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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1525)

Name of Candidate	RUCHI SINGH		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	288173
Center	BT	Date	15/2/2021

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 बरदान हो सकता है, हालांकि इसका दुरुपयोग अभिशाप सिद्ध हो सकता है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Discretion is freedom to decide. The way its exercised decides its utility & consequence. Thus, Administrative discretion is double edged sword

Administrative discretion can be blessing, if carried out with the notion of duty, in following ways.

- (a) Induces flexibility: helps in moving past the rigid Weberian model & giving human touch to the approach.

eg:- protecting the tribals from land alienation despite the fact that they don't own land records.

- (b) To tackle the dynamic challenges eg:- Covid crisis or disasters where generally the local administration are first respondents.

- (c) Incubates innovative approach eg:- during lockdown various innovative approaches used to keep people inside home.

(d) On Negotiating: Instead of punishing the tax offenders, Income tax department came up with Vivad se Vishwas, which helped in unlocking tax resources in making the public tax compliant

while negative use of discretion done in private interest reduces efficiency of administration & quality service delivery.

① Rigidity: denial of PDS supply to those who genuinely don't have biometric identification

② Reduces objectivity: promotes biased - prejudiced approach. eg:- in tender allocation, against treatment of certain community

③ Violation of Rule of Law: Misuse of various acts like Sedition Act (due to ambiguous interpretation) against media, opposition, dissenters

④ Limits Transparency by deliberately withholding certain information under the garb of National Interest as allegedly ^{done} under RTI

So, one must follow the synergy of Kant's categorical imperative (Duty) & Golden Mean of Aristotle while exercising discretion

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?

India ranked 86th in the corruption perception index, which is indicative of corruption's social acceptance in India.

Corruption has been socially accepted due to:-

- (a) Public servants as seen as Mai-Bap due to colonial legacy (2nd ARC), leading to gift culture & acceptance towards their personal demands. & biased decisions
- (b) Lack of awareness among masses ^{regarding} statutes like (POCA), & functioning of anti-corruption institutions
- (c) Red Tapism - to escape bureaucratic hurdles (collusive corruption)
- (d) Lack of courage ^{to stand up} against offensive power of Administration thus promotes coercive corruption
- (e) procedural difficulties in filing feedback, RTI etc.
- (f) vicious cycle where corrupt rulers breed corrupt citizen & vice-versa

To shift acceptance to rejection

- ① focussing on value education since childhood through family, school etc.
- ② Reforming the Justice System to ensure timely delivery of justice & negligible harassment of the offended or whistle blower.
↳ promote deterrence & encourage people to report incidents of corruption
- ③ Encourage public participation through bottom up approaches (eg: social audit) & create information flow.
- ④ Social Influence
↳ social media hashtag campaign of naming & shaming
↳ Social Movements against corruption like Anna Andolan has nudge effects
- ⑤ Popularizing anti corruption act amidst public & strengthening whistle blower protection Act.

There is no silver bullet to fight corruption, to begin with, we must take authority of ourselves & deal with Integrity & Honesty.

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

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

Ethical business practice ensure sustainability of the company in the long run, though Primafacie it may appear that ethical practices cut short profit margin & prolong the time taken to complete tasks.

eg:- success of tatagroup proves ethical business sin qua non for flourishing business

Ways in which ethical business ensure survival :-

(a) Objectivity & time bound delivery of task it leads to satisfaction of consumer & enhances perception of the company, also curbs delay related financial loss.

eg:- Pamban bridge completed by E. Sridharan in 46 days against deadline of 6 months

(b) Value driven meritocracy, helps in riding through crisis, keeping intact company's reputation.

eg:- Hotel staff of Tata lauded in their role played in saving customers in 26/11 attack.

③ smooth & unhindered functioning due to self compliance & compassionate capitalism there is limited or no obstruction from the government / public

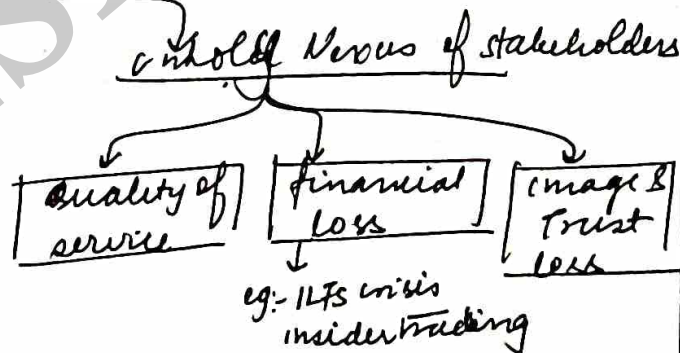
④ Enhanced & improved work culture ensures satisfaction of employees & customers.

