

OBJECTIVE
IAS

OPSC OAS MAINS SOLVED PAPER

2025

BRAJABANDHU MAHANTA



Paper- I, II, II & IV
GENERAL STUDIES

CSM—4/22
GENERAL STUDIES
ସାଧାରଣ ଜ୍ଞାନ
PAPER—I

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Time : 3 Hours

ସମୟ : ୩ ଘଣ୍ଟା

Full Marks : 250

ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସଂଖ୍ୟା : ୨୫୦

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

ଖାତାର ଡାହାଣ ପଟେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ମାର୍କ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଛି ।

*Candidates should attempt **all** questions of **GROUP-A** with word limit of 300 words and should attempt **any 10(ten)** questions from **GROUP-B** with word limit of 250 words.*

ପରୀକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀମାନେ **GROUP-A** ରୁ ମସସ୍ତ୍ର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ୩୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ

ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବେ ଏବଂ **GROUP-B** ରୁ ଯେକୌଣସି ୧୦ଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

୨୫୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଉତ୍ତର ସୀମିତ ରଖିବେ ।

GROUP—A

1. In what ways was India a diverse and multicultural society? Why was it considered so and how did it differ from other societies of Asia and Europe? Explain with examples. 20

କିଭଳି ଭାବେ ଭାରତ ଏକ ବିବିଧ ଏବଂ ବହୁ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ସମାଜ ଥିଲା, ଏପରି କାହିଁକି ବିବେଚନା କରାଯାଉଥିଲା ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏସିଆ ଓ ଯୁରୋପର ସମାଜଠାରୁ କିପରି ଭିନ୍ନ ଥିଲା? ଉଦାହରଣ ସହିତ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

2. What were the causes and consequences of the Odisha Famine of 1866? Discuss in the light of the following : 20

1866 ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷର କାରଣ ଏବଂ ପରିଣାମ କ'ଣ? ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଆଧାରରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରନ୍ତୁ ।

- (a) British policy of forcibly extracting agricultural revenue.

କୃଷି ରାଜସ୍ୱକୁ ଜବରଦଖଲ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ରିଟିଶ ନୀତି ।

- (b) The heavy dependence of agriculture in India on forces of nature.

ପ୍ରକୃତିର ଶକ୍ତି ଉପରେ ଭାରତରେ କୃଷିର ଅଧିକ ନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳତା ।

3. What is slum inclusive development? Will this lead to a sustainable urban development? Discuss. 20

ବସ୍ତି ସମନ୍ୱିତ ବିକାଶ କ'ଣ? ଏହା ଏକ ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ସହରୀ ବିକାଶ ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେବ କି? ଏହା ଉପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରନ୍ତୁ ।

4. Do you think sustainable development goal targets are achievable? If yes, how are we going to achieve it? If not, what are the obstacles to achieve it? 20

ଆପଣ ଭାବୁଛନ୍ତି କି, ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ବିକାଶ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ (Sustainable Development Goal) ହାସଲ ହୋଇ ପାରିବ? ଯଦି ହଁ, ଆମେ ଏହାକୁ କିପରି ହାସଲ କରି ପାରିବା? ଯଦି ନୁହେଁ, ଏହାକୁ ହାସଲ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବାଧା ସବୁ କ'ଣ?

5. Outline the significance of Bhitarkanika National Park. 20

ଭିତରକନିକାର ଜାତୀୟ ଉଦ୍ୟାନର ତାତ୍ପର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

GROUP—B

6. What were the major changes that Mahatma Gandhi brought in public life in India? 15

ମହାତ୍ମା ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ଭାରତରେ ସାଧାରଣ ଜୀବନରେ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଆଣିଥିଲେ?

7. "Extremism in politics seldom achieves positive results." Discuss in the context of the Indian National Movement. 15

“ରାଜନୀତିରେ ଉଗ୍ରବାଦ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ସକରାତ୍ମକ ଫଳାଫଳ ହାସଲ କରେ ।” ଭାରତୀୟ ଜାତୀୟ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରନ୍ତୁ ।

8. Throw light on the role of Jayi Rajaguru and Buxi Jagabandhu in resisting British control and inspiring people during the National Movement. 15

ବ୍ରିଟିଶ୍ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣକୁ ପ୍ରତିରୋଧ କରିବା ଏବଂ ଜାତୀୟ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ସମୟରେ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରେରଣା ଯୋଗାଇବାରେ ଜୟୀରାଜଗୁରୁ ଏବଂ ବୁକ୍ଷୀ ଜଗବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କ ଭୂମିକା ଉପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

9. How would a Union of States be different from a Federation of States? Discuss (a) In the context of the Constitutional position in India that India is a Union. (b) In contrast with the causes and consequences of the American Civil War through which the Union was forced onto the Confederacy. 15

ଏକ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସଂଘ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଫେଡେରେସନ୍ ଠାରୁ କିପରି ଭିନ୍ନ ହେବ? ଆଲୋଚନା କରନ୍ତୁ ।
(a) ଭାରତରେ ସମ୍ବିଧାନିକ ସ୍ଥିତି ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗରେ ଭାରତ ଏକ ସଂଘ । (b) ଆମେରିକୀୟ ଗୃହଯୁଦ୍ଧ କାରଣ ଓ ପରିଣାମ ସହିତ ତୁଳନା କରି ଦେଖନ୍ତୁ ଯାହା ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ମିଶ୍ରଣ ବାଧ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିଲା ।

