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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

Name of Candidate	NAUSHEEN		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	734212
Center	ONLINE	Date	16 th /Dec/2020

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	

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, परीक्षा 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 (अंग्रेजी) पुस्तिका के कवच पृष्ठ पर अधिक निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट 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 बाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

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2:30

4

5:30

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

SECTION - A

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

यदि प्रशासनिक 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।

(a) "Power corrupts, absolute power corrupts absolutely"

The above quote is true for administrative discretion too. Similarly, ARDC-2 says that discretion - accountability = Corruption.

Places where
administrative
discretion if
correct is good

→ Choosing beneficiaries
of a particular scheme
with empathy and
compassion.

→ Utilising funds in
priority areas rather
than for populist
measures

Where administrative discretion is bad?

① Officers with regional, caste or ideological biases in selection of beneficiaries.

② If it is done to skip the process of consultation and consensus which are considered to be important pillars of good governance.

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?

(b) Corruption even after more than 75 years of independence is a political reality and also socially accepted. To shift from 'acceptance' to 'rejection' wide measures are needed :-

POLITICAL

- Political will is the foremost requirement in order to reject corruption in society.

ADMINISTRATIVE :-

→ Inter-departmental and intra-departmental enquiry.

→ CVC, Dokpal, RTI must be utilised fully.

SOCIAL

→ Children in schools must be taught and trained for anti-corruption measures and provisions to deal with it.

→ As family is the basic unit of our society, according to Confucius, family members can help in building a citizen that is not / anti corruption.

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।

(a) Ethical business practices are not just important for moral fibre of our society but is beneficial for the companies themselves. REASONS :-

① Reputation of good work culture would promote young talented individuals in joining that company/organisation.

② It would promote FDI/FII in the company due to good corporate ratings.

③ It would also not disturb their functioning on account of various governmental procedures / judicial hearings.

The time can thus be utilised in increasing profit.

④ Corporate Social Responsibility towards environment and sustainable development would allow them to use resources of our country for long time and cheaply too.

Thus,

In order to promote ethical practices by companies, they must :-

- ① Form good ethical code of conduct for their employees.
- ② Should come up with rewards to motivate employees in taking up good practices.

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।

② (b) In order to enforce ethical behaviour by citizens, government forms various laws. However, these laws alone cannot guarantee ethical behaviour by them, for it must be backed by conscience too.

This can be proved through following examples :-

① SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act might prevent certain acts of untouchability against backward sections by the people but that discrimination may take a covert form, like - not attending events of their homes; not giving them homes for events. In order to deal with such acts, conscience

is needed.

However, Conscience might not always be powerful / right in supporting acts of individuals.

For e.g.

① A person grown in a society that had experienced communal riots might have conscience of intolerance, toward XYZ religion. To prevent it, laws are required in a society.

"According to Rousseau, however, laws are justified only when they are just".

५-

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 उम्र 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

(a) Martin Luther King Jr. through the quote is trying to inculcate a spirit of questioning in an individual and that quest would be justified when the thing that one is questioning is important for himself/herself or for the society. For e.g.

① Ira Singhal, 2014 Topper of UPSC civil services had to fight for her rights in Central Administrative Tribunal, she being physically handicapped was denied the service. Had she not spoken on the thing, the right of PwD community as a whole and her own rights would have been violated.

② Similarly, Gandhi while in South Africa, spoke about discrimination against blacks through separate quarters or ID cards; not allowing them to use ~~buses~~ public buses. This 'mattered' for not just Gandhi but for the whole black community of white countries.

Thus, it is required for everyone to raise voices against any wrong act / thing for betterment of themselves or for whole society.

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

कानून की नजर में कोई व्यक्ति तब दोषी है जब वह दूसरों के अधिकारों का उल्लंघन करता है। नीतिशास्त्र के अनुसार, वह तब भी दोषी है जब वह ऐसा करने के बारे में सोचता है। इमैनुअल कांट

(b) Ethics as against the law is usually a self-check on acts of an individual.

Unlike law, ethics generally is not visible if ^{its} violation takes place.

This can be seen in the case of Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct.

Unlike Code of Conduct which can be used to sue a person when violated, Code of Ethics is not usable to sue for its violation.

This is also because of the fact that ethical values and its importance is different for different person. Hence, individual is the most rightful judge in that regard.

However, certain ethical principles can be considered universal, even if the person doesn't believe in it.

For e.g.

