

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2070)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	1017909
Center	Online	Date	31.10.22

### 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	
4(c)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	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 TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI  
इसमें बारह 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।

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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) Differentiating between courage and bravery, discuss why courage is often thought of as the first of all virtues. (150 words) 10

साहस और बहादुरी के मध्य अंतर बताते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि साहस को प्रायः सभी सद्गुणों में सर्वप्रमुख क्यों माना जाता है।

Nelson Mandela famously said that courage is not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it.

⇒ Often, courage and bravery are used interchangeably, but there are intricate differences between them.

- i). Courage - involves exercise of a conscious choice, based on virtues of duty, compassion, morality.

Bravery - is spontaneous, often at the spur of the moment, without preceding thought.

- ii). Courage - is taking despite the fear and uncertainty of consequences

Bravery - is motivated by confidence and lack of fear

- iii). Courage - is awareness and harmony of thought and action

Bravery - is sheer expression of sheer strength

- iv). Courage - is in pursuit of a long-

term goal.

Bravery - for an immediate goal

v). Steve Maraboli - Embarking on a journey towards goals/dreams requires bravery. To stay on the path requires courage.

⇒ Courage: the first of all virtues!

i). Courage is central to taking initiative - thus cultivating leadership

ii). Courage also focuses on taking accountability for risks and failures  
eg. MS Dhoni as Indian captain in 2011 world cup

iii). Without courage, learning can not happen. To explore new ideas and to challenge old norms.  
eg. Galileo's heliocentric theory

iv). Courage is central to establishing discipline - physical and mental.  
eg. cadets at IMA and OTA

v). Courage begets physical and mental strength and conviction  
eg. Gandhi's Satyagraha

Courage thus is the foundation on which the human virtues develop and gain form.

1. (b) Discuss how social, cultural and religious factors act as determinants of ethics. (150 words) 10

चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक कारक नैतिकता के निर्धारक के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

Determinants are the factors that serve as the tool to ascertain human action of ethical yardsticks. They not only define but also regulate, monitor and evaluate whether an action is ethical or not.

⇒ Determinants of ethics :-

i). Social factors :- Society enforces its mores through public sentiments of approval and disapproval, honour and dishonour.

• Bentham posits that social sanctions lead to a move from egoism to altruism.

• eg. RWAs pitching in to ensure that domestic help got food and money during COVID.

ii). Cultural factors - create the worldview of its inhabitants.

• Bierstedt mentions that culture through its physical and non-physical manifestations is an insight into ethos of human communities.

• eg. Ganga - Jamuni tehzeeb of acceptance and co-operation.

The architecture of Hampi, paintings of Ajanta - a reflection of Indian culture. Protecting and respecting them is ethical.

iii). Religious factors :- Descartes and Locke argue how God's will is considered central to determine rightness or wrongness of an action. This divine will is communicated through religion.

• eg. Christianity - condemns abortion. Thus, tough abortion laws in Ireland.

Sikhism - focuses on service. Thus, langar and service in Gurdwara is considered ethical.

Jainism - preaches no harm to any animate or inanimate entity. Thus, a great ethical emphasis on non-violence.

When determining ethics, social, cultural and religious factors may even have negative repercussions such as practice of genital mutilation, anti-LGBTQIA+ stance. However, they are dynamic and change with changing times - Eg. greater acceptance of LGBTQIA+ and condemnation of genital mutilation on human rights ground.

2. (a) Bring out the relevance of the teachings of Gautam Buddha in contemporary times. (150 words) 10

समकालीन समय में गौतम बुद्ध की शिक्षाओं की प्रासंगिकता को वर्णित कीजिए।

Gautam Buddha shifted the focus from metaphysical questions to the practical and ethical ramifications of everyday life. It is this simplicity of Buddhist thought that makes it relevant in the current times.

⇒ Teachings of Buddha: Relevance in Contemporary times:-

i). Desire is the main cause of suffering:

Important to remember when consumerism and conspicuous consumption has become the norm at the cost of mental, physical and emotional health.

ii). Be a light unto yourself (Apta Deepo Bhav):-

Knowledge does not mean inactivity. It means taking initiative and accountability to bring about change. eg. Kailash Satyarthi's work for underprivileged children.

iii). Madhyam Maarg - of avoiding extremes.

eg. tactical diplomacy in international arena. It requires cooperation and

negotiation; not aggression and war.

iv). Right livelihood - a moral standpoint that goes against practices such as illegal trafficking of humans and wildlife or supply of narcotic substances.

v). Right speech - with due regard to contextual sensibilities.

eg. political sloganeering should not stoke communal sentiments

vi). Law of Dependent co-arising :-  
to understand the innate connectivity of all things, living and non-living.  
eg. focus on sustainable development and LIFE mission

vii). Right conduct - is central to personal and professional behaviours

eg. Civil servants' conduct in both personal and professional life should reflect constitutional values.

viii). Action with awareness -

eg. policy focus on human development and environmental sustainability with economic growth.

Buddha's life and teachings are eternal, showcasing the path to live ethically in all aspects of existence.

2. (b) If one takes care of the means the end will take care of itself. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

यदि कोई साधनों का ध्यान रखता है तो माध्य स्वयं सिद्ध हो जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ends are the goals and means are the methods to achieve these ends. The delicate balance between them and its interpretations gives rise to various schools of thought.

The consequentialist utilitarian approach as envisaged by JS Mill and Bentham privileges ends over the means. It roughly translates to maximum gratification for maximum numbers.

In contrast, the deontological perspective as seen in Kant's philosophy focuses on means over the ends.

In depending on the intrinsic moral worth of the means itself, Gandhian thought comes very close to Kantian philosophy.

Gandhi highlighted that violence and non-violence cannot be different means to serve the same end. They are morally different in quality and thus cater to different aims.

Therefore, in Gandhian freedom struggle, it is the emphasis on the means, the soul force of satyagraha

and ahimsa that conceives of the end i.e. swaraj.