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10. What is secularism? In what ways, it is compatible with the multi-cultural, multi-religious ethos practiced by India across the ages? 15

ଧର୍ମନିରପେକ୍ଷତା କ'ଣ? କିଭିଁ ଉପାୟରେ ଏହା ଭାରତ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଯୁଗଯୁଗରେ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ବହୁ-ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ, ବହୁ-ଧାର୍ମିକ ପରମ୍ପରା ସହିତ ସୁସଙ୍ଗତ ।

11. What were the reasons for the rapid growth of the industrial revolution in Europe? Discuss in the context of the relative absence of modern industrialisation in the prosperous lands of India and China till the 19th century. 15

ଯୁରୋପରେ ଶିଳ୍ପ ବିପ୍ଳବର ଦ୍ରୁତ ଅଭିବୃଦ୍ଧିର କାରଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ଥିଲା? ଉନବିଂଶ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଭାରତ ଏବଂ ଚୀନର ସମୃଦ୍ଧ ଦେଶରେ ଆଧୁନିକ ଶିଳ୍ପାୟନର ଆପେକ୍ଷିକ ଅନୁପସ୍ଥିତି ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ ଉପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

12. "Disaster Risk Reduction is everybody's business." Discuss with evidence. 15

'ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ବିପତ୍ତି ହ୍ରାସ' ହେଉଛି ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର କାମ-ପ୍ରମାଣ ସହ ଆଲୋଚନା କରନ୍ତୁ ।

13. What are the five 'P's in sustainable development goals? Explain briefly. 15

ଧାରଣୀୟ ବିକାଶର (sustainable development) ପାଞ୍ଚଟି 'P' କ'ଣ? ଏହାକୁ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କରନ୍ତୁ ।

14. What is precision agriculture? Will it be possible in Indian agriculture? 15

ଯଥାର୍ଥ କୃଷି (precision agriculture) କ'ଣ? ଭାରତର କୃଷିରେ ଏହା ସମ୍ଭବ କି?

15. Will the ageing population be a problem in India? If not, what are the problems you foresee in the age structure of the Indian population? 15

ଭାରତରେ ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧକ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ୟା ଦେଖାଦେବ କି? ଯଦି ନୁହେଁ, ତେବେ ଭାରତୀୟ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟାର ବୟସ ରୂପରେଖ ରେ ଆପଣ କ'ଣ ଅସୁବିଧା ଦେଖୁଛନ୍ତି?

16. What is geoinformatics? What are its advantages in planning in various sectors? 15

ଜିଓଇନଫର୍ମାଟିକ୍ସ (geoinformatics) କ'ଣ? ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବିଭାଗର ଯୋଜନା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି କଲାବେଳେ ଏହାର ଉପଯୋଗିତା କ'ଣ?

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17. What do you understand by the term climate resilience? What is the need for it? 15

ଜଳବାୟୁ ସ୍ଥିରତା (climate resilience) କହିଲେ ଆପଣ କ'ଣ ବୁଝନ୍ତି? ଏହାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା କ'ଣ?

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CSM—5/22
GENERAL STUDIES
ସାଧାରଣ ଜ୍ଞାନ
PAPER—II

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Time : 3 Hours

ସମୟ : ୩ ଘଣ୍ଟା

Full Marks : 250

ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସଂଖ୍ୟା : ୨୫୦

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

ଖାତାର ଡାହାଣ ପଟେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ମାର୍କ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଛି ।

*Candidates should attempt **all** questions of **GROUP-A** with word limit of 300 words and should attempt **any 10(ten)** questions from **GROUP-B** with word limit of 250 words.*

ପରୀକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀମାନେ **GROUP-A** ରୁ ମସୂଖ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ୩୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ

ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବେ ଏବଂ **GROUP-B** ରୁ ଯେକୌଣସି ୧୦ଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

୨୫୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଉତ୍ତର ସୀମିତ ରଖିବେ ।

GROUP—A

1. (a) Explain the concept of Accountability. 10

ଉତ୍ତରଦାୟିତ୍ବର ଧାରଣାକୁ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

- (b) Examine the dimensions of Accountability for Good Governance. 10

ଉତ୍ତମ ପ୍ରଶାସନ ନିମିତ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତରଦାୟିତ୍ବର ଦିଗଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପରୀକ୍ଷାନିରୀକ୍ଷା କର ।

2. (a) Examine the background of Sarkaria Commission. 8

ସରକାରିଆ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ପୃଷ୍ଠଭୂମିକୁ ପରୀକ୍ଷାନିରୀକ୍ଷା କର ।

- (b) Examine the major recommendations of Sarkaria Commission. 12

ସରକାରିଆ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସୁପାରିଶଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପରୀକ୍ଷାନିରୀକ୍ଷା କର ।

