



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English			
Center	Jaipur		Registration Number	564612
			Date	6/12/20

### INDEX TABLE

### INSTRUCTIONS

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.  
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Total Marks Obtained:

Marks:

Signature of Examiner

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

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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.

## SECTION - A

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

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

Administration discretion refers to the discrete on any powers available to administrators to make choices about improving people's lives.

Ex: TN Seshan introduced reforms in EC & Kiran Bedi's Tihar jail reforms.

It can prove to be both a boon & a bane

### Discretion as blessing

1) Discretion can help in better implementation of public policy. Ex: Armstrong Pame built roads in Manipur with help of local

2) It can be used to give disadvantaged groups the required benefits

Ex: Ira Singh recruited 2 transgenders in her office, thus giving them employment

A combating social discrimination  
It can increase transparency, responsibility

1) accountability leading to good governance.

### Discretion, as curse

1) Can be used for selfish gains & materialistic benefits, leading to corruption.  
Ex: HC Gupta case in coal scam.

2) It can lead to nexus relation with politicians, reducing accountability towards people.

3) It can be used as a means of securing post retirement jobs.

4) Belies the Sarvodaya principle of Gandhi.

### Ways to solve

1) Discretion should be based on a system of checks & balances.

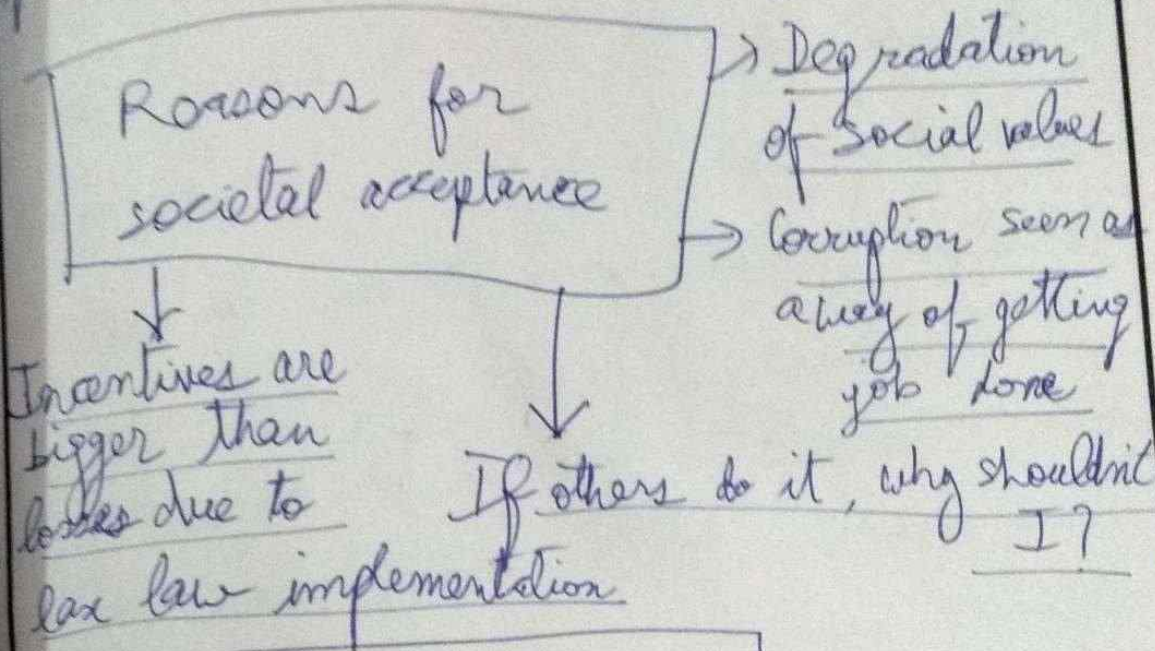
2) Code of ethics can help guide civil servants to exercise it.

3) Social accountability tools like social audit, citizen charter for better accountability.  
Prashant Nair is a prime example of good use of discretion whereby he started 'Compassionate Kozhikode' to improve accountability to people.

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

यहाँ यह मत व्यक्त किया जाता है कि भारत में भ्रष्ट प्रथाओं को सामाजिक रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति इस 'स्वीकृति' को 'अस्वीकृति' में कैसे परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है?

Corruption refers to the abuse of entrusted power to gain materialistic benefits in private life. There have been multiple reasons for its acceptance in society



Acceptance → Rejection

- 1) Value socialization of people by teaching them virtues of honesty, integrity & compassion towards fellow human beings
- 2) Strict law implementation (POCA 1988)

by addressing role of bribe giver & imposing harsh penalties for indulgence in corruption.

3) Role of media in unearthing cases (like 2G, Satyam etc.) to increase awareness about corrupt mechanisms.

4) Better education by family & teachers who should be seen as role models who do not indulge in corruption.

5) Use of social accountability tools like RTI, Citizen Charter should be maximized to reduce information asymmetry & increase accountability towards people.

6) Society should learn from principles of Grandhiye like Trusteeship & Sarvodaya to lead to a corruption free India.

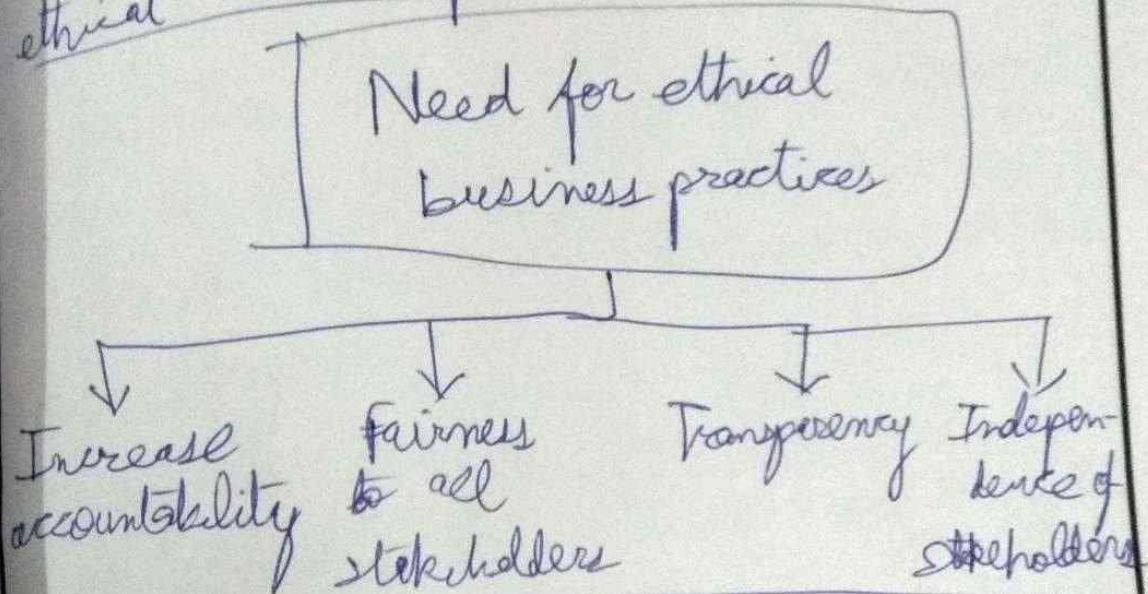
Corruption leads to consumerism & increasing inequalities in society & hence society should work towards curbing this menace incessantly.

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

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

Ethical business practices are those that promote long term sustainability of a company by maintaining a balance between social & economic goals.

Ex: CSR activities by Tata Group are ethical business practices.



Ethical business practices  $\Rightarrow$  Long Term survival

- 1) Such practices like disclosures will promote transparency & hence increase trust of shareholders in company.
- 2) leads to rise in credibility & provides

a license to operate.

3) Increases confidence of investors who believe that company won't indulge in practices like insider trading & money laundering.

