



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

Name of Candidate	Sai Chaitanya Jadhav		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English		
Center	Online	Registration Number	
		Date	20/12/2020

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	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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.

VisionIAS

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 मही तरीके में उपयोग किया जाए तो यह एक वरदान हो सकता है, हालांकि इसका दुरुपयोग अभिशाप निम्न हो सकता है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Discretion refers to freedom to decide what should be done in particular situation. ~~Discretion~~

eg. Governor discretionary power

Administration discretion entails powers to administrators for welfare of society.

Discretion as blessing

→ It provides & instills confidence to administrators for contribution towards society eg: Sandeep Mandori IAS launched 'Cape able' entirely run by differently abled

→ It entails sense of confidence & provides their part for vulnerable -section eg. Aathar Aamir IAs worked for ^{against} Untouchability in Bhitwara district

Discretion as Curse

Providing their freedom misuse lead to curse

→ Promotes corruption nepotism & favoritism eg. IAs Chandrakela in corruption charge

→ It encures the demotion of work culture & lack of confidence among bureaucracy by people

Therefore admini-stration discretion need to be used in such a way that every stakeholder need of remembering

Gandhi talisman

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 use of public office or public property for private gains eg. 24 scam, coal block allocations.

Corruption \rightarrow socially accepted

\rightarrow In case of India, Corruption leads to 'promotion', not prevention

\rightarrow Due to weak enforcement of policies & apatetic work

Culture in lower levels

\rightarrow Spill over effect of Corrupt practice towards new comers in Government employment

VISION IAS™

- Corruption has 'wings' to fly
eg: Swiss bank
- Behaviour of people been accepting
corruption for faster work been
done eg: Revenue offices in lower
level.

Acceptance \Rightarrow Rejection

- By strict implementation of
laws & regulations considering
recommendation of 2nd ARC
- Providing wide range exploitation
of IT in governance for egovernance
reducing middle man
- Need of promoting value based
education at school level against
corruption & Chanakya's method
Recent lokal appoint
ment is positive step for
curbing 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।

Business ethics or corporate ethics

is a form of applied ethics that examines ethical principle & moral problems that arise in business environment.

Ethical business practices for
long term survival

- Stops business mal practices in company
- Improves Consumer Confidence
- protects Consumer rights
- Protects employment & share
holders of company

→ Develop good relation to society & business

eg. CSR is a positive step

→ Smooth functioning of ~~govt~~ business

& improves work culture & ambience

→ Promotes healthy competition

& Consumer Satisfaction

Eg. Tata & Wipro - made position

in top 10 of ethical business ranking in world.

Considering the fact that strong relation & decreasing distance between people & Company requires ethical business 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।

Law refers to codified rules

entrapped on people of society where no person is above law.

However, law can be succeed in encouraging ethical behaviour through conscience

eg: 1) Untouchability practices still exist despite having law against

2) Domestic violence pertains in households providing relevant law & regulation

3) Corruptions still exist providing 'prevention of Corruption Act'

4) Exploitation of manual scavengers

VISION IAS

despite having rehabilitation
policies & laws

There bore need of conscience
among individuals that make
them awareness about the law,

change in behaviour promoting
ethical behaviour and raising

voice against unethical & unlawful
but activities.

Thus laws & ethics
are correlated where backed by

conscience makes perfect implemen-
-tation ~~where~~ India in spirit of
law

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 जिम दिन हम उन विषयों के बारे में चुप रहना शुरू कर देते हैं जो मायने रखते हैं। मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर

The above quote referred by Martin Luther King provides about the obligation & need of people to raise voice against the issues that matter rather remaining silent.

Present Day relevance

→ Issues rising like domestic violence & rape, need of promoting

& backing individuals to raise

voice & curb incidents

eg. 'Shanti Rajaw' campaign

against domestic violence is positive

⇒ Issues like environment destruction need collaboration of civil society groups & citizens ~~for~~ against exploiting tribals eg: Tribal protest against nyamgiri hills project, arney forest project strike

→ Recent issues regarding the peril of exploitation of vulnerable sections & rising cases of malnutrition need intention of people to reducing wastage of food.