3. (a) Explain Article 35A of Indian Constitution. 8 ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବିଧାନର ଧାରା 35A କୁ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।	Candidate must not write on this margin.
(b) "Revocation of Special Status and Domicile Law in Jammu and Kashmir is a positive step towards National Integrity." Discuss. 12 “ଜାମ୍ମୁକାଶ୍ମୀରରେ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ସ୍ଥିତି ଏବଂ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ, ଆଇନ ରଦ୍ଦ କରିବା ଜାତୀୟ ଅଖଣ୍ଡତା ପ୍ରତି ଏକ ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ।” ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।	
4. (a) "Article 263 of Indian Constitution is the Custodian of Inter-State Relations in India." Discuss. 12 “ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବିଧାନର ଧାରା 263 ଭାରତରେ ଆନ୍ତରାଜ୍ୟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧର ରକ୍ଷକ ଅଟେ ।” ଆଲୋଚନା କର । (b) "The Inter-State Council is more advisory than effective." Comment. 8 “ଆନ୍ତରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଷଦ ପ୍ରତ୍ନାବଶାଳୀ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଅଧିକ ପରାମର୍ଶମୂଳକ (ଆଡଭାଇଜେରୀ) ଅଟେ ।” ମତବ୍ୟ ଦିଅ ।	
5. (a) Examine the provision of Social Justice as incorporated in Indian Constitution. 8 ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବିଧାନରେ ସନ୍ନିବେଶିତ ସାମାଜିକ ନ୍ୟାୟ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାକୁ ପରୀକ୍ଷାନ୍ତରୀକ୍ଷା କରନ୍ତୁ । (b) "Law is a catalyst to reach the ladder of Social Justice." Examine this statement. 12 “ସାମାଜିକ ନ୍ୟାୟର ପାହାଚରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିବା ନିମିତ୍ତ ଆଇନ ହେଉଛି ଏକ ଅନୁକ୍ରମଣିକା ।” ଏହି ଉକ୍ତିକୁ ପରୀକ୍ଷା କର ।	
GROUP—B	
6. "Legitimacy of institutions and popular support are the key factors in Good Governance." Explain. 15 “ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଆଇନଗତତା ଏବଂ ଜନପ୍ରିୟ ସମର୍ଥନ ଉତ୍ତମ ପ୍ରଶାସନର ପ୍ରମୁଖ କାରଣ ।” ବୁଝାଅ ।	
7. (a) Explain the salient features of Good Governance. 8 ଉତ୍ତମ ପ୍ରଶାସନର ପ୍ରମୁଖ ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।	
(b) What are the pre-conditions for Good Governance? 7 ଉତ୍ତମ ପ୍ରଶାସନର ପୂର୍ବ ସର୍ତ୍ତାବଳୀ କ'ଣ?	

8. (a)	Explain federal form of Government.	5	Candidate must not write on this margin.
	ସଂଘୀୟ ସରକାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।		
(b)	Examine the issues in Indian federalism.	10	
	ଭାରତୀୟ ସଂଘୀୟ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାରେ ସମସ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପରୀକ୍ଷାନିରୀକ୍ଷା କର ।		
9. (a)	Examine the role of the Governor with reference to passage of Bills.	6	
	ବିଲ୍ ମଞ୍ଜୁର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ ଭୂମିକା ପରୀକ୍ଷାନିରୀକ୍ଷା କର ।		
(b)	What are the challenges associated with Governor's office? Examine.	9	
	ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ସହ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ଆହ୍ୱାନଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ? ପରୀକ୍ଷାନିରୀକ୍ଷା କର ।		
10. (a)	Analyse the role of Government in regulating data privacy and cyber-security.	7	
	ତଥ୍ୟ ଗୋପନୀୟତା ଏବଂ ସାଇବର ସୁରକ୍ଷାକୁ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରିବାରେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଭୂମିକାକୁ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କର ।		
(b)	Explain about data privacy and cyber-security framework in India.	8	
	ଭାରତରେ ତଥ୍ୟ ଗୋପନୀୟତା ଏବଂ ସାଇବର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଢାଞ୍ଚା ବିଷୟରେ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।		
11. (a)	"Power worship blurs political judgement." Comment on this statement in the light of Indian electoral politics.	8	
	"କ୍ଷମତା ପୂଜା ରାଜନୈତିକ ବିଚାରକୁ ଅସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ କରେ ।" ଭାରତୀୟ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ରାଜନୀତିକୁ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ରଖି ଏହି ବିବୃତ୍ତି ଉପରେ ମତବ୍ୟ ଦିଅ ।		
(b)	"Democracy governed by a dominant party appears very different from a democracy with no dominant party." Comment in Indian experience.	7	
	"ପ୍ରାଧାନ୍ୟତ୍ୱବା ଏକ ଦଳଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚାଳିତ ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ର କୌଣସି ପ୍ରାଧାନ୍ୟ ନ ଥିବା ଏକ ଦଳ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚାଳିତ ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ର ଠାରୁ ବହୁତ ଭିନ୍ନ ଦେଖାଯାଏ ।" ଭାରତୀୟ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷୀରେ ମତବ୍ୟ ଦିଅ ।		
12. (a)	Trace out the causes for Inter-State border disputes in India.	7	
	ଭାରତରେ ଆନ୍ତରାଜ୍ୟ ସୀମା ବିବାଦର କାରଣ ଖୋଜିବାହାର କର ।		
(b)	Discuss the issues and the mechanism to resolve border issues.	8	
	ସୀମା ବିବାଦଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ସମାଧାନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ ଓ ଉପାୟଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।		