4) Provides motivation to management & board members to carry out their daily tasks effectively to promote a healthy work culture.

5) Activities like CSR provide a human face to the company & creates an emotional bond with stakeholders which lasts longer.

6) Helps in time of crisis when all stakeholders are willing to do everything to save the company.

7) Creates a favourable business environment to operate in.

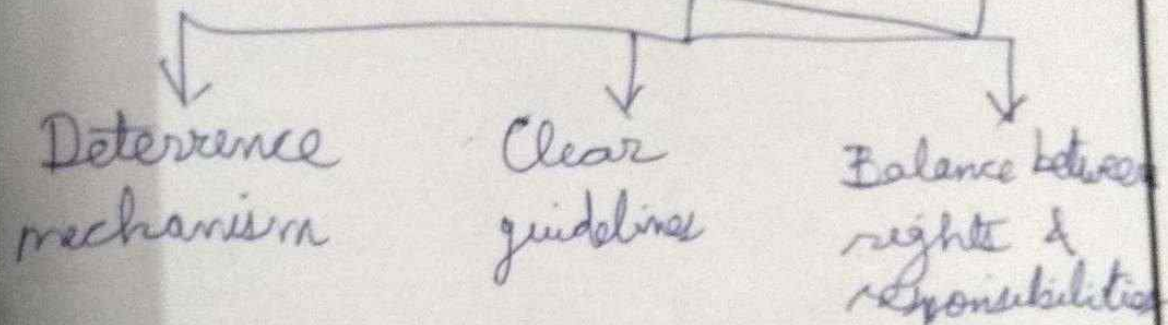
Grandhiye believed in the Trusteeship policy which should be the motto of all companies to follow ethical practices to achieve sustainable development.

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 वैदिक व्यवहार को प्रोत्साहित करने में कानून केवल तभी सफल होता है जब उसे समाज के लोगों के अंतःकरण द्वारा समर्थन प्राप्त हो। यहाँ कीजिए।

Law is an ordinance of reason promulgated by someone (govt.) who believes in common good. But it also needs to be backed by conscience to promote ethical behaviour.

## Functions of law to promote ethical behaviour



But sometimes law is not sufficient to promote ethical behaviour

### Insufficiency of law

Law can be twisted to serve vested interests of powerful people. Ex: 1975 emergency where Right to life (Art 4) of people was violated.

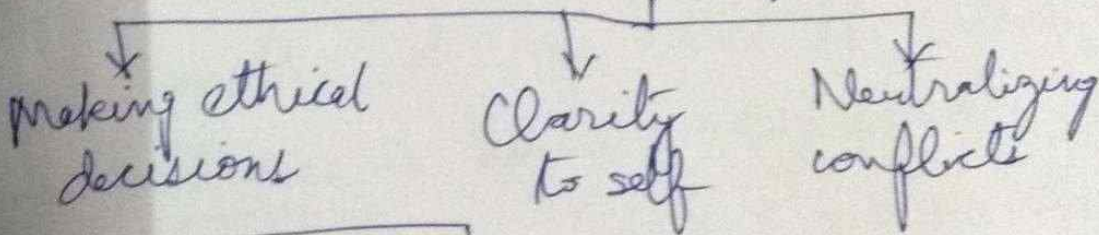
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Law may be silent on certain aspects which need to be clarified. Ex: Art 336 about discretionary powers of governor

Law may lack morality leading to wrong decisions. Ex: JJJA 2015 about min. age of offender, outrageous issue capital punishment

Conscience is a special act of mind that comes into play when intellect poses decision on something.

### Need of Conscience



### Law + Conscience

It keeps the system deontologically strong by solving ethical dilemmas by following duty

Creates a balance b/w rights & responsibilities

Ex: ~~Removal~~ Issuance of pension to an old lady who doesn't have documents upholds conscience  
Better implementation of laws & clear conscience can help bring justice, equity & inclusivity in society

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.

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

(150 words) 10

Martin Luther King Jr was a great politician and an integral humanist. His quote clearly suggests the value of speaking up for important matters of our life.

Meaning in present context

1) If we become silent about things that matter, it may lead to crisis of conscience & doing wrong actions.

Ex: A man standing silent when a woman is being beaten publicly by another person.

2) Silency can lead to disregard of our & others' rights which is a violation of our democratic principles.

Ex: Emergency of 1975 where cabinet stayed silent on the implemented measures.

3) If we become silent on important matters,

People who have half knowledge & speak a bit more gain upper hand, leading to society's destruction

Ex: Many people don't want to enter politics because of criminalisation by less educated people.

④ Silency can lead to corruption & bring mental stress to us which degrades our morale to work for society

How can we speak more

① Use of social accountability tools like RTI, Citizen charter etc. to demand better services from govt. & making our voices heard

② We need leaders like Anna Hazare & Jayprakash Narayan who have the courage to speak up to defy govt.'s policies for welfare of people. promote

③ Promote value socialization to speaking up for oneself from childhood.

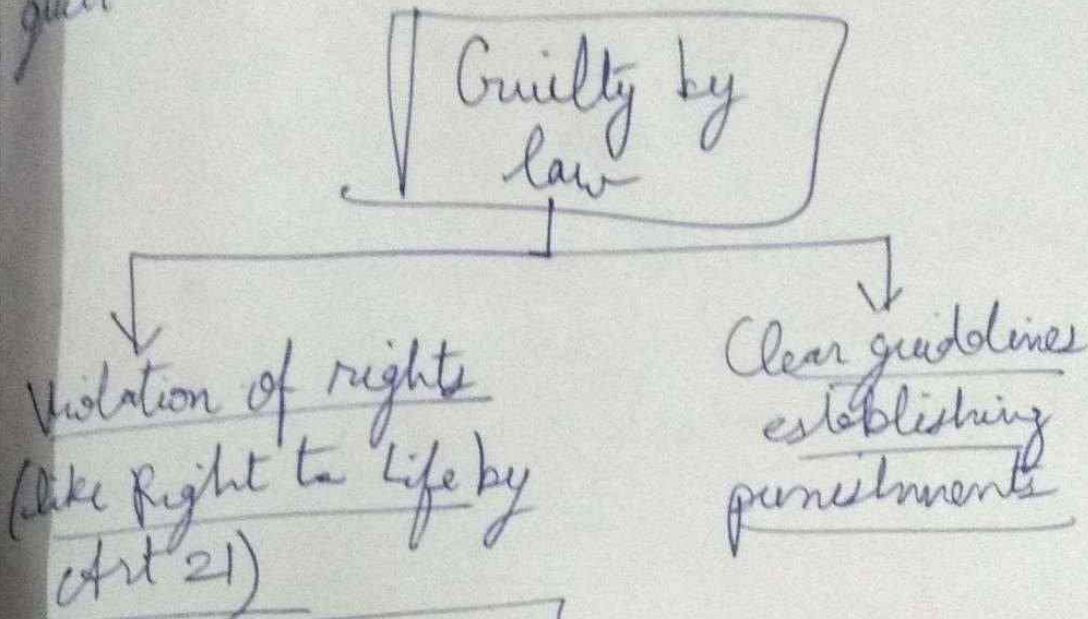
④ Speaking up is our fundamental right (Art 19) & hence we should exercise it for our moral development.

3. The 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

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

~~Kantian & Kantian theory of deontology~~

This statement by Kant is a classic example of the case where violation of rights can be punished by law but guilt arises even by the mere thought of it.



Guilty by ethics

- 1) Ethics refers to the logical justification of human behaviour by given standards. Hence a mere thinking of law violation violates these standards, making us guilty.
- 2) Ethics provide us the motivation to

work as per desired behaviour & a  
guilty thought can result in actual  
law violation

Ex: Recent case of a Muzaffarnagar murder  
where the guy was always thinking  
about murdering the girl.