Considering above quote has historical relevance like Rosa parks rejecting to give seat therefore such intention & behaviour is need of hour

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) 20

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

The above quote by Immanuel Kant entails about the correlation between law & ethics

~~where ethics & law~~

Present Relevance

→ As said the Aristotle, we are what we repeatedly do therefore

thinking of doing unethical leads to actions & making guilty against law. (Thus Correlated)

→ ~~Law~~ Man is guilty by violating rights eg: Murdering a man makes

him guilty & illegal

→ Main is guilty by thinking
in terms of ethics eg. Person
objectifying women is unethical
but not illegal

→ However, ~~person~~ instances
where ethically right but
legally wrong

eg. Doctor treating terrorist

Thus both are correlated
where modern 21st Century needs

convergence between both law &
ethics

←

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 a form of intelligence apart from EI & IQ where it is developed by experience & learning from failure & success in social setting.

Social Intelligence - features

- It leads to increase in social interaction among peoples who has social intelligent qualities
- It pertains to qualities of communication skills & verbal fluency in person
- All quality of listening skills consists in social intelligent person

Relation between SI & EI

→ One of component of emotional intelligence is self awareness where social intelligence through its characteristics of social roles ~~play~~ pushes person towards EI

→ Empathy as component of EI can be inculcated by social intelligence through its effective role in social interaction -

Thus person needed to develop social intelligence with emotional intelligence for inculcating wide values like leadership, compassion etc.

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

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

Code of Conduct is a directional document which contains rules & regulation to be followed by organization.

Code of Ethics is an aperi-rational document which contains values, behaviour & characteristics to be followed by organisation.

Code of Conduct as structure of Organised values

→ It provides dos & donts of the employee & company where the stake holders needed to adhere
eg. Code of Conduct rules of Civil Services

→ It presents the rules & regulation

~~of the~~ to be followed when
person in duty
eg. Civil servant to not take
bribes & gifts

Thus it contains strict
- one of organized values

Code of ethics to foundation to
that structure

→ It provides behaviour of employ
- ee following ethical values

→ It has wide scope of values
which entails rules & regulation to
be followed in spirit.

Thus Code of ethics
provides foundation.

However there
is need of Code of ethics to Civil
Service & Code of Conduct to
ministers as recommended by 2nd ARC
& Shariin committee

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 provides that man required to be two qualities i.e., Compassion and wisdom to become perfect man.

Importance of Compassion

- Compassion refers to understanding and acting to reduce suffering of others eg. Mother Teresa works in India
- Buddhism entails it so that man need constant link towards society & its suffering & need to inculcate value of compassion to reduce it eg. Rural need compassion for effective implementation

VISION IAS

मार्ग
(इस शब्द में
कठोरता है)

of policies for poor
→ It entails & promotes attainment
of wisdom rather w/o compassion
it leads to low esteem

Importance of Wisdom

- Wisdom is value of being truthful to take right decision
- It leads to distortion of know-
ledge to where it needed
eg. Buddha reduced subverting
of Angulimala.
- It provides human to stay
positivity & constantly work towards
weaker section.

Thus both are
important which also been
engrossed in foundational values
of civil service

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 मूल्य और सद्गुणों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a president of India popularly called as missile man of India whose lesson been ignited to various bright minds of India

Lessons of Kalam

⇒ To ~~burn~~ ^{shine} like sun, you need to burn like sun → where need of constant work & dedication & perseverance for achieving success

{ from newspaper boy to president of India }
via DRDO & ICRG

⇒ Think differently to achieve goal rather than going on path

of conventional road
→ Need to inculcate values &
innovation from childhood for
India to become superpower as
mentioned in his book Vision 2020

Virtues of Dr. Kalam

→ Virtues like Self discipline,
Deep hardwork, Secularism,
Simplicity etc. are been learned
from Kalam.