⑤ Financial propriety saves resources of the company by reducing frauds, NPA's & adds to the GDP

⑥ Builds Trust as mentioned in Economic survey & wealth created through trusts are more devaluable

Ethics in business reduce

↓
Conflict of interest
eg:- ICICI videcon issue



So, Business + ethics ⇒ 'siri' said by Gandhi
↓
longevity

Ethics not a choice but life of business

2. (b) Law succeeds in encouraging ethical behaviour in a society only when it is backed by conscience of its individuals. Discuss. (150 words) 10

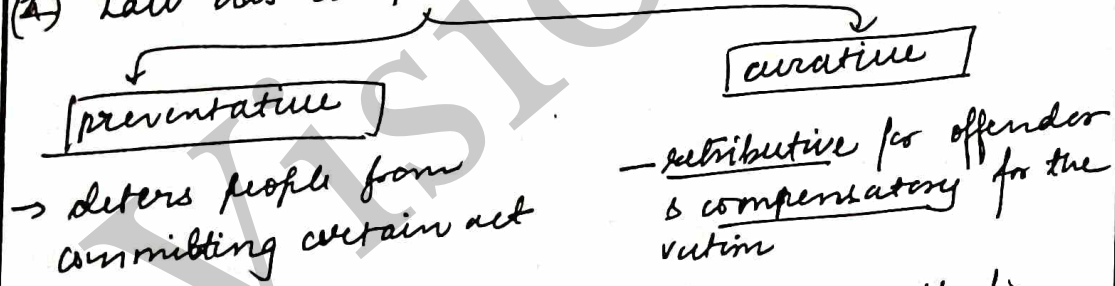
किसी समाज में नैतिक व्यवहार को प्रोत्साहित करने में कानून केवल तभी सफल होता है जब इसे समाज के लोगों के अंतःकरण द्वारा समर्थन प्राप्त हो। चर्चा कीजिए।

Laws are external principles defining the dos & don'ts on the ethical basis, & punishes those not abiding by.

while Conscience is inner guiding light to right & wrong

Law needs to be backed by Conscience due to following reasons :-

(A) Law has 2 purpose



Without conscience, it will be difficult to strengthen the preventative system as law would abide by.

eg:- → violation of POCSO Act: 2012, corporal punishment

In the absence of conscience law makers & protector would themselves act as law breakers & offenders leading to total chaos.

② Law is externally enforced. so would ^{obedience} always require fear / ^{justice} machinery to ensure. But for holistic & eternal compliance, conscience is the key.

∞, value education given more preference in the society

③ Law cannot be all encompassing especially in the dynamic world with newer avenues opening like social media, OTT platform, DNA engineering. So in all such case conscience is the guiding force.

④ To shift from narrow concept of procedure established by law to pure process of law, conscience is must eg- decriminalization of homosexuality

⑤ With the broadening of the concept of human rights has called for minimum laws & no moral policing eg- decriminalization of Adultery. It entails that humans are wise enough to listen to the conscience need no external laws for the same.

So, law & conscience should work in tandem & in cases of conflict conscience should prevail over law.

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

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

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

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

The quote emphasizes that not standing up to protect nationality marks our lack of contribution to society as functional beings. And this non functionality can be equated to symbolic death.

eg:- the bystanders in the want of violence have no functional relevance for the society.

why silence equated to end of life?

- (1) As the purpose of life remains unachieved or no functional purpose remains. for both dying man & those prefer to stay silent.
- (2) Symbol of static & regressive attitude. where we are no longer willing to change things for better.
- (3) life is synonymous to fighting spirit & there goes famous saying
"towards die many times before death"

thus to maintain spirit of life essential to stand up for truths against tormentation

eg:- Mahatma Gandhi stood up against Racism, colonial regime, rights of Harisan, sanitation. Never kept mum on things which mattered.

Thus through :-

- ① Education
- ② Awareness on human rights
- ③ Internalization of values like integrity - Courage - Conviction - compassion - empathy
- ④ Listening & acting on Conscience

we can collaboratively fight against social evils, institutional flaws & other forms of injustice

So, it's quite important.

"To break the Silence — be the change & lead the change".

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

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

Through the Quote Kant is promoting Deontological ethics, where the right & wrong of the act aren't decided by the "end/ consequence" but through the intent behind the act.

Just like how Bhagavat Gita calls the lapse of conscience the greatest sin while the law limits itself to the visible acts of its violation.

This quote suggests following:-

- ① It's holding ethics at higher pedestal than law. As ethics ensure that one acts & thinks accordingly at all times out of integrity not out of fear of any law.

eg:- one must ^{not} indulge in morally socially financially corrupt practices even if no one is watching. eg:- Prejudices against women, LGBT ~~now~~ is wrong even in thought.

② One who has already deluded his/her conscience, would have rather committed the act in the absence of laws or with ~~the~~ the origin of Malice intent occurs at the altar of values & virtues. Thus one automatically becomes guilty.

Also some times ethics & law become antithetical.

eg:- Adultery crime in moral terms but not in legal terms, while homosexuality was once seen as crime by law, but was morally right.

Thus, the quote suggests, that whatever be the dilemma, we should let ourselves be guided by the highest principles of ethics & duty (categorical imperative).