3) Ethics Kantian theory of deontology  
focuses on duty & goodwill of a  
person. It is violated if there are  
negative thoughts about law violation

4) Ethics teaches us the highest values  
of empathy, compassion & tolerance  
which if not being paid heed to, make us  
guilty of law violation.

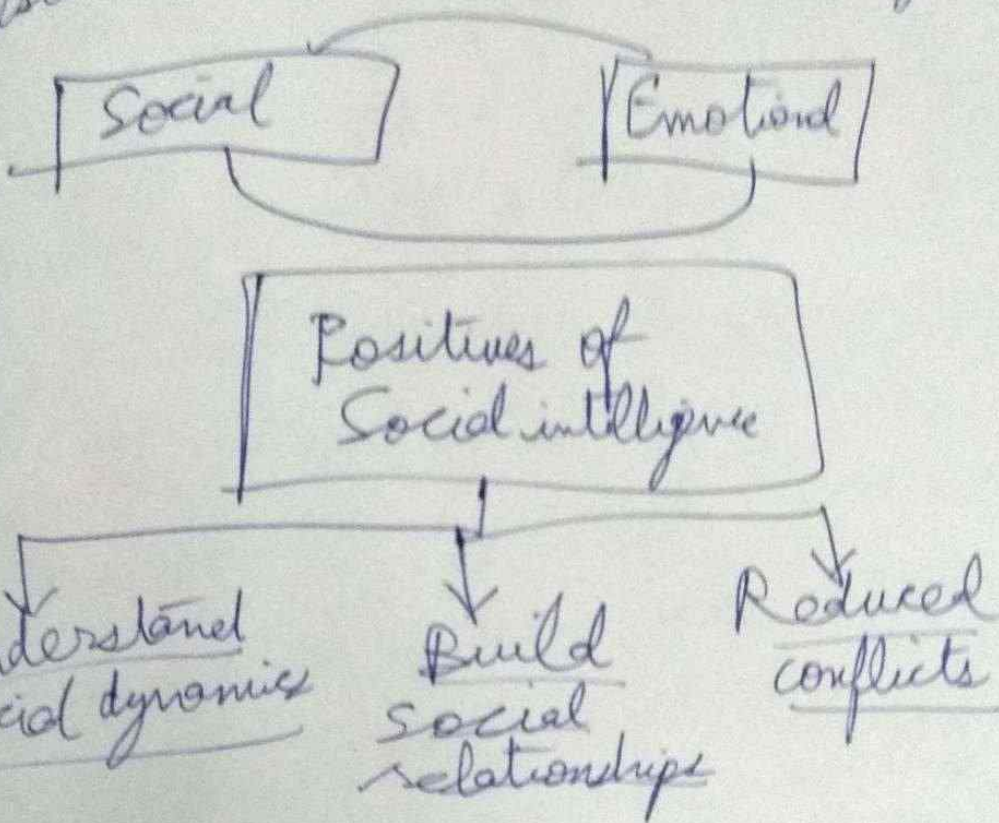
5) Ethics defines our character & conduct  
over long period of time which become  
erratic by having such thoughts, leading  
to negative action.

Kantian theory focuses on no consequentialism  
& hence we should be truthful towards our  
duty to stay away from such thoughts.

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

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

Social intelligence refers to the interaction abilities of a person with others to come together & get a work done. It is also related to emotional intelligence.



## Relation with EI

- 1) EI has a component of social awareness which relates with social intelligence to ~~more~~ supplement our views about society.
- 2) EI brings empathy & compassion in

our lives which can be used as a means of social intelligence to improve people's lives.

Ex: Recruitment of 2 transgenders by Jee Singh in her office to get her job done by maintaining social justice.

3) EI helps in conflict resolution by clearly expressing our views which help in increasing social intelligence as well.

4) social intelligence cater to getting along well with others by developing better relations which supplements EI also.

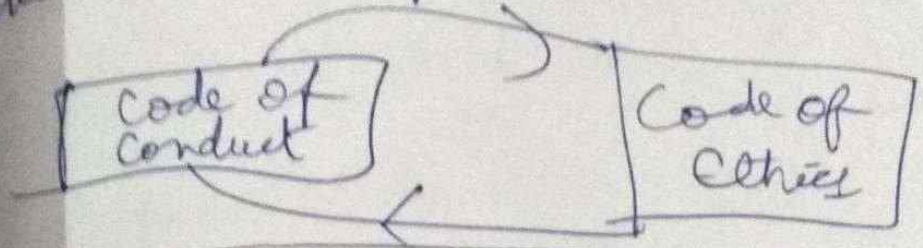
5) It ~~over~~ Both of them create a healthy work culture & apply a check on hasty decision making & impulsive reactions due to increased social awareness & EI.

David Goleman said that success at work depends mainly on EI (80%). Hence a combination of social & emotional intelligence can lead to achievement of even more success.

1. (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 आचरण संहिता उस संरचना को एक आधार प्रदान करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Code of conduct is a set of codified guidelines which prescribe do's & don'ts of behaviour. Code of ethics is a set of values to guide human conduct. Both have an inter dependent relationship



## Code of conduct as structure

1) Code of conduct (like Civil Services Conduct Rules 1964) is a standardized document which has a structure to organize values.

2) It represents a professionals statement outlining guidelines of behaviour.

Ex: Not taking bribes is a way of upholding selfless integrity & honesty.

3) It provides moral obligation & prescribes penalties to curb indulgence

It hence caters to organized values.  
 It is a means of answering accountability to people (like RTI, Citizen Charter) to provide an organized value structure.

## Code of Ethics as foundation

1) Code of Ethics is derived from values of Indian philosophy & Indian Constitution which provide the required foundation.

2) It promotes doing right things for right reason & hence is the foundation for values like integrity & honesty.

3) It acts as a guide of behavioural control to ensure the values are being adhered to.

4) It substitutes the professional statement (Code of Conduct) to provide a favourable work environment to exercise positive discretion.

Both Code of Conduct & Ethics provide the moral obligation to citizens to work for welfare of people to achieve sustainable development.

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 में विकसित करना चाहिए: एक करुणा और दूसरा प्रज्ञा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Lord Buddha in his sermons focussed on the two qualities of karuna & panna for achieving perfection & helping fellow human beings to achieve it as well.

Need for compassion to be perfect

1) Compassion is the value of empathy accompanied with a desire to alleviate suffering of the poor. Hence it is much needed to achieve an inclusive society.

2) Compassion brings the motivation & awareness for service of mankind which helps us becoming better humans.

Ex: Getting an income source for a beggar will give us happiness of making productive use of his skills.

3) Compassion brings tolerance & selflessness which are much needed in today's world.

of corruption to achieve sustainable development  
 1) Compassion promotes justice, equity & unanimity & brings peace of mind.

Role of peace wisdom

1) Wisdom brings to us the right amount of knowledge to excel in life.

2) It makes us more understandable & makes our conscience clear about what we want in life.