It highlights how an ethical Ramrajya state can not be built on foundations of oppression and violence. Means and ends are thus intimately correlated wherein true means is the first step in the destination to true ends.

This is especially relevant in current geo-political scenario. As history has amply shown, the logic of imperialism is inherently unjust. It can not bring international peace and security.

Mutual co-operation, dialogue and representation are the means to navigate the global order. India's assuming of G20 ~~chair~~ presidency and motto of Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam focuses on the means to reach the right ends.

The focus on means highlights the intrinsic worth of duty for its own sake. Integrity, character and courage are the outcomes of this approach.

3. (a) Explain the relevance of the following in the context of civil services:  
(150 words) 10

- (i) Impersonality
- (ii) Anonymity
- (iii) Perseverance
- (iv) Fairness

सिविल सेवाओं के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित की प्रासंगिकता की व्याख्या कीजिए:

- (i) निर्व्यक्तिकता
- (ii) अनामिता
- (iii) दृढ़ता
- (iv) निष्पक्षता

There are certain foundational values of civil service that are integral to its functioning: -

- i). Impersonality - The business of the office is conducted in formal manner.
  - It negates the influence of irrational sentiments like anger, favouritism
  - Personal biases of likes and dislikes do not regulate work
  - It thus creates unbiased thinking that is essential to policy implementation and crisis resolution
  - Decisions not guided by communal or regional considerations. Focus on public service and public good.
- ii). Anonymity - Civil servants to remain faceless.
  - Political executives, being elected, have the democratic mandate to be respon-

sible for the acts of their department.

- Civil servants work behind the scenes.
- This ensures that they work without fear or favour, and uphold principles of constitutional ethos.

iii). Perseverance :- ingrains dedication for civil services

- important for team work, leadership and coordination across departments for policy implementation
- Integral to maintaining dialogue with local populations for addressing their concerns

iv). Fairness :- decision-making and implementation to be unaffected by political ideology or partisan interests

- eg. Focus on genuine problems in drafting policy such as food security, genuine allotment of contracts, tenders etc.

The Constitution of India and the examples set by lives of personalities such as Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam and Mr. Sukuman Sen exemplify the ethos of civil services.

3. (b) With the help of relevant examples, bring out the difference between the following: (150 words) 10

(i) Intelligence Quotient and Emotional Quotient

(ii) Attitude and Aptitude

प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों की सहायता से, निम्नलिखित के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए:

(i) इंटेलिजेंस क्वोशन्ट (बुद्धि लब्धि) और इमोशनल क्वोशन्ट (भावनात्मक लब्धि)

(ii) अभिवृत्ति और अभिरुचि

The differences between the terms are :-

i). Intelligence Quotient and Emotional Quotient :-

IQ

①. Is a measure of general intelligence and problem solving ability

②. Deals with factual and logic skills

③. Innate

④. Eg. A Head of State releases official message in the wake of a terrorist attack

EQ

Is a measure of one's ability to understand one's own and other people's emotions and use it as a guide to behaviour and managing emotions

Deals with social skills

Develops / builds over time with self awareness.

Eg. A Head of State actively focuses on human values of empathy alongside official communication

such as Jacinda Ardern  
in the aftermath of  
Christchurch shooting

## ii). Attitude and Aptitude

### Attitude

(A) - Related to existing abilities and skills with certain perceptions.

(B) - It is positive, negative or neutral feeling towards a person, object, or idea.

(C) - Associated with character, virtue

(D) - Intrinsic and psychological

(E) - Eg. an individual's scientific, rational bent of mind

### Aptitude

Potential ability to acquire skills, abilities and knowledge

It is the ability/competency to do a certain kind of work

Associated with skill enhancement, learning and training

Both mental and physical

Eg. a Physics Nobel Laureate's aptitude to explore new dimensions of physics

In civil services, a delicate balance of both EQ and IQ, attitude and aptitude is integral to holistic personality development

4. (a) What do you understand by political neutrality? Explain its significance in public service. (150 words) 10

राजनीतिक तटस्थता से आप क्या समझते हैं? लोक सेवा में इसके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Political neutrality refers to the public service's attitude towards elected politicians - how equitable it is, unmarred by influence of political lean or favour.

⇒ Political neutrality :-

- Partisan impartiality
- Situation wherein the public service administration does not obey narrow party and political interests

⇒ Significance of political neutrality in public service :-

- i). Maintains trust of people in the administration
- ii). Upholds the ~~relat~~ contours of relationship between political and appointed executive as defined by Constitutional ethos.
- iii). Motivates civil servants to make policy recommendations/suggestions with focus on public service and not political favour or

disfavour.

iv). Shifts focus from self-interest to holistic developments

v). Keeps the foundation of public services above sectional interests and partisan/biased ideologies.

vi). Examples :-

- NAB. Kisan Bedi booked a challan on BMD vehicle for wrong parking

- Officers working on relief-aid during COVID-19 without discriminating on the basis of region, religion, political ideology of patients.

vii). Political neutrality also enforces rule of law.

viii). Civil Services Conduct Rules 1964 and Code of Ethics 1997 ensure political neutrality.

Despite some challenges to political neutrality in the form of corruption and secret nexus between politicians and bureaucrats, political neutrality remains the cornerstone of democratic governance.

4. (b) There is more to integrity than honesty. Illustrate with examples. Also, suggest ways to inculcate integrity as a value in civil services. (150 words) 10  
ईमानदारी की तुलना में सत्यनिष्ठा अधिक व्यापक है। उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए। साथ ही, सिविल सेवाओं में सत्यनिष्ठा को एक मूल्य के रूप में विकसित करने के तरीके सुझाइए।

Integrity derives from Latin 'integer' meaning whole or complete. It is a state of wholesomeness which in the ethical domain means doing the right ~~sake~~ thing for its own sake.