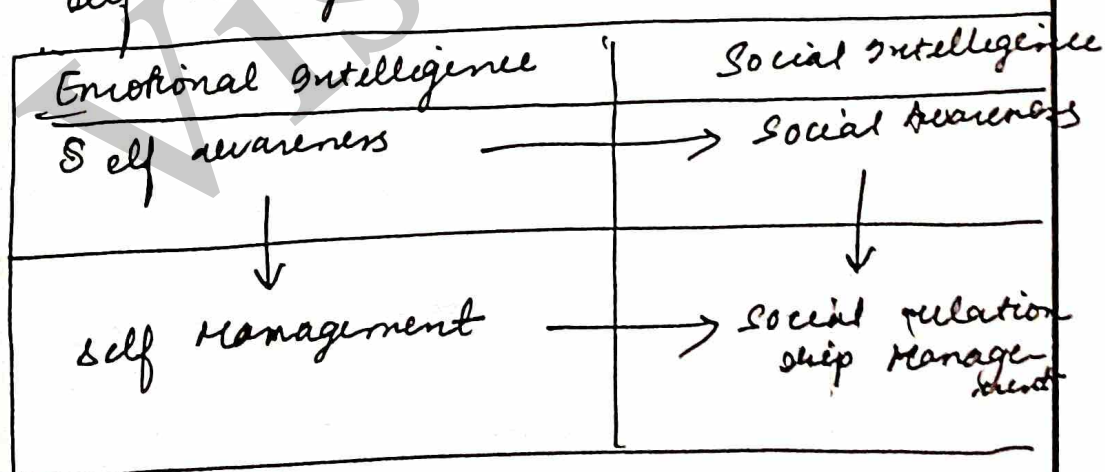
4. (a) What do you understand by Social Intelligence? Discuss its relation with the Emotional Intelligence of an individual. (150 words) 10

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

Daniel Goleman defines Social Intelligence as ability to successfully build social relationship & navigate through the social environment

while Emotional Intelligence is awareness regarding one's emotion & effectively managing them.

Emotional intelligence & Social intelligence are inextricably linked. As the first step towards social relationship management is self management.



for example

when Mahatma Gandhi was thrown off train in South Africa, his initial emotions were of humility - Anguish. He managed them through Emotional Intelligence transformed them to that of 'courage' for those who suffered the same fate & selfmotivation - to wage battle against "Rajism"

with his social intelligence converted it to mass movement & became father of the nation.

Thus, social & emotional Intelligence at

Individual level

- self satisfaction
- Mental peace
- positivity

Social level

- stability
- peace
- collaboration

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 lays down the dos & don'ts & specific practices which needs to be complied with on day to day basis. while Code of ethics are broader values representing the vision of the institution.

eg:-

- Code of ethics (Civil servant)
1. Good Governance
 2. Apolitical functioning
 3. Impartial

↑
[values]

Code of Conduct.

Civil Services Conduct Rules (1964)

— class I officer shall not permit his/her children to join company with which he/she has official dealing

[structure.]

Thus, the structure (Code of Conduct) & foundation relationship (Code of ethics) occurs in following ways:-

→ Code of conduct expresses the generic nature of code of ethics in form of specific rules.

→ Code of ethics acts as normative document while compliance to it is issued through Code of Conduct.

→ Code of conduct applies to day-to-day acts guided by dos & don'ts while code of ethics ensures, for internalization of foundational values of the institution.

eg:- it ensures ^{rule} law is followed both in letter & spirit.

So, even in areas with no reference to code of conduct, one should draw their guiding light from foundational values of code of ethics.

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। विवेचन कीजिए।

According to Buddhism "Enlightened man" is perfect. As he/she is aware of the sufferings of his/her own life & those of others. They understand the cause of sufferings & know the ways of riding through them.

So, in a way ^{he is} a balanced embodiment of Compassion & Wisdom

Compassion is ability to feel the pain of oneself & that of others. And actively working towards alleviating it.

while Wisdom is wise thinking, it mix of Rational Capability - intuitive capacity & humane character.

So, when seen in tandem, Compassion helps us notice the sufferings of fellow beings & wisdom shows ways to tackle them.

while Compassion without wisdom is unproductive

(a) leads to empathising with any one & every one.
can hinder the justice delivery system.

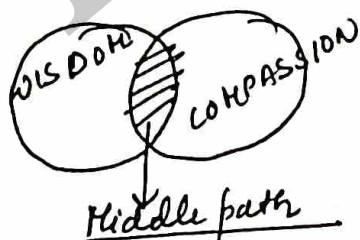
eg:- empathising with offenders instead of
penalising them.

(b) Non pragmatic approach of expressing
Compassion Repeatedly
eg:- giving loan waivers to farmers
instead of bringing structural reforms.

(c) Creates the image of Soft state: As suggested
by Gunnar Myrdal; state having lenient
attitude towards social deviance

↳ Wisdom without Compassion is like
instrument without purpose.

So,



Following the Middle path as suggested
by Buddhist philosophy will create perfect
men.

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 Abdul Kalam widely accepted as "PEOPLE'S PRESIDENT" had always led by examples & his life lessons can be of great learning for public servants.