Thus India needs
to refer & inculcate lessons
& virtues among youth of
Country for vision of abdur
kalam

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 is a document which represents commitment of organization towards fulfilling goal & objectives.

Information that made to be available for achieving objective of Citizen Charter are:

- Service delivery mechanisms
- Relevant stake holders responsible for provision of service
- Objectives, vision & mission of Service

VISION IAS™

→ Time taken to complete service

However, there has been issues like lack of training, vague charter, poor awareness about principle of charter.

Measures needed

- Sufficient training need to be provided to staff
- Increase awareness among citizens
- Reduce hierarchy & decentrali-
-cation of charter.

Need of body to review in lines of 'Charter Unit in UK' is need of hour

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

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

Refugees are person forcibly displaced from host countries and settle to other countries for livelihood, eg. Rohingyas refugees

There has been issue regarding violation of human rights & humanitarian principles towards them. eg. Ulgoolic of China, Homocides of rohingyas in myanmar, Ahmaddhiyas in pakistan.

Thus respect for human rights & humanitarian

VISION IAS

principles is responsibility for international community like

UN charter on refugees, conven

tion on refugees • eg. Bangladesh

provided whole Baekhas Char Island for rehabilitation of rohingyas.

Roles & responsibilities of States

→ Need of ratify refugees conven
tion of UN & need of strict
implementation of roles

→ Collaboration & sharing of
burden between countries.

Therefore countries
need to follow role based
order for protection of
refugees

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

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

Red tapism refers to excessive regulation to roles that hinders actions or decision making. It includes unnecessary paper work, increase middlemen and roles & regulation.

Red tapism is a hurdle

- It increases cost of doing business eg. Economic Survey 19 stresses on it as it takes 14 days to start business in India where newzealand only 1/2 day
- It reduces citizen satisfaction towards service delivery

VISION IAS

and entails to do corruption
for better work delivery.

eg. India ranks high in
Corruption perception Index

→ It hinders smooth flow of
governance process & compliance

the restriction of citizen centric
governance.

Measures like
reducing paperwork, exploiting

ICT in governance and need

of skill development is need of
hour

SECTION - B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The above case refers to process of distribution of

VISION IAS

vaccines among population

Stakeholders → Me as Cabinet Secretary

→ Population of Country

→ Health experts

→ Organisation developing vaccines

Ethical Issues

→ Risk of people towards new indigenous vaccine

→ Limited supply & expensive vaccine of global companies

→ Supply of vaccines to country with huge population at earliest

Ethical Dilemmas

→ Health of population (V/S)

Adherence of indigenous vaccine

→ Profit of Company (vk) lines of people

a) Critical Issues

→ Issue like pressure on govern-ment to deliver vaccine at huge doses to enormous population in limited time

→ Suspicion & Concerns of newly indigenious ^{vaccine} ~~population~~ among health experts despite showing new positive results at initial stage

→ Limited availability of global vaccines with high cost making poor affordability to population in country like India's

→ Me as a head of committee
to oversee process of vaccine
development providing earliest
solution

b) Course of Action

→ I will take following course
of action →

- a) Regarding global vaccine,
I will initially at small scale
borrow from global company &
test on volunteers. If it
shows positivity results, then
at a medium scale, provide doses
to vulnerable section like old
people, children & front line workers
- b) If it cost high, then I

will entails to produce generic
medicine considering policies
adhering India as member of
QAVI alliance & follows first option
for distribution

c) Regarding indigenous medicine,
I personally undertake monitoring
of the research & if it get
succeeds, it will promote consi-
-dering India vision of Aatma
nirbhar Bharat as back ground.

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 में 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 साक्षरता 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 में 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 निर्माई 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।

✓ Education is most important
weapon that can change world ✓

The above quote depicts importance
of education not only to become
success but also acts as pulse
to human values.

However, despite
showing increase in literary level
of country & AER reports ~~there~~ there
has been different case altogether
at ground level. where

children going but not learning and
also case of learning poverty as
said by world bank in its
recent report.