- Honesty
- Compassion towards weaker section
- Environmentalism.

If these universal principles are violated, then he/she is guilty for some or most of the times.

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।

(a) Social Intelligence can be understood as the capability of an individual to identify the emotions, mood, value system and sensitivities of a society to conduct himself/herself accordingly.

(For e.g.)

(i) Even though I am not religious, I usually don't express that in front of my relatives or larger family members as it ~~would~~ might be insensitive to their beliefs and values.

Emotional Intelligence can be defined as understanding and regulating the emotions of people around an individual.

Its relation with social intelligence can be inferred if Emotional Intelligence

is used to adjust oneself according to it.

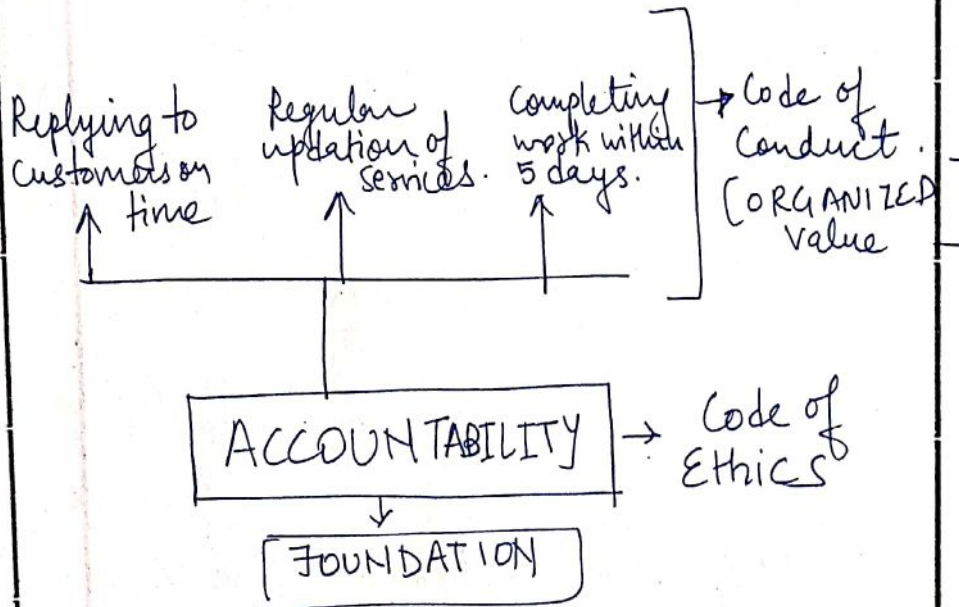
For e.g.

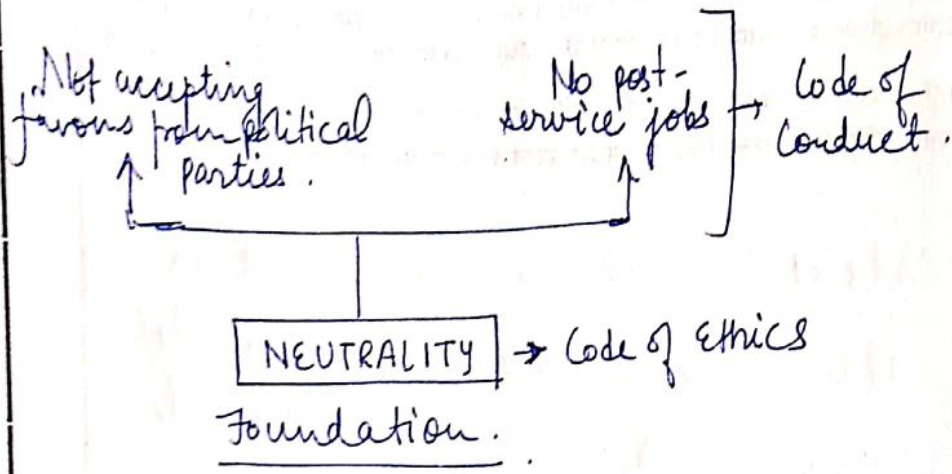
(i) A company ~~owning~~ of slippers would not show pictures of gods/goddesses in their ad because they know about personal beliefs of an individual/group. This shows their social intelligence.

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।

(b) Code of Conduct can be defined as the standards an organization and its employees is expected to uphold without fail. Code of Ethics can be defined as set of values that an organization or its employees are supposed to inculcate or strive to achieve.





