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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

Name of Candidate	RAVI KUMAR		Registration Number	2-Jan-2020
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH		Date	628078
Center	O.R.N.			

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

Administration refers to exercise of power based on position, for effective administration, discretion is provided.

It can be blessing

- ① Allows application of wisdom.
 - ② Civil servant choosing rationale and effective contractor.
- ② Increasing risk-taking ability
 - promotes
 - innovation → effective implementation.
- ③ It allow adjustment according to situation.
 - ④ A rigid situations may not be suitable for demanding situation like disaster management.
- ④ It promotes Out of Box thinking.

- eg) Gwalior IAS P Narhari gave innovative
employment to blind people using
their power of senses.

It can be a curse

- ① May promote arbitrariness

(Power + Discretion) - Accountability



Corruption

- ② It may promote collusive corruption
as well as malafide intentions.

- ③ It may promote self-interest

eg) Giving contractor to family member

- ④ It may reduce efficiency.

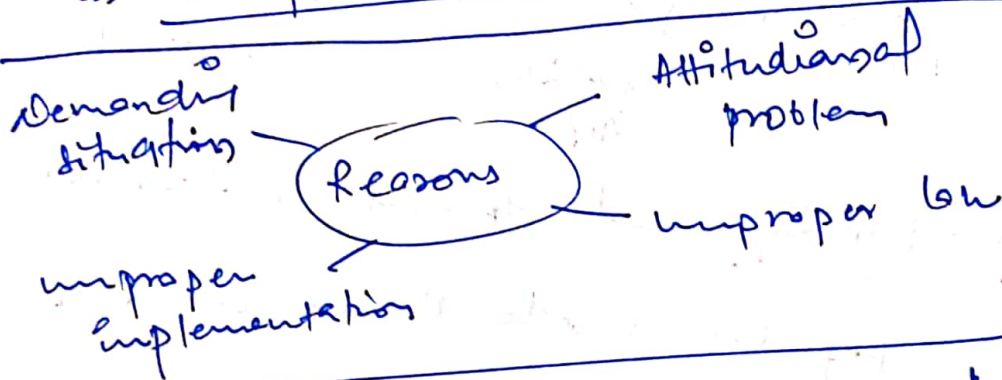
eg) Forest Right Act, 2006 give discretion
to forest officers to allot land,
but it has seen improper result.

Increasing self accountability
among civil servants can be
solution to above problem.

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 exercising power of authority with malafide intentions.
Corruption in India has been seen as 'Accepted Norm'



Shifting from 'Acceptance' towards 'rejection'

① Changing Attitude

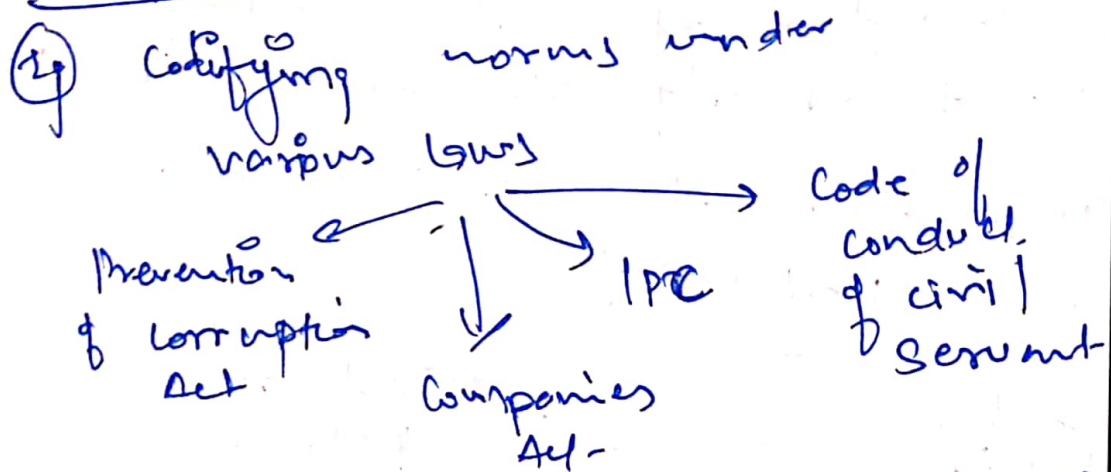
- through proper early socialization.
- ② strict prohibition of corruption in academic books.

② Behavioural Nudge

- ③ Role models or influential

People can lose in front denouncing corruption.

② Simplifying law -



④ Proper training and formal intervention.

⑥ Using popular mode of communication -

④ movies, cinema, sports.

⑥ Incentivising right doing and dutifulness -

⑦ strengthening enforcement agencies

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graph TD
    A[strengthening enforcement agencies] --> B[CVC]
    A --> C[CIL]
    A --> D[Courts tribunals]
  
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A corruption less society is harbinger of wellfare and development society.

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

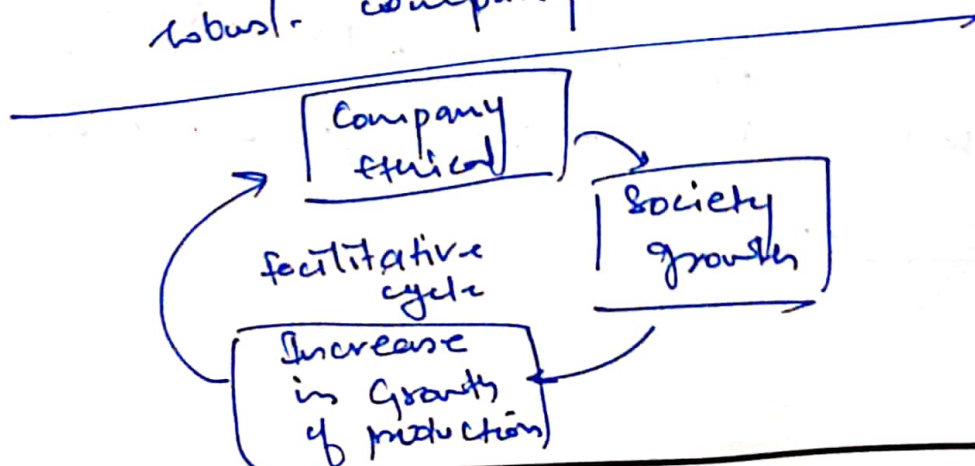
किसी कम्पनी के दीर्घकालिक अस्तित्व के लिए व्यावसायिक नैतिकता महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ethical business practices include ethics and moral conduct while carrying conduct of business.

Ethics + Business = Sustainable Company

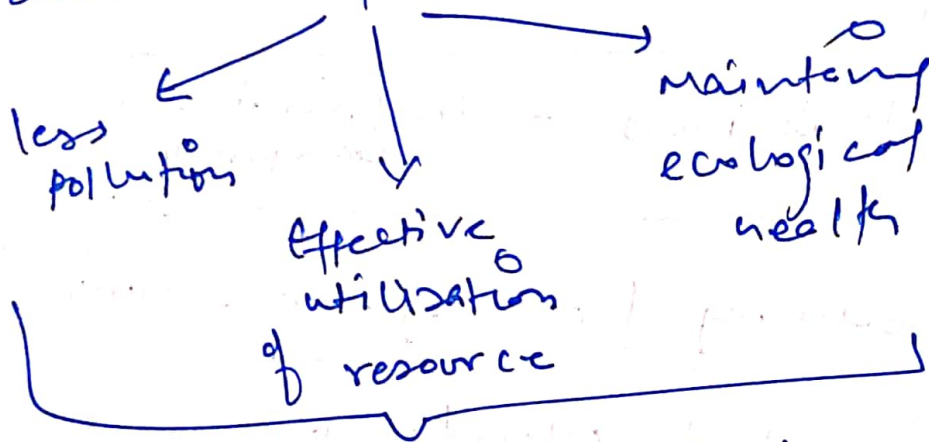
It is necessary for long-term survival

- ① Keeping good corporate governance norms for employees
- ② Ensuring protection of all stakeholders.
- ③ Promoting philanthropic capitalising
- ④ A robust society means robust company.



⑤ It will also facilitate Sarvodaya concept of Gandhiji by "uplifting all"

⑥ It will also ensure Environmental Sustainability



It will ensure constant supply of raw material.

