



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

ETHICS COMMENT SHEET

Name of Candidate	Vaibhav Priya		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	971641
Test Code	1525	Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
			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।
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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.

All the Best

SECTION - A

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

यदि प्रशासकीय विवेक सही तरीके से उपयोग किया जाए तो यह एक वरदान हो सकता है, हालांकि इसका दुरुपयोग अभिशाप सिद्ध हो सकता है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Administration discretion refers to the use of power and authority according to the circumstances when there is no specific laws, rules, etc associated to it.

Administration discretion as a BLESSING

1. to provide immediate relief.
↳ giving ration card to a poor woman, in absence of documents.
2. to enhance care of doing business.
↳ to reduce time elapsed seen in Vande Bharat train comes mainly -cutting.

3. to provide innovative solutions.
↳ use of ICT in awareness
creation e.g. beli pacmas beli pacmas

however, it can turn as a CURSE

1. to breed corruption, nexus.

↳ seen in 2G, coal scam

2. to favour nepotism, vested interests.

3. loss of public funds in poor

planning, implementation.

↳ leakages in PDS, etc.

Thus, administrative direction
must be backed by sound ethical
competence, peer and senior feedback
and in the spirit of constitutional
ideals.

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?

Today, India faces corruption at all levels which makes it both systemic and systematic.

Corruption = Monopoly + Discretion - Accountability

Corrupt practices have been socially accepted —

1. collusion among bribe giver and receiver → RTO offices
2. no public stigma towards corruption.
3. public involvement - PNB crisis, cooperative Banks, etc.

Thus, there is a need to shift towards Rejection model of

Corruption. This can be done via

1. Individual

↳ lessons of corruption free india at schools, university.

↳ satyagraha against corrupt means → Anna Hazare

2. Institutional

a) use of work charter, citizen charter.

b) use of e-office, convergence national - CPGRAMS initiative.

c) use of RTI, social audits like in meghalaya

Thus, there is a need to build consensus at all levels - individual, institutional and societal to fight corruption, followed by decentralized governance.

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

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

Ethical business practices means
the upholding high moral standards
in the conduct of business for overall
development.

It is a key for long term survival of
company —

1. Work culture - sound, ethical
culture promotes competition,
innovation. e.g. Google

2. Brand value : creates trust,
confidence in company products
e.g. Tata; TCS, etc.

3. Multiplica effect in economy : creates productive labor economy - equity in wages, profits, etc.

4. Reduces corruption, monopolisation in economy.

5. Trusteeship doctrine - using CSR funds for community welfare.
↳ Covid19 O₂ masks, concentrators donation.

Thus, there is a need for greater private participation to foster competition, innovation, growth in economy. UDAX KOTAK guidelines 2019 can act as Beacons for ethical governance in business.

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।

Despite numerous laws, India faces the issues of corruption, downy, mob lynching, etc. which undermines the limited role of a law.

Law succeeds only when it is backed by individuals' conscience:

1. increases self-awareness, responsibility
↳ success of SBM based on people's conscience, not any law.

2. increases empathy towards others
↳ Good samaritans in motor vehicle accidents - help by choice.

VISION IAS

3. provides quilt on breaking the law.

↳ ganamiji or chauri chaura massacre

4. fills the vacuum in law or absence of laws.

↳ following a traffic signal even in late night with zero traffic.

Thus, there is a need to focus on conscience as much as the letter of law. This requires responsible society. We can use name and shame system; reward mechanism etc. for encouraging ethical behaviour.

3. Given below are quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. Bring out what they mean to you in the present context:

निम्नलिखित उद्धरण नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए इनका क्या अर्थ है:

(a) Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter. Martin Luther King Jr. (150 words) 10

हमारे जीवन का उस दिन अंत होना शुरू हो जाता है जिस दिन हम उन विषयों के बारे में चुप रहना शुरू कर देते हैं जो मायने रखते हैं। मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर

Martin Luther King Jr led the civil Rights protest in America 1960, by working the interests of marginalised sections - Blacks, labourers etc.