⇒ Integrity vis-a-vis honesty:

- i). Honesty - being truthful, sincere and free of deceit in the moment  
eg. a child confesses to stealing from parents

Integrity - is steadfast adherence to a moral and ethical code.

eg. college festival committee does not use sponsorship funds for personal usage.

- ii). Honesty - deals with words  
eg. journalist reporting verbatim the events

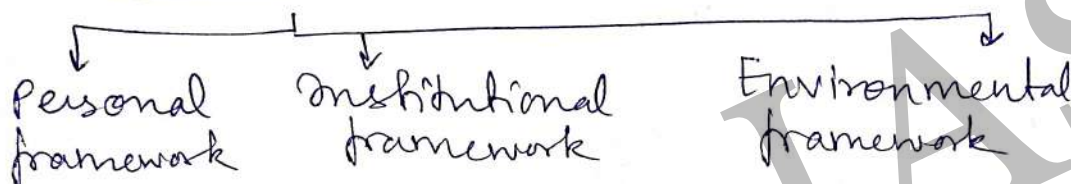
Integrity - deals with actions  
eg. athlete stops mid race to help a fallen athlete

- iii). Honesty - not a guarantee of

Integrity.  
eg. fast food chains displaying fat content in their food.

Integrity - is a guarantee of honesty  
eg. Health insurance vendors compensating for COVID-related concerns.

⇒ Inculcating integrity in civil services : -



i). Personal level - Pursuit of truth through self-discovery and examination  
eg. learning from Gandhi's My Experiments with Truth

ii). Institutional level - Legislations such as the Central Civil Services Conduct Rules 1964 and Code of Ethics 1997

iii). Environmental level - Encourage a transparent, accountable work environment; discourage bribery

Integrity, as Kennedy said, is lifeblood of democracy. It, thus, is the core of civil service values.

4. (c) What do you understand by probity? Why is it considered essential for good governance? (150 words) 10

शुचिता (प्रोबिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? सुशासन के लिए इसे क्यों आवश्यक माना जाता है?

Probity means goodness and instilling a sense of disciplined accountability in both public as well as private lives of individuals.

⇒ Probity in governance -

Implies transparency in policies and actions and a strong sense of ethical systems. The governing institutions adhere to these ethical systems.

⇒ Probity and good governance :-

- i). Builds the legitimacy of the state
- ii). Enforces the mandate of public welfare
- iii). Checks the abuse and misuse of power by various organs of Government
- iv). Provides for an objective and independent view on the fairness of the process
- v). Builds trust among stakeholders

- vi). Curbs corruption and subversive activities.
- vii). Integral to socio-economic development of nation
- viii). The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution states that absence of corruption, along with effective laws and regulation are central to probity in governance
- ix). Examples :-
- social audits under MANKREGA
  - The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2013
  - Right To Information Act, 2005
  - Provision for citizen's charters for each government department
  - Sevottam guidelines
  - Passing of Social Audit Law in Meghalaya.

Nolan principles and examples from lives of Lal Bahadur Shastri and M. Visvesvaraya provide an insight into the ideational and application-based aspects of probity in personal life as well as in governance.

5. (a) Although utilitarianism is arguably the most reason-based approach to determining right and wrong, it has obvious limitations. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि उपयोगितावाद सही और गलत का निर्धारण करने के लिए संभवतः सर्वाधिक तर्क-आधारित दृष्टिकोण है, तथापि इसकी स्पष्ट सीमाएं भी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

In ethical philosophy, utilitarianism as the theory of morality advocates actions that bring happiness/pleasure to maximum numbers. It is elaborated and developed in the works of Bentham and JS Mill.

⇒ Bentham's utilitarianism! - is gross or sensualistic. An action is right if it gives pleasure. An action is wrong if it gives pain. Thus an action is judged good for promotion of general happiness or prevention of general pain.

⇒ Critique of Bentham's utilitarianism

- i). Paradox of Hedonism - the more we seek pleasure, the less we get it.
- ii). Pain and pleasure can not be measured quantitatively
- iii). Not all pleasures are equal. Intellectual will be placed over indulgence of senses
- iv). There is no justification for why

pleasure of most numbers is greater and more valid than pleasure of less numbers.

⇒ JS Mill's Utilitarianism:— Pleasure and happiness are the desirable ends. Right or wrong, then, is determined by ~~whether~~ the effect of an action on increasing pleasure or decreasing pain.

⇒ Critiques of Mill's Utilitarianism

- i). Fails to recognise the distinction between happiness and pleasure. Happiness is permanent but pleasure is temporary.
- ii). Mill focuses on aggregate pleasures. But pleasures and humans can not be rolled into aggregates. It overrides individual's distinctiveness.
- iii). Mill proposes that ~~pleasure~~ people desire pleasure. But this does not answer if pleasure is inherently desirable.

The utilitarian theory of greatest good/pleasure for greatest number has indeed been most monumental. Yet, its focus on materialism ignores intrinsic values of human character and non-material values.

5. (b) What do you understand by ethical dilemma? Explain with examples, how it can lead to crisis of conscience. (150 words) 10  
 नैतिक दुविधा से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए, कि यह किस प्रकार अंतःकरण का संकट उत्पन्न कर सकती है।

Ethical dilemma means a situation where two moral standards conflict with each other. It is a difficult situation wherein choosing one, ~~and~~ the other ethical value is compromised leading to a crisis of conscience.

⇒ Crisis of conscience - refers to a situation wherein an individual is conflicted by one's own virtue to determine a choice between:-

- ①. two instances of what is right
- ②. two instances of choosing lesser wrong
- ③. two instances of justifying a wrong before a right.

⇒ Examples :- of ethical dilemma leading to crisis of conscience

1). Personal level

- stealing money to help a friend in emergency
- time for introspection or spend time with family

2). Professional level :-

- choice between academics and extracurricular activities.
- cost-cutting in a company or employee layoff.

3). Political level :-

- policy to choose between growth and development
- increase taxes or sell government companies.