⑦ Growing demand by bringing vulnerable section into mainstream.

⑧ ensuring "Development with value"

ethical business act as Multiplier Effect - and remove socio-economic barriers.

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

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

Law is ordinance made for
achieving of common good.

Law succeed in ethical behaviour
only when it is backed by conscience
of people

- ① If law is against societal
conscience —

① People reject the law ~~blatantly~~.

(eg) Repealing of Prevention of
Terrorism Act 2002 due to
mass human rights violence

② People impede implementation.

(eg) Current Farm Bills facing
massive protest.

③ People demand change / amendment.

(eg) certain minorities through
Citizenship Amendment Act
2019 was against secular
ethos and hence demanded

repealing.

② law supported if conscience supports. —

④ Recent acceptance of LBTR community by repealing Section 317 was welcomed.

⑤ Society accepting humanitarian laws due to general conscience being — tolerant — Accomodative — Responsible.

③ However certain laws are necessary without conscience development too.

④ Regulation against Sati even after it being social norm was much needed step.

Law should be dynamic and should facilitate moral development.

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

It is quintessential for the moral and personality development that a person raise his/her voice against or in favor of things that matter.

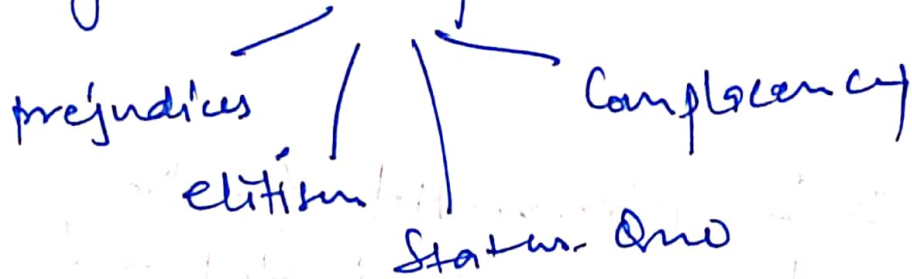
① It helps in breaking status - Quo.

② When society began to question the arbitrariness of section 377, LGBTQ rights were established.

③ It makes a person participative in development.
→ It is also an important feature of deliberative democracy.

④ A person puts his opinion about what he thinks is right/wrong.
- This increases his self-satisfaction.

④ It promotes questioning the
wrongs of society such as



⑤ It also nudge a positive change
in society.

⑥ A person begin to rationally
question and put up his
views which inculcates Scientific
temperament in him.

⑦ It increases his assertiveness too.

Hence we all should
use 'freedom of expression' to granted
in Article 19 to pitch our
voices for larger good.

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 क़ांट

Immanuel Kant is a deontologist thinker who believes in "Means" to be ethical.

Present context:-

- ① It promotes Self Accountability
→ 'Self accountability' is better than Legal accountability.
- ② It helps a person to adhere to 'Spirit' not just 'letter' of policies or laws.
- ③ It inculcates uprightness and integrity.
- ④ It also reduces the unsatisfaction level by removing difference between real self and ideal self.

⑤ It ~~now~~ raises the self-standard
and promotes
← Better implementation of law → Not breaking law for personal and public good.

⑥

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

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

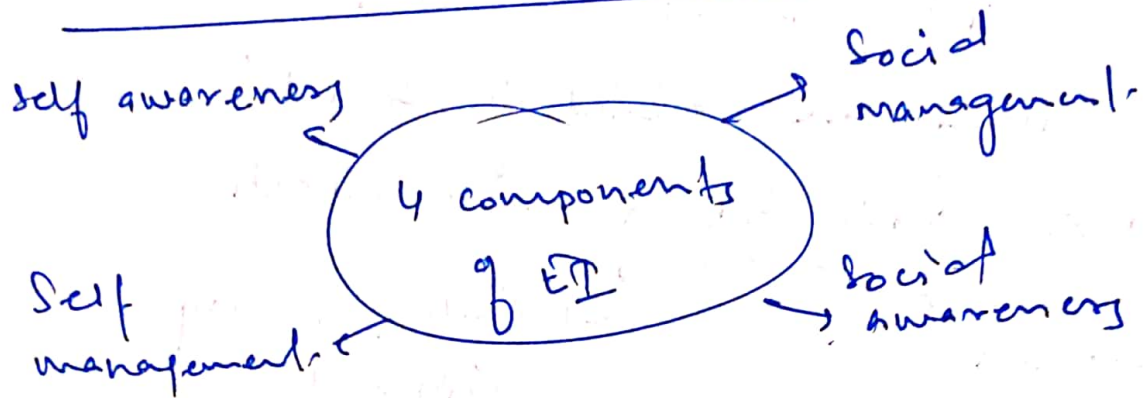
Social Intelligence refers to the intelligence related to societal context which has 2 major aspects

- ① Awareness about the social situations and circumstances
- ② finding a way either to solve problem or social situations.

It helps in -

- ① Understanding the surrounding better.
- ② Assessing the wrong doing in society and take effective steps.
- ③ To tackle situational emergency
- ④ To effectively use self-skill in order to get desirable social outcome.
- ⑤ Reducing social Barrier
tensions
inequalities.

Social Intelligence is closely related to Emotional Intelligence (EI)



— Social Intelligence helps EI in 2 major fields

① Social Awareness

- It helps person to comprehend social situation.
- It also helps him to analyse his position, power and responsibility.

② Social management

- better resource utilisation
- solving social issues

Hence Social Intelligence is an important tool for Personality Development - it must be inculcated in socialization.

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 the set values standards which must be followed while conducting public life. It represents structural side of organised values.

(eg) All India Services Conduct Rule 2014 - promotes All India servants to / be / ~~comprehensive~~ ^{to} follow law with sufficient discretion.

(eg) Code of conduct - for few organisations -

- ① News / Media → free & fair news and view
- ② Judiciary → Timely and quality judgement.
- ③ Civil servants → following Civil services conduct rule 1964

Code of ethics are deeper set of values that should be adhered to for ethical conduct.

→ It represents foundation of organisation

→ It guides the philosophical path of organisation growth.

Civil services	→	Compassionate Rationality
Judiciary	→	Responsibility Social Justice
Police	→	Compassionate Vigilance
Business	→	Philanthropic Capitalism

Some organisations and their code of ethics.

ARC & recommends both
code of ethics and conduct to
be applicable for civil servants.

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 as propounded by
Gautama Buddha have 2 major
qualities - which makes a man perfect.

① Compassion

- ① It generates emotional solidarity in a person and he feels like helping others.
- ② It creates empathetic and sympathetic person.
- ③ It generate Problem-solving behaviour with greater enthusiasm.
- ④ It also removes 'Self-centredness' from a person which is integral to development.
- ⑤ Person embraces happiness among all and treats own-suffering equivalent to those of others.

③ Wisdom

① It is key element of a person with 'nirvana'

② He understands his situation, his surrounding and takes knowledgeable action.

③ Wisdom is also the highest goal which generates "Endowment"

④ It can act as multiplier effect for other positive values

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graph TD
    A[It can act as multiplier effect for other positive values] --> B[Happiness]
    A --> C[Equality]
    B --> D[tolerance]
    C --> E[peace-loving]
  
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⑤ It also helps in recognising 'Middle path' which helps in moderation of extreme behaviour.

Hence Compassion and wisdom are 2 faces of human development which complement one another.

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 had a life full of struggle, lessons, virtues and ethics which led him to become 'missile man of India' and ultimately 'President' of India.

Lessons to be learnt by civil servants

① Struggle is step to success
→ Facing extreme poverty and reaching to IAS was full of struggle.

