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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	30458
Center	Online	Date	23-12-20

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में 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) 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।

Public servants though bound by rules still have immense scope and avenues to exercise their discretion.

Discretion can be a blessing

1. It may help in protecting the most vulnerable.

Eg. A young girl Santoshi Kumar died of hunger in Jharkhand. Discretion could have allowed access to two-square meal to her.

2. It helps in meeting the unforeseen challenges.

Eg. IAS Gopinath Kanan flew to Kerala to help in flood rescue work (2018)

3. It may boost efficiency by expediting decision making.
4. It may help in dealing with Red-tapism.

Misuse of discretion can be a curse

1. It will open the floodgates of corruption.
eg. Discretionary allocation of coal blocks
2. It will endanger the rule based order in the administration
3. It will turn the administrators into men of whims & fancies than those of rules and laws
4. In the long run, the administrative structure may lose credibility

Thus exceptions could be made to the rules in certain, demanding situations but it itself can't become a rule

1. (b) There is a view that corrupt practices have been socially accepted in India. How can this 'acceptance' be shifted to 'rejection' towards corruption? (150 words) 10

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

Corruption is a social morbidity.

It gains its acceptance from the society and support from the administration.

Reasons for social acceptance of corruption

① Normalisation of status quo

② Eroded values and distorted ethical norms of the society

③ Attitude of 'Chalta hai'

④ Belief that it greases the wheel of administration

⑤ Corruption allows people to get things done expeditiously

shifting approach of 'acceptance' to rejection

- ① A bottom up approach by generating awareness about corruption being an evil.
- ② Promoting awareness about the case studies and examples of places where corruption has been socially rejected. Eg. New Zealand.
- ③ value inculcation right from school education
- ④ Administrative measures
 - ↳ Strict punishment of corrupt official
 - ↳ Giving more power to people to access govt (Eg. RTI Act).

Thus corruption is like a termite that is eating up our resources.
A Jan Andolan against corruption is required again.

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।

Gandhiji enlisted 7 sins which
included Business without ethics.

This underscore the need for ethics
in Business.

Role of ethical Business practices in
survival of the company

1. Ethical money making is sustainable.

Eg. Tata group remains on the top
for more than a century.

2. Ethical business practices attracts
best talents to the company.

Eg. Cordial employee-employer
relationship in IKEA (Furniture
brand)

3. Ethical business have positive
spillover effect on the society.

Eg. WIPRO chairman leading the company from the front and engaging actively in altruism.

4. It enhances brand value of the product. Eg. Nike sports.

5. It ~~creates~~ generates greater profits as society inclines towards their products.

Eg. Lush, a cosmetic brand banned sourcing mica from Bihar where children were employed in its mining.

'Defund the hate' campaign persuading companies to give up its ties with some ^{biased} media outlets shows how ethical business is the need of hour.

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।

Laws act as facilitators of social change and directs it. But the actual change doesn't occur until change comes from within.

Law which is backed by the conscience of the society gets implemented well and bring the desired results.

E.g. While motor vehicle act was provided for adequate safeguards to good sanitarians, people will not come forward for help until helping and selfless attitude is ingrained into minds of the people.

Similarly, Downy prevention Act penalises act of receiving downy. But due to its social acceptance, its implemented remains very poor.

Laws no matter how strict cannot act as deterrent until social control mechanism guide the good ethical behaviour.

Eg. POCSO Act has been amended to the extent of giving life sentences. But value erosion in the society normalises act of sexual violence against children.

Thus law and social control mechanism and ~~good ethical behav~~ ~~conduct~~ need to syne together to ensure good 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. the epitome of
struggle against injustice stood against
all those things which sought to
put man under unjust treatment.
His saying remains valid
even today when world is facing
various crisis. Climate change has
progressed to climate emergency
but an effective response will not
occur until people start to understand
its importance & threat and break
their silence.

Gandhiji who had a benevolent
attitude towards the British rule

initially became critical when he saw
"injustices being done to Indians in
South Africa."

A society which starts being
ignorant about the issues and become
silent would certainly be pushed on
the path of degeneration.

Eg. ^{West} Pakistan had overwhelming
control over East Pakistan and people
remained silent about injustices done
to them. It led to splitting of the
country.

Thus what is needed from
each individual's perspective to stop
being ignorant about the issues and
voice the concerns. If we won't voice
our issues, no one else would do.

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

क्रानून 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 who is famous for his deontological approach (duty based ethics) made this statement to underscore the importance of what constitute duty of a person.

While law kicks in when one person's rights are actually violated by other, ethics kicks in rights from the point of thinking. For Kant, man should be treated as an end in its own right, not just a means to an end.