Silence

1. becomes a reward if we don't speak for truth.
↳ being silent against corruption in office
2. leads to marginalisation of the minority.
↳ displaced tribals in a Dam building.

VISION IAS

3. stops critical thinking and reasoning.
↳ SATI was socially accepted in pre modern india.

Thus, we must speak up as it results in—

1. voice to oppressed.
↳ Narmada Bachao Andolan protesting for displaced tribals.
2. provides ethical governance
↳ success of RTI, Jan Lokpal movement.
3. Brings inclusive development
↳ Reservation rights for SC/ST, political autonomy in Mizoram etc.

silence is a virtue in the face of reforms but can become a vice in the face of oppression.

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

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

Immanuel Kant's ethics is based upon duty based ethics i.e. action itself is responsible for the mere of moral morality independent of the consequences.

As per Kant, a man is guilty even if he thinks so —

1. Actions like corruption, violence cannot justify any objective.
↳ Gandhiji - use of non violence in NCM, etc.

2. what we think we become.

Thus, negative thoughts can promote negative actions.

eg. Revenge breeds terrorism.
- Burhan wani

3. leads to poor self regulation,
poor empathy.

↳ communal violence, mob lynching

4. builds hated, mistrust against
social institutions - Police, Judiciary

↳ terrorists justifying their cause

How to cultivate virtue ethics

↳ Role of family, religion is must

↳ Moral education in curriculum

↳ Alert Judiciary, renitine Police

↳ End to corruption in governance

Thus, it will lead to
harmony in thought, word and deed
to build 'welfare' society.

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 means the ability to comprehend the emotions facts etc. of a social group or event and then use it to reason one's own actions.

Relation with Emotional Intelligence

1. It is a part of EI, focussing upon social dynamics - social facts, values etc.
2. It is based upon pre-conceived values of individual - morals, attitude
3. Social intelligence's success is based on E.I. seen in —

1. Self awareness and self regulation
 ↳ increases tolerance to other's views
 problems - to diffuse communal
 tensions.

2. Empathetic appraisal
 ↳ tribal displacement seen as
 loss of tribal culture not just land

3. Relationship management
 ↳ better superior-subordinate
 relation, improves work culture
 e.g. Indian Army

Thus, there is a need to
 increase sensitivity towards weaker
 sections - tribal, minorities - caste,
 religion, etc. through field works,
greater socialisation, 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, highlighting the role of individual in a system while code of ethics is a broad visionary document acting as guiding light in any situation.

Code of Conduct - Structure to organized values

1. establishes clear laws, rules
↳ of tag code of india
2. clear accountability mechanism
↳ AIS conduct rules
3. lists down conventions, precedents in a clear manner.

↳ reporting to senior, written order in government transaction, etc.

Code of Ethics: foundation to a structure

1. vision document, broad based
↳ Constitution of India, business ethics, medical ethics

2. acts as building blocks of code of conduct.

↳ companion towards weaker sections by bureaucracy.

3. fills the vacuum, absence of laws.

↳ Medical ethics in termination of pregnancy, to save mother.

Thus, both reinforce each other and have to be suitably used, in different situations for ethical behaviour.

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।

Compassion means empathy/understand
- aware of the pain of others
with a desire to alleviate it.

Wisdom means equanimity of mind
to distinguish between right & wrong.

These two qualities must be developed
equally because —

1. Compassion without wisdom
can lead to —
 - a) instances of terrorism, communal
violence to seek revenge
 - b) events of corruption to justify
one's poor state of affairs.

c) injustice towards others.
↳ inequality in society seen in
former Communist countries Russia.

Wisdom without compassion

is dangerous and to —

1. instances of Atomic bomb
dropping on Hiroshima
↳ US revenge led to lakhs of deaths
of innocent Japanese.

2. Rule of Capitalists that led to
Slavery, Imperialism, etc. driven
by superior technology — ships, guns etc.

Thus, we must balance
the two seen in India's Panchsheel
Five year plans, etc. to build a
democratic, welfare state.