Both Code of Conduct is required to streamline working of an organization, hence minimalist. Code of Ethics are needed to ensure constant improvement, hence broad.

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।

(a) In Game of Thrones, a young prince asks his teacher about the qualities needed in a king. To this, the ^{teacher} ~~king~~ replied - compassion, however, a king with compassion might be killed through conspiracy; therefore, wisdom is even of greater importance for a king and also for a man. Moreover, it is often said that "Be clever before you are ethical". Thus, compassion must be preceded by wisdom.

For e.g.

(i) If on a roadside, you saw a

kid lost and crying and help him/her
but that kid was just a way to capture
girls for sex trade. Therefore, compassion
though is important but not more
important than wisdom.

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 शृंखला प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the missile man of India, has given goals for not only the citizens of our country in general but public servants in particular too, this can be seen through his following value :-

① He said that most important in this world is to "dream". The dream can encourage us to fulfil it.

This is needed in a civil servant, whose 'dream' should not just be to come to the service but to help the public and provide them with good service.

② He was very empathetic as a person. Once an engineer was so involved in his work that he forgot to take his children to exhibition despite his promise. So, he took them to the exhibition.

Similar empathetic attitude is needed in civil servant to not just provide their dedicated service but also to choose correct beneficiary.

③ His dedication to public service; even during his last breath was with public, during an event. Same must be inculcated by civil servants.

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।

⑥ Citizen's Charter can be defined as a document having the vision and mission of an organization.

According to me, following information must be made available to the public:-

① The service they provide in clear and simple wordings.

② Cost of the service → as some might think it to be expensive, due to lack of knowledge. For e.g., Railway e-reservation.

③ Time in which it would be completed → For e.g., Delhi University has made a provision to give online

degrees but not given a time limit of submitting it. This prevents its proper utilisation.

- ④ Values that organization has → this promotes citizen's participation. For e.g. statement that like "we are here to serve you" creates a positive impact.

Steps for successful implementation:-

- ① Regular updation of the document.
- ② Proper discussion with the employees before preparing it.
- ③ Audits to confirm whether implementation of CC is taking place.

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।

7. The purpose of Universal Declaration of Human Rights of United Nations was to make nations of the world realise that they have to respect these rights of citizens of their respective countries. However, world is now a "connected world" and thus we have common responsibilities in terms of human rights and principles.

Roles :- ① Gambia raised concerns for Rohingya's refugees in Myanmar. Such raising of voices by nations is a role of nations around the world.

② Providing them with refuge and respecting their rights.

Responsibilities: ↓

↳ Prevent nations like China
against Uighur Muslims; Pakistan
against Hindu minorities to stop such
atrocities within their nation.

↳ Ensuring education for the refugee
children as done by UNICEF

↳ Ensuring food for them as done
by World Food Programme.

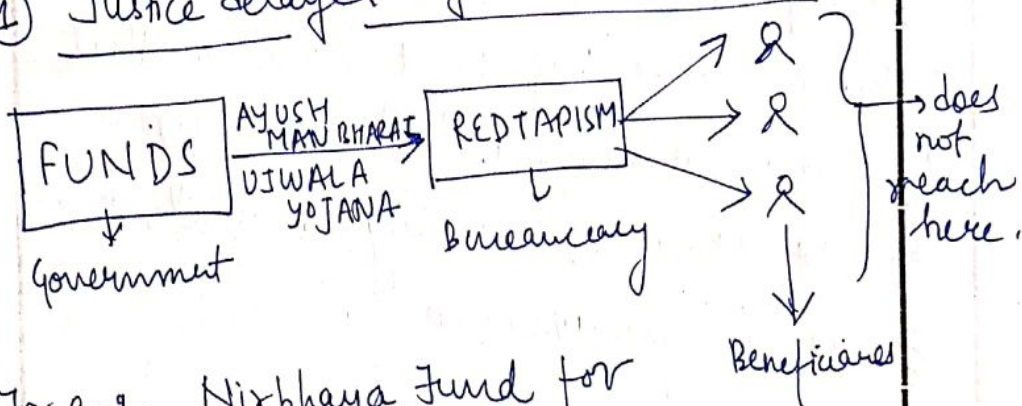
8. What is red-tapism? Why is it considered a hurdle in the process of transitioning towards citizen centric governance? (150 words) 10

लाल फीताशाही क्या है? क्यों इसे नागरिक केंद्रित शासन व्यवस्था की ओर स्थानांतरण की प्रक्रिया में एक बाधा के रूप में देखा जाता है?