13. (a) Examine the concerns of Odisha State in respect of sharing of Mahanadi water. 7
ମହାନଦୀ ଜଳ ବାଣ୍ଟିବା ନେଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟର ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରାକୁ ପରୀକ୍ଷାନିରୀକ୍ଷା କର ।
- (b) Examine the status of Chhattisgarh-Odisha Mahanadi water dispute. What is the way forward? 8
ଛତିଶଗଡ଼-ଓଡ଼ିଶା ମହାନଦୀ ଜଳ ବିବାଦର ସ୍ଥିତି ପରୀକ୍ଷା କର ଏବଂ ଏହାର ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ କ'ଣ ହୋଇପାରେ?
14. (a) What is Social Justice and what is the status of woman in Indian society? 7
ସାମାଜିକ ନ୍ୟାୟ କ'ଣ ଏବଂ ଭାରତୀୟ ସମାଜରେ ମହିଳାମାନଙ୍କ ସ୍ଥିତି କ'ଣ ରହିଛି?
- (b) Examine the legal status of women in India. 8
ଭାରତରେ ମହିଳାମାନଙ୍କ ଆଇନଗତ ସ୍ଥିତି ପରୀକ୍ଷା କର ।
15. (a) What are the Constitutional provisions of Social Justice guaranteed in India? 5
ଭାରତରେ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ସାମାଜିକ ନ୍ୟାୟର ସାମ୍ବିଧାନିକ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କ'ଣ?
- (b) Discuss about Government of India's initiatives to make Social Justice a reality. 10
ସାମାଜିକ ନ୍ୟାୟକୁ ବାସ୍ତବ ରୂପଦେବାପାଇଁ ଭାରତ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।
16. (a) (i) Explain democratic decentralisation. 3
ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ବିକେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀକରଣକୁ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।
- (ii) Examine the impact of 73rd Constitutional Amendment on decentralisation of power and functioning of Panchayats. 6
କ୍ଷମତାର ବିକେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀକରଣ ଏବଂ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତଗୁଡ଼ିକର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା ଉପରେ 73ତମ ସାମ୍ବିଧାନିକ ସଂଶୋଧନର ପ୍ରଭାବକୁ ପରୀକ୍ଷାନିରୀକ୍ଷା କର ।
- (b) Examine the impact of 74th Constitutional Amendment on decentralisation of power and functioning of Municipalities. 6
କ୍ଷମତାର ବିକେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀକରଣ ଏବଂ ପୌର ପରିଷଦଗୁଡ଼ିକର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା ଉପରେ 74ତମ ସାମ୍ବିଧାନିକ ସଂଶୋଧନର ପ୍ରଭାବ ପରୀକ୍ଷାନିରୀକ୍ଷା କର ।
17. (a) What is Freebie? Draw the difference between Freebies and Welfare. 6
ଫ୍ରିବ୍ କ'ଣ? ଫ୍ରିବ୍ ଏବଂ କଲ୍ୟାଣ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ଦର୍ଶାଅ ।
- (b) "Freebies culture by political parties is a double-edged sword." Examine this statement. 9
“ରାଜନୈତିକ ଦଳଦ୍ୱାରା ଫ୍ରିବ୍ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ହେଉଛି ଖଣ୍ଡାର ଦୁଇଧାର ।” ଏହି ଉକ୍ତିର ପରୀକ୍ଷା ନିରୀକ୍ଷା କର ।

**Candidate
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this margin.**

★★★

CSM—6/22
GENERAL STUDIES
ସାଧାରଣ ଜ୍ଞାନ
PAPER—III

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Time : 3 Hours

ସମୟ : ୩ ଘଣ୍ଟା

Full Marks : 250

ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସଂଖ୍ୟା : ୨୫୦

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

ଖାତାର ଡାହାଣ ପଟେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ମାର୍କ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଛି ।

*Candidates should attempt **all** questions of **GROUP-A** with word limit of 300 words and should attempt **any 10(ten)** questions from **GROUP-B** with word limit of 250 words.*

ପରୀକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀମାନେ **GROUP-A** ରୁ ମସୃଣ୍ଡ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ୩୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ

ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବେ ଏବଂ **GROUP-B** ରୁ ଯେକୌଣସି ୧୦ଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

୨୫୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଉତ୍ତର ସୀମିତ ରଖିବେ ।

GROUP—A

1. Assess the environmental and human health impacts of plastic pollution. Examine the sources, distribution and persistence of plastic pollutants in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Discuss potential strategies and technological innovations for mitigating plastic pollution and promoting sustainable waste management practices.