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

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

Dr APJ Abdul Kalam is an epitome of practical idealist that serves us a number of ethical lessons and virtues —

1. Hardwork, discipline — to gain success in life.
↳ APJ himself was a son of fisher-man but went on to be Missile man.

2. Rationality, innovation — to build 'welfare' society.
↳ launch of ROHINI, PURA mission to bring applications of space in everyday life — Agni, TV, etc.

3. Compassion — towards weaker

sections especially rural poor who migrate to urban areas for jobs; Ambar; animal rights, etc.

4. Global Constitutionalism - seen in launch of e-PAN Africa network for tele education, tele health.
Today, global cooperation is vital to meet SDGs

5. Integrity in public and private life : Zero tolerance towards corruption, misuse of public funds, for private gains.

Thus, KALAM guides the youth of India towards a self-reliant, innovative and vibrant India with ethical competence at core.

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 written document consisting of duties of service provider and rights of individual in service delivery.

Information that is needed

1. Standards of service
↳ like quality, effectiveness, side effects, etc.
2. Grievance redressal mechanism
↳ for feedback, compensation to service receiver.

VISION IAS

3. Cost, availability and efficiency
↳ to provide information about products.

Steps for successful citizen charter

1. Regular feedback, monitoring.
↳ to update citizen charter.
2. Localization - use local languages, local products
3. Time bound grievance redressal
↳ Bihar - statutory right in public services.

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 fear the right to life,
dignity towards women, child
exploitation, etc.

Role of State

1. Refugees - right to innocent passage
↳ as in EU crisis
2. Right to non-refoulement
↳ to prevent threat to life in origin nation.
3. Basic welfare rights - food,

VISION IAC

water, housing
↳ India - Rohingya refugees in camps.

4. Share the burden equitably
↳ EU refugee crisis - Germany
led the EU, followed by France etc.

Concerns

- ↳ fear of political backlash
- ↳ fear of communal tensions
 - ↳ Bodo vs Muslims
- ↳ law and order problem.

however, need is to
have a humanistic approach,
balancing the rights of all involved.

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 = Addition of multiple layers in a system which leads to compliance burden.

hurdle

1. decreases EoDB by increasing procedures.
2. breeds corruption, collusion, nepotism
↳ 2G scam, coal scam.
3. delay the project unnecessarily for vested interests.

VISION IAS

4. prevents technology infusion.
↳ as it will prevent monopoly of power seen in e-office.

Measures needed

- ↳ RTI wage in govt services, programmes - PDS etc.
- ↳ Integrity part (2nd ARC)
- ↳ Social audits, e-office,
e-auctions
↳ coal, telecom, etc.

Thus, mid tapism must be eliminated to increase CoDB in india and success of MIN, etc. depends upon it.

SECTION - B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Covid 19 has led to massive mortality rates, affecting poor and rich alike but the need of vaccines is itself

challenged by procurement, cost
and distribution.

a) Critical issues involved

1. rising covid mortality
↳ need of vaccination is urgent
2. limited and expensive supply of vaccines
↳ cost of procurement, supply-demand mismatch.
3. indigenous vaccine available
↳ but NOT ready for public launch due to safety, efficacy concerns
4. long delay in other vaccines production
↳ may increase covid mortality

5. public is getting disillusioned,
restive

↳ law and order concerns.

6. pressure from opposition on
Government.

b) Course of Action

1. Indigenous vaccine - production
will be enhanced.

↳ I will provide help in better
standard checks - safety, efficacy.

↳ Ask ICMR, MOHFW to cooperate
in trial run of vaccine.

2. In the meanwhile, I will
contact foreign manufacturers to

VISION IAS

commence production in India
↳ Arrange for tech-transfer to
ramp up production like in
Covi shield.

↳ negotiate for cost, supply
procurement.

3. I will also tap on UN Patents
pool and encourage Indian
industries like Biocon, SII to
use them, if possible.

4. I will also use GAVI alliance
for vaccine procurement - citing
urgent needs.

5. India is leading TRIPS waiver
programme, on vaccines. I will

utilise it for persuading companies to move and manufacture in India.