4). Socio-cultural level

- spend money on child's marriage or financial independence of child
- marital abuse or criminalisation of marital rape.

At different levels, complex issues of ethical dilemma surface, in such instances, adhering to the voice of conscience aids us in taking accountability for our choices, no matter the consequences.

6. (a) What is code of conduct? How is it different from code of ethics?

(150 words) 10

आचरण संहिता क्या है? यह नीतिपरक आचार संहिता से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

Code of conduct are the guidelines of behaviour or the do's and don'ts of behaviour. In the code of conduct, actions and inactions are explicitly written. They are not abstract and are based on practical realities.

⇒ Differences :-

	Code of Ethics	Code of Conduct
Meaning	An aspirational document containing core ethical values, principles and ideals of the organisation	A directional document containing specific practices and behaviour that are followed or restricted under the organisation
Nature	General	Specific
Scope	Wide	Narrow
Impacts	Decision-making	Actions
Period	Short	Comparatively longer

Disclosed  
to

the public

employees of  
the organisationFocuses  
onValues and  
principlesCompliance and  
rules

Documentation

Actions and  
inactions not  
explicitly writtenExplicitly  
written

Example

Ministerial  
code in the UK,  
CoE for CAG  
in IndiaAll India Civil  
Service Conduct  
Rules 1968,  
Prevention of  
Corruption Act

Despite the subtle differences, both CoC and CoE are based on virtue theory with focus on positive value. They are also deontological as they discover standard code of human behaviour on reason. Example, integrity valued in both CoC and CoE.

6. (b) Bring out the relevance of the seven principles of public life stated by the Nolan Committee in the Indian context, with the help of examples.

(150 words) 10

भारतीय संदर्भ में, नोलन समिति द्वारा सुझाए गए सार्वजनिक जीवन के सात सिद्धांतों की प्रासंगिकता को उदाहरणों की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Public service is provided by the state (government) to people living within its jurisdictions. Multiple aspects of everyday life such as law, education, infrastructure are contingent on these public services.

⇒ Nolan committee listed seven principles of public life that are relevant to the Indian context:-

1). Selflessness - Holders of public office should base their decisions solely in terms of public interest.  
eg. IAS Saumya Pandey rejoined work two weeks after delivery to handle COVID-19 pandemic

2). Integrity - Public office holders should not be swayed by external influences that affect their official duty  
eg. Mr Satyendra Dubey from NHA1 laid down his life for his principles.

3). Objectivity - public works to be decided by merit, and not favouritism  
eg. open, transparent and digital

auctions and biddings for government projects.

iv). Accountability - for decisions is integral to public life

eg. M. Lal Bahadur Shastri ~~resigned~~ offered resignation post a railway accident in 1956 taking moral responsibility

v). Openness - transparency about decision in public service and office

eg. RTI Act, 2005

vi). Honesty :- Resolve ethical dilemmas to address the public interest

eg. civil servants not using official vehicle and amenities for personal errands.

vii). Leadership :- public life requires leading by example.

eg. Kisan Bedi's work on prison reforms when it was an unknown area of governance.

The Nolan principles have special relevance for their emphasis on values. As Indian public life faces issues of corruption, unethical practices, these principles are the talisman showing the way ahead.

## SECTION – B

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

7. The Right to Information (RTI) Act is one of the most important reforms brought by the government. You have recently been transferred as the Public Information Officer (PIO) in the irrigation department of a district. While inspecting the RTI applications, you find that many of these applications relate to information on the recruitment of staff in your department. Your juniors point out that all of these have been filed by an aspiring local politician who may be trying to create an issue related to irregularities in recruitment in the department. The department fears that he is filing RTI applications for political gains in the upcoming state elections.

In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify the stakeholders and the issues involved in the case.

(b) What measures will you take to handle the situation? (20)

सूचना का अधिकार (RTI) अधिनियम सरकार द्वारा किए गए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सुधारों में से एक है। आपको हाल ही में एक जिले के सिंचाई विभाग में जन सूचना अधिकारी (PIO) के रूप में स्थानांतरित किया गया है। RTI आवेदनों का निरीक्षण करते समय आप पाते हैं कि इनमें से कई आवेदन आपके विभाग में कर्मचारियों की भर्ती की जानकारी से संबंधित हैं। आपके कनिष्ठ अधिकारी बताते हैं कि ये सभी एक महत्वाकांक्षी स्थानीय राजनेता द्वारा दायर किए गए हैं जो शायद विभाग में भर्ती में अनियमितताओं से संबंधित एक मुद्दा बनाने का प्रयास कर रहा है। विभाग को आशंका है कि वह आगामी राज्य चुनावों में राजनीतिक लाभ के लिए RTI आवेदन दाखिल कर रहा है।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

The given case highlights the issue of filing of frivolous RTIs. Instead of seeking information for public good, such RTIs often become the tool to harass government functionaries taking up time and resources that could have been utilised to

address genuine concerns

a). Stakeholders and issues involved

⇒ Stakeholders :-

- i). Public Information Officer of the Irrigation department of the district - responsible for replying to RTI queries
- ii). The aspiring local politician - is the information seeker through the RTI mechanism
- iii). The department of irrigation - as the information concerns them
- iv). The public - as the information sought through RTI is the citizens' right, enabling them with the knowledge of the governing institutions.

⇒ Issues :-

- i). The backlog of unanswered RTIs and the delay in responding contravenes the tenets of RTI Act, 2005
- ii). Public order disruption - as the potentially sensitive information sought in the RTI can create politically-motivated discord.

- iii). The alarming irregularities in recruitment to the irrigation department - point to a deeper issue of systemic inefficiency
- iv). The ethical dilemma of upholding transparency and ~~share~~ responding to RTI query on the sensitive issue or enforce decorum and public order by curbing frivolous RTIs.