VISION IAS™

However, India aim of becoming super power in 21st century entails education to play role in inculcating human values rather country like India, education is treated like a commodity where "education is perceived as end rather means"

a) Role of Education \Rightarrow Human Behaviour + Human values

\rightarrow ~~There~~ As said by Swami Vivekananda, 'Education provides Character' therefore it promotes one to know & inculcate values like tolerance & Empathy

\rightarrow Education through value based

education & moral education entails
Student to inculcate emotional
intelligence along with IQ & social
intelligence

→ Values like gender sensitivity &
behaviour of compassion
towards weaker section is been
provided through education

→ Education acts as building blocks
of values where values based
education acts as basics & charact

ers & values acts as mortar making

built blended modern ethical human
being

Considering but that govern
ment has provided many

VISION

Steps like National education policy,
ethics as subject in every stream

and campaigns + persuasion - However

need of other stakeholders for

coordination like

Teachers → for inculcating &

implementing the values as for
mentioned in policies as they are
primary agent of education

Parents → They act a role model

to children thus their role of
socialising through value based is

required.

Thus other stakeholders
like Civil society group & Civil

servants also has hand towards

education to prosper

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 में 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।

The above problem/^{case} depicts us about burgeoning problems of air pollution that is increasing day by day generally all over world & specifically India. Recent data of Air quality Index shows 10 out of top 17 cities with high pollution presents in India

~~i) Reason for~~

How ever, government have
reasonably & constantly bringing

various regulations & laws for
reducing air to be getting polluted

However, despite such effort there
has been instances of violation of
such regulations.

i) Reason for apathetic behaviour

→ from point of view of ethics &
values, Law does not suffice to
succeed measures rather there need
of inculcating moral & ethical
values & character in people. It

has been some what low in people

ii) Relating to stubble burning, high instances of burning is still persist due to Lack of technological development like happy seeders and low awareness among farmers to use technology including constraints from bureaucratic hurdles

iii) Regarding crackers during diwali, however a large part of India has been reduced to use crackers with greater awareness of pollution however there still long way to go in rural areas & government poor implementation of green crackers

availability to citizens

iii) Other reasons like people resisting to use public transport rather

using private & personal vehicles

where citizens feel hurdles like congestion, lack of improved infra-

structure in public transport

Measures reqd to nudge people

→ Need of value based education

as laid by Swami Vivekananda

where from children from childhood

need to be inculcated about conservation

of environment through campaigns

by school children & ECO clubs

→ Need of government effort of strengthening attitude-behaviour linkage by propagating government advertisement and endorsing of using public transport by celebrities

→ Rather need of collaboration of all stakeholders from Citizen to NGO & from government to cooperative society.

Thus with increasing environment challenges & rising ethical challenges, need of pro environment behaviour is sine qua non

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?

With rising technological revolution in 21st century there has been various means of communication in which social media is one of them. It is being emerged as

important platform for sharing information & opinions and socially connecting to every corner of world.

Various stakeholders been widely using & benefiting through social media where civil servants been one of majority users. However considering 'data is new oil' and wide instances of misusing data is been visually seen in news and also considering fact that Civil Servants -are backbone of administration & security of nation there has been calls to revise or update civil service conduct rules.

Above case study depicts, being an senior IAS officer my response would be →

a) Social media is double edged sword where it has been used as pro & cons.

Pros include instances where many civil servants depicting about the problem in field & used as purpose of service delivery eg: Avinash Sharma IAS arranged bike ambulance for tribals through using twitter

Cons (Issues includes)

- Instances of creating fake profiles of DM & misusing it
- ~~Used~~ ~~#~~ cases of rising hacking of civil servants profiles especially

at higher level secretaries by to gather
critical information of national security

→ Lack of awareness in poor ^{backward} districts

about their DM is using social media

b) Considering the fact that objective
of civil servants is to implement the
policies of government, criticism by
civil servants on government policies in
social media should not be allowed →
but →

i) It depicts the loosening of confidence
from citizens on that policies

ii) It provides spill over effect about
civil servant institute of policy criti-
-cism.

iii) It also promotes & give & instill
behaviour in common people to raise
& criticise policies of government

VISION IAS

c) Conducts of civil servants on social media

→ Need to be used for welfare of people & rather raising criticism

of policies need of whistleblowing is required

→ Constantly updating through new technology, social media

should be used for sharing the information which is quite required

for efficient administration.