↳ India can provide them demand

↳ India also has bank-end infrastructure - SII - largest production capacity in world.

1. Additionally, I will also ensure that the production of O_2 masks, O_2 concentrators, ventilators is ramped up.

7. This will be followed by strict covid 19 protocol to prevent negligence.

In this time, prevention is better than cure. Also, need is to effectively utilise our indigenous capacity, coupled with global cooperation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

इस परिस्थिति को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

Education is the character
building exercise of the nation.
If we educate our youths, we

build our future (Gandhiji). This
India having 65-1. working age
population needs vocative education
for Demography dividend in
letter and spirit. This is not
possible in absence of ethical,
inclusive, Quality education.

9) Role of Education

1. builds companion, cooperation in
society.

↳ students learn cooperation skills
in school or activities - Games, debates,
etc.

2. prevents the sense of alienation
and radicalisation

↳ seen in poor, unemployed youths.

VISION IAS

3. builds innovation, competition
↳ Atal Innovation Labs, India is 3rd largest startup hub.
4. builds moral values - respect to elders; dignity of woman, etc.
5. increases emotional intelligence by embracing self awareness, discipline in life.

b) Government is responsible for present state

- excessive focus on rote learning, grades.
- lack of equity in Education
↳ 36% dropouts in secondary education.
- lack of continuous, quality education
↳ RTE limited to Class VIII

which is not sufficient for today's job market.

- Need is of more value based curriculum - RTI, women equality themes, etc.

However, Government alone is not responsible. There are other stakeholders too -

1. Family - Education begins at home. Lack of parental guidance
 - ↳ job, business pressure
 - ↳ corruption, inequality towards women etc at home.
2. Religion - falling educational standards in minority institutions
 - ↳ lack of infra in Madrasas.

VISION IAS

↳ issues of tolerance, secularism
missing from faith lessons.

3. Civil Society - to build consensus
for greater public spending,
quality based education.
e.g. PRATHAM - AER surveys.

4. Schools - focus on classroom
learning, innovative methods -
debate, e-learning, etc.

Thus, today we need
active collaboration, dedication of
all the above stakeholders, to
~~great~~ meet demands of equity,
quality in education, in today's
world.

11. Problems surrounding air pollution present an urgent challenge for many countries, including India. Among other reasons, this challenge has been exacerbated by the indifferent attitude of people towards it. Various studies have pointed out the harmful effects of air pollution. Despite the government bringing various regulations on activities like stubble burning and bursting fire crackers, people violate them.

(a) Discuss the reasons behind such behaviour on part of society towards air pollution.

(b) Suggest measures that are required to be undertaken to nudge people towards pro-environment behaviour. (20)

वायु प्रदूषण के चतुर्दिक समस्याएं भारत सहित कई देशों के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती उत्पन्न करती हैं। अन्य कारणों के बीच, इस चुनौती को इसके प्रति लोगों के उदासीन अभिवृत्ति से और बढ़ावा मिला है। विभिन्न अध्ययनों द्वारा वायु प्रदूषण के हानिकारक प्रभावों को इंगित किया गया है। सरकार द्वारा पराली जलाने और पटाखे फोड़ने जैसी गतिविधियों पर कई तरह के विनियम लागू करने के बावजूद लोग इनका उल्लंघन करते हैं।

(a) वायु प्रदूषण के प्रति समाज के इस तरह के व्यवहार के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो पर्यावरण समर्थक व्यवहार के प्रति लोगों को आकर्षित करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

India loses 1.5% GDP due to Air pollution spread across economic growth, health expenditure, etc. It acts as a social divide which makes poor more vulnerable, in addition to children, elderly, etc. Despite laws, we have failed towards Air pollution due to low sense of fear, ignorance and un-rational approach.

a) Reasons

1. Economic benefits outweigh
wealthy interests.
↳ industries are must for jobs
creation; stubble burning
2. Rich people treat it as privilege
rather than responsibility.
↳ can use O₂ masks when required.
3. poor sense of ownership in
environment.
4. excessive laws leads to sense
of escape-goat tactic of Govt.
↳ people feel it's a Govt issue.
5. Since the effects are NOT directly
visible, people get complacent.