20

ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣର, ପରିବେଶ ଏବଂ ମାନବ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଉପରେ ପ୍ରଭାବକୁ ଆକଳନ କର । ପୃଥିବୀ ଏବଂ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟସ୍ଥଳରେ ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣର ଉତ୍ସ, ବଣ୍ଟନ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଥିରତା ପରୀକ୍ଷା କର । ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣକୁ ହ୍ରାସ କରିବା ଏବଂ ବର୍ଜ୍ୟବସ୍ତୁ ପରିଚାଳନା ଅଭ୍ୟାସକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ରଣନୀତି ଏବଂ ବୈଷୟିକ ନୂତନତା ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

2. Investigate the phenomenon of ozone depletion in the stratosphere. Discuss the role of ozone-depleting substances, their sources and the environmental and health impacts of a depleted ozone layer. Evaluate international efforts and agreements aimed at addressing this issue.

20

ବାୟୁମଣ୍ଡଳରେ ଓଜୋନ ହ୍ରାସର ଘଟଣାକୁ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କର । ଓଜୋନ ହ୍ରାସକାରୀ ପଦାର୍ଥର ଭୂମିକା, ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି ଏବଂ ହ୍ରାସ ହୋଇଥିବା ଓଜୋନ ସ୍ତରର ପରିବେଶ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଉପରେ ପ୍ରଭାବ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର । ଏହି ସମସ୍ୟାର ସମାଧାନ ପାଇଁ ଆନ୍ତର୍ଜାତୀୟ ଉଦ୍ୟମ ଏବଂ ଚୁକ୍ତିନାମା ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ମୂଲ୍ୟାୟନ କର ।

3. Define the 7 layers of cybersecurity. What are vulnerability, its types, threat and harmful acts? 20

ସାଇବର ନିରାପତ୍ତାର 7 ସ୍ତରକୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର । ସମ୍ବେଦନଶୀଳତା, ଏହାର ପ୍ରକାର ବିପଦ ଏବଂ କ୍ଷତିକାରକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ?

4. What is financial inclusion? Why is it important in the context of the goal of inclusive development? Name some policies that have been put in place to achieve financial inclusion in India. 20

ଆର୍ଥିକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତି କ'ଣ? ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତି ବିକାଶର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗରେ ଏହା କାହିଁକି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ? ଭାରତରେ ଆର୍ଥିକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତିକୁ ହାସଲ କରିବାପାଇଁ କେତେକ ନୀତିର ନାମ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।

5. India can realize its potential GDP only if the bottlenecks in the path can be overcome. Comment. 20

ବାଟରେ ଆସୁଥିବା ପ୍ରତିବନ୍ଧକକୁ ଦୂର କରିପାରିଲେ ଭାରତ ଏହାର ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଜିଡିପି (GDP)କୁ ହାସଲ କରିପାରିବ । ମତାମତ ଦିଅ ।

GROUP—B

6. Discuss the role of greenhouse gases in climate change. Explain the sources of major greenhouse gases, their atmospheric behavior and the mechanisms by which they contribute to global warming. Also, outline potential strategies to mitigate the impact of greenhouse gas emissions. 15

ଜଳବାୟୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନରେ ଗ୍ରୀନ୍‌ହାଉସ ଗ୍ୟାସର ଭୂମିକା ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର । ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଗ୍ରୀନ୍‌ହାଉସ ଗ୍ୟାସର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି, ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକର ବାୟୁମଣ୍ଡଳୀୟ ଆଚରଣ ଏବଂ ଗ୍ଲୋବାଲ ୱାର୍ମିଂ ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଅବଦାନ ଥିବା ଯାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ କୌଶଳଗୁଡ଼ିକର ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

7. Environmental Protection Act, 1986 has now turned into a toothless tiger. Comment. 15

ପରିବେଶ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଅଧିନିୟମ 1986 ସମ୍ପ୍ରତି ଦନ୍ତ ବିହୀନ ବ୍ୟାଘ୍ରରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ ହୋଇଛି । ମତବ୍ୟ ଦିଅ ।

8. Explain biodiversity with respect to its types at all biological levels. Discuss different patterns of biodiversity. 15

ସମସ୍ତ ଜୈବିକ ସ୍ତରରେ ଜୈବବିବିଧତା ଓ ଏହାର ପ୍ରକାର ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର । ଜୈବବିବିଧତାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଢାଞ୍ଚାକୁ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

9. What is flood? What are flood forecasting and warning system? Give the detail of warning about landslide hazard and Geological Survey of India (GSI). 15

ବନ୍ୟା କ'ଣ? ବନ୍ୟା ପୂର୍ବାନୁମାନ ଏବଂ ସତର୍କ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କ'ଣ? ଭୂସ୍ଥଳନ ବିପତ୍ତି ସଂପର୍କିତ ସତର୍କ ସୂଚନା ଓ ଭାରତର ଭୌଗୋଳିକ ସର୍ବେ ବିଷୟରେ ବିସ୍ତୃତ ସୂଚନା ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ।

10. Illustrate telemedicine. Describe its purpose and applications. 15

ଟେଲିମେଡିସିନ୍ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର । ଏହାର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ବିଷୟରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

11. What is data privacy and its elements? Explain different types of data breaches. Define data linkage and profiling. 15