3) Wisdom brings us values of curiosity & agreeableness about along with self realization

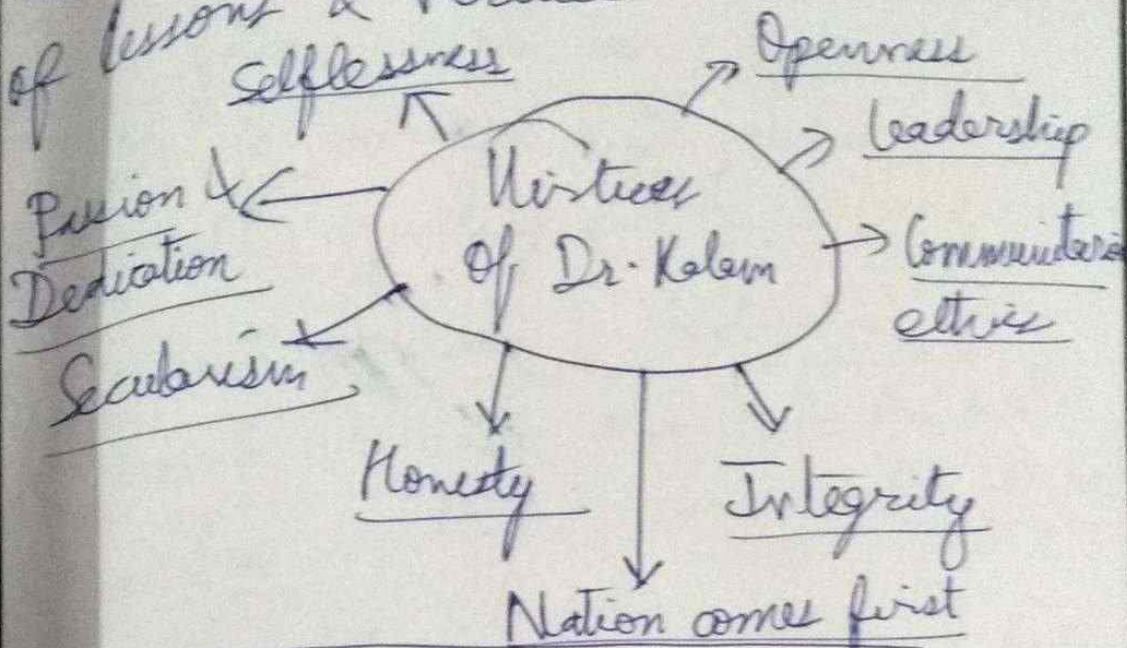
4) Wisdom is a necessity to understand the fallacies (like corruption, illiteracy, gender discrimination) to formulate solutions to avoid them.

Compassion & wisdom represent the foundational values of a human being & hence will play a major role in development. As rightly said by Dalai Lama, "Compassion is the pillar of world peace".

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 मरुतों की एक विस्तृत शृंखला प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a brilliant scientist and an admirable human being whose life provides a broad range of lessons & virtues



Virtues & lessons to be learnt

1) He focussed on nationalism as serving the nation is our prime duty which should be adhered to by civil servants

2) He was a brilliant leader, who conducted tests like Rokhman. Hence civil servants should learn this art by engaging in better communication & inspiring people.

3) He believed in communitarian ethics which focusses on collective good. Hence civil servants should also learn the art of selflessness to promote collective welfare.

Ex: E. Shreedharan in Delhi Metro project

4) He focussed on being honest to oneself to achieve life goals which is a valuable quality for civil servants.

5) He had passion & dedication towards his work which should be the motto of civil servants to ensure better service delivery to citizens.

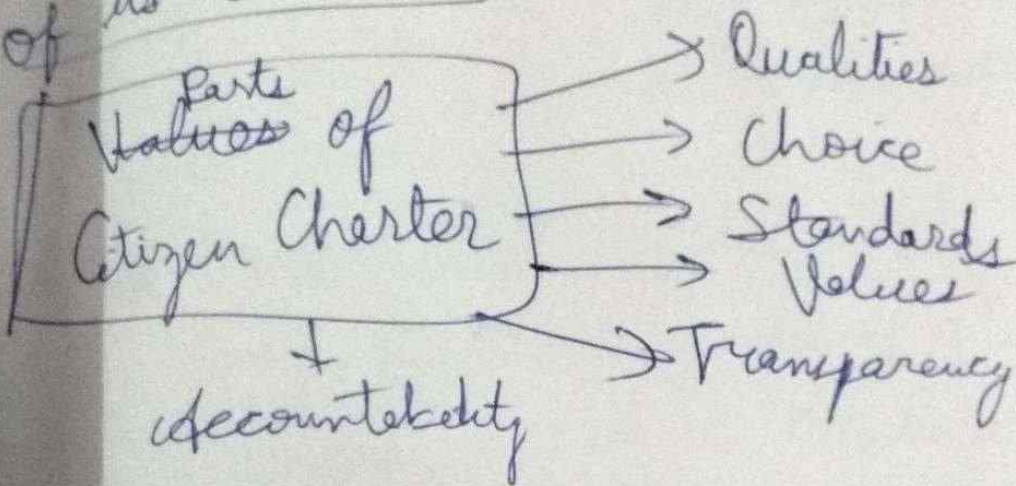
Ex: Compassionate Kozhikode by Collector P. Prashant Nair

6) He believed in the principle of secularism which is an invaluable concept to achieve betterment of all sections of society by maintaining peace. Civil servants should follow Dr. Kalam's path to achieve success in life & being their own 'Wings of Fire'.

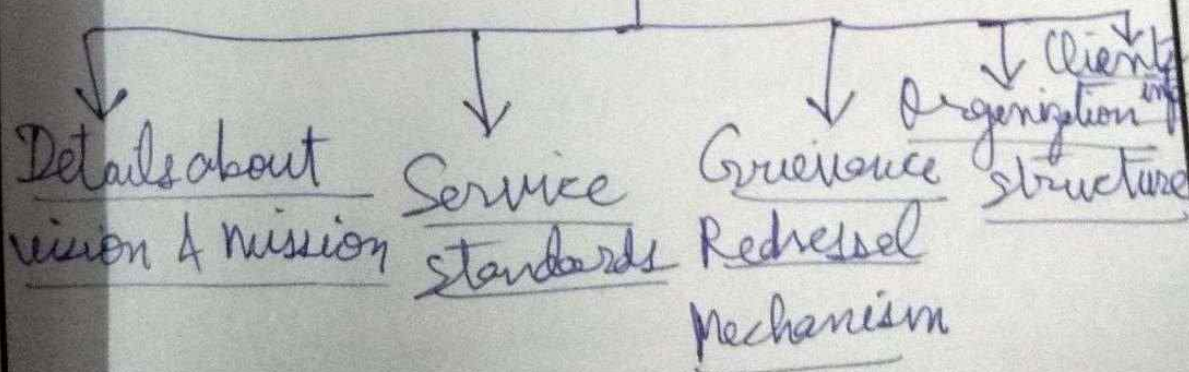
6. Identify which essential information should be made available to the public via Citizen's Charter? Also, suggest some steps for successful implementation of the Citizen's Charter. (150 words) 10

बताने के लिए कि नागरिक चार्टर के माध्यम से कौन-सी आवश्यक जानकारी जनसामान्य के लिए उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए? साथ ही, नागरिक चार्टर के सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Citizen Charter refers to the document representing commitment of an entity towards ensuring service quality, maintaining a time frame & addressing grievances of its clients.



Essential info to public



## Steps for successful implementation

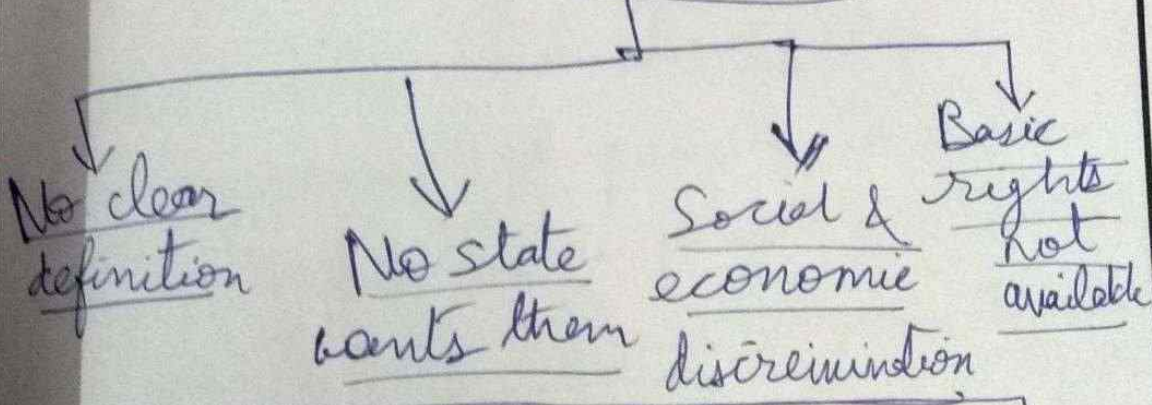
- 1) Following a bottom up approach to inculcate feedback about charter from all employees.
  - 2) System of rewards & incentives to incentivize performance & provide motivation.
  - 3) Simplification of charter to make it understandable, accessible & readable to public.
  - 4) For procedural simplification to effectively address issues of citizens via Grievance Redressal Mechanisms.
  - 5) Maintaining service standards without fail & putting penalties on offenders.
  - 6) Training of employees to make them more aware about charter rules.
  - 7) Removing vagueness in charter provisions & making it personal for employees.
- Scratch service delivery represents a culmination of Citizen Charter, GRM & service delivery approach which is a novel method.