When one thinks of infringing other person's right, he is inadvertently making the person a 'means' to fulfill

his goals (ends). Thus in work of ethics
of Kant, the man becomes guilty
even if he hasn't committed the
crime yet.

Eg. Hate towards one community
may not be punishable by the law
until some crime is committed. But
as per Kantian philosophy, a person
who starts hating the other community
members has already committed
the crime.

This Kantian thought seeks
to enrich morals from within
the society, not some external factor
like law.

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।

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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 and code of ethics
are the two ways in which ethical
behaviour is sought to be achieved.

Code of conduct (COC)

- It is codified formally by an organisation that needs to be followed by the members of that organisation.
- Not forming them way attract actions.

E.g. Medical Ethics by MCI

Code of Ethics (COE)

there are set of principles that are not codified but needs to be followed because of its universal nature.

while CoC formally organises values and provide penal mechanisms, it can't be followed in letter and spirit unless CoE is engendered from within.

E.g. Reporting a wrongdoing may not be in CoC but CoE directs a person to not be a witness to wrong things. Thus CoE will help in strengthening the structure of CoC.

Therefore both CoE and CoC plays important role in institutionalising ethics in a person's 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 and wisdom need to go hand in hand and is give-take for perfecting one's life.

Wisdom without compassion is wasteful as such wisdom may not be useful for the vulnerable sections of the society.

Eg. Strict adherence to IPR regime in drug manufacturing may render millions of people vulnerable to inaccessibility to cheap drugs.

On the other hand compassion without wisdom would not solve the existing issue and such compassion may go waste.

Ex. Giving money to beggars ~~without~~
out of compassion without thinking
of the actual reasons behind
beggary would in fact perpetuate
beggary.

Therefore Buddhist doctrine
of 'madhyam Marga' and fine balancing
of wisdom & knowledge is essential

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

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

Dr Kalam's life is inspiring the generations and would continue so till eternity.

Lessons for public servants

1. Positive attitude

Dr. Kalam always had a positive attitude towards the challenges faced in the society.

2. Hard working

Right from his childhood he worked hard to excel in his field and served the cause of nation.

3. National spirit in services

Dr. Kalam had a vision for India of 2020. It shows his

national spirit towards achieving
national goals.

4. Visionary

Dr Kalam could see India of the
future and helped in planning
accordingly

5. Humility

Dr. Kalam is the epitome of humility

For civil servants, the values
of positive attitude, hardworking,
visionary, national interest etc
are quintessential to make our
bureaucracy robust.

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 refers to the public display of commitments made by an organisation towards delivery of services provided by it.

Essential information that need to be made public

1. Mission and goals of organisation
2. Various services provided by the organisation
3. Expected time required in the delivery of services.
4. Clear identification of point of contact for the beneficiaries.
5. Clear information on grievance redressal mechanism.

Steps required

- ↳ Participative citizen charter making
- ↳ Realistic goals should be identified
- ↳ Clear lines of communication
- ↳ Grievance redressal should be made robust.
- ↳ Statements made under citizen charter should be given the status of rights to the beneficiaries

In this manner citizen charter can help in improving service delivery

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।

The problem of refugees has become a global problem and India too has been a stakeholder in it.

Roles and responsibilities of states

1. India believes in the dictum of 'Varudaina Kutumbakam' that is world is one family. Hence it has been open to refugees through ages. eg. Parsis, Tibetans
2. Need to balance national interest and humanism.
3. As per R. Tagore, there is no patriotism over humanism. He said he would reject patriotism if it fails humanity.

3. Obligation to international conventions

Eg. Refugee convention (1951) and refugee Protocol (1967)

⇒ Though India is not a signatory to it, it respect its principles

4. Solving the crisis through sharing responsibility.

Therefore the values of humanism, empathy, compassion & cooperation should guide refugee policy.

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?

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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)