⑧ Red-tapism is defined as excessive procedure and process involved in the completion of an administrative task.

WHY? is it considered a hurdle :-

① Justice delayed = justice denied



For e.g. Nirbhaya Fund for women protection is not utilised in many states.

② lowers overall efficiency of the government.

③ Prevents new laws that are meant for betterment of citizen and

governs administrative procedures in proper execution.

For e.g. ICT for government offices are not undertaken by many offices as it would mean fast approval of work.

④ Breeds corruption.

Red tapism is considered to be one of the most ~~is~~ important barriers that are to be removed for ensuring good governance, according to ARC-2 Ethics in 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 वैश्वीय 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 वैश्वीय 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 वैश्वीय उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन उनकी आपूर्ति सीमित है और राश ही वे महंगी भी हैं। स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित वैश्वीय में से एक में आर्थिक सकारात्मक परिणाम देखे गए हैं, लेकिन स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों ने इसकी सुरक्षात्मकता, प्रभावकारिता और इसके अनुमोदन के लिए अपमाई जा रही कार्यपद्धति पर चिंता व्यक्त की है। विकास की प्रक्रिया के तहत कठोर कार्यपद्धति का पालन करने वाली अन्य आशाजनक वैश्वीयों को बाजार में उपलब्ध होने में महीनों का समय लग सकता है। इस संदर्भ में:

(a) इस प्रकारण में सम्भिलित महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे क्या हैं?

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

④ Emotional Intelligence about the emotions of public and pressure on the government.

⑤ Professional Integrity in selecting the correct medicine.

(b) I, as a Cabinet Secretary, would take following course of action :-

COURSE	REASONS
① First, suggesting the government to not to succumb to the public pressure. Going slow on this, would be in <u>egalitarian spirit</u> .	(i) Expediting the process without careful examination can be disastrous. (ii) It might <u>aggravate cases of COVID</u> ; cause more number of deaths.

② Then, suggesting government to advise the citizens to keep calm and assure that vaccine would soon be available. However, even when the vaccine gets available, they have to maintain social distancing norms.

Reasons

① It is generally found that after any vaccine development and its provision for the public, people become lax.
② This would reduce pressure on me and the government.

③ I would then ask medical professionals to come up with a percentage of efficiency. If that's above 80%, I would select that vaccine.
→ Also ^{it} ~~they~~ must ^{have} not resulted in deaths of people in trial stage.

Reasons

→ Given the rising cases, 80% efficiency is better than having nothing in hand.
→ Social distancing norms ~~now~~ will be followed given the impartial efficiency.

Later after a more effective vaccines
comes, I would suggest government
choose it in further vaccine programme.
This would be in egalitarian spirit of
our society.

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 बिता 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 अज्ञात 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।

(16) After the incident in Kerala where an elephant which was pregnant was planted with bomb and died. People in India were raising questions about the 100% literate status there. Slogans like "100% literacy kills" were all over there on twitter..

Role of Education in reforming
human behaviour :-

(a) Education is imparted by teachers. So teachers in general have more important role to play.

For e.g.

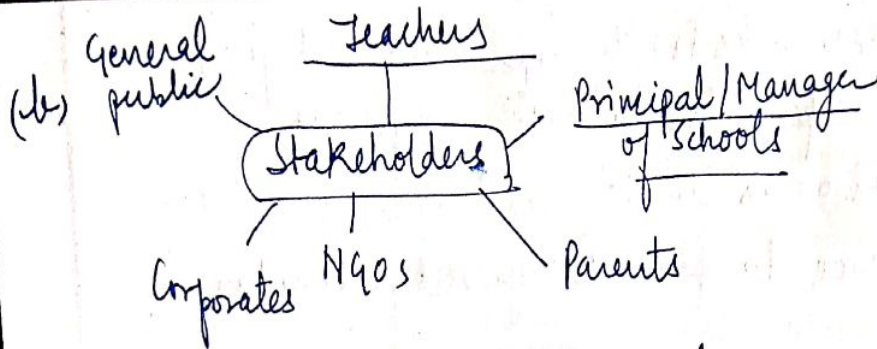
(1) If a person sees his/her teacher promoting coaching culture, he/she might ~~be~~ not be efficient in the duty assigned to them.

(a) If the teachers are coming on time and in proper dress, that would impact students to be punctual in their life.