ଡାଟା ଗୋପନୀୟତା ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଉପାଦାନଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ? ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ତଥ୍ୟଗତ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ (data breaches) କୁ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର । ଡାଟା ସଂଯୋଗ (data linkage) ଏବଂ ପ୍ରୋଫାଇଲ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

12. Critically examine the role of Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for infrastructure development of the country. Cite a few success stories. 15

ଦେଶର ଭିତ୍ତିଭୂମି ବିକାଶପାଇଁ ସରକାରୀ ବେସରକାରୀ ଭାଗିଦାରୀ (PPP) ମଡେଲର ଭୂମିକାକୁ ଗଭୀରଭାବେ ପରୀକ୍ଷା କର । କିଛି ସଫଳ କାହାଣୀର ଉଦାହରଣ ଦିଅ ।

13. The structural change in Indian economy is a case of the 'missing middle'. Do you think that this kind of structural change can help the economy in becoming a developed one? 15

ଭାରତୀୟ ଅର୍ଥନୀତି ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗରେ ଗଠନମୂଳକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେଉଛି 'ମିସିଙ୍ଗ ମିଡିଲ' ର ଏକ ଘଟଣା । ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଗଠନ ମୂଳକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଅର୍ଥନୀତିକୁ ଏକ ବିକଶିତ ହେବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରି ପାରିବ ବୋଲି ତୁମେ ଭାବୁଛ କି?

14. Growth process in India has exacerbated rather than bridging the existing inequalities. Give your views with justifications. 15

ଭାରତରେ ଅଭିବୃଦ୍ଧି ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ବିଦ୍ୟମାନଥିବା ଅସମାନତାକୁ ଦୂରକରିବା ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରୁଛି । ଯଥାର୍ଥତା ସହିତ ମତାମତ ଦିଅ ।

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15. How does gender budgeting act as a strategy for achieving women empowerment? 15

ମହିଳା ସଶକ୍ତିକରଣ ହାସଲ ପାଇଁ ଲିଙ୍ଗଗତ ବଜେଟ୍ କିପରି ରଣନୀତିଭାବେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରେ?

16. Odisha is the pioneering State in starting the Odisha Millet Mission. Discuss the rationale, objectives and major achievements of the programme. 15

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ମିଲେଟ ମିଶନ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିବାରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଅଗ୍ରଣୀରାଜ୍ୟ ଅଟେ। କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଯୁକ୍ତିଯୁକ୍ତତା, ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ସଫଳତା ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

17. Jawaharlal Nehru termed heavy industries and plants as 'Temples of Mother India'. Do you agree? 15

ଜବାହରଲାଲ ନେହେରୁ ଭାରୀ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଓ ଉଦ୍ୟୋଗଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ 'ଭାରତମାତାର ମନ୍ଦିର' ରୂପେ ଅବିହିତ କରିଛନ୍ତି ଏଥିରେ ଆପଣ ଏକମତ କି?

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CSM—7/22
GENERAL STUDIES
ସାଧାରଣ ଜ୍ଞାନ
PAPER—IV

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Time : 3 Hours

ସମୟ : ୩ ଘଣ୍ଟା

Full Marks : 250

ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସଂଖ୍ୟା : ୨୫୦

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

ଖାତାର ଡାହାଣ ପଟେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ମାର୍କ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଛି ।

*Candidates should attempt **all** questions of **GROUP-A** with word limit of 300 words and should attempt **any 10(ten)** questions from **GROUP-B** with word limit of 250 words.*

ପରୀକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀମାନେ **GROUP-A** ରୁ ମସୂଖ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ୩୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ

ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବେ ଏବଂ **GROUP-B** ରୁ ଯେକୌଣସି ୧୦ଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

୨୫୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଉତ୍ତର ସୀମିତ ରଖିବେ ।

GROUP—A

1. Explain the major determinants of ethical actions with suitable examples. 20

ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣ ସହ ନୈତିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକର ପ୍ରମୁଖ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରକ ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

(OR/କିମ୍ବା)

Explain specific ethical practices in the personal, organizational and public spheres and practices that are binding to all spheres by citing examples of great administrators. 20

ମହାନ ପ୍ରଶାସକଙ୍କ ଉଦାହରଣ ଦର୍ଶାଇ ସମସ୍ତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକୁ ବାନ୍ଧି ରଖୁଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ, ସାଙ୍ଗଠନିକ ଏବଂ ସାର୍ବଜନୀନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଏବଂ ଅଭ୍ୟାସରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ନୈତିକ ଅଭ୍ୟାସଗୁଡ଼ିକର ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

2. Integrity is all-inclusive. Elaborate on it, mentioning all types of integrity and their constituents as relevant to civil servants. Provide appropriate examples as required. 20

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ବିଶ୍ୱାସନୀୟତା ସର୍ବ-ଅନ୍ତର୍ନିବେଶୀ ଅଟେ । ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରକାର ବିଶ୍ୱାସନୀୟତା ଏବଂ ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉପାଦାନ ସରକାରୀ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରାସଙ୍ଗିକ ବୋଲି ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରି ଏହି ଉକ୍ତିକୁ ବିସ୍ତାର କର । ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଅନୁସାରେ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ।