6. Negligence due to low literacy
↳ burning of stubble, plastic wastes
7. Lack of effective implementation
of available laws
↳ leads to delinquency; "malta
nai" attitude.

Means required

It requires appeal at 3 levels -

1. EMOTIONAL
 - appeal for their health concerns
↳ lungs, heart disease, etc.
 - appeal for their vulnerable
children, elderly.
 - loss of Air quality - severe

VISION IAS

crisis in future.

2. COGNITIVE Appeal

- state the alternatives applicable
↳ stubble burning - Happy Seeder

machine

- use of Green tractors which
↳ are equally efficient and ecofriendly.

- responsibility towards environment
↳ fundamental duty (Art 51A)

- strict sanctions under laws
↳ penalty, jail terms in case
of violation.

But it still may fail and

Thus requires —

3. BEHAVIOUR regulation

- Strict enforcement of available laws.
- use of Green tax, Green cess, Green fines — Singapore model
↳ to increase compliance.
- Name and shame system to build consensus against Air pollution
- Reward system for Green Activists — Nudge towards eco friendly living.
Thus, by acting at these 3 levels, we can bring societal transformation towards Air pollution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Social Media today acts as a popular governance tool to improve service delivery, propagate information, etc. by civil servants, easily and effectively.

9) Issues

1. destroys anonymity of civil servants who acts behind the political executive - face of Govt.
2. dissent against Govt. hampers the cooperation with Govt. foundation of bureaucracy.
3. destroys trust, balance in the executive setup.
 - ↳ Swan Faisal criticizing CAA 2019
 - ↳ they have to be non partisan in their work.
4. Culture of populism, followers on social media, using a Govt office dents' the office's image as a public office.

b) Criticism of Govt policies on
~~the~~ SOUTH media should NOT
be allowed -

↳ to restrain trust, confidence
of citizens in bureaucracy.

↳ to prevent distrust among
political and permanent executive
↳ may lead to violation of code
of conduct.

↳ risk of populism, agenda by
opposition parties.

↳ IAS speaking political ideology

however, it can be supplemented
by _____

1. informal meetings with political
executive.

2. written dissent on any court policy, scheme.

3. Constructive criticism using official remarks.

↳ CAG Vinod Rai - 26/5/2011.

(1) Conduct of civil servants on social media

1. Non-political ideology in their views, posts, etc.

2. Constructive debates to build society consensus

↳ success of SBM; beti bachao, beti padhao.

3. Use of media to attract

VISION IAS

Ideas, crowd funding, etc.
↳ IAS Anusong Pame build
Manipur's People road.

4. Using media to share sensitive
and useful info.

↳ Covid 19 protocols; busting
any fake news in their area, etc

5. Thus, it has to be further
backed by code of ethics and
code of conduct meeting today's
challenges of social media, ICT usage,
field work, etc. to prevent any
violation of govt. executive-bureaucracy
balance of cooperation.

13. Economic growth has been the primary goal of economic policies, and the principal measure of an economy's success. In the last few decades, economic growth benefitted mankind in multiple ways. But alongside these benefits, it has also generated significant issues and a series of converging challenges. In light of this, answer the following:

(a) What was the rationale behind GDP growth being considered the pillar of economic policies the world over in the past few decades?

(b) Explain the need to go beyond GDP growth and reassess our measures of development. Identify some of the components that need to be complemented with GDP growth going forward. (20)

आर्थिक संवृद्धि, आर्थिक नीतियों का प्राथमिक लक्ष्य रहा है, और किसी अर्थव्यवस्था की सफलता का प्रमुख उपाय भी। विगत कुछ दशकों में, आर्थिक संवृद्धि ने मानव जाति को कई तरीकों से लाभान्वित किया है। लेकिन इन लाभों के साथ ही, इसने महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को और अभिसरण संबंधी चुनौतियों की एक श्रृंखला को भी उत्पन्न किया है। इस तथ्य के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) विगत कुछ दशकों में विश्व भर में जी.डी.पी. की संवृद्धि को आर्थिक नीतियों का स्तंभ माने जाने का मूल आधार क्या था?