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

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

Human rights & humanitarian principles represent basic human virtues available to all humans irrespective of their differences. They assume a prime importance to tackle the issue of refugees.

## Issues with refugees



## Roles & responsibilities of states

1) States should collectively decide on the definition of refugees (like environmental refugees) to give them their required status & rights.

3) Need to curb protectionism, & control over borders on humanitarian issues to allow refugees to survive better. Ex: US needs to be more open to Mexico refugees.  
 Role of states also increases to prevent discrimination of refugees by providing them basic services (food, water) & employment opportunities.

4) Communitarian ethics should be the motto of states to promote collective welfare of refugees. Ex: Global Refugee Forum in Switzerland.

5) The states also should stop conflict & harassment of people to avoid refugee migration as people are assets to a country. Ex: Syria, Afghanistan etc.

6) Need to stop terrorism & build a more inclusive & peaceful society by stopping discrimination. Ex: Rohingyas in Myanmar.  
 Dalai Lama says that "Compassion is the pillar of world peace" & hence all countries should practice compassion to each other.  
 (अनुभव) प्रार्थना करनी है।  
 Kalunchohan

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

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

Red tapism refers to multiple layers of bureaucracy/administration which decreases the efficiency & effectiveness of service delivery.

Considered as hurdle

1) Multiple layers of administration increases time to approve a proposal & ~~more~~ hence decreases citizen centric governance.

2) It creates a culture of 'Kal chand' & 'Chalta Hai' which increases frustration amongst people to get their job done.

3) It decreases the morale of employees to work towards public welfare.

4) Multiple layers increase chances of corruption which is perceived as an effective way to get job done early.

- 5) It is a byproduct of 'hard copy culture' which leads to increased time due to poor documentation & record upkeep.
- 6) Empathy of employees towards public & language barriers & infra barriers belongs to solve
- 7) Use of ICT → putting in place single window clearances (like SAMAVESH for environmental clearances) to fast track approvals
- 8) Use of social accountability tools like RTI, Citizen Charter to increase accountability of employees towards public
- 9) Merging multiple departments who perform similar functions to reduce time for service delivery & improve coordination
- 10) Encouraging a system of sub metu discedo
- 11) Training of PIOs (as in RTI) to increase compassion & empathy for public
- 12) System of rewards & incentives.
- 13) Red Taping is a menace to citizen centric governance & hence should be countered to uphold sustainable development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The given case presents a classic example of the ethical dilemma faced to ensure saving of lives while maintaining the standards of vaccine.

Subject Matter	Facts	Values	Stake holders
Vaccine delivery at the earliest vs issues of supply & efficacy	→ Need of vaccine at the earliest → Efficacy of indigenous vaccine → Supply of global vaccine → Under developed vaccines	→ Leadership → Integrity → Honesty → Social Justice → Life of citizens	→ Me (Govt Sec) → People of India → Doctors & org. in field → Global public

## (a) Issues involved

- 1) Public health vs availability of vaccine  
 → Indigenous vaccine may prove to be ineffective later jeopardizing Right to Health (Art 21) of public
- 2) Need of global vaccines which are in short demand to save people's lives
- 3) Long time for R & D of vaccines vs public health
- 4) Duty towards public vs Compassion
- 5) Orders from govt vs empathy for public

Options available

1) Go for indigenous vaccine distribution

Merits → a) Initial +ve results can induce better immunity & thus create herd immunity chances.

b) Saving people's lives c) Fulfilling SOP

Demerits → a) Can jeopardize public life by being ineffective due to concerns raised

b) Not listening to health experts  
c) Public shame & dereliction of duty

2) Make available whatever is available of global vaccines & increase pressure to supply more.

Merits → a) Saving public life  
b) Can create incentives for indigenous production

Demerits → Pressure on other govt can harm relations

→ They may not relent  
→ Increased cost due to demand supply deficit

3) Fast forwarding R&D & waiting for the right vaccine

## Merits

- a) Saving public life by proven effectiveness
- b) No financial burden
- c) Listening to experts (certified)

## Demerits

- a) Long R & D time on vaccines result in more casualties
- b) Vaccine R & D has long gestation periods so no surety
- c) May not be effective after that also.

## Course of action

- 1) I will go for a mix of option 3) & option 2) as per my duty to save public life & infra
- 2) I will try to increase funding of organizations for fast forwarding R & D process for earliest development
- 3) In the meantime, I will request other countries to supply vaccine to India based on huge population (2nd highest deaths) & humanitarian grounds.
- 4) Here I will use my persuasion skills coupled with India's policy of

using soft power to convince other  
nations of our credibility

Ex: HCG supplied to US when they  
needed it the most.

4) Also I will put on hold the production  
of indigenous vaccine & make sure it  
completes all certification tests before  
being available for distribution

This will convince the health experts also  
I will initiate <sup>make use of</sup> talks with WHO to  
promote global cooperation (convention  
ethics) to promote faster vaccine  
production & distribution

6) Making sure vaccines available to  
healthcare personnel & critical patients  
first to save more lives & fulfill  
duty

7) Only tested & proven vaccine will be  
circulated

I will behave in accordance with principle  
of Philosopher King (Plato) to take care of  
my subjects (people) by doing duty for them

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

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

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

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

(20)

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

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

इस परिस्थिति को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) मानव व्यवहार में सुधार लाने और मानवीय मूल्यों को विकसित करने में शिक्षा द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली अपेक्षित भूमिका क्या है?

(b) क्या आप मानते हैं कि शिक्षा प्रणाली की इस दशा के लिए केवल सरकार जिम्मेदार है? अगर नहीं, तो उन हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्हें इस संबंध में शिक्षा प्रणाली में बदलाव लाने के लिए दबाव डालना चाहिए।

As Nelson Mandela correctly said, "Education is the greatest tool we can use to change the world" it clearly outlines the importance of education in our daily lives.