→ Need to use social media via a

via government regulations on

online platform.

Civil Service Conduct rules has been old & archaic thus need updated as per technological demand

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 अभिमरण 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।

With the rising consumption crisis & globalisation, Economic growth is considered primary goal of any country in present 21st century world.

Economic growth

has been considerably contributed to the benefit of mankind specially in last few decades

eg: • Multiple countries coming out of vicious circle of least developed countries to middle income countries

• Rising per capita GDP in almost all countries of world

• World bank data provides growth in world GDP than ever since world war II.

However, there has been silver line in economic growth in form of issues & conver

ging challenges - eg: Inequalities, Middle income trap

PTO ⇒

a) Rationale of GDP growth as pillar of Eco growth

→ GDP growth in the sense depicts provides rising purchasing power parity of citizens

→ Rising GDP indicates indirectly the rise in employment growth however it is not always

→ Rising GDP promotes people willingness to participate in the economic growth & rise in demand of people

→ GDP growth further indicates the ~~rise~~ rationale of prosperity of people & raising living standard of people mainly in least developed world

→ GDP growth entails country to focus on social sectors like health, education & skill based economy

b However GDP growth does not depict all dimensions of country growth & development bcs →

a) Does not include domestic work in GDP

b) In case of India, GDP growth is mainly due to jobless growth and majority of contribution is from service sector

c) Despite growth in GDP (base text among world by India), indicators

like hunger, poverty still large {Global

Hunger Index ranks 94 worst in South Asia}

d) It does not include environment challenges in it

Components need to be Complemented

→ GDP along with inclusive growth must be vision of Country

→ In the lines of Bhutan, GDP + Global Happiness Index is a need of hour about how people perceives the Country policies

→ Need to adhere, international efforts of environment conservation in GDP (Paris climate change target of NDC).

With rising challenges at many front in 21st century, need of convergence & Collaboration & sharing of burden is way forward

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 has brought many Challenges at front door of many countries ranging from economic Challenges to migrants exodus.

Therefore there need of changing gears & reevaluating needs in three front

Good policy decision + medical advice

Behaviour change = Post COVID world

a) Behaviour change importance in Country like India

→ Rising Inequalities {considering data that 90% of wealth by top 10% people} need to be dealt with. Behaviour change acts as catalyst among rich people for philanthropic activities

→ Behaviour change among students regarding environment and wastage of food to reduce the menace

→ Behaviour change through society
Influence & persuasion among

citizens towards helping other
citizens and adhering to fundamen
-tal duties. eg Instances of food
donation & slippers donation to migrants
returning in march, april

Behavioural change make
people know about their part of
contribution & values towards
Country development

b Different stake holders plays
their part of role in helping
communities adhere to behavioural
change →

[Student] → Through awareness
campaign &

Eco clubs & raising slogans of pro
environment entails behaviour
change.

Citizen/people → It is each
drop that makes ocean thus
every person contribution to adhering
following the laws & morals
makes huge part

Civil Society group → they are
3rd pillar of governance thus
their contribution by reaching
grass root people makes behavio-
-urial impact

Government → They are one
who impact a lot through
advertisement & regulation

c) Challenges in bringing behavioural change

→ Challenges like rising busy environment & crawling for money in world makes less time towards this impact

→ Reaching every corner of country is huge administrative task & burden that mandates error

- move man power

→ Entails & requires cost & cannot definitely give results.

Therefore beha-
voural impact makes a huge
~~the~~ promotion with demographic
dividend in favour of India is
~~need~~ ~~to~~ correct time