⇒ Measures to handle the situation :-

IMMEDIATE

- i). Respond to the RTI queries - and uphold the tenets of RTI Act, 2005. This transparency, accountability and full disclosure is central to maintain well-informed government-citizen relations
- ii). The allegation of irregularities in recruitment is serious. Therefore, conduct a thorough investigation into the same.
- iii). Ensure that officials, staff and personnel responsible for lapses

are brought to task with a disciplinary action.

iv). Enforce merit-based, transparent recruitment procedure that adheres to the norms and regulations laid down by the department's mandate

v). Make a proper assessment with detailed investigation of the issue so that politically-motivated rumours can be addressed with valid information.

### LONG-TERM MEASURES

i). The issue of frivolous RTIs is serious. It creates a burden on the administrative machinery by:-

- taking up the time and resources of the department
- a deluge of similar queries that create insurmountable backlogs

ii). Structural measures such as :-

- punitive action against frivolous RTIs
- clear delineation of information

related query as genuine or frivolous

- extra fee charges for frivolous queries
- provision for criminal action if the query poses ~~disrupt~~ threat of public order disruption and is done with an intent to blackmail.

iii). The issue of recruitment in departments needs to be addressed through:-

- proper guidelines defining the nature and qualifications for the post
- a transparent and accountable recruitment mechanism for recruitment
- punitive action if the recruitment process is obstructed for vested interests.

RTI as a tool and a mechanism is the foundation of good governance. Having a robust mechanism that adapts to the changing requirements of dynamic system is needed to fully utilise the potential of RTI.

8. You are the managing director of a pharmaceutical company. Your company has won a tender for supply of generic affordable medicines to the state health department. In order to win the tender, you had kept the profit margins very low. However, after winning the tender, you got a call from the Officer on Special Duty (OSD) to the Health Minister for a 2% cut in the total purchase of goods. You tried to meet the Health Minister in this respect, but he also hinted at doing the job as per the instructions of the OSD. You cannot refuse to go ahead with the tender because of the risk of losing your 5% security deposit. Further, the firm can be blacklisted for not fulfilling the obligations of the approved tender.

Some of the options to deal with the situation are given below. Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of these options.

- (a) Follow the advice of the minister and comply with the demands of the OSD.
- (b) File a police complaint against the OSD for corruption.
- (c) Tip the media anonymously about the issue to build pressure on the concerned Minister.
- (d) Leave the allotted tender.

Also, not limiting to the options given above, suggest the course of action you will take, giving appropriate reasons. (20)

आप एक फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनी के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं। आपकी कंपनी ने राज्य के स्वास्थ्य विभाग को सस्ती जेनेरिक दवाओं की आपूर्ति के लिए एक टेंडर जीता है। टेंडर जीतने के लिए आपने प्रॉफिट मार्जिन बहुत कम रखा था। हालांकि, टेंडर जीतने के बाद सामान की कुल खरीद में 2% हिस्से के लिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के ऑफिसर ऑन स्पेशल ड्यूटी (OSD) की ओर से आपके पास एक फोन आया है। आपने इस संबंध में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से मिलने का प्रयास किया, लेकिन उन्होंने OSD के निर्देशानुसार आपको काम करने का संकेत दिया। आप अपनी 5% जमानत राशि खोने के जोखिम के कारण इस टेंडर के साथ आगे बढ़ने से मना नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, अनुमोदित टेंडर के दायित्वों को पूरा नहीं करने के लिए फर्म को काली सूची में भी डाला जा सकता है।

इस स्थिति से निपटने के कुछ विकल्प नीचे दिए गए हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुणों एवं दोषों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

- (a) मंत्री की सलाह मानेंगे और OSD की मांगों का पालन करेंगे।
- (b) भ्रष्टाचार के लिए OSD के विरुद्ध पुलिस के पास शिकायत दर्ज करेंगे।
- (c) संबंधित मंत्री पर दबाव बनाने के लिए इस मुद्दे के बारे में गुमनाम रूप से मीडिया को सूचना देंगे।
- (d) आवंटित टेंडर को छोड़ देंगे।

साथ ही, ऊपर दिए गए विकल्पों तक सीमित रहे बिना, उपयुक्त कारण बताते हुए आपके द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्रवाई का सुझाव दीजिए।

This case highlights how corruption permeates the interaction between government and the business firm such that even a fairly acquired tender in a transparent process is subject to nefarious dealings.

As the managing director of a pharmaceutical company, my job shall be to honour the terms of the tender, uphold my organisation's and my work ethic and take a stance for my employees' well-being.

⇒ The merits and demerits of ~~the~~ some options available to me are:-

a). Follow minister's advice and comply with OSD demand

**Merits** : i). It will ensure that the firm is not blacklisted

ii). It will prevent further interference/~~interrup~~ interruptions in the work of the company

**Demerits** : i). It is anti-thetical to personal ethics, organisational ethics

ii). It will set a bad precedent where the worth of the company will be dependent on bribery and not the work done.

b). File a police complaint against the OSD for corruption :-

**Merits** :- i). It will initiate a procedural action against corrupt officers  
ii). The corruption case would bring in public scrutiny and the civil society discourse

**Demerits** :- i). There is a chance of the case being crushed or sidelined due to political pressure  
ii). Delayed and costly litigation procedure  
iii). Will negatively affect business prospects

c). Tip the media anonymously :-

**Merits** :- i). Start a public conversation that can bring ~~about~~ about a change with public's and civil society's take against corruption

ii). It will keep me safe from retributive agendas of opposing party as the tip is anonymous

**Demerits** :- i). The narrative in the media

can be subjected to disinformation, ~~fake~~ fake information, misinformation, thereby taking away the focus from the crux of the issue.

ii). The grant of anonymity for safety sets a dangerous precedent - the victim / the wronged party should not have to hide to seek justice.

d). Leave the allotted tender

**Merits** :- i). My organisational and personal ethics shall be upheld - my company and I shall not be involved in unfair dealings.

ii). It will prevent unwanted rift or tussle between the involved parties

**Demerits** :- i). Loss of 5% security deposit would be a financial loss for the company

ii). Company's financial loss can have negative repercussions on employees, leading to wage cuts or lay-offs.

iii). It is akin to running away from a problem. Not taking a stance against corruption will not make it go away from the system.