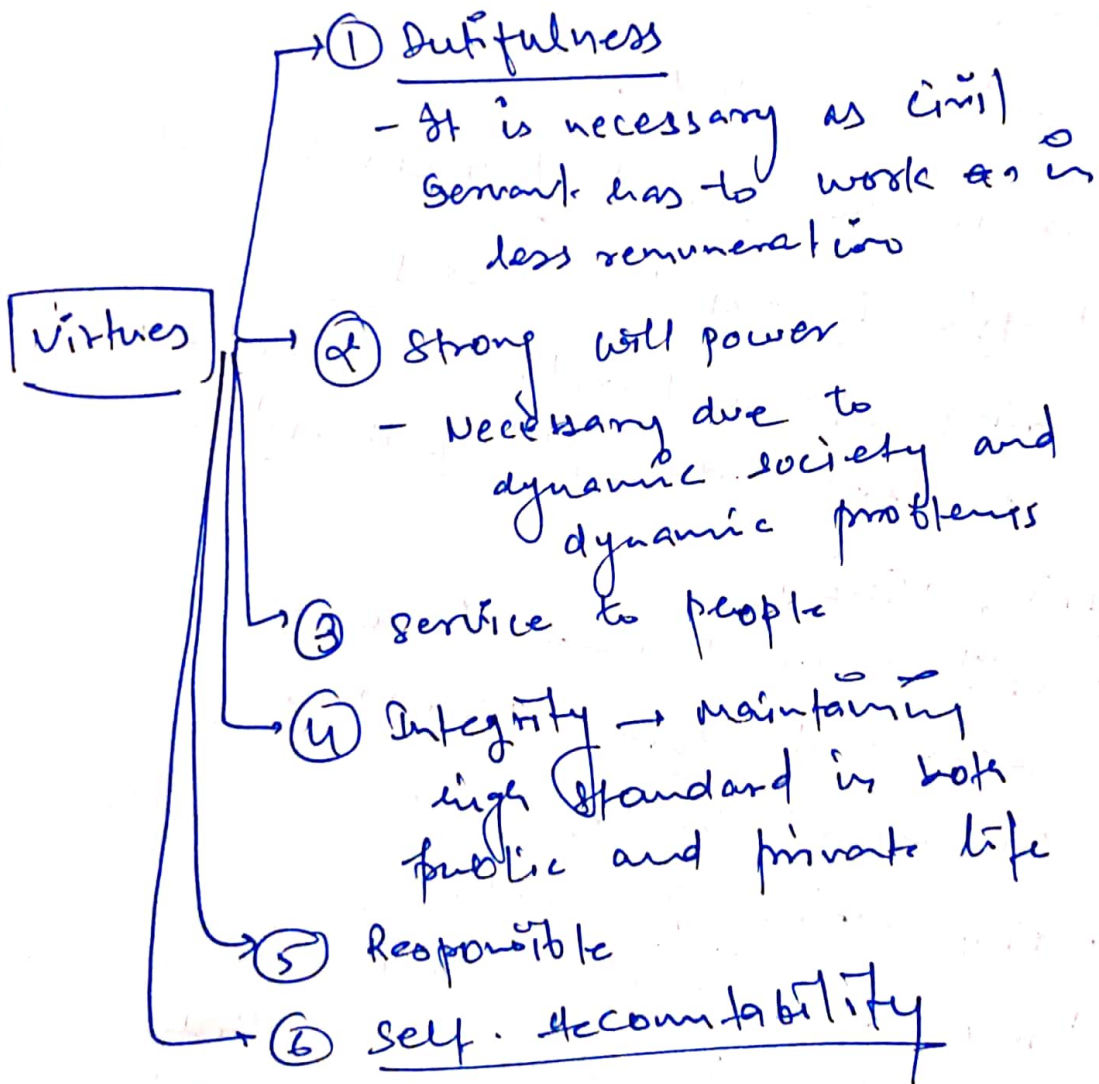
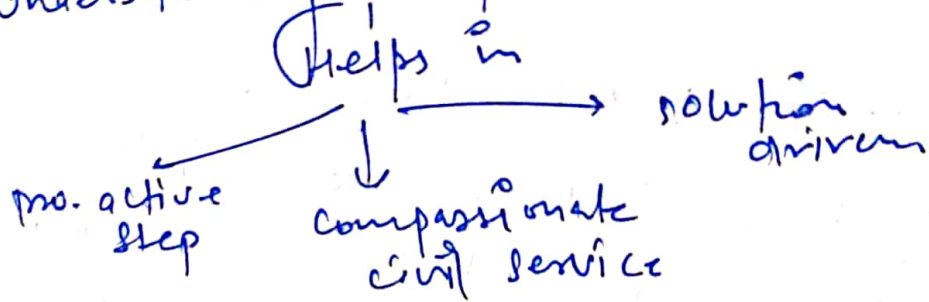
② Having Vision
→ Civil servant must have short term and long term vision for overall development.

③ Working Against the odds
→ Resource scarcity for civil servant make their job challenging which should keep inciting them to work.

④ Keeping nation first
→ This reduces collusive corruption

and promote nation building.

⑤ Understanding People's problem



Dr. Kalam was a stalwart of Indian Scientific temperance and will keep guiding for years to come.

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 document declaring details about services to be provided by an organization to the society.

following Information should be made available to public via citizen charter —

- ① Quality of service
- ② Timeline of service delivery
- ③ grievance redressal mechanism Institutions
- ④ Rights of citizens
- ⑤ obligation of organization.
(e.g.) less pollution of environment
- ⑥ All stakeholders involved
- ⑦ Information regarding financial information and audit
- ⑧ Policy of compensation
- ⑨ Representative Board of directors.

Steps needed for successful implementation of Citizen Charter (CC)

- ① making mandatory law for such charter.
 - ④ Companies Act 2013 require CC for companies.
- ② Effective monitoring of promises.
 - ④ Andhra Pradesh ^{government} does periodic social audit to check the implementation.
- ③ Give rights to citizen to question non fulfillment.
 - They should also be allowed to suggest course correction.
- ④ Use of ICT to make process transparent. ④ As done by Jan Sadak portal by Rajasthan.
- ⑤ Lead by example → All department of centre and state should come up with such charter.
 - citizen charter is a tool of participative development & hence must be promoted.

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

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

Human rights such as right to life, dignity and liberty are also ethical rights which must be preserved at all cost.

States protecting Refugee have following roles and responsibilities

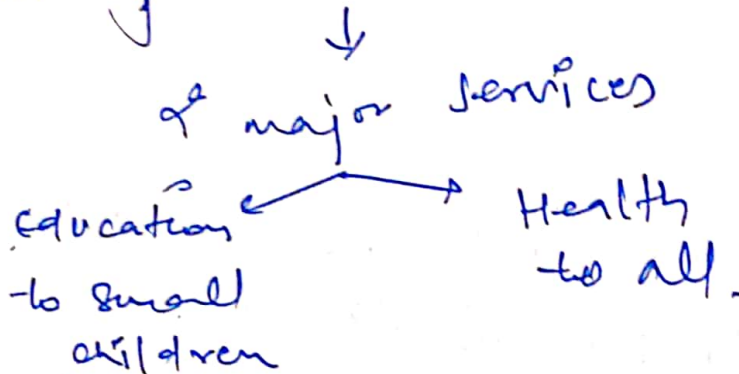
- ① ensuring right to life by reducing ~~the~~ immediate and long time threat.

eg) Bangladesh government is assuring Rohingyas with complete security.

- ② Giving basic facilities which include
- Proper shelter
 - Proper hygiene
 - Proper clothing

→ This is also manifested by UN charter on Basic Human rights.

③ giving additional social services



④ provide employment opportunities to youth.

⑤ Address gender gap issues

- more education to women
- Addressing to domestic violence

⑥ Persuade origin country to take them back

⑦ Raise refugee issue at international platform.

Hence such issues should be solved giving the rising number backdrop of environment change.

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 old traditional system of files which used to keep revolving at the behest of employees arbitrariness.

It affects →

- Timely execution
- Increases grievance
- People don't get rightful service
- criticism is promoted

It is a big hurdle in citizen centric governance —

① It promotes status quo as the elite at the top prevent the shift to transparent system.

② It reduces the services delivered both in terms of →

- timely execution
- Quality of service

③ It increases employee - citizen
gap.

④ It hampers the efficiency of
programs. ④ Old system of
issuing ~~license~~ for driving
was full of red. tapism.

⑤ It promotes corruption.

⑥ It render grievance and
unsatisfied public.

Government's goal is
" maximum governance with
minimum Government " which
can be achieved by reducing
Red - tapism.