- (1) Humility: Right after he was elected president, he invited his old friends cobbles & hotel owner to a ceremony held at Kerala Raj Bhavan.
- (2) Man of Integrity: His simple living & high thinking is open proof of his unflinching attachment to moral values & can be learnt by public servant.
- (3) Compassion using his knowledge he developed light weight prosthetics (four space age material) for disabled children
- (4) Visionary His books Vision India 2020 the wings of fire represent the ~~future~~ future India. It's his vision that has made India a power to reckon with in space & defense

- ⑤ Leadership : He had vision, passion most important he took failure to himself & gave the credit of success to his team
- ⑥ Belief in team spirit supported team mates through all means. he surprised his subordinates by taking his children to exhibition because his subordinates was busy completing the work.
- ⑦ Never shied away from failure for him failure is first attempt in learning

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam said, problems are common. but attitude makes the difference it's time now, that public servants develop this attitude to lay the strong foundation of New India

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।

first brought in 1990s in UK by John Major
Citizen charter is set of commitment made
by organisations regarding standard of
service, timely delivery & biway response
mechanism for grievance redressal.

Essential info made available to
public via charter.

- ① Organisation's vision & Mission → A long term goal
- ② Details of business transacted
- ③ Explain who are client or service receivers
- ④ Statement of services
 - Quality
 - Time
 - ways to avail service
- ⑤ Expectations from client: - cooperation from clients -
- ⑥ Grievance redressal mechanism to deal with further complaints

- ⑦ Accountability eg:- Compensation in case of failure in service delivery & sanction against non responsive service providers

Ways of successful implementation of charter

→ By improving following in Citizen charter

- (a) laying out clear cut information & achievable promises than "unrealistic charters"
- (b) Making them legally enforceable
- (c) Making it well consented draft by involving service providers, customers & civil society.
- (d) periodic revision & customization of charters.

→ By improving the ^{level of} compliance by the [service provider]

- (a) training & orientation of workforce to improve compliance in letter & spirit
- (b) dedicated cadre for grievance handling & redressal
- (c) Holding officer accountable for result & compensation in case of breach of commitment

→ for [citizen] we can have awareness campaigns, procedural ease while complying with Citizen charter.

following recommendation of II ARC can make Citizen charter further effective.

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

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

Refugees are forcibly displaced people migrating out of their homeland due to conflict - violence & environmental challenges.

eg:- Rohingyas, Kurds, Syrians etc

Refugees face gross human right violations both in their homeland & place of asylum

↳ in form of violence - fear
↳ lack of acceptance & hostile reaction in the foreign land.

↳ Exclusion

↳ politicisation of the issue of refugees further deteriorates their condition

So, to ~~up~~ uphold the human rights of refugees it's essential to ensure international collaboration

I To prevent ^{origin of} refugee crisis :-

- (a) To get rid of deprivation of basic amenities like food, shelter, water etc
eg:- countries collaborating with UN, FAO, world food programme.
- (b) To ensure & prevail democracy. eg:-
Loophole in Myanmar would aggravate the crisis for Rohingyas.
- (c) To tackle "Global Terrorism" & other security issues.
- (d) Promotion of climate Activism by the countries to prevent environmental crisis
eg:- UNEP, UNCCD etc.

- II To [share the responsibilities]

- (a) to frame the global agreement & ensuring them basic ^{human} standard eg:-
New York declaration for refugees.
- (b) for protection of refugees & transparently exchanging information
- (c) sharing land & financial resources to manage refugees.

The issue of refugee crisis can be effectively tackled if we deepen our belief in
'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' & 'Live & Let Live'

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

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

Red tapism is bureaucratic practice of hair splitting & foot dragging that requires one to follow the procedures to "letter" in order to bureaucratic approval.

eg:- delay in getting birth certificate or
— passport verification

— delay in getting land clearance etc
for setting business

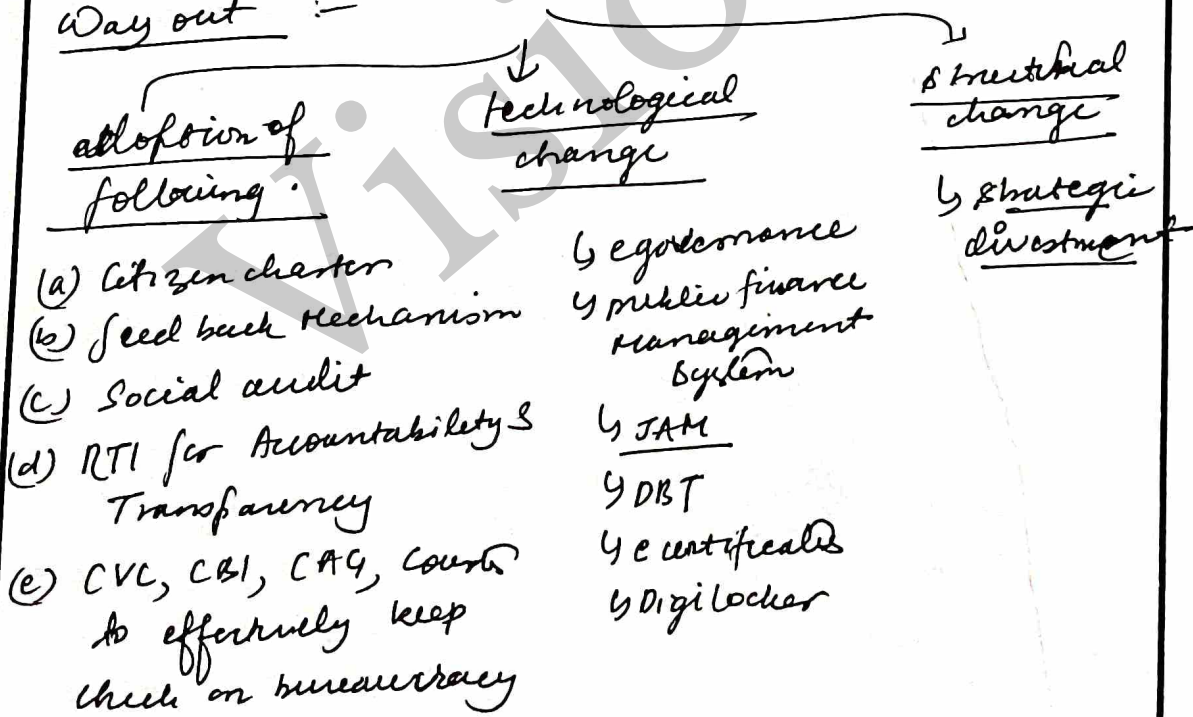
Red tapism is hurdle in transiting Citizen Centric Governance :-