⇒ Course of action :-

- i). meeting the Health Minister and OSD again to reiterate the ethos of my company, my obligation to the lawful precepts of the tender and the financial burden of cuts on the total purchase
- ii). If the Minister is intent on their demand, I shall make an audio recording of the conversation
- iii). I shall submit the recording as a proof when posting the complain on the ~~Anti~~ portal of Anti-Corruption and Crime Bureau of India
- iv). Furthermore, since I have won the tender, the tender document will include details of SOP, technical specifications and the like. It is this contract that I am legally obligated to, and not the verbal commands outside the written contract.
- v). I shall also apprise the company personnel of the situation to maintain a united front against corruption.

Corruption is a malaise in the governance system. A just, equal and developed polity and society need to take strong measures against corruption.

9. The promotion of harmful products like liquor, tobacco, etc. through mass media and advertisements have been banned in India. However, many companies are roping in big celebrities to promote these harmful products and brands through surrogate advertisement. In the disguise of another product, surrogate advertising is used to promote regulated products, like cigarettes and alcohol, There have been many debates on this issue, particularly in recent times, with many arguing that such advertisements should be banned altogether.

In this context, answer the following:

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in surrogate advertising?

(b) Suggest steps that can be taken to address these type of advertisements in India. (20)

भारत में मास मीडिया और विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से हानिकारक उत्पादों जैसे कि शराब, तंबाकू आदि के प्रचार पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। हालांकि, कई कंपनियां सरोगेट (छद्म) विज्ञापन के जरिए इन हानिकारक उत्पादों और ब्रांड्स का प्रचार करने के लिए बड़ी हस्तियों को शामिल कर रही हैं। एक अन्य उत्पाद की आड़ में, सिगरेट और शराब जैसे विनियमित उत्पादों का प्रचार करने के लिए सरोगेट विज्ञापन का उपयोग किया जाता है। इस मुद्दे पर कई बहसों हुई हैं, विशेष रूप से हाल के दिनों में कई लोगों का तर्क है कि ऐसे विज्ञापनों को पूरी तरह से प्रतिबंधित कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) सरोगेट विज्ञापन में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) भारत में इस प्रकार के विज्ञापनों से निपटने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Surrogate advertising is a monster in a mask. The Central Consumer Protection Authority has framed the Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements and Endorsements for Misleading Advertisements, 2022. It bans surrogate advertising and imposes penalty for violation.

a) ⇒ Ethical issues in surrogate advertising :-

i). It is false, misleading and dishonest

example: promoting paan masala as desirable when it has negative health implications.

ii). Violates the principle of the law. It involves duplicating the brand image of one product to promote the banned product under the guise of a substitute good.

This is circumvention of the ~~law~~ spirit of the law.

iii). It deliberately holds back information regarding the product from the intended consumers.

It thus breaches transparency and accountability.

iv). Diverts the mind of young people, without providing them with the information and knowledge to decide on the potential good or harm of the product

v). - Questionable behaviour of celebrities - who endorse a product

for monetary gains without assessing  
its implications

vi). It lures/nudges people towards  
making choices that can be  
harmful for their health and well-  
being by portraying it as socially  
desirable.

b) ⇒ Steps to address surrogate  
advertising :-

i). Education and awareness

↓  
Family,  
School,  
Peer group

↓  
should initiate  
discussions to  
understand the  
harmful effects of  
products like tobacco,  
alcohol etc.

↓  
this knowledge will  
enrich an individual  
to not be swayed  
by glitzy advertisements

↓  
Government  
and policies

↓  
are instrumental  
in dissemination  
of information  
at a large scale  
eg. AIR's programs  
on consumer  
awareness,  
the warning  
against smoking  
on cinema  
screens etc.

ii). Assuming moral accountability by celebrities :-

The celebrities should see beyond the profit motive to understand the implications of their choices on an impressionable population.

eg. Neeraj Chopra has refrained from advertising for soft drinks and food supplements that are not good for health.

iii). Clear and effective legal framework, such as Cable Television Rules 1994, Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Act, 2003, and Central Consumer Protection Authority's Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements and Endorsements for Misleading Advertisements, 2022.

iv). Uphold Consumer Rights: Often in surrogate advertising, to circumvent the law, even when information is shared, it is made obscure by fine print, a rushed narration etc. It should be ensured that every information

about the product should be shared in clear, comprehensible and concise manner. Tenets of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 should be upheld

Surrogate advertising is an ethical issue that affects a consumer's physical, mental and social well-being and her/his right to know. A concerted effort of civil society, advertising agencies and government is the way ahead to tackle the issue head-on.

10. You are a young officer who has recently been posted as the District Magistrate in a district where power cuts are a regular phenomenon. A thermal power plant is proposed in your district, which has the potential to not only meet the energy demand of yours but also that of neighbouring districts, and also provide employment opportunities for the people of your district. However, a few people from the district are protesting against it because of the concerns of displacement and the potential pollution issue that the project may lead to. It is brought to your notice that prominent local leaders have mobilized a large crowd and are planning to march towards the Collectorate. You have also received information that the crowd may turn violent due to the presence of miscreants. In the context of this situation, address the following:

(a) Identify the stakeholders and highlight the issues involved in the above case.