(b) Similarly, education in India promotes 'rote learning' this does not allow creativity of children to develop. Therefore, it must be designed to enhance that creativity.

(c) Tolerance through history books and education giving a balanced opinion in any matter ~~and~~ and not just restricting to wars and clashes.
Foreg. Ashoka's Dhamma
Akbar's Sulh-i-Kul.

(d) Gender Equality: If both girls and boys (co-ed schools) were seen competing equally with each other.



Government alone can not be seen as being responsible for such condition because :-

① RTE Act ; New Education Policy 2020 ; Shows that government has the intent to reform the education system.

② To change education system, these stakeholders must perform the following task :-

① Corporates through CSR must promote schools in rural areas and appoint well-paid teachers.

- ② NGOs like Pratham must not just come up with ^{status of} education system in rural areas but also increase their presence to promote 'quality education'.
- ③ ① Manager / Principal of schools must take responsibility to recruit good teachers.
- ④ Parents must inculcate and substantiate the values taught in schools. They should also make sure that their ~~so~~ behaviour is in consonance with those values.
- " Together with hand in hand we will march forward "

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।

(11.) (a) All over the world, there are 'lues and cries' to consider present situation of climate not as CLIMATE CHANGE but CLIMATE EMERGENCY.

Reasons for people not following measures taken by government :-

① Black Marketing; sources for crackers are not cut and therefore people are easily getting it.

- ② General understanding of climate change and its consequences are not prevalent in public.
- ③ Laxity in the implementation of laws :- For e.g., strict provisions and criminalisation of stubble burning has been ~~provision~~ made but there is no proper implementation.
- ④ People think that only by their stoppage of such activities / doing so would not make any change. This is generally seen in the case of fire crackers.
- ⑤ Lack of Awareness of the laws made by the government.

(b) In order to nudge people towards pro-environment ~~for~~ behaviour following steps must be taken :-

SOURCE :

→ The message of pro-environment behaviour on part of people must come from either doctors / or scientists. This would have a positive impact.

→ In addition to this, Indians generally consider Bollywood people as their role-models. Their rejection of anti-environment activities would impact people more.

MESSAGE :

→ Come up with power slogans like "SAVE ENVIRONMENT BECOME HEROES"! ;

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?

(a) Civil servants not only implement policies and decisions of government but are considered to be high role models for the people especially the young ones.

Issues involved in civil servant
expressing his/her views :-

- ① Reflection of their political bias and hence might put their neutrality into question.
- ② Separation of public and personal life must be ensured for their efficiency.
- ③ It might erode public trust, if the implementor itself is against a policy.

(b) WHY? should it be allowed :-

- Freedom of speech & expression ~~and~~
their Fundamental right.
- can serve as a source for promoting
accountability on the government.
- would transform them from "passive"
to "active" participant in governance.

WHY? it should not be allowed :-

- It can be disastrous for both
the civil servant and overall
governance as it would show their "conflict
of interests".
- It can also motivate people to
criticise and protest against the
policy.
- The civil servant might not be
having adequate expertise on the
subject.

- against the separation of powers between executive and legislature
- It would affect their "impartial" functioning.

(c) Civil servants' conduct on social media should be of following standards :-

- ① Not posting contents reflecting their ideological biases.
- ② They must post things that help foster democracy. For e.g. Promoting them to vote by posting a picture of themselves after casting vote.
- ③ Can use it to help fellow aspirants of civil servants to reach to that level. However, in doing this they should not become "patron prophet" for them.

④ They should also use it to disseminate information. for e.g. Dates of workshops.

★ Hon'ble Prime Minister at police academy told the civil servants to exercise 'restraint' in their presence on social media.

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 लक्ष्य के आगे के लिए, 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 बढ़ाने के लिए जी.डी.पी. की संवृद्धि के साथ पूरक के रूप में होने की आवश्यकता है।

(a) GDP growth earlier was considered to be a marker of progress of a nation. However, with the research of Amartya Sen and Haq we have come to realise the difference in the concepts of growth & development.

(a) Rationale behind GDP growth being considered pillar of economic policies :-

① "Downward filtration" theory of government. According to which, the GDP growth would ensure its benefits trickling down to the masses.

② More GDP growth → more tax with the government that can be utilised in welfare policies of the government.

③ More GDP would also promote employment opportunities for citizens.

④ Internationally, more GDP generally corresponds to development.

⑤ Earlier countries and their government were not as value oriented as they are now.