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:

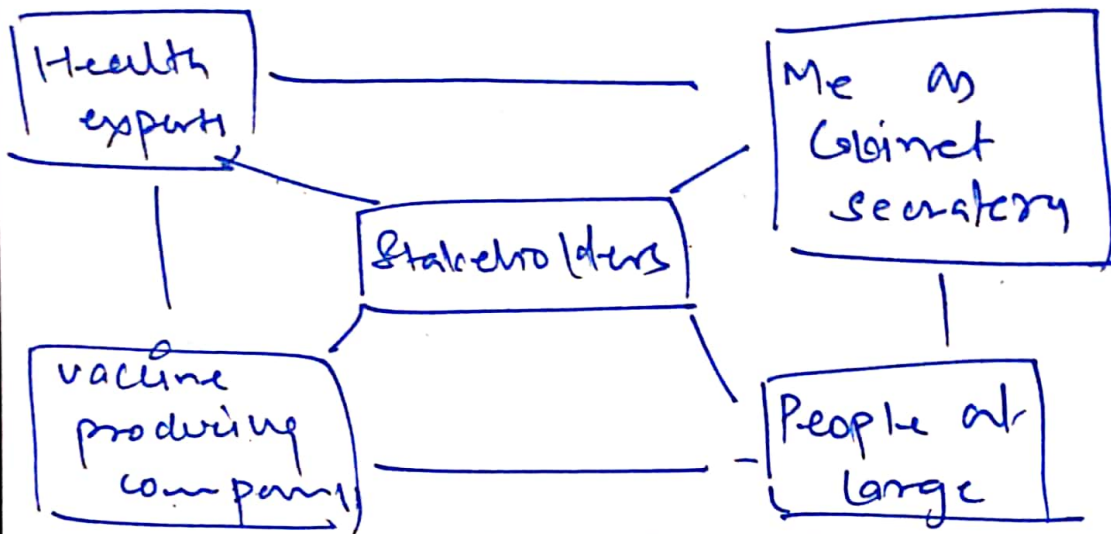
- (a) What are the critical issues involved in the case?
(b) Explain, with relevant reasons, the course of action that you would take. (20)

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:

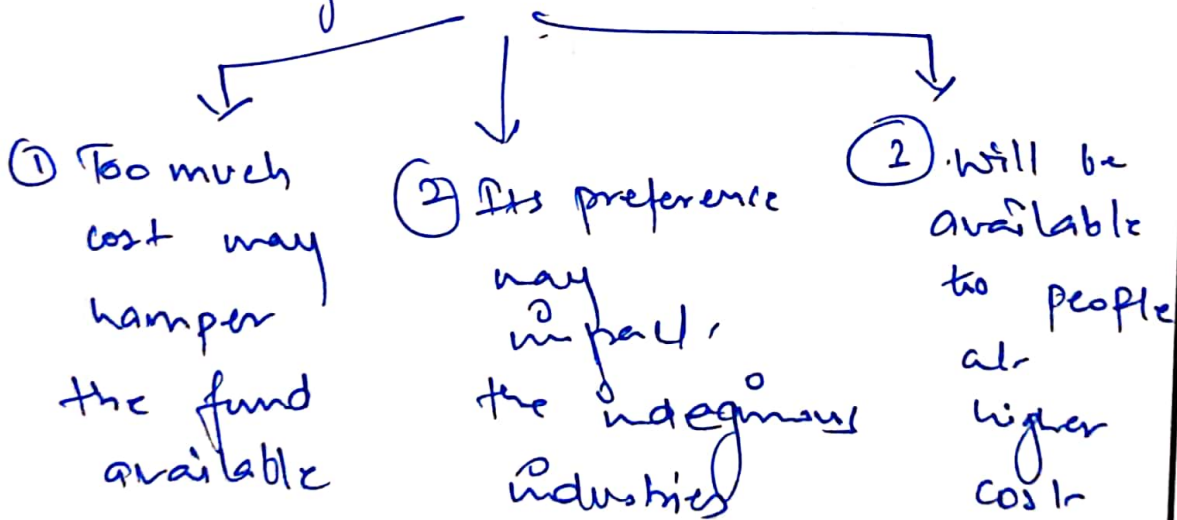
- (a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे क्या हैं?
(b) प्रासंगिक कारणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इस संबंध में आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे।

The pandemic caused by
COVID-19 demands a careful
and wisdom-fuel distribution of
vaccine to tackle it.



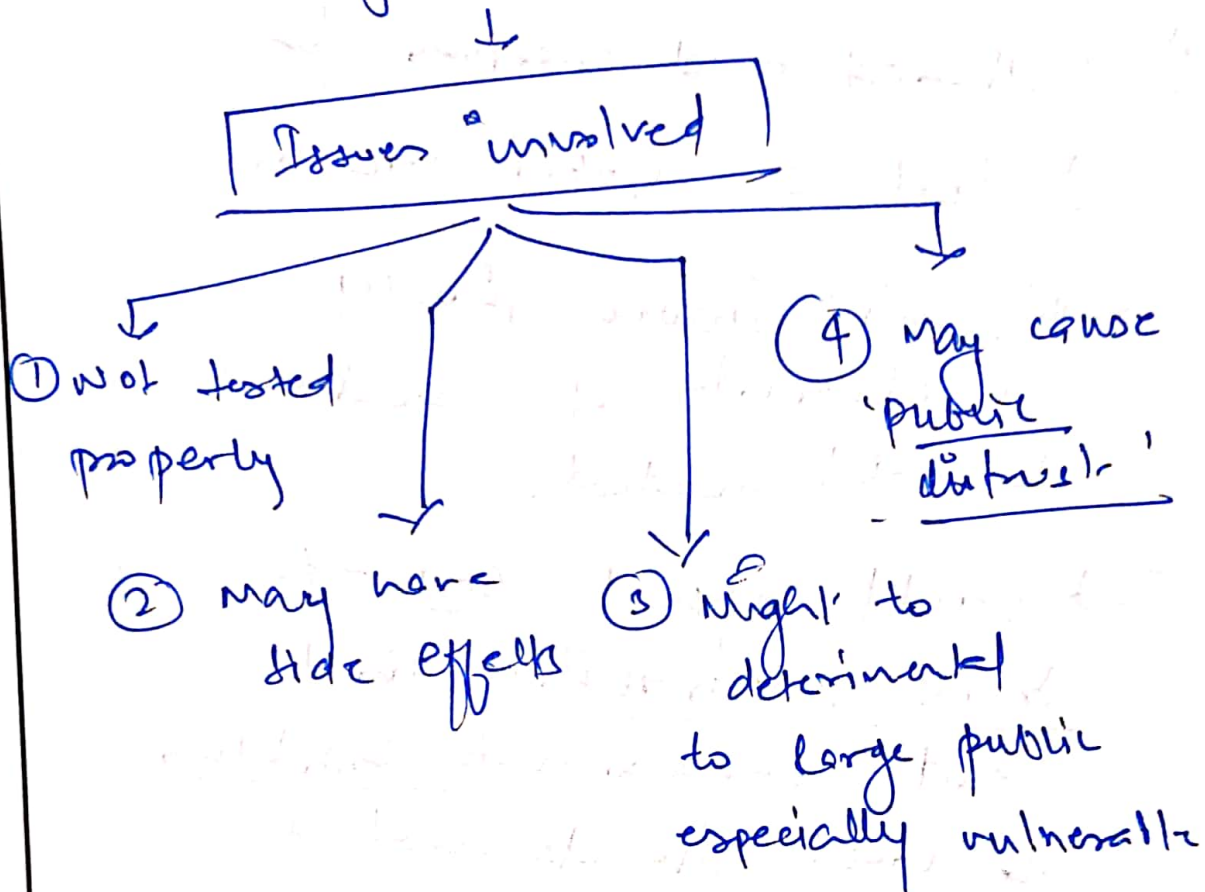
a) following are critical issues involved -