(b) State the measures that you would take as the District Magistrate. (20)

आप एक युवा अधिकारी हैं जिन्हें हाल ही में एक ऐसे जिले में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में तैनात किया गया है जहां बिजली कटौती एक नियमित घटना है। आपके जिले में एक ताप विद्युत संयंत्र प्रस्तावित है, जिस संयंत्र में न केवल आपके जिले की बल्कि पड़ोसी जिलों की ऊर्जा संबंधी मांग को पूरा करने की क्षमता है, और यह आपके जिले के लोगों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर भी प्रदान करेगा। हालांकि, जिले के कुछ लोग विस्थापन की चिंताओं और परियोजना के कारण संभावित प्रदूषण के मुद्दे के चलते इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। आपके संज्ञान में लाया गया है कि प्रमुख स्थानीय नेताओं ने भारी संख्या में भीड़ जुटाई है और कलेक्ट्रेट की ओर मार्च करने की योजना बना रहे हैं। आपको यह भी जानकारी मिली है कि उपद्रवियों की मौजूदगी से भीड़ हिंसक हो सकती है। इस स्थिति के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित मुद्दों को संबोधित कीजिए:

(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण से संबंधित हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए और इसमें शामिल मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में आप जो उपाय करेंगे, उनका उल्लेख कीजिए।

The issue reflects on the concerns regarding developmental activities that have come to dominate the public discourse. India, and even other countries globally, have realised how development does not mean a neglect of environment and local populations. The concept of sustainable development thus is the watchword to ensure that economic development

does not happen at the cost of ecological and local concerns.

a). Stakeholders and issues :-

### [STAKEHOLDERS]

i). The District Magistrate and administration :- as they are responsible for implementation of the decision regarding thermal power plant

ii). The people of the district - as they are directly affected by the presence or absence of a thermal power plant while the absence of a thermal power plant has led to power cuts, the presence of one offers promise of employment and electricity.

Yet, concerns of environmental damage and displacement remains

iii). Local leaders - as they are the ones mobilising the people for a cause and articulating their ~~concerns~~ concerns.

iv). State :- aims to provide welfare to the people through a thermal

power plant while having to address the associated concerns of displacement and pollution.

### ISSUES

- i). Development versus displacement:-  
It highlights the paradox of displacement wherein the lives and livelihoods of people are rendered precarious for large scale projects
- ii). Economic growth vs. environmental sustainability: large scale projects such as thermal power plants pose environmental risks.
- iii). Violence hijacking the concerns of the mobilised citizens - can pose a law and order problem
- iv). Energy demand and employment against displacement and pollution:-  
the balance of immediate gains and long-term risks needs to be properly assessed

⇒ Measures to resolve the issue:

i). Confidence-building and trust :-

Ensure that there is an open and accessible channel of communication between the citizens and administration

- allay their fears and assure them of administrative help
- address the rumours and counter them with factual information and project agenda.

ii). Apprise the people of EIA clearance:

Assure the people that a thermal power project would be established with Environmental Impact Assessment clearance

- there shall be adequate safeguards for environment and protection/compensation against displacement

iii). Deployment of police force to tackle any untoward violent situation that can pose law and order problem

iv). Ensure adequate rehabilitation

measures for displaced people.

- Provisioning of aid to ensure that lives and livelihoods are not negatively affected

v). Education and awareness:-

Public meetings with local representatives and even mediums like nukkad natak can be utilised to raise awareness among the public on issues of :-

- safeguarding of their rights
- employment opportunities and how to avail them
- the benefits of the proposed thermal power plant

The EIA rules under MoEFCC and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 provide for upholding and safeguarding of environmental and citizen's rights in the scenario of development induced displacement.

11. Today, digital games and gameful interactions with a digital dimension are rapidly becoming pervasive in society. It is a highly engaging pastime and also a vehicle for acquiring knowledge and/or modifying attitudes and behaviours at various levels, whether by explicit intention or otherwise. Online games' increasingly important role in society brings about ethical implications that cannot be ignored, and have sometimes been the object of heated public and academic debate.

(a) Discuss the various social and psychological issues involved in online gaming.

(b) Give some suggestions to address the harmful impact of online gaming on the society. (20)

वर्तमान समय में, डिजिटल आयाम के साथ डिजिटल गेम्स और गेमफुल इंटरैक्शन समाज में तेजी से फैलते जा रहे हैं। यह अत्यधिक आकर्षक मनोरंजन है तथा ज्ञान प्राप्त करने और/या विभिन्न स्तरों पर अभिवृत्ति एवं व्यवहार को संशोधित करने के लिए एक माध्यम भी हैं, चाहे स्पष्ट इरादे से या अन्यथा। समाज में ऑनलाइन गेम की तेजी से महत्वपूर्ण होती भूमिका नैतिक निहितार्थ प्रस्तुत करती है, जिसकी उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है और कभी-कभी यह गंभीर सार्वजनिक एवं अकादमिक बहस का विषय भी रहा है।

(a) ऑनलाइन गेमिंग में शामिल विभिन्न सामाजिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) समाज पर ऑनलाइन गेमिंग के हानिकारक प्रभाव से निपटने के लिए कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

Various independent researches conducted at the global level have reiterated how online gaming has become an addiction, hampering the development of young persons' minds and even leading to a negatively deviant behavioural streak that threatens social harmony and order.

⇒ Issues in online gaming :-

SOCIAL

- i). Breakdown of relationship with family, peers and friends - increased confrontation and distrust in social relationships
- ii). Increased vulnerability to cyber crime and cyber abuse and bullying :-  
Adolescents are especially vulnerable
- iii). Can lead to dangerous and harmful stereotypes :-  
eg. often in an online game setup, the villain ~~can~~ is portrayed as a racial and religious or other minority  
eg. women characters in a gaming setup are hyper-sexualised and objectified
- iv). leads to risk-prone behaviours that can be life threatening  
eg. reports of people getting into accidents in an augmented reality game Pokemon Go,  
Blue Whale challenge game - that led

to suicides .

## PSYCHOLOGICAL

- i). Increased vulnerability to mental health issues
- ii). Increasing alienation as the other aspects of life such as health, personal relationships and work are adversely affected
- iii). WHO has classified online gaming addiction as a disorder
- iv). Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder :- The constant, repeated stimulation of brain for short intervals in multi-tasking interferes with concentration ability
- v). Impaired cognitive development - as the time and effort required for reading, writing and numerical skills is diverted towards gaming
- vi). Social anxiety and isolation makes it difficult to seek help.