(b) जी.डी.पी. की संवृद्धि से आगे जाने की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या कीजिए और विकास के हमारे उपायों का पुनर्मूल्यांकन कीजिए। कुछ ऐसे घटकों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्हें आगे बढ़ने के लिए जी.डी.पी. की संवृद्धि के साथ पूरक के रूप में होने की आवश्यकता है।

GDP growth today leads the indicators for the overall development of nation. OECD nations are based on this very parameter of high per capita income.

a) Rationale

1. GDP growth is spread over vast economic sectors.

↳ from Agri to space

2. Main source of job creation, income & savings.

3. Psycho-moral basis of Imperialist Capitalist society

↳ harbinger of economic growth - goods, services, quality of living, etc.

4. focus on rebuilding the economy post WW2 and role of IMF, WB
↳ in granting aid, loans

So however this has changed

due to the gross inequality, environment-damage, etc.

b) Reasons to go beyond GDP growth

1 to include the concept of sustainable development

↳ Environment - wildlife, glaciers
importance in economy.

2 to provide for inclusive development

↳ measure unpaid family labour

↳ opportunity cost of tribals loss

of forests for Dams etc.

3 to expand the scope of Quality

of life

↳ include healthy environment
i.e. air, water, etc.

d) include the effect of systemic inefficiencies
↳ corruption, low trust in governance, marginalisation of tribals, women (just 20% LFPR WB 2019)

Components that need to be increased

1. Environment - economic costs of forests, glaciers, wildlife, groundwater etc.

2. Family labour - domestic labour by women which goes unpaid; disguised unemployment in Agri.

3. level of trust and generosity
as in Bhutan's Happiness Index
↳ to increase people's satisfaction

4. level of social support
↳ pensions, public exp. on health
(2.5.1. GDP), education (4.6.1. GDP)

5. Amartya Sen's capability development
-ent indicators - physical + social
Indicators - No caste discrimination,
patriarchy etc. { SOCIAL GDP }

Thus, today we need
an all inclusive parameter as GDP
is just about economic life but
humanity is about social, political
and economic life.

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।

a) Behavioural change is desirable

because —

1. gives people the loss of control
 - ↳ prevention is better than cure.

2. Since vaccination will take time,
its must to provide precaution

3. Can increase responsibility towards
oneself as that towards society.

↳ covid 19 carrier need extra
responsibility.

4. Given right impetus, Indians can
bring the behavioural change.

↳ success of SBM

b) Role of different stakeholders

1. Political parties, leaders - following
covid 19 protocols, mask wearing
in public; appeal for social distancing

2. Administrations - continuous inspection

of market places, schools, etc. to
ensure mask, social distancing
protocols.

3. Community participation

↳ role of Panchayats - central to
PM decentralization approach to
fight covid 19.

↳ role of religious leaders - to
avoid unnecessary visits to temples
etc. vaccination support.

4. Business groups

↳ TV commercials on hand washing,
mass production of masks, sanitiser

↳ easy availability of these goods
acts as nudge towards covid protocol

↳ Appeal by celebrity actions to build
consensus.

c) Challenges

1. ignorant attitude of people
↳ wearing masks incorrectly,
without covering nose, etc.
2. violent behaviour on insufficient
beds in hospitals, O₂ concentrations etc.
↳ people become restive.
3. lack of political empathy
↳ noting of large political rallies
violate social distancing.
4. overburdened administration cannot
effectively regulate the behaviours.
5. people are desperate to go vaccination
↳ large crowds at centres
6. large crowds at liquor shops

defeats the gains of lockdown.
2. balancing the economic urges - migrant
desperate to return to factories; rising
poverty, indebtedness
↳ people become restless, alienated.

Thus, we need to have a
multi pronged strategy, to have the
life bank at normalisation. People must
be constantly urged towards
COVID-19 protocols using name and shame
system; awareness creation etc.