① Globally Proved vaccine

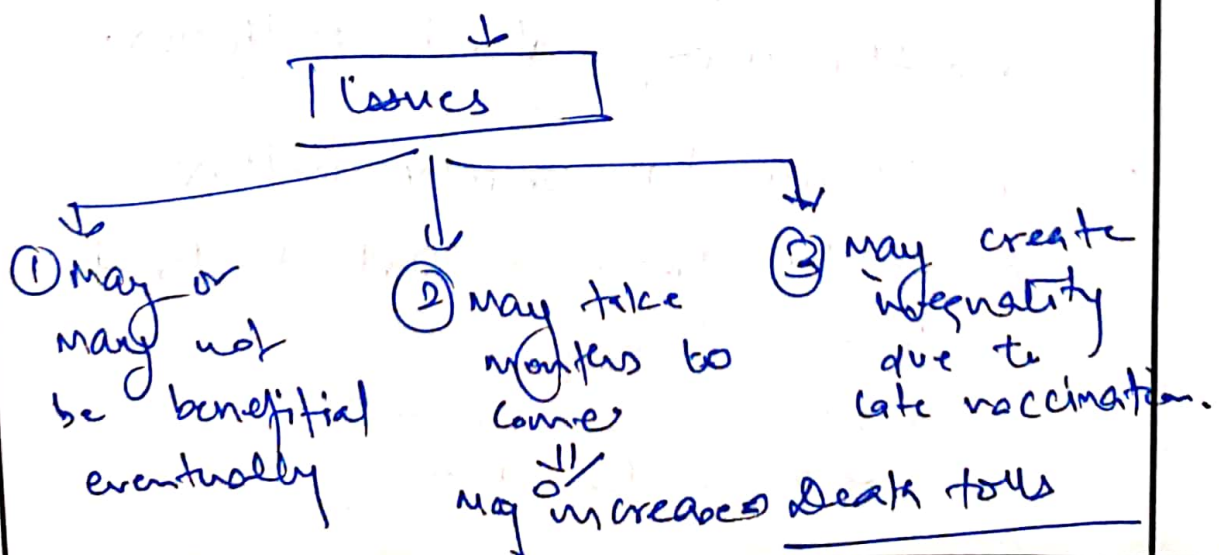


⇓
this will hamper
"Right to healthy life" at affordable price.

② Whether to provide for distribution of Indigenous Vaccine



③ Whether to wait for underdeveloped vaccines to come



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⑥ my course of action

① my focus will be three fold

A) Dedicated fund creation for import of Global vaccine

- This will ensure timely availability of vaccine to most needed.

- I would appeal Corporate Social Responsibility Fund and Compassionate Capitalism to meet the demand of fund.

- Also attempt for better rates globally using global platforms.

B) Simultaneously largely influx would be given to underdeveloped vaccine

- Creating more research centres for development.

- More focused approach through multiple labs and dedicated research centres.

- Public at large can be asked to contribute for fund for this. (eg) PM CARES fund.

③ An expedite testing and controlled vaccination through Indigenously developed vaccine.

- more focus will be on Randomized control trial method.

A calibrated approach towards all possible breakthrough will enable the winning of Battle against Corona.

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।

Indian Literacy rate was
74.04% according to census 2011
but it was highly skewed
as Bihar had less than 65%

as well as there was gender inequality as

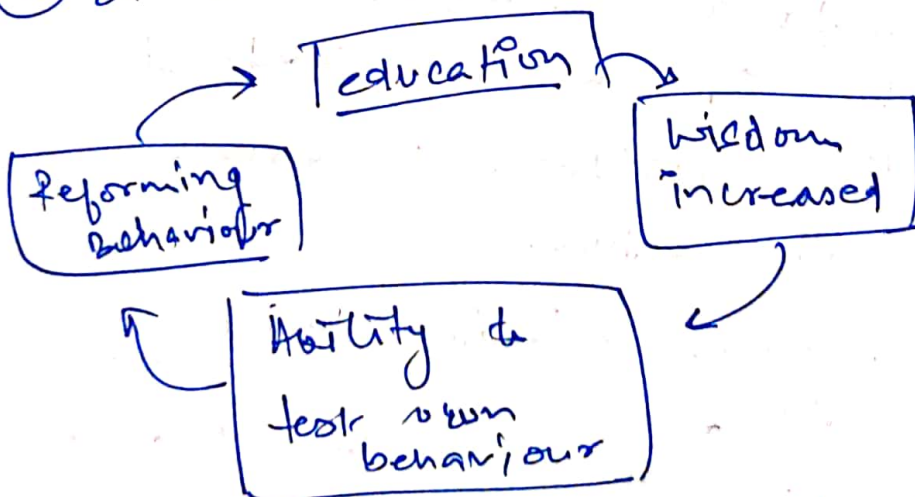
women (65%) men (32%)

a) Role of Education

- Reforming Human Behaviour

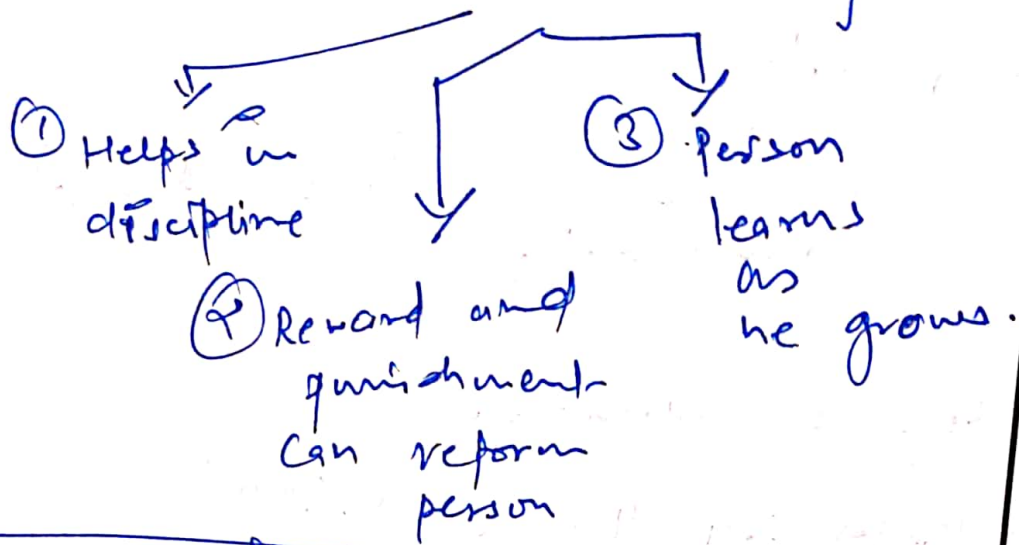
① Education give theoretical explanation to reason what is right and wrong.

② It enhances wisdom.



③ Education also provide Third Person's view where a person see his action through different level.

④ It also allow Social influencing



- Inculcating values

- ① Education is a strong socialisation Agent.
- ② Education not only helps parents to inculcate certain values in children but also allow children to exude positive values.
- ③ It increases reasoning capacity of children.
 - He learns
 - Globally best practices
 - Role of a person
 - Responsibilities
 - Hard work as well as satisfaction

(b) Government's role in deteriorating education system -

(1) low ~~to~~ Attention towards this sector.

(2) Economic Survey say, education was allotted 3.1% of GDP in 2018-19, which is less than OECD countries.