⇒ Suggestions to address harmful impact of online gaming :-

i). Behavioural interventions :-

Institutions like family and school can step in to have discussions with the individual

- Inculcating values of self-restraint, awareness of gaming addiction and seeking help when needed
- Parents, teachers, friends and peers should be willing to counsel patiently and address the negative effects of gaming addiction.

ii). Regulation by gaming platforms

- Implement age-rating mechanism
- Guardian's consent for minors
- Inform users about potential risks
- Erase anonymity of users
- Robust grievance handling mechanisms.

iii). Awareness drive by mental health professionals

- remove the stigma around seeking help
- share guidelines and information regarding self-regulation techniques and intervention.

#### iv). State Interventions!

- Enforce monitoring and licensing procedures for gaming sector
- Robust mechanism to deal with issues of cyber crime and bullying
- Example - Gujarat government sought Centre's permission to ban PABG and initiated steps to educate children of its bad effects, Maharashtra Police's model to counter digital piracy
- Examples of countries such as South Korea's Cinderella law can be emulated.

As online gaming industry spreads in India, mechanisms need to be in place to ensure that social and psychological costs of it do not endanger human lives.

12. Climate change and environmental degradation have caused havoc globally. It has repercussions on the life and livelihood of each and every individual on the planet. Despite its huge impact, climate change and environmental conservation have not become an electoral issue in India. Globally, green parties are making strides, albeit gradually. In countries like Netherlands, Sweden and Australia, they have begun to make a mark in electoral politics. In India, however, there is no such development.

(a) In your view, why has politics in India not seen it's 'green moment' yet?

(b) Do you think people in India are generally apathetic to climate change and environment related issues? Suggest some initiatives to bring about a change in the attitude of the people towards the issue. (20)

जलवायु परिवर्तन और पर्यावरण निम्नीकरण ने विश्व स्तर पर व्यापक विनाश किया है। इस ग्रह पर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के जीवन और आजीविका पर इसका प्रभाव है। इसके व्यापक प्रभाव के बावजूद, जलवायु परिवर्तन और पर्यावरण संरक्षण भारत में चुनावी मुद्दा नहीं बने हैं। विश्व स्तर पर, ग्रीन पार्टियां धीरे-धीरे आगे बढ़ रही हैं। नीदरलैंड, स्वीडन और ऑस्ट्रेलिया जैसे देशों में उन्होंने चुनावी राजनीति में अपनी पहचान बनानी शुरू कर दी है। हालांकि, भारत में अभी ऐसा कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है।

(a) आपके विचार में, अभी तक भारत की राजनीति में "ग्रीन मोमेंट" क्यों नहीं देखा गया है?

(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में लोग जलवायु परिवर्तन और पर्यावरण संबंधी मुद्दों के प्रति सामान्यतः उदासीन हैं? इस मुद्दे के प्रति लोगों के दृष्टिकोण में बदलाव लाने के लिए कुछ पहलों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Climate justice, environmental governance and Fridays for future have become the watchwords in the current scenario as global coalitions focus on adherence to sustainable development goals. India's move towards green energy and Environmental Impact Assessment also reflect this shift.

a). The delayed 'green moment' in India: -

Despite the mobilisation in terms of policy issues and civil society discussions, politics in India has not seen its 'green moment' for various reasons: -

(i). Concerns such as national security, unemployment, agrarian distress, caste dynamics need immediate focus and thus gain precedence over climate issues.

(ii). As reiterated by India's stance on various UN platforms, as a developing country, its emissions are survival emissions compared to developed nations' luxury emissions.

In such a scenario, a hardline green moment can sabotage economic growth.

(iii). A focus on green moment requires that certain criteria of secure livelihood and economic indicators have been addressed before a shift towards climate concerns.

In India, dismal performance on these indicators mean that the

switch from "demand for basic needs" to "climate justice" will take some time.

(iv) Sporadic instances of climate justice and environmental movements  
eg. Chipko Andolan, Indian People Green Party

Their reach has been limited and confined to specific regions. There has been a lack of all-India consciousness on the issue.

b) People in India and their perspective towards climate change:-

India has always had a culture of sustainable living wherein daily life is interwoven around nature and natural changes. Examples of this culture are:-

- (i) Life in villages :- attuned to natural environment
- use of cow dung as a fuel
  - mud/wood/brick houses depending on the climate patterns and risk of natural disasters
  - agrarian practices that are responsive

to natural agro-climatic conditions

(ii) - Cultural ethos

- Bishnois in Rajasthan - protect their floral and faunal diversity, such as black buck and khejri trees
- Buddhism and Jainism - lay down principles of environment conservation and non-injury to life forms
- Hindu religious texts - mention that planting a tree is akin to the blessings garnered from many charities and donations.

(iii) - Festivals :- harvest festivals such as Pongal, Makar Sankranti and Bihu celebrate human-nature association

(iv) - Vandana Shiva highlights how women have been integral to climate protection.  
eg. their active participation in Chipko, celebration of rituals such as Teej, ~~that worship~~ Tulsi puja that venerate nature

→ Yet, there has been an increasing apathy towards climate change due to :-

- hyperconsumerism
- struggle for scarce resources
- unchecked urbanisation

⇒ Initiatives to change people's attitude :-

- i). Voter education through community channels :- eg. as ushered in by green parties such as Uttarakhand Parivartan Party (UKPP)
- ii). Robust civil society mobilisation :- such as Beej Bachao Andolan, People for Aarey movement
- iii). Political manifestos highlighting climate concerns - eg. BJP and Congress put climate issue on their election manifestos
- iv). Individual efforts - eg. Padma Shri awardee Tulsi Gowda who has been instrumental in conserving traditional knowledge and heritage of forestry.
- v). Coordinated, cooperative effort - eg. LIFE mission envisions sustainable development with sustainable living.  
Given the pace of changes, India's green moment appears to be on the horizon.