## (c) Role of education

- 1) Education teaches us highest human values of tolerance, empathy & compassion to help our fellow human beings in times of crisis.
- 2) Education provides a culture specific inputs which increase our acceptance & appreciation towards diverse values.  
Ex: Nai Telim policy of Gandhiji & Ashok's Dhamma policy to teach us peace & inclusivity.
- 3) It also provides a knowledge of other cultures like Akbar's Sulah-e-Kul & Ashok's Dhamma policy to teach us peace & inclusivity.
- 4) Education provides us motivation to work for improving our behaviour.  
Ex: Educating children about SBA has led to 100% ODF villages.
- 5) It provides us the necessary values like courage & integrity along with competence to build our careers &

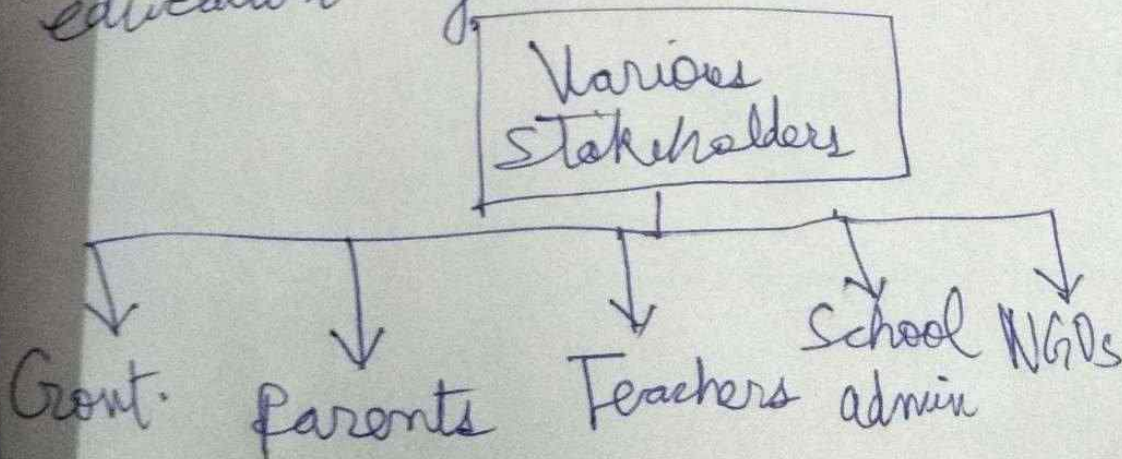
be responsible to the society.

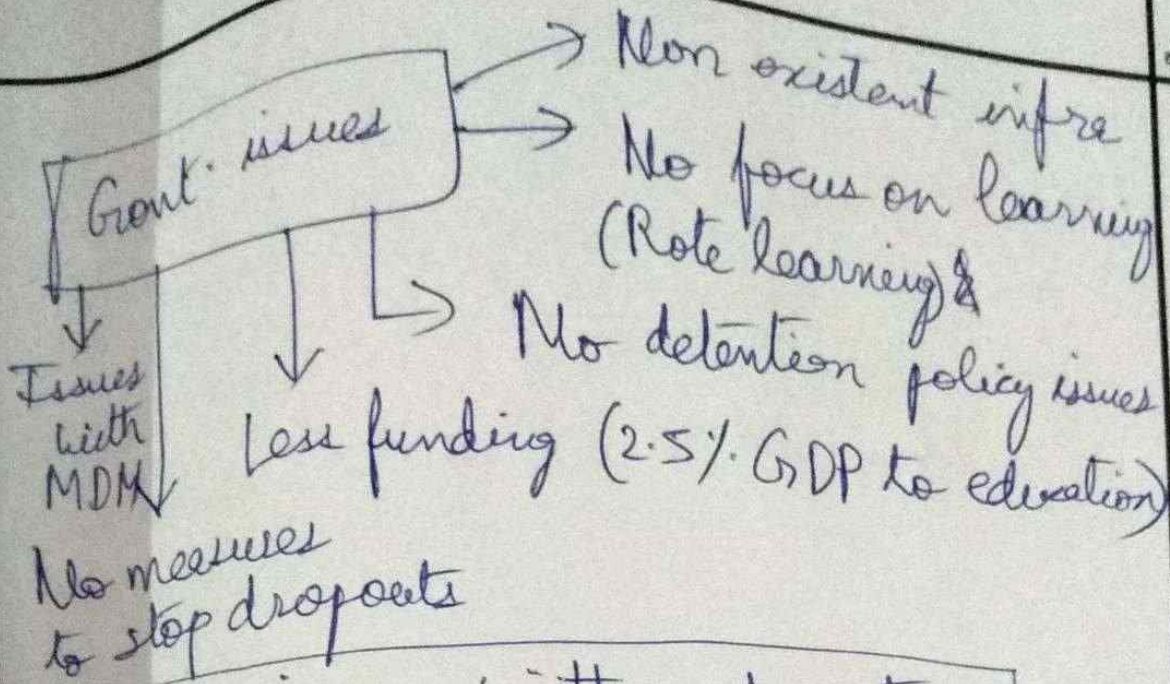
9) It encourages hope & optimism for disadvantaged groups (like manual scavengers) to create a better future & fight for their social well being.

Ex: Dr. Ambedkar's fight for ensuring liberty, equality & justice to Dalits

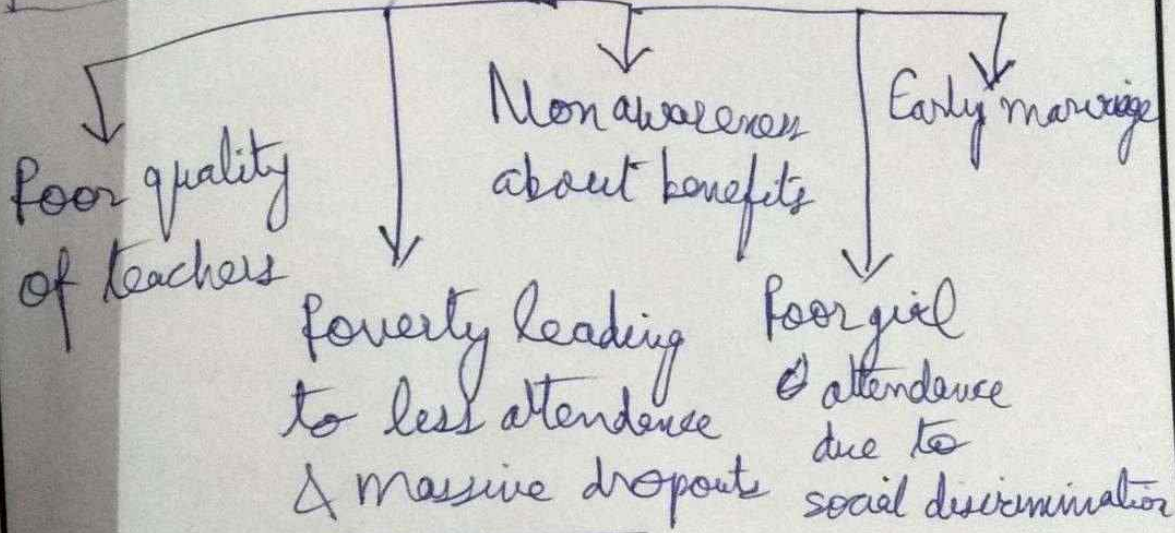
7) It sharpens our mind & promotes good character along with practical side to inculcate values like team building, discipline, honesty etc.

cb) Govt. is not the only entity responsible for present state of education system:

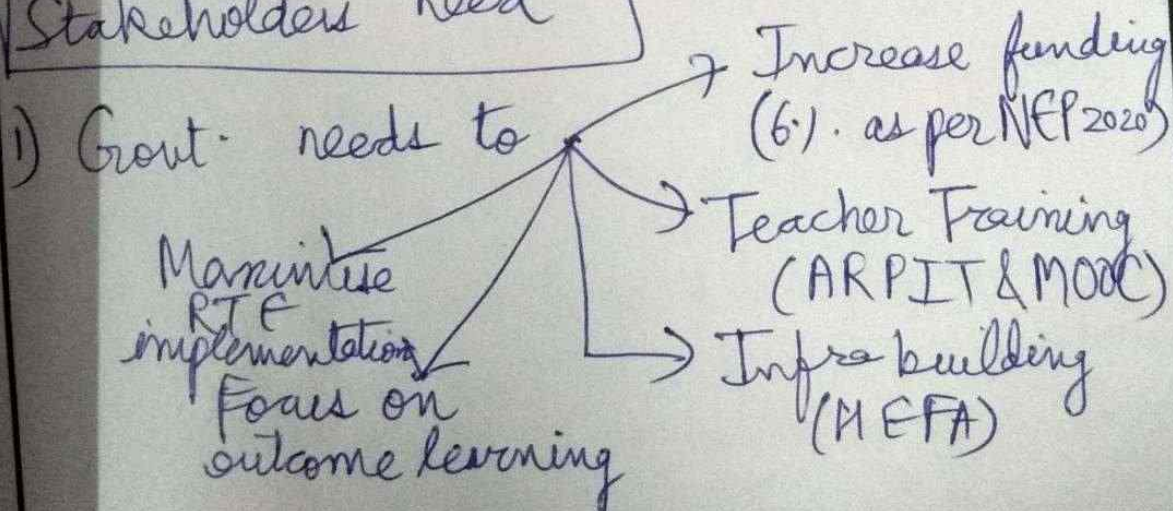




## Other issues with education



## Stakeholders need



3) NGOs like Pratham need to make people aware about benefits of education to ensure more attendance.