(2) Improper implementation of programmes

(1) still schools with non compliance with RTE norms

examples

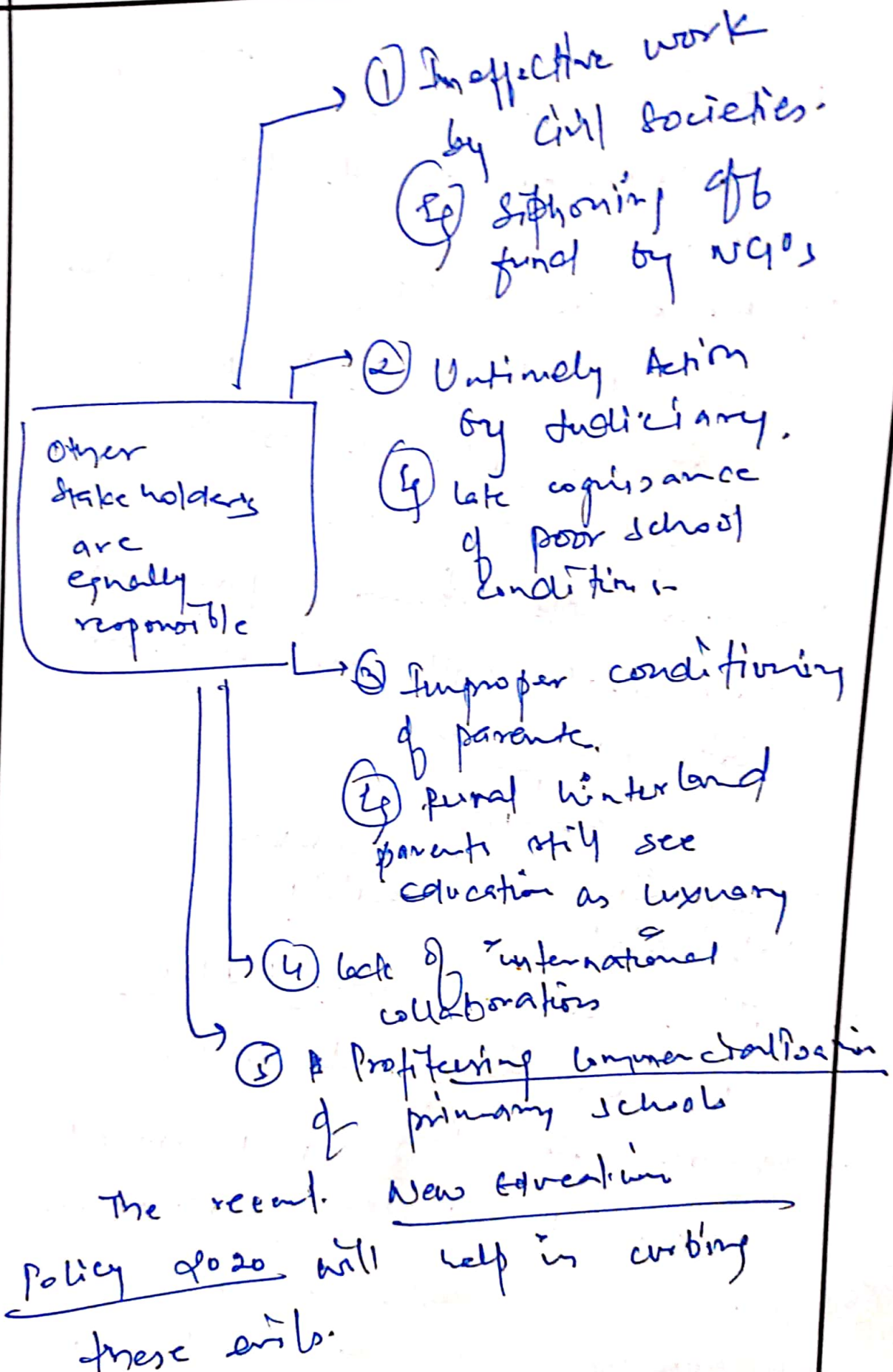
No separate girls toilet

No drinking facility

(3) Shift of Education from Public Good towards private goods.

(4) Excessive intervention by government hampers IITs and IIMs performance.

(5) low focus on maths, science.
(19) ASER report shows poor understanding of maths among 5th class.



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।

Recent CHO summit in Copenhagen
brought the global attention towards
Air Pollution as 'global threat'

a) despite various government initiatives
people still violate them.

Reasons

① Attitudinal Issue

→ People do not like to change
attitude even for common goods.

② Higher tendency of high officials

to use private car for commutation
but not to use public transportation.

② Putting social norms above environment

Sustainability,

① Less forceful - bursting crackers
to waste diwali even after
knowing the consequences.

③ Poor law enforcement.

① Stubble burning is banned by
punishment in some states
of Punjab, still due to
lack of police staff, it is prevalent.

④ lack short-sightedness of
public which hampers their
long term vision.

⑤ Poor examples shown by
role model / Influential people.

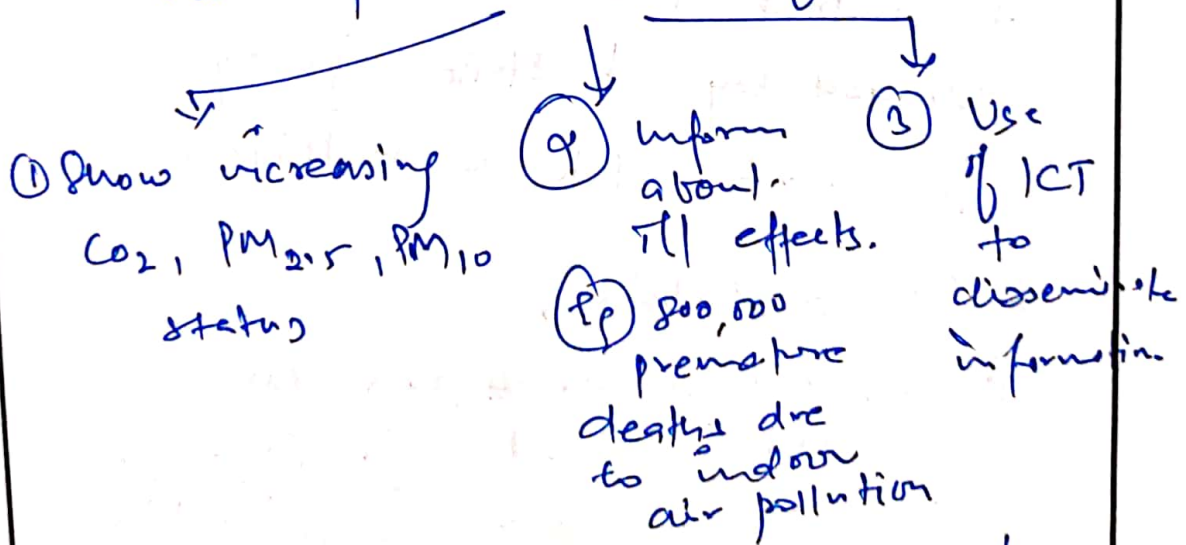
② Sitting MPs bursting crackers

⑥ Ineffective behavioural nudge
- More focus is on legal nudge.

⑦ Poor socialisation where state
is seen as prohibitor instead
of fertilizer.

⑧ measures suggested to nudge
people towards pro-environmentalism

① Information dissemination
about present state of air



people will become
informative participants

② Effective Law ~~enforce~~ and
repeal redundant laws.

- "Law should be so simple
that it can be understood
by peasants"

- Multiple laws like GAD,
National Air Quality Program,
AQI index, AQI index
should be compiled.

③ Effective law enforcement Agencies.

- A central level agency
followed by 1 state agency
for each state is sufficient.

- Avoid overlapping,

(eg) Graded Action Plan for
Delhi is under 16 Agencies
Hence it hampers implementation.

④ Making Judiciary Proactive

- steps should be taken to incentivise pro-active work.

④ Court taking suo-moto action.

⑤ Involvement of NGOs and Civil Society

- educate people
- Hamper violation of law
- increase effectiveness of programmes.

⑥ Early socialisation through proper schooling.

⑥ Punish and reward can be used in emission related activities.

⑦ Mobilising Role model and using mass media like movies to air pollution.

protecting air from contamination has better utility and also ensure better health for all

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:

- What are the issues with a civil servant expressing his/her views on social media on various matters?
- Should criticism of government policies on social media by civil servants be allowed?
- 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:

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

Increasing use of social media by civil servant is a prevalent phenomenon. For instance, Question 1As P. B. Narahari has grown fond for betterment of blind people through social media.

9) Issues of civil servant expressing
his/her view on social media

① It affects neutral bureaucracy,
where they are supposed to
follow orders or for greater peace
and well fare.

② It influences public opinion.

```

    Positive → negative
    ↓          ↓
    Aware the public about
    wrong doing
    
```

It may change
people's view
for negative
side.

③ It encourages standards and
fake type behaviour

④ Civil servant may want to
get popularise by expressing
views on major platforms
like twitter.