(b) Need to go beyond GDP growth ↓

① It might not be a 'reflector' behind real conditions of people of the country. For e.g. India's growth with 8% per annum rate has been considered as "jobless growth".

② Indicators like literacy and malnutrition might still be behind the 'adequate levels'.

③ 'Trickle down phenomenon' is not working given the diversities and inequalities of our country.

④ Crime rates is not reflected.

⑤ Also, the moral fabric of a nation and its strength is not indicated through

it.

⑥ Does not take into account women's contribution of domestic work.

and hence does not promote gender equality.

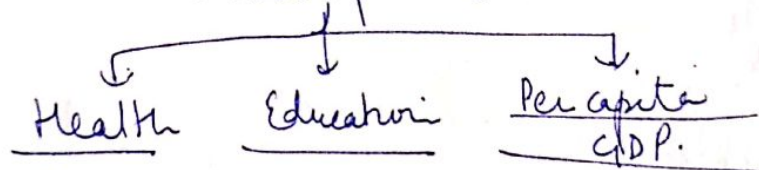
⊖ Does not count black money and corrupted money (parallel economy).

Components needed

→ literacy rates

→ Multidimensional poverty.

→ Human development Index.



→ Position of women and their participation in political and economic activities.

As Gandhi said "Country is judged by the way, it deals with its women".

→ Criminal activities and its increasing/decreasing rates.

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)

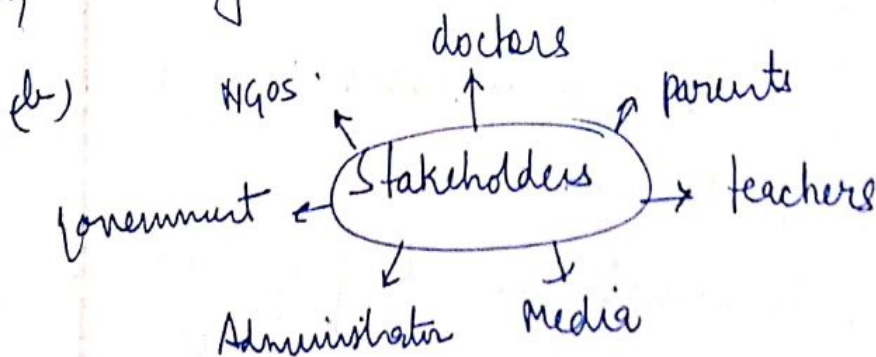
कोविड-19 वैश्विक महामारी की समाप्ति अभी बहुत दूर है लेकिन विश्व भर में सरकारें लॉकडाउन के मानदंडों में या तो शिथिलता प्रदान करती हुई प्रतीत हो रही हैं या शीघ्र ही ऐसा करेंगी। कोविड के प्रसार को रोकने और हमारी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं को पुनः बहाल करने के लिए न केवल अच्छे नीतिगत निर्णयों और चिकित्सा सलाह की आवश्यकता 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 बांछनीय क्यों माना जाता है?
- (b) भारत में समुदायों को बांछित 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।

⑤ Narendra Modi, our Hon'ble PM, in his speech just before Diwali and associated unlocking highlighted that "Remember! Covid has not yet gone" !!

(a) Need of Behavioural changes:-

- ① People in India don't take cleanliness and its associated concerns seriously.
For this, the change in behaviour must start from schools itself.
- ② Their associated biases and generally lack of empathy for people and victims of diseases.
- ③ Not taking warnings of animal-human transmission of diseases seriously.



- ① Doctors and Nurses the most believed ones by the people are giving them associated warnings and benefits of behavioural changes.
- ② Ngo's - conducting online workshops for the same.
- ③ Parents guiding their children to observe social distancing, regular handwashing.
- ④ Media after every programme and during breaks displaying warning.
- Also Google comes up with ~~daily~~ doodle at regular interval regarding the same.
- ⑤ Teachers in online classes guiding the children to do so.
- ⑥ Similarly Administration and government officials are promoting such behavioural changes.

Challenges

- ① Closed community nature of Indian villages and colonies.
- ② Lack of awareness in certain areas about the dangers of the virus.
- ③ No means to enforce compliance by the government.
- ④ Age old structure that has formed a particular behaviour would not change at once.
- ⑤ Children are not receiving formal face to face lessons from teachers who have biggest impact on them.
- ⑥ Masks are sometimes considered to be ineffective.