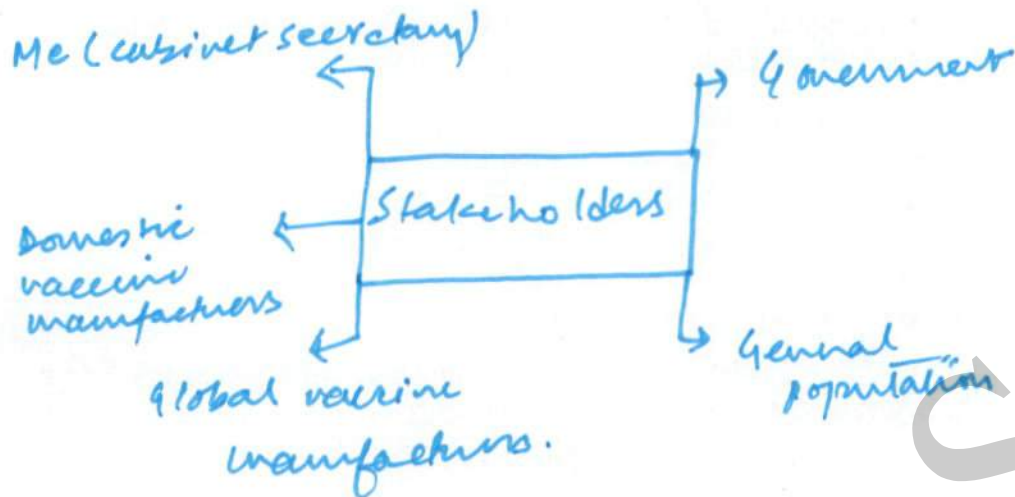
कोविड के प्रकोप के कारण मृत्यु की बढ़ती संख्या को देखते हुए सरकार, जनता को कुछ वैक्सीन उपलब्ध कराने को लेकर अत्यधिक दबाव में है। आप भारत सरकार के मंत्रिमंडल सचिव हैं। आप देश में कोविड प्रकोप का सामना करने के लिए वैक्सीन का विकास और वितरण की प्रक्रिया का निरीक्षण करने वाली समिति का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं। 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 कार्यप्रणाली पर चिंता व्यक्त की है। विकास की प्रक्रिया के तहत कठोर कार्यप्रणाली 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।

This case brings out the dilemma faced by the administration in crisis management where limited resources are available.



a. Issues involved in this case

1. Providing prompt access to vaccines
vs safety concerns

Domestic manufacturers can provide vaccine earlier but experts have flagged safety concerns about it.

2. Idealism vs Pragmatism

Limited options available at this point of time calls for pragmatism but safety concerns can't be ignored in any ideal situation

3. Prioritising safety vs nature commercial interests of domestic manufacturers.

Domestically produced vaccines can be easily made available and can also boost demand in the economy but rural population stand at risk.

4. Prioritising the sequence in which vaccine should be made available
- There is dilemma over who should be given vaccine at the earliest.

⑤ Course of action

As the Cabinet Secretary, my course of action will be guided by the values of empathy, transparency, fortitude, pragmatism and seeing interest of most vulnerable.

- ① First I will get detailed report on the indigenously procured vaccine and set up a committee to re-assess its safety and efficacy.
 - ② Meanwhile I will try to get in touch with global vaccine developers and assess their delivery capabilities.
 - ③ If indigenously procured vaccines is not safe (as assessed by committee) I will withhold its distribution. No matter how cheap it is, the safety of larger population can't be jeopardised.
- This is in sync with the utilitarian approach which seeks maximum happiness of maximum number.
- ④ I will push other indigenous

manufacturers to come up with alternative. Even if it takes time safety should be paramount.

⑤ collaboration with global vaccine manufacturers to get persuade them to provide India because of its vulnerability. In return, I can suggest govt. to give some incentives to the manufacturers.

⑥ once vaccine is made available, I will give first priority to frontline COVID-warriors.

then people engaged in utility services, transport services etc can be given vaccine lastly general public to the whole population.

In the end what matters is not just ~~means~~ ends but also means. Safety should be prioritised

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।

this case highlights the challenges faced by the current education system in inculcating values in the general masses.

Q Role of education in reforming human behaviour

Education is said to be the most potent weapon to steer social change in the direction of desired good.

1. It broadens horizon of human mind
2. It promotes tolerance by providing knowledge about variety of culture and their practices.
3. It infuses rationality, humanism and promotes critical thinking this brings social reform. Eg. Banning Sati
4. Education help persons and groups to identify exploitation and work to ~~reverse~~ eliminate it.
Eg. Educated intellectuals during

1860s - 1900 tried to understand British
System of exploiting Indians and
founded base for freedom struggle.

5. Education makes man a human.

It enlightens the person to differentiate
between right and wrong while
refusing compassion for fellow beings

b. Stakeholders

① Government : It should learn from
within the mechanical form of education
towards value-based education

- Government could be the greatest
enabler of change in education
systems.

- It should not only ~~infuse~~ push
for value-based education but
also pluralism in educational
institutions

② Teachers and faculties

- Teachers are the one who handhold the students towards their future.
- A greater humanistic touch to the pedagogy can infuse great changes in the behaviour and outlook of students.

Eg. Emphasis on ideals preached by Gandhiji could be taught to student in such a manner that it get engendered in their psyche.