⑤ It encourage subordinate officers
also to express their view.
- It may hamper execution of

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4b) Criticising Government Policies

④ Should Be Allowed

- ① It protects "Right to freedom of speech and expression" as envisaged in Article 19.
- ② It allows Civil servant to be effective part of Participative public.
- ③ It may help in informing public about the views of top level officers.
- ④ It may persuade government to make necessary changes.
- ⑤ It also mandates government to come up with clear law/policy which
 - clear
 - lawful
 - general purpose

① Should not be Allowed

- ① It may cause Loss of trust among public
- ② It may affect effective execution of program.
- ③ It may hamper People's autonomy to analyse the policy based on their own logic.
- ④ It can also create instability in law and order.
→ This may invite public viol. or protest.
- ⑤ It hampers "Principle of Neutrality" which was propagated by Veteranary bureaucracy.

c) Civil servants should follow these steps to conduct on social media-

① Properly suntinize their views
and opinions before posting.

→ This enables opinion to be
fair / just / open

② should adjust their way of
communication to be more
facilitative rather than ~~constructive~~
criticizing,

③ Before posting, if they have
issue regarding any policy

↓
Express opinion to ministry
or senior

↓
Give written recommendation

↓
Ask to review

④ Finally if matter has enough
substance, he can take opinions
to social media.

Above steps increases the social
utility of civil servants steps.

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 has brought significant changes in socio-economic indicators like education and infrastructure. But at the same time it has certain evils like environmental pollution.

a) Rationale Behind using GDP growth for economic policies -

- ① It provides Quantitative assessment of ~~out~~ government steps.
- ② Growth in sector in Monetary values adjusted to base year indicate growth in production.
- ③ It is a better indicator to assess ~~for~~ Outcome along with Output.
- ④ Higher growth rate / GDP growth usually follows better education status and poverty reduction.
- ⑤ Allows global comparison and promote competitive globe.
- ⑥ India was seen as fastest growing emerging economy.
- ④ It also aid policy making and increases rationality.

⑤ It does count negative externalities.

④ High pollution post. industrialization is not indicated by GDP growth

⑥ However there is a need to go beyond GDP

① GDP is not indicative of all sectors growth.

④ India's MCA metrics only assess 5 lakh companies.

Reasons

② It does not necessitate development.

④ GDP growth in Syria does not indicate political stability

② It lacks major indicators like environmental effect.

④ error of emission and omission

⑤ Not universally accepted.

④ Shriyan uses Gross Happiness Index instead of GDP.

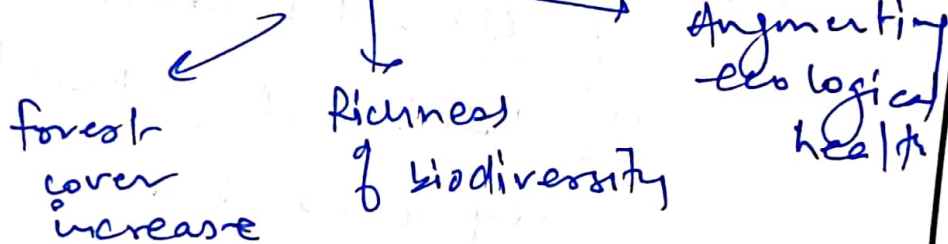
Components need to complemented

① Environmental externalities

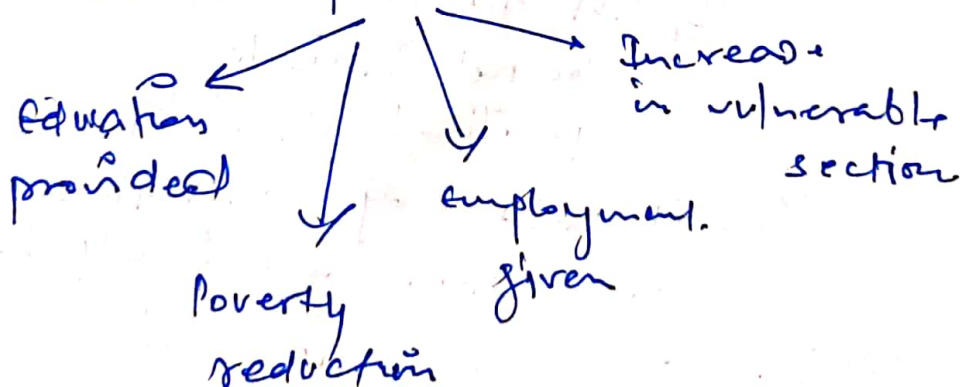
→ "development without values"

is threat to all.

→ Care should be taken to add



② Social Indicators should be complemented too.



- ⑤ Gender equality angle should be included.
- ④ Emphasis on Sustainable development rather than capitalist development.
- ⑤ International collaboration as well as humanitarian action.
- ④ Bangladesh's help in Rohingya crisis should also be calculated
- ⑥ Other factors that can be added are
 - Quality of justice
 - pro-activeness
 - transparent and accountable growth

By incorporating above ~~for~~ components, SDG goals will also get fulfilled.

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 is about to cross
1 crore affecting patient which
is still giving about 20,000
new patients each day.

① Behavioural change is desirable
in country like India

① Size of population and high
population density of country
make behavioral change necessary.

(Ex) 382 persons per km² density
according to census 2011 -

② Lack of available resources

① fund
required

③ high proportion
of illiterate
population

② Police-Doctor
staff to

④ Heavy burden
on vaccine
distribution

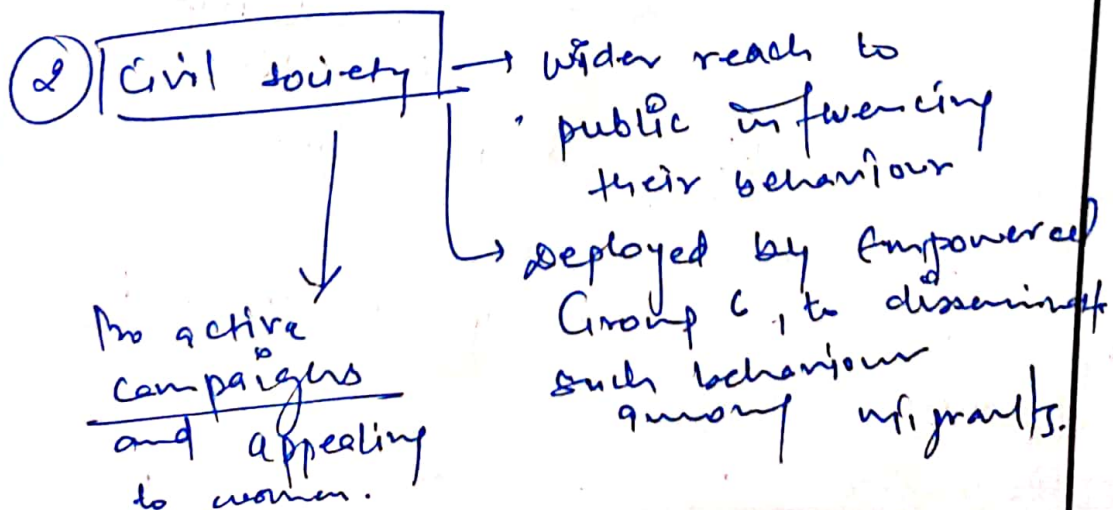
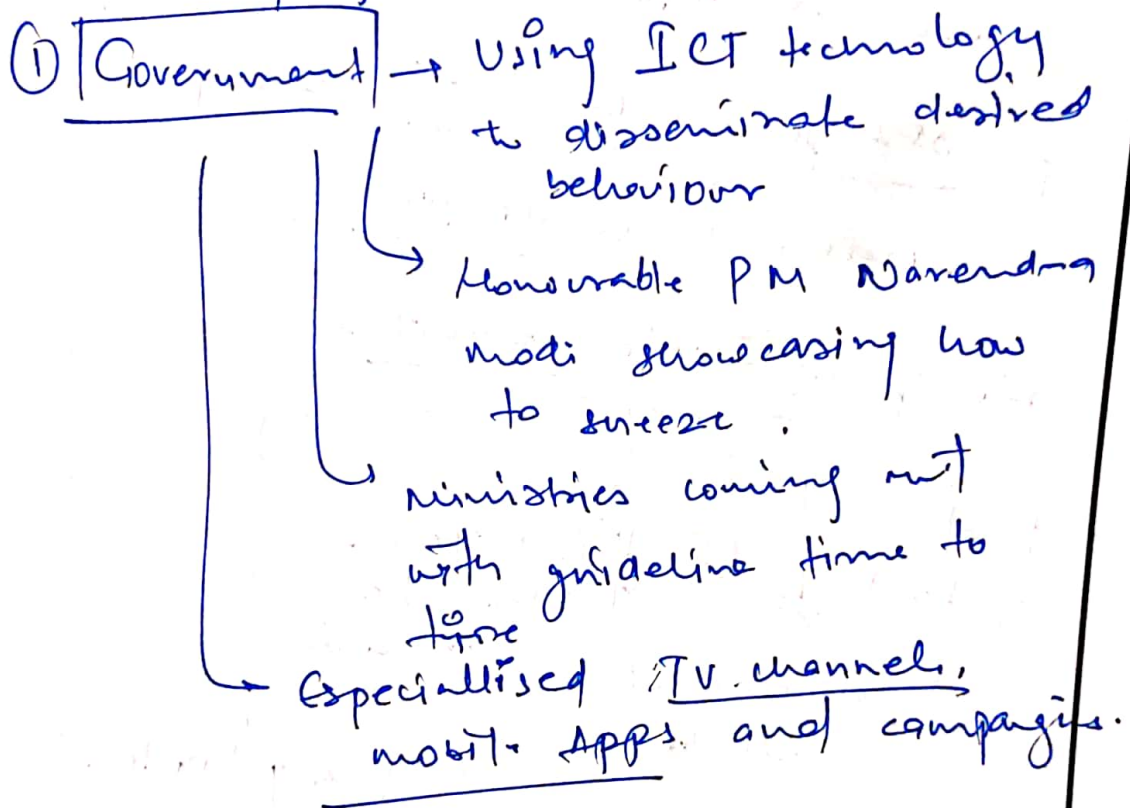
③ Disease prevention and promotive
healthcare -

