very good in handling air pollution through individual actions, we can create a sense of ownership

among the people.

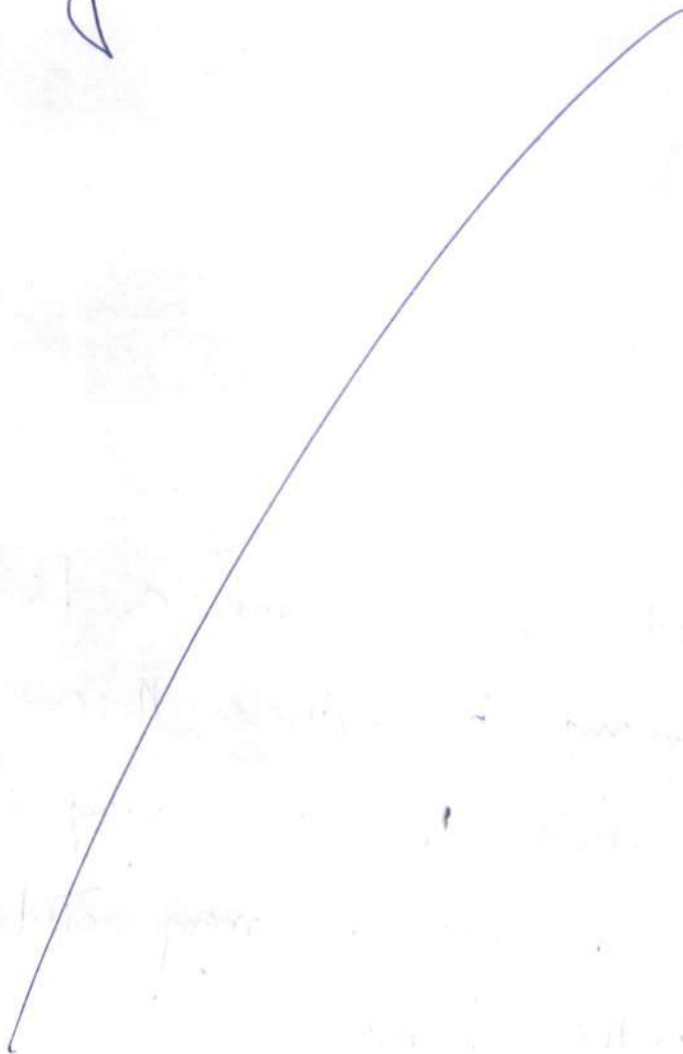
- example of Beijing's reduced air pollution in 1 decade can be a good case study.

⑤ Regular discussions must be held how foul air reduces our no. of healthy years lived, which will create a sense of panic to take action.

⑥ Giving people economic benefits to switch to pro-environment activity in initial days, so that they can see how joint action

can actually save everyone from
foul air. ∴

Through these acts we can
nudge the behaviours of the
people to shift to pro-environment
activity.



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

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

- (a) What are the issues with a civil servant expressing his/her views on social media on various matters?
- (b) Should criticism of government policies on social media by civil servants be allowed?
- (c) How should civil servants conduct themselves on social media? (20)

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

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

- (a) एक लोक सेवक द्वारा विभिन्न मुद्दों के संदर्भ में सोशल मीडिया पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए जाने से संबंधित मुद्दे कौन-से हैं?
- (b) क्या लोक सेवकों द्वारा सोशल मीडिया पर सरकारी नीतियों की आलोचना करने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए?
- (c) लोक सेवकों को सोशल मीडिया पर खुद को कैसे संचालित करना चाहिए?

Social media has become a powerful tool for many to express their opinion to others. In some way it has become a voice of many civil servants to the people.

① Civil servants are guided by civil service rules.

When a civil servant expresses his personal views on social media it becomes a public comment. Many a times a civil servant's personal view may not match with govt's view.

But by the rules still he/she needs to perform his official duty without any personal bias.

When his views are public, others will also know his personal disagreement over ~~the~~ govt- policy which can be manipulated to do corruption.

Expressing views on social media also can create hurdle in executing his own duty as in workplace based on public view groupism may develop.

⑥ Criticism on govt policy is currently not allowed for civil servants.