(a) procedural difficulties : creates discomfort to citizen & reduce compliance

(b) unordinal delays in giving clearances :-
lead to loss of labour - time - financial & mental harassment

- (c) used as tool for coercive & collusive corruption for undestable gains
- (d) hampers business environment of the country & intern impacts the prospects of FDI
- (e) Arbitrary decision & limited Accountability creates skepticism
- (f) Intense regulation prevents innovation
- thus establishes case for Max Government & Min Governance

Way out :-



So, the need of citizen is Laissez-faire

SECTION – B

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

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

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

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

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

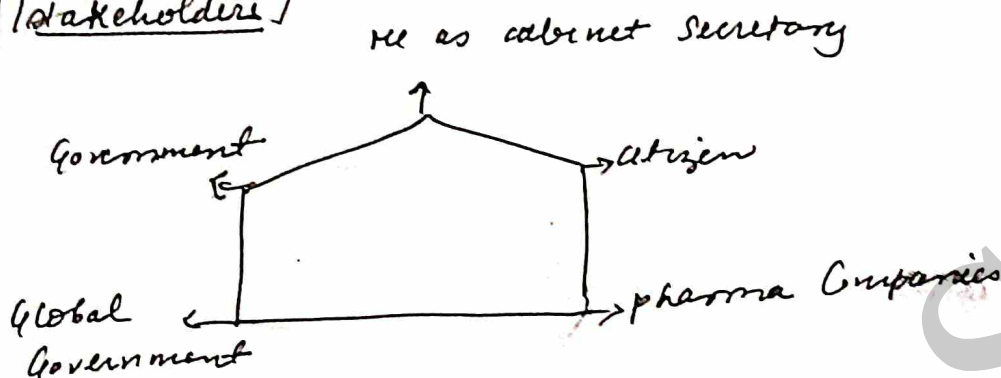
कोविड के प्रकोप के कारण मृत्यु की बढ़ती संख्या को देखते हुए सरकार, जनता को कुछ वैक्सीन उपलब्ध कराने को लेकर अत्यधिक दबाव में है। आप भारत सरकार के मंत्रिमंडल सचिव हैं। आप देश में कोविड प्रकोप का सामना करने के लिए वैक्सीन का विकास और वितरण की प्रक्रिया का निरीक्षण करने वाली समिति का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं।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

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

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

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

The case study is accurately depicting the dilemma faced by countries across globe, where they are striving hard to launch vaccination drives to curb fatalities. At the same time faced with serious cost & safety challenges of the vaccine

StakeholdersIssues

- ① Right to life of citizen at altar due to rising covid fatalities.
- ② Issues related to vaccine development
 - paucity of time
 - pressure of expediting the process of vaccine vs adhering to scientific & ethical standard.
 - safety concerns pertaining to vaccine trial volunteers
- ③ Issues regarding approvals
 - giving approval on basis of first come - first get basis or waiting for the right one.
- ④ Distribution : Consumer / private good vs public good approach.

⑤ Vaccine diplomacy to ensure global collaboration

II My course of Action

① Regarding Vaccine trial & Development

- ↳ lay down ethical - scientific standard to adhere to while development
- ↳ adoption of global best practices
- ↳ for volunteers → ensure informed consent & guaranteeing compensation in case of arising health concerns.
- ↳ Establishing Transparent regime to know the efficacy of trials conducted.

② Approval of Vaccines

- ↳ No Quid-pro-quo.
- ↳ on the basis of global Quality Standard
- ↳ Ground of approval to be laid out to public to reduce "Vaccine hesitancy"

⑧ Availability & Distribution of Vaccine

- ↳ Global collaboration like sharing Patent pools
- ↳ effectively using diplomatic relations to secure vaccine at affordable price
- ↳ allowing Compulsory licensing for availability & affordability
- ↳ checking efficacy of imported vaccine by administering it on small samples of Indian population

Distribution

- ① Prioritizing the vulnerable groups as per age, higher comorbidities
- ↳ laying down regulatory guidelines for the private sector to stop profiteering
- ↳ Using Apps & AI to establish transparent & systematic inoculation drive

All these would reduce arbitrary and misuse of valuable vaccines.