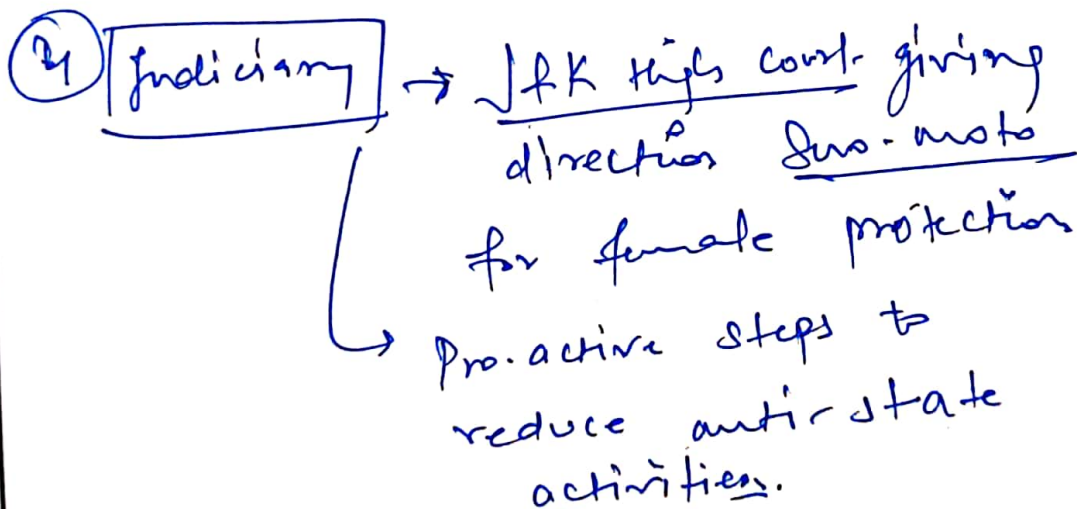
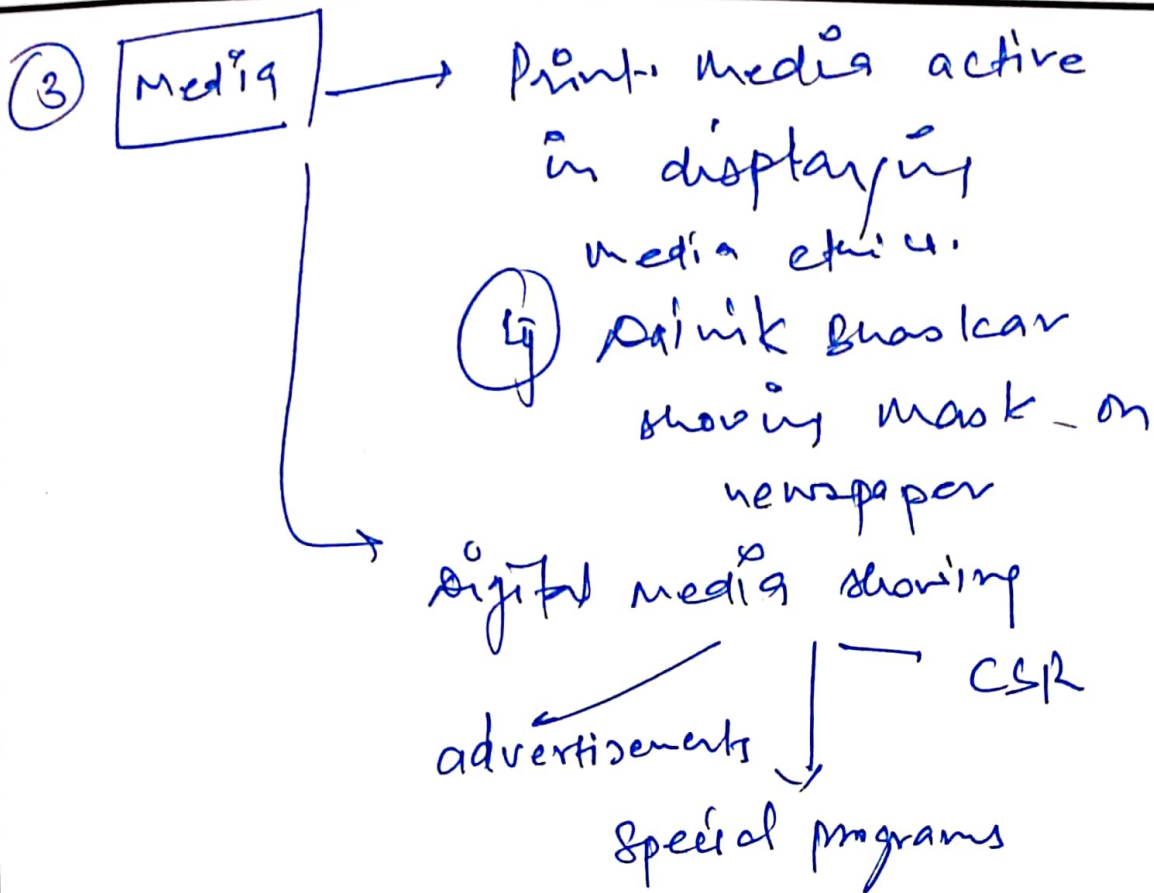
④ effective as proved by Randomised
control Trials -

⑤ Persuasive change is more effective

than legal restriction -

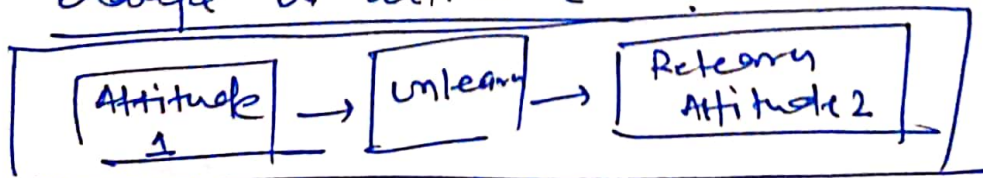
⑥ In order to help communities adhere to desired behaviour, various stakeholders are helping -





c) Challenges to bring change

- ① change in behaviour require change in attitude.



It takes time -

- ② low awareness and literacy level among rural public becomes counter productive
- ③ inadequate resource availability to have Affective Nudge.
- ④ Lack of proper role modelling
- ⑤ slight delay in action may lead to losses of patients.
- ⑥ Anxiety among public further reduces effectiveness.
- ⑦ superstition and irrationality prevalent in society.

A careful balance between legislation, behaviour and law enforcement can tackle the problem.