However as in a democracy any citizen has right to express his disagreement over govt policy, in case of civil servants there has to be a balance.

There should be permission to allow civil servants to point out some positive and negative aspect of a govt policy which are publicly discussed.

But ~~as~~ as a whole he should also mention that these views being personal opinion will not impact his official duty of being a public servant.

© Social media being a private affair it is tough to ~~totally~~ create rules how a civil servant should behave in social media platform.

But being a public servant it should be the duty of a ~~that~~ person to behave in unbiased and objective way in the social media.

He should not reveal any ~~secret~~ official secrets in social media while expressing his opinion on any topic.

His analysis on a topic should be based on publicly available data, and he should not be viewing any matter in a partisan manner, thus creating conflict of interest.

Overall a public servant should behave like a responsible citizen in social media along with being a responsible civil servant.

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।

Economic growth refers to the growth of the whole economy and also increase in wealth of the bottommost section of economic ladder. In last few decades GDP growth has been the pillar of economic policies.

Rationale behind GDP growth as economic growth:

After world wars as the world moved towards a new future countries competed with each other to prove their better economic policy.

→ As our economic policy wanted to improve the lives of our citizens, in initial days due to low exploitation and earth's capacity to absorb pollutants made only one parameter available to judge growth.

→ Once the race took off it was tough to be the first to look into other impacts of GDP growth, like environmental pollution, global.

warning:

→ As exploitation of global commons like Oceans, Space, led to economic growth, ~~the~~ problem of "tragedy of common" was prevalent.

→ As in most cases more GDP growth resulted in more lavish lifestyle which looked better from outside, this made other nations run for GDP growth too.

⑥ As countries have grown over last few decades by exploiting environment, changing social, ethical structures, now many feel the necessity to add other aspects in the growth equation.

• Need for adding other aspects:

→ As just GDP growth does not ensure well being of the people, It also does not ensure peace, tranquility, social cohesion, and good health of the people.

As people realised along with economic wealth we also need other wealths, like ecological wealth, social wealth, and moral values to have a good life, we need to add these in the growth equation.

As in case of Bhutan, they assess their growth also through happiness of their citizens, it leads to a happy nation in spite of being not very rich.

Below are some components which can be complemented with GDP growth while going forward:

- ① Reduced inequality
- ② Biodiversity and Environment
- ③ Social cohesion
- ④ Happiness of people
- ⑤ Less number of crimes in the society
- ⑥ Prevailing peace.

If we try to get an optimum balance in all these we will be able to create a "Ramrajya" in modern times.



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।

Covid-19 pandemic has spreaded
in all continents affecting ^{more than} 100 ~~million~~
million people in the world.
Containing the virus needs long
term behavioural change.

① Pandemic like Covid-19 spreads faster when people live and interact in closed space.

India being one of the ~~most~~ most densely populated country we are habituated with crowd in bus, train, market etc. This acceptance towards crowd has the potential to make the pandemic uncontrollable.

It is the attitude of being responsible and avoiding crowd, being responsible about following rules of social distancing that will ensure our overall well being.

→ As India is not a rich country with high quality hospitals, we have to flatten the curve and keep it under control to fight against it in the long run.

⑥ There are many stakeholders who are helping India in this fight.

- Ashra workers and other health workers are helping in tracing and tracking thus reducing the transmission.
- e-commerce sites and home delivery service is helping millions by delivering things to home, so that they can stay at home and reduce the crowd.
- Small industries by creating PPEs & masks are helping us in building protection against the infection.
- News agencies by depicting the real image are helping us to take informed decision and to follow the guidelines.

- Also teachers, doctors, etc by treating and teaching through online medium are helping communities to follow the rules.

② Challenges in bringing behavioural change:

- ① As often behavioral change is nudged by positive outcome, as still there is no conclusive evidence of the end of pandemic many are giving up hope to follow the desired behaviour.
- ② Economic challenge is making many to come out and earn for the family risking infection.
- ③ Being a very populous country it is tough to adapt to this new reality with everyone on the street.

④ Frustration is getting generated due to being home bound for months, thus resulting in violation of rules.

We need to change our point of view towards crowd, hygiene, distancing in a permanent and sustainable way to eradicate the disease.