At the same time, we will be working towards reducing fatalities through other preventative & curative measure

- (a) ~~Accesses~~ ⁱⁿ ~~awareness~~ ⁱⁿ ~~citizen~~ ^{to} ~~avoid~~ ^{crowdy} & ~~areas~~ ^{social gathering}
- (b) continued use of mask & sanitizers.
- (c) timely medical intervention to the contracted patients
- (d) ~~psy~~ psychological support to patients families.

Though these intervention, we would ensure that the right to good health & life of citizens are upheld despite odds & adversities

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। वच्चे 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।

The case study represents the status of Indian education system. where literary numbers have risen but suboptimal growth in quality. owing to which we have not been able to

convert literacy to education, adversely impacting our value system & democracy.

eg:- rising human right violation
mobocracy.

⑤ Role of education in

⑥ Reforming human Behaviour →

- (1) Generates curiosity for truth, not blind compliance
- (2) Removes regressive thinking & promotes open, progressive attitude

↳ rejection of exploitative patriarchy
eg:- voice against domestic violence, dowry system
↳ decriminalising sect 377.

- (3) creates awareness & rational thinking, & helps in reducing morally & ethically wrong acts.
- (4) development of culture relativist approach.
- (5) Awareness of self rights & those of others
- (6) Creates inclination towards justice

⑥ On reforming human values.

- (1) Awakens conscience
- (2) Helps us realise value of truth.
- (3) Learn compassion & practice empathy.
- (4) Respect & love for all especially vulnerable.
- (5) Tolerance.

- ↳ breed curiosity not blind compliance
- ↳ encourage scientific temperament & reading culture
- ↳ innovators take feedback from schools & collaborate with teachers.

Society.

1. appreciate innovators
2. promote cultural relativism
- 3) Need to stop deifying toppers & vilifying those without benchmark report card
- 4) Need to stop stereotyping superiority of academics over sport
- 5) Promoting culture of Vidyadaan
- 6) Maintaining peace & conducive environment to promote learning.
eg:- During Delhi riot all schools had to be shut & board exams got postponed.

NGOs & Civil Society

- 1.) act as extended hand of the state to provide infrastructure, teachers training
- 2) Many providing education to the children of disadvantaged group :- Teach for India
Akshay Patra foundation
- 3) collecting data & projecting the real time situation in education
eg:- Pratham Report

(b) is ~~only~~ ^{only} govt responsible for this state of education system?

Undoubtedly it's the duty of the state to lay down infrastructure for school, regulate fees, design curriculum (National education policy 2020) & Pedagogy. But there are other factors too which plague the system.

issues

↓
On the education system

- (a) rote learning
- (b) Rote Centre Curriculum not Value Centric
- (c) focus on competition than creativity
- (d) Not consented with students (Top down model)
- (e) limited teacher training
- (f) Exam Centre learning

→ limited catalyst for education

- a) limited resources of state
- b) contrary societal values
eg:-
in patriarchal society girls not allowed to study
- c) denied political will
as young student don't make vote bank
- d) limited demand for revamping education system for lobbies, interest, pressure groups.

ways in which other stakeholders press for change:

family:

- ↳ they need to quit parochial perspectives to teach children. eg:- cast biasness etc.
- ↳ should actively lay the foundational human values in formative years.

Media : Act as watch dog: eg :-

- Bihar topper scam measured by media
- Questioning officials on the complacency
- creating & breeding awareness in societies to promote education.

So, to improve the Quality of education & make it holistic its important for all stakeholder to put in conscious & proactive efforts. Its high time that we innovate ways (like Nehru's Happiness Curriculum) & learn from Global Best Practices like Finland's education system where its about "cooperation over competition"

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 चतुर्दिक् 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।

Air pollution is the most burning issue of the time. According to "Centre for Science & Environment" air pollution has caused 2.6 years decrease in the life expectancy of average Indian & 5.4% loss of Indian GDP on annual basis. (Study by Green Peace South East Asia)

Reasons behind such behaviour

- (a) There goes common saying - "Property of all is responsibility of none". When it comes to protecting quality of air, every one is busy passing the buck.
- (b) Absence of Motivation to sustain long term effort to fight air pollution
- (c) Myopic Vision: Immediate personal / professional challenges seems far greater threat than air pollution led damages.
- (d) Absence of direct fatalities due to air pollution, fails to invoke fear & deter people from carrying out polluting acts.
- (e) Instant Gratification compels us to look for immediate gains (Industrialists relying on ~~oil~~ & easy life (AC, private vehicle etc.)
- (f) Absence of easy-cost effective alternative.
eg:- farmers yet to find effective technological solution to straw burning
- Yet to have quality public transport.

(g) People yet to realise individual car air pollution
in terms of economic-social-health

(h) lack of political will to fight air pollution

(c) old habits die hard eg:- burning
crackers, giving up the old car for new
one, honking of the engine at red light etc.