③ School Administration

- It should strive to provide equity in access to affordable education.
- Plural representation in classes can help inculcating tolerance.
- Student should be taught about various religions not just one.

- Gandhiji in Hind Swaraj wrote that knowledge of religions should take precedence over religious knowledge.

④ Parents

- Under Article 51(A)(k), it is the duty of the parents to send their kids to schools.
- Disengaging them from other works during school time would allow them to focus more on studies.

⑤ Students themselves

- They should learn values of honesty, discipline, ^{extending} helping hand, tolerance etc at the school.

Education is the greatest leveller and it could have great role in shaping our long Democracy towards brighter future.

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।

As per a WHO survey, 14 out of 15
most polluted cities are in India.
while its health impacts are disturbing,
attitude of people towards air
pollution has been of ignorance



a. Reasons behind indifferent attitude towards pollution

1. The most important being the fact that polluted air do not show people its immediate impact.
2. People consider it to be a part and parcel of living in a developing countries.
3. Steps taken by the administration is perceived as intrusion in their freedom. Eg. odd-even policy.
4. Erosion of collectivist values of the society and shift towards individualist orientation.
Eg. People will use old polluting vehicles disregarding the impact of it on the greater society & environment.

5. Few are battling between their livelihood and better quality of life for the society.

Eg. stubble burning is done because it is financially unsuitable for farmers to go with alternatives.

⑤ Steps Required

1. Awareness

Generate awareness about immediate and long term impact of air pollution to the masses. Eg. pasting posters at petrol pumps

2. Moulding orientation towards collective

Seminars, plays, drama etc could be used to show the importance of role of the entire society together in battling pollution.

3. Using some nudge techniques

- Providing subsidy over Electric vehicles
- Penalising running of old vehicles on the road.
- Awarding those who take public transport by providing some credit points.

4. Demonstration effect

Patients' care studies who suffered because of pollution can be shown in cinema.

Eg. Mukesh's story of oral cancer

5. Making it a people's movement

various civil society organisations that are working for this cause could be roped in to enhance people's participation and behaviour change.

Cy. Centre for Science & Environment (CSE)

6. Students can lead from the front

Eg. Livshpriya Kangjiam, a 9 year
old climate activist from North-east
India is an ideal for those
pursuing climate and environmental
activism.

Then the change needs to
come from within the society.
21st century India needs to be
pollution free. Social movement
can play an important role.

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?

*Access to social media is seen in
conjunction with Right to freedom
of speech and expression enshrined
under Article 19(1).*

*Civil servants being a
citizen also seek to exercise this
right by taking up to social media.*

and voice their opinions.



4. Issues with civil servants expressing views on social media

1. Civil servants are the government representatives. What they utter is perceived to be the voice of government. Thus extreme caution is suggested.
2. Civil servants are accorded a high social stature in the Indian society. What they speak is followed by thousands of people.
3. Expression of personal views of the

civil servants doesn't remain that personal.

4. If voices of civil servants on social media contradicts, this may lead to errosion in the stature of administration

5. It may place the entire administrative structure in a jeopardised state if those views are problematic

b. Debate over allowing criticism of govt. on social media

Yes → civil servants do indepth analysis of issues and can help in giving true picture of an issue to public

→ criticism in good faith would strengthen administration and guide better public policy

→ citizens have the right to know
→ civil servants have to right to expression

- No → It goes against the principle of basic existence of civil servants
- Civil servant voicing their issues can cause disaffection among public about the government
- It will erode faith in administration
- It would be detrimental to impartiality and non-partisanship values
- It may amount to dereliction of duty as civil servants are bound to follow what govt. orders
- ↳ Civil servants already have various other channels to voice their concerns. Eg. Writing in writing

So civil servants should restrain themselves from criticising the government policies.

c. Desired conduct of civil servants on Social Media

1. Personal views should not come in conflict with the line of action of government.

2. Full restraint in making controversial comments.

eg. A former IAS officer heavily lamented Maulana Azad for his education policies. This could certainly have been avoided.

3. Have a facilitative and attitude of accessibility. This would help in administration

civil servants presence on social media in larger public interest is desirable as it brings administration close to people. Full restraint must be maintained on the other hand.

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 to assess the developmental progress is the most popular method all across the world. But off-late debate has started on basing human development only on economic parameters.