Also reports like ACER should be continuously published to increase judge education levels.

3) Role of parents in ensuring education for their children (specially girl child) & use schemes like 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao'.

4) Gender sensitization will happen & reduced poverty by increasing employment chances.

5) Teachers should focus on outcome learning & judge students based on their ability to understand rather than rote learning.

India looks to improve its position in OECD index & it can only happen when value socialization of education along with better education facilities takes place.

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.

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।

(20)

Air pollution is a menace to our society & as per a recent <sup>WHO</sup> report, 10 out of 15 most polluted cities in world are in

India. This clearly shows the importance of tackling this situation at the earliest

(a) Reasons behind such behaviours

1) People do not think of communitarian ethics (collective good) & believe only in individualism for maximizing self gains.  
Ex: Burning of crackers to celebrate deepavali time.

- 2) People have become resistant to the issue as they believe it happens every year irrespective of what they do. This provides disincentives for good behaviour.
- 3) Stubble burning is a major menace which happens because of unavailability of machines & apathy of farmers to use them to save time & resources by just burning.
- 4) People resorting to seps individual vehicles for commute to increase ease of for themselves commutation, increasing vehicular pollution & acid rains eventually.
- 5) No waste disposal mechanism as air is believed to be a free resource. Hence no installation of FGDs & precipitators in industries to save cost.
- 6) Belying principles of trusteeship, stewardship & environmental ethics.
- cb) Measures taken to nudge pro-environment behaviour

- 1) Legal measures like NCAP & GRAP need to be put effectively in place to bring down PM<sub>2.5</sub> & PM<sub>10</sub> levels.
- 2) Encouraging policies like car pooling & electric vehicles will go a long way in decreasing vehicular pollution.
- 3) ~~Red~~ Decreasing anti behaviour by increasing parking fees & putting more taxes on vehicles will be helpful.
- 4) Use of technology like BSVI & FGDs & precipitators will increase clean emissions.
- 5) Machines like Happy Seeder should be provided to farmers to encourage its use (via KCC) & strict law implementation to punish offenders.
- 6) Rallies by NGOs to create awareness to people for indulging in pro-

environment behaviour:

- 7) There should be a database available to all indicating casualties in previous years due to air pollution to invoke an emotional response.
- 8) ~~The~~ Inclusion of such remedial measures in books to educate children about controlling air pollution.
- 9) Strict law implementation to prevent issues like cracker burning to decrease AQI levels.
- 10) Issuing health advisory by govt. to tackle the menace.
- 11) Proper waste disposal mechanism should be put in place (like EPR rules in PWNR 2016) to prevent air pollution by (plastic burning causes pollution)

12) Use of energy efficient devices (like  
Star Rating program by BEE & ICAP)  
to decrease harmful emissions.

Air pollution is one of the prime  
factor of bad health problems &  
casualties in India. Above objectives  
will hence lead India on the path  
of sustainable development with  
achievement of 'Clean Air India'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The given case represents the ethical dilemma of a civil servant in terms of social media usage vs following duty rules.

- Issues with expressing views
  - Dissent seen as towards govt. policies is seen as an implication of non

adherence, & thus violating the principle of being subordinate to political executive & value neutral.

Ex: Ajay Bangwar, a collector DM in MP was transferred when he liked an anti govt post on social media.

2) To ~~cor~~ maintain integrity & unity of India by not expressing views which can hamper secrecy. Also prohibited by Civil Service Rules

3) Hampers political anonymity as civil servants are accountable to citizens but not responsible.

4) Mistrust between political & permanent executive due to expressing views

5) Personal views apart from professional views

(b) allowing Diss

(b) ~~allow~~ Criticism which is valid should be allowed as dissent is a fundamental right (As per Article 19) To improve

governance & increase accountability  
to public

2) Valid criticism encourages citizens  
to complain & ~~not~~ makes them aware  
about govt. policies.

3) At the same time, criticism should  
not lead to defamation & personal  
attacks. It should be restricted to  
work policies.

4) There should be a proper structure  
in place to ensure criticism  
on social media.

### ⊙ Conduct of civil servants on social media

1) Civil servants should adhere to  
the revised Code of Conduct Rules  
to be aware about their behaviour  
on social media.

2) They are not merely policy executors

but play an important part in improving public lives. Hence they should first understand repercussions of their behaviour on social media before going ahead.

3) Civil servants should refrain from expressing personal views on every policy & should only comment when they feel there is a grave violation of rights.

4) They should be ready to take accountability for their actions.

5) They should maintain political neutrality & should not be seen as favouring one party over another.

6) Their views should be limited to their own domain (expertise) & not on comments of politicians.

7) Examples like Prashant Nair represent

a novel way of using social media. He implemented 'Compassionate Kozhikode' to address people's issues by taking their grievances on social media & addressing it in 24 hours.

Civil servants form the backbone of Indian administration (as per Sardar Patel) & hence should promote good behaviour on social media to achieve job satisfaction & greater public trust.

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 अभिभरण संबंधी चुनौतियों की एक शृंखला 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।

India currently is the world's 3<sup>rd</sup> largest economy (PPP levels) & is in a phase of remarkable economic growth. But this growth has come along with multiple challenges that need to be catered to.

(a) Rationale behind GDP growth

1) GDP represents the final value of goods & services produced in an economy

Hence it represents the economic base of the country which can be compared to other nations.

3) GDP growth represents value addition which is seen as an economic growth parameter.