Methods requisite to Nudge people towards
pro environment behaviour

(1) changing Engaging ^{with} School children
& implanting idea of environmental consciousness
in their formative years to have a lasting
impact.

(2) Social Influence, Control & pressure to
induce value change.

→ Media Campaign to target population
eg:- Go Green, other initiatives like
awareness marathon, human chain (Bihar 2017)

Social pressure & Control through peer pressure,
naming & shaming, social vigil to
prevent cracker burning, use of 5yr old
diesel vehicle, open construction.
while influencing & collaborating to
ensure carpooling, using public transport.

③ Incentivizing & penalizing:

Incentivizing those who comply with
anti pollution rules (Score contributing towards
pollution reduction) through social
appreciation & pecuniary benefits

while penalizing the polluters
through social criticism & polluter's pay
principles (eg:- coal based thermal power
industries).

④ Promoting cheap & environment friendly
alternatives eg:- Combine Harvester,
- Happy seeds
- Pusa decomposer.

⑤ Role model to influence different target
groups. Star cricketers - politicians -
actors - charismatic people should lead
the change.

⑥ Promoting rule based society, would ensure environment laws being upheld in letter & spirit

⑦ Pushing for "Common but differentiated responsibility" to ensure that all contribute in their respective capacity & bring era of change.

⑧ Policy shift which is climate & environment conscious, Promoting EIA & strengthening the regulatory regime (Waste, PCB etc).
eg:- solid waste Management rules
Scrapping of old vehicle policy

Through these measure we can ensure that people & policy maker no longer remain blind to environmental issues rather perceive it as one of the immediate problems & consequently act rationally towards preventing - mitigating & curing it

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? (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:

- 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?

With the rising utility of Social Media & inevitability of its use. It's become quite a tussle for Civil Servants between freedom of speech (Article 19) & Civil Services Conduct Rules (usually Section 8, 9)

Issues with civil servant expressing opinion

- ① fear of false perception about the civil servant - people may not be able to distinguish between his/her personal & professional views expressed on the platform. May end up viewing officer as "not so neutral"
- ② Danger to confidentiality may inadvertently give out some critical information
- ③ Against the conduct rules of transparency & working behind the curtains
- ④ May end up falling prey to populism, if not then unwanted scrutiny by the trolls for giving out unpopular opinion
- ⑤ May lead to violation of Rule 9 of Civil Service conduct if it creates rift between Centre & State & impact India's foreign relation
- ⑥ expressing opinion about government policy

<u>positive opinion</u> accused of <u>biased & partisan</u> approach	<u>Negative opinion</u> will be accused of <u>non-cooperating</u> towards govt. policies.
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⑥ whether criticism should be allowed.

Social media can be used to provide constructive criticism to the government, owing to the freedom of speech guaranteed to all by the law of the land.

But at the same time it could create some serious issues

- ① Give rise to Trust & Suspicion amidst public regarding policies
- ② Against the principle of anonymity given the civil services conduct rules.
- ③ violation of collective responsibility: as an arm of government machinery its essential to uphold & implement policies.
- ④ May promote culture of criticism than feedback. Considering their professional capacity, they have a legal feedback mechanism to communicate inputs & need not rely on social media for criticism
- ⑤ May raise questions on civil servants' commitment to implement policy, but/she is inical of.

It is quite uncommon to see an officer both devoted & critical of policy at the same time.

⑥ Chances of politicisation (by the opposition) & sensationalisation (by media glare) of the genuine criticism.

Considering the above factors, it would be difficult for government to give free hand to Civil Servants to express opinion on social media.

But can we give "Right to opinion" as Qualified right. So that it is in sync with civil services conduct rules. & doesn't dampen the trust of public & image & credibility of government & civil services.

① Ways in which civil servant should conduct themselves in social media

Do's

- (1) should keep in mind that they are representative of the state
- (2) their conduct shouldn't belittle the sanctity of the office

- (3) social media should be used for outreach for schemes, disaster management then expression of opinion or feedback
- (4) should entail professional integrity & non partisan approach
- (5) personal opinions can be expressed through personal & non official account

Don't

- (1) discrediting government through criticism
- (2) use of unprofessional language
- (3) populist tendency, going by trends & Trolls

So, Civil servants while using social media should follow the Code of ethics & the law of the land & self regulation to uphold the collective interest of the Nation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Traditionally, GDP has been the model to measure growth across nations. However, there is has been growing realisation that it's just a quantitative measure & ignores the qualitative aspects of growth & wellbeing
eg:- inequality, poor human development etc.
so, there is quite a need to recalibrate the approach to measure country's economic success.

① Rationale behind use of GDP growth.

- ① Objective method as it uses "production" / visible goods & services" to assess growth, so can be easily quantified & be compared with that of the others.
- ② Believe in Trickle down effect which equals growth to development
- ③ Simplistic only counts the amount of wealth produced not the way of utilization
- ④ Reinforced through its international acceptance & sanctioning by IMF, World Bank, WTO etc.
- ⑤ Materialism promoted by Capitalist (Industrial revolution) too a reason behind adoption of GDP.
- ⑥ To conceal the poor human development parameters like Health, education, environment etc.