The proponents of 'GDP growth' give various rationale like,

1. It is easy to calculate
2. It is an objective method.
3. Human development has its roots in economic progress. Only if economy progresses, humanity can progress.
4. GDP growth and size shows correlation with human development.
Eg. African countries are considered poor due to their small GDP size.
5. It is easy to guide economic policies if GDP is factored in and made basis for various economic decisions.
6. Other methods faces issues of subjectivity. Hence evidence based policy making is possible only when 'GDP' is considered

b. Need to go beyond GDP growth

1. Human development is the improvement on parameters representing various parts of her life. Economic progress is just one of them.
2. Misses larger pictures and trivialise the meaning of human development.
3. GDP growth can't show social progress.
As per Dr. Ambedkar, the development attained by a society could be measured by the progress that was made by that society.
4. GDP growth is very mechanical approach to assess human development which is social, psychological, spiritual etc.
5. GDP growth ignores the happiness

Component. Happiness as per Hedonism philosophy is the ultimate goal of every society.

Eg. Bhutan has come up with Happiness Index.

Additional component that used to be added

1. Measures of social progress should be added.

- various objective parameters like sex ratio, mortality rates etc could be added

Eg. HDI by UNDP

2. Inequalities resulting from growth need to be factored in.

Eg. Inequality adjusted HDI by UNDP

3. Happiness of the individual and society in general should be added. though difficult to assess

but it is the ultimate goal.

4. Human qualities evolved in the growth process should be added.

Eg. Tribal Panchsheel by Nehru

aims at measuring outcome of developmental process of tribals through human qualities evolved

Thus a re-assessment of the system of GDP is needed urgently to direct our economic and social development in a better manner.

14. The Covid-19 pandemic is far from over but governments across the world appear to have either relaxed lockdown parameters or will do so soon. Containing Covid and restoring our economies requires not just good policy decisions and medical advice; it also needs continued compliance with the recommended behavioural changes. Daunting as they may seem, the drastic changes in behaviour being called for, can indeed be brought about. Answer the following in this regard:

- (a) Why is behavioural change seen to be desirable in a country like India, when it is faced with a pandemic of the kind of Covid-19?
- (b) What role have different stakeholders in India been playing in helping communities adhere to the desired behaviour?
- (c) Discuss the challenges in bringing about behavioural change, particularly in such an environment of anxiety and uncertainties. (20)

कोविड-19 वैश्विक महामारी की समाप्ति अभी बहुत दूर है लेकिन विश्व भर में सरकारें लॉकडाउन के मानदंडों में या तो शिथिलता प्रदान करती हुई प्रतीत हो रही हैं या शीघ्र ही ऐसा करेंगी। कोविड के प्रसार को रोकने और हमारी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं को पुनः बहाल करने के लिए न केवल अच्छे नीतिगत निर्णयों और चिकित्सा सलाह की आवश्यकता है; बल्कि इसके लिए अनुशंसित व्यवहार परिवर्तनों के साथ इनके निरंतर अनुपालन की भी आवश्यकता है। ये चाहे जितने भी चुनौतीपूर्ण प्रतीत हों, व्यवहार में जिन बड़े बदलावों की अनुशंसा की जा रही है, वे वास्तव में लाए जा सकते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

Covid-19 has posed an unprecedented challenge to entire administrative structure as well as the whole society. while government has been putting best efforts to manage the

pandemic and balancing it with economic stability, the sustained fight needs the behavioural change from within the community.

a. Importance of behavioural change in India during covid-19 like pandemic

1. It is not just a disease but a pandemic & disaster scale. It requires a collective response of the society
2. Since vaccine development is time taking process, the fight against the disease need to be sustained
3. Behavioural change ensures better compliance that the punitive actions
Eg. Not stepping out of room while in quarantine
4. Behavioural change may help to reduce burden on the already

overburdened healthcare systems."

5. It stresses need on preventive aspect as India's coping capacity is limited as our resources are limited.

b. Role played by different stakeholders

1. Government

Both central and state government are taking to mass media to generate awareness and direct social change.

E.g. Corona advisory as call-to-action

2. Frontline health workers

They are leading by example. It is helping to create a positive spillover effect on the entire society.

E.g. A doctor refused to enter his own house after coming from duty.

3. Media channels

- They are streaming information and saving people from infodemic
- Demonstration on hand washing, social distancing, mask wearing technique etc are being broadcasted.

4. Celebrities

They are using their mass following to the benefit of the society and calling for behavioural change
eg. Amitabh Bachchan, Virat Kohli etc

c. Challenges being faced

1. Behavioural change takes time
2. Unlocking by the government had a negative impact in the sense that it trivialised the issues for few
3. Such unprecedented pandemic has

not occurred in many past decades

so it is very new for people

4. Misinformation very spread on
social media.

5. Fatalistic attitude

Nevertheless behavioural
change is essential to live up to
the dictum 'no one is safe until
everyone is safe'