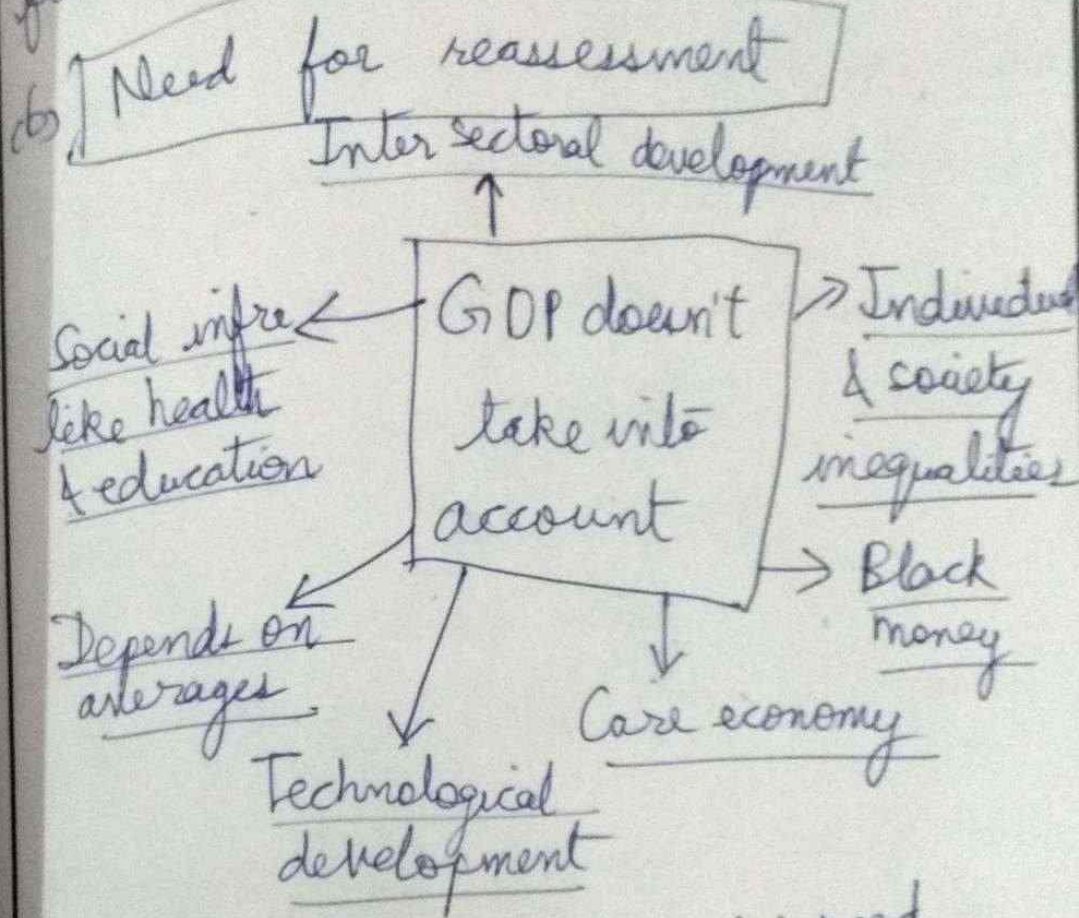
4) GDP growth is related to multiple factors like inflation, infrastructure development etc. which are seen as economic growth parameters.

5) Easy to compare as is calculated on an yearly basis.

6) GDP  $g$  represents average purchasing power of a citizen of the country which is an important parameter to judge economic growth.

7) Policies like fiscal & monetary policy are intricately linked to GDP growth whose impact are easily visible.

by estimating GDP growth  
 But there is a need to go beyond GDP growth to assess other factors for development.



Due to above reasons, we need reassessment of GDP.

Components to be complemented

1) Indices like HDI & MPI give a picture of inequalities in social infrastructure (health, education,

- standards of living) which impact human capital creating growth prospects
- 2) GDP needs to account for care economy as the house work done by women leads to better value socialisation & employment opportunities in future.
- 3) There is a need to address development of sectors like agriculture & manufacturing which are lagging behind. So policies like Make in India & PM KISAN will help us in addressing that.
- 4) ~~Block~~ Tech efficient should be complemented going forward to because better technology leads to increased output & hence GDP.
- 5) Strict laws to curb black money (like PMVA & FIEO) to increase development by increasing asset base

for economic development.

⑤ Better health & education facilities  
(via schemes like Ayushman Bharat  
& ARTE) to inculcate role of social  
infra in increasing GDP.

India wishes to be a \$1 trn economy  
by 2025 but at the same time  
we should also look beyond  
growth numbers to ensure better  
lifestyle & sustainable development  
of citizens.

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 Answer the following in this regard:

- 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?
- What role have different stakeholders in India been playing in helping communities adhere to the desired behaviour?
- 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:

- भारत जैसे देश में, कोविड-19 जैसी वैश्विक महामारी का सामना करने के लिए व्यवहार परिवर्तन को वांछनीय क्यों माना जाता है?
- भारत में समुदायों को वांछित व्यवहार का पालन करने में मदद कर रहे विभिन्न हितधारकों की क्या भूमिका रही है?
- विशेष रूप से चिंता और अनिश्चितताओं के ऐसे वातावरण में, व्यवहार में परिवर्तन लाने से संबंधित चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India accounts for 2<sup>nd</sup> highest no. of  
Covid 19 cases in the world which  
presents a challenge to take good policy  
decisions & increase compliance to  
reduce loss of life.

10) Behavioural change as necessity  
 1) Huge population of India demands behavioural change as non adherence by even one person can put many at risk.

2) Pro social behaviour will encourage compliance & help in reducing spread of infection & life loss.

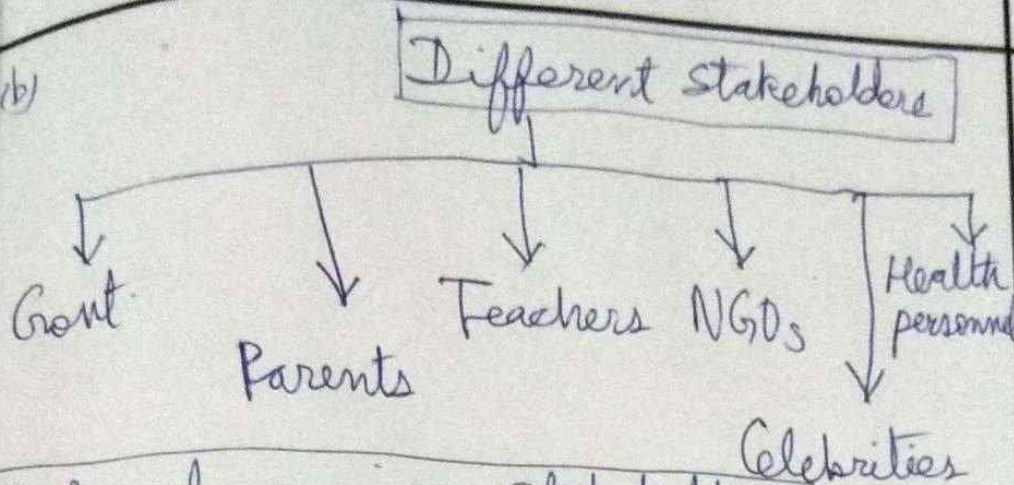
Ex: Wearing masks while going out can reduce chances of infection.

3) Indian society pays special importance to role models & behaviour change by them (like PM Modi, Sachin Tendulkar) to create awareness can bring positive change.

4) Policy & medical advice are temporary measures (like passive immunity by CPT) but behavioural change will ensure longer & sustainable results.

5)

(b)



### Roles of various stakeholders

- 1) Govt. has been playing a prime role by sending out IEC campaigns to increase awareness & legal measures like DM Act 2005 & Epidemic Act 1897 to contain the pandemic by increasing compliance.
- 2) Role of parents & teachers in educating children about the usage of masks to prevent infection.  
Ex: Comic books like Kids, Vayze & Corona can be used here.
- 3) NGOs are raising awareness & providing relief measures to affected people (like migrants) to increase pro social behaviour.

4) Advisories by celebrities like Amitabh Bachhan on phone calls to tell people that Corona is not over & we still need to maintain precaution.

5) Health personnel like doctors are advising patients to go for more tests & maintain social distancing to prevent spread of infection.

### 110] Challenges faced

1) Non adherence of peop to laws of social distancing by people

Ex: Crowds in festivals & in markets are getting common.

2) They are not aware enough about usage of masks to prevent infection.

3) Issues of demand supply deficit & hoarding of masks which has prevented its maximum usage.

- 4) The casual attitude of 'Chalta Hai' and 'Ab Corona Gya' has increased cases of non compliance.
- 5) Mask wearing ~~soon~~ is not a natural habit & hence many people forget wearing them while going out.
- 6) lockdown created restriction about moving & hence people want to get out of their houses.
- 7) lack of manpower & infrastructure to control cases of non compliance.
- 8) Issue of migrants having no resources to go back home & hence being rendered vulnerable.

COVID-19 pandemic is a global challenge and hence can only be tackled successfully by a good mix of health policies and good behaviour. This is in line with the policy of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'