⑥ Need to go beyond GDP & reassess our measures.

India is 6th largest in terms of GDP while it ranked 131 in Human Development Index

→ ignores the negative externalities in the process of growth.

eg:- air pollution
loss of biodiversity
health hazard.

→ blind towards care economy thus demeans the contribution done by women, nun, elderly at home.

→ doesn't guarantee qualitative development
eg:- paradox of India

→ for the competition for GDP leads to issues like Trade war, Tax Havens (like Switzerland, Singapore), currency Manipulation

→ Doesn't take into account the parallel economy

→ Case of Accidental GDP which may be result of rare occurrences of ^{costly} natural resources (oil) or heavy taxation

→ GDP neither ~~measures~~ provides happiness
wellbeing nor measures their dissatisfaction

So, Component needs to be Complemented
with GDP growth

① Human development too should be taken
into account as without it a country
cannot sustain growth in long run.

② Inequality Oxfam report says India's top
10% holds 77% wealth, while UNDP
report says India has highest number of
poor.

③ Inclusion of care economy & informal sector

④ Calculates loss due to negative externality
eg: biodiversity loss, productivity loss.

⑤ opportunities enough & adequate social-
education - political - economic opportunities
& free choice available to individual.

⑥ Happiness & overall satisfaction of
people eg: QHI of Bhutan

7] Quality of Governance is good governance
leads to effective growth & development
& promotes ease of living in public

Time to shift from Narrow GDP model
which is based on Trickle down approach
to a model which measures capabilities,
& freedom & choices of individual. Thus
ensuring welfare of all.

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 बांछनीय क्यों माना जाता है?

(b) भारत में समुदायों को बांछित 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।

Given the uncertainty regarding the end of COVID pandemic & mass availability of vaccine, it's essential to adhere to social distancing norms & other preventative practices. Hence, behavioural change is a must.

② behavioural change is desirable in country like india

① In the absence of cure, behavioural change will be cost effective preventative measure.

② behavioural change mainly about "Hygiene sanitation - awareness (wear mask, physical dist) are quite basic & can be expected of any normal individual at all times

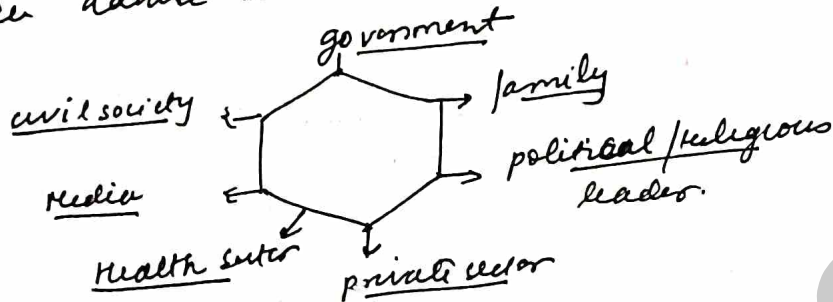
③ Ppt due to high population density any complacency can lead to super spreading of virus

④ can lead to over burdened health machinery

⑤ political-religious factors which encourage public gathering eg:- festival, marriage, electoral rallies. Need to learn new ways do the same while avoiding gathering

⑥ To reduce the impact of future pandemic or unknown crisis

(b) Role of different stakeholders in helping people adhere to desired behaviour



Government

- ↳ imposed lockdown & penalised violation
- ↳ carried out awareness campaign through local administrative machinery
- ↳ initiatives like Mannki Baat etc to involve credibility & push for behavioural change.
- ↳ initiatives like PdGanib Kalayan Yojana to ensure direct benefit transfer & uninterrupted PDS
- ↳ secured health infra & surveillance through Arogya setu for contact tracing

Family ↳ supported each other during lockdown.

- ↳ urged the family ^{other} members to follow the rules.

political & religious leaders

→ urged the followers to exercise restraint

→ led by example.

→ gave special focus towards needs & concern of vulnerable section

civil societies

→ spreading awareness
→ feeding the poor &

→ stray animals

→ production of mask, sanitizers etc

Health sector

→ gave life saving information

- ↳ risked their own life to treat covid patients
- ↳ Telemedicine & psychological counselling
- ↳ Bihar workers for doorstep delivery of ration & medicine

private sector

→ work from home
→ doorstep delivery
→ manufacturing PPE kits, mask
→ uninterrupted supply of

essential commodities

Media: spreading information

- highlighted plea of migrant labourers
- watchdog against irregularities

③ Challenges in bringing behavioural change

- ① the primate instinct of socialising
- ② lack of sustained motivation to follow self restraint for longer duration
- ③ superstitions & irrational thinking
- ④ Misinformation campaign eg:- mask weakens immune system
- ⑤ lack of awareness
- ⑥ economic compulsion of the daily wage earners.
- ⑦ -succumbing to temporary inconvenience
eg:- wearing mask, carrying sanitizer or praying for socialising

As the economy opening up, so are the school, colleges, it's essential for us to remember the preventative best practices for individual safety & society at large.

So, behavioural change becomes imperative