(OR/କିମ୍ବା)

Normative ethics is universal and prescriptive ethics is contextual. In this context, explain how the former acts as principles of the latter, with suitable instantiation. 20

ସାଧାରଣ (Normative) ନୈତିକତା ସାର୍ବଜନୀନ ଏବଂ ଉପଦେଶାତ୍ମକ (Prescriptive) ନୈତିକତା ପ୍ରାସଙ୍ଗିକ ଅଟେ । ଏହି ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷୀରେ ପୂର୍ବୋକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଧାରା କିପରି ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ପାଇଁ ନୀତି ଭାବେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରେ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣ ସହ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

3. Discuss ten major aptitudes indispensable for a good civil servant with suitable examples. 20

ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣ ସହ ଜଣେ ଉତ୍ତମ ସରକାରୀ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଦଶଟି ପ୍ରମୁଖ ମନୋବୃତ୍ତି ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

(OR/କିମ୍ବା)

Explain how a proper and balanced blend of attitude and aptitude can make one a successful administrator. 20

ମନୋବୃତ୍ତିର ଏକ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଏବଂ ସନ୍ତୁଳିତ ମିଶ୍ରଣ କିପରି ଜଣକୁ ସଫଳ ପ୍ରଶାସକ କରିପାରିବ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

4. India has diverse cultures and people and many live under terrible conditions. To deal with their situation and progress, sketch out a model of empathetic and compassionate governance. 20

ଭାରତର ବିବିଧ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଓ ଲୋକ ଅଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଅନେକ ଭୟଙ୍କର ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ବାସ କରନ୍ତି । ସେମାନଙ୍କ ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ଓ ପ୍ରଗତିର ପରିଚାଳନା ନିମିତ୍ତ ସହାନୁଭୂତିଶୀଳ ଏବଂ ଦୟାଳୁ ଶାସନର ଏକ ମଡେଲ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କର ।

(OR/କିମ୍ବା)

Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das was a social reformist who personified morality, tradition and modernity with emotional intelligence. Explain. 20

ଉତ୍କଳମଣି ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ଦାସ ଜଣେ ସମାଜ ସଂସ୍କାରକ ଯିଏ ନୈତିକତା, ପରମ୍ପରା ଏବଂ ଆଧୁନିକତାକୁ ଆବେଶିକ ରୁଚି ସହିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କରିଥିଲେ । ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

5. Kant has given three formulations of the categorical imperative as the following :

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କାଣ୍ଟ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଭାବେ ବର୍ଗିତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ଗୁଡ଼ିକର (categorical imperative) ତିନୋଟି ସୂତ୍ର ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ।

- (a) Act so that the maxim of your action should become a universal law;

ଏପରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କର, ଯାହାଦ୍ୱାରା ନିଜ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ଏକ ସାର୍ବଜନୀନ ନିୟମ ହେବ ।

- (b) Treat humanity in every case as an end in themselves, never as a means only;

ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କର, କେବଳ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଭାବରେ ନୁହେଁ ।

- (c) Every rational person is both subject and ruler of the kingdom of ends.

ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଯୁକ୍ତିଯୁକ୍ତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ରାଜ୍ୟର ଉଭୟ ପ୍ରଜା ଓ ଶାସକ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।

Explicate these three in the context of civil servants. 20

ସରକାରୀ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କ ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗରେ ଏହି ତିନୋଟିକୁ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ କର ।

(OR/କିମ୍ବା)

With suitable examples, elucidate both positive and negative sides of consequentialist ethics, if exclusively followed for governance. 20

ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣ ସହ ଫଳାଫଳଗତ ନୈତିକତାର ଉଭୟ ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ଏବଂ ନକାରାତ୍ମକ ଦିଗକୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର, ଯଦି ଶାସନ ପାଇଁ ଅନୁସରଣ କରାଯାଏ ।

GROUP—B

6. Discuss Aristotle's notion of virtue ethics and how it is conducive to private, organizational and public transactions. 15

ଗୁଣବତ୍ତା ନୈତିକତା ଉପରେ ଆରିଷ୍ଟୋଟଲଙ୍କ ଧାରଣା ଏବଂ ଏହା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ, ସାଂଗଠନିକ ଏବଂ ଜନସାଧାରଣ କାରବାର ପାଇଁ କିପରି ଅନୁକୂଳ ତାହା ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

7. Discuss the ethical dimensions associated with the utilization of the public fund. 15

ପାଣ୍ଠିର ବିନିଯୋଗ ସହିତ ଜଡ଼ିତ ନୈତିକ ଦିଗଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

8. Why are transparency and the Right to Information adopted for the administration? Explain. 15

ପ୍ରଶାସନ ପାଇଁ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଏବଂ ସୂଚନା ଦେବାର ଅଧିକାର କାହିଁକି ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇ ଥାଏ? ବୁଝାଅ ।

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9. It is often found that some of the constructions at public places, like bridges and flyovers, break down at the stage of half-construction or immediate completion. These are obviously due to corruption. In this context, analyze the lack of moral integrity, improper attitude and constraints that lead to corruption and simultaneously suggest the preventive steps involving accountability and transparency. 15

ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ଦେଖାଯାଏ ଯେ ବ୍ରିଜ୍, ଫ୍ଲାଇଓଭର ପରି ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ସ୍ଥାନରେ କିଛି ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧନିର୍ମିତ କିମ୍ବା ତୁରନ୍ତ ସମାପ୍ତ ହେବା ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଭାଙ୍ଗିଯାଏ । ଏହା ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱଭାବେ ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ଯୋଗୁଁ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଏହି ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷୀରେ ନୈତିକ ବିଶ୍ୱାସନୀୟତା, ଅନୁପଯୁକ୍ତ ମନୋବୃତ୍ତି ଏବଂ ପ୍ରତିବନ୍ଧକଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କର ଯାହା ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ଦିଗରେ ଆଗେଇ ନେଇଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏକା ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଉତ୍ତରଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ସହ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠେୟକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପଗୁଡ଼ିକର ପରାମର୍ଶ ଦିଅ ।

10. Explain the moral obligations based on which the corporate responsibility is fixed. 15

ନୈତିକ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ଯାହାକୁ ଆଧାର କରି କର୍ପୋରେଟ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ସ୍ଥିର ହୋଇଛି?

11. Ahimsa (non-violence), Satya (truthfulness), Asteya (non-stealing), Brahmacharya (regard for the divinity over lust) and Aparigraha (avoiding excess possession) are five virtues accepted by many systems and they are regarded as common moral virtues. How can a public administrator adopt them, furthering his service to the public? Explain. 15

ଅହିଂସା, ସତ୍ୟ, ଆଶ୍ରେୟ (ଚୋରି ନ କରିବା), ବ୍ରହ୍ମଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ (ଲୋଭ ଉପରେ ଈଶ୍ୱରଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି ସମ୍ମାନ) ଏବଂ ଅପରିଗ୍ରହ (ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଅଧିକାର ଠାରୁ ଦୂରେଇ ରହିବା) ଆଦି ପାଞ୍ଚଟି ଗୁଣ ଅନେକ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଦ୍ୱାରା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ ଏବଂ ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସାଧାରଣ ନୈତିକ ଗୁଣଭାବେ ବିବେଚନା କରାଯାଏ । ଜଣେ ସାଧାରଣ ପ୍ରଶାସକ ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କିପରି ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବେ ଏବଂ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି ନିଜର ସେବାକୁ ଆଗକୁ ନେଇ ପାରିବେ । ବୁଝାଅ ।

12. Sometimes, due to empathy, a humanistic attitude and dedication to public service, an administrator is likely to think to bend the rules and become lenient a little, which could legally help a person. However, to be humanistic, adopting empathy and dedication to public interests are moral, but bending the rules and being lenient is illegal. Explain this dilemma arising here and try to resolve it. 15

ବେଳେବେଳେ ସମାନୁଭୂତି, ମାନବବାଦୀ ମନୋବୃତ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଜନ ସେବା ପ୍ରତି ତ୍ୟାଗ ହେତୁ ଜଣେ ପ୍ରଶାସକ ନିୟମକୁ ବଙ୍କା କରି ଟିକିଏ ବିନମ୍ର ହେବାକୁ ଚିନ୍ତା କରନ୍ତି ଯାହା ଆଇନଗତ ଭାବେ ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରେ । ତଥାପି, ମାନବବାଦୀ ହେବା, ସମାନୁଭୂତି ଏବଂ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥ ପ୍ରତି ତ୍ୟାଗ ଦେଖାଇବା ନୈତିକ ଅଟେ, ନିୟମକୁ ବଙ୍କା କରିବା ଏବଂ ବିନମ୍ର ହେବା ଅବୈଧ ଅଟେ । ଏଠାରେ ସୃଷ୍ଟିହେଉଥିବା ଏହି ଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦ୍ୱକୁ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ଏବଂ ଏହାର ସମାଧାନ କରିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କର ।

13. Evaluate the reformatory administration of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the first Home Minister of Independent India, highlighting his moral integrity, attitudes and aptitudes with suitable instances. 15

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ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସହ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ଭାରତର ପ୍ରଥମ ଗୃହମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ସର୍ଦ୍ଦାର ବଲଭଭାଇ ପଟେଲଙ୍କ ନୈତିକ ବିଶ୍ୱାସନୀୟତା, ମନୋବୃତ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଆଭିମୁଖ୍ୟକୁ ଆଲୋକପାତ କରି ତାଙ୍କ ସଂସ୍କାରମୂଳକ ପ୍ରଶାସନର ମୂଲ୍ୟାୟନ କର ।

14. Protocols and Codes of Conduct are prescriptive. However, most of these are based upon some cultural and moral values and norms. Explicate these values and norms with appropriate instances. 15

ପ୍ରୋଟୋକଲ୍ ଏବଂ ଆଚରଣ ସଂହିତା ଉପଦେଶାତ୍ମକ (prescriptive) । ତଥାପି, ଏଥିମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଅଧିକାଂଶ କେତେକ ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ଏବଂ ନୈତିକ ମୂଲ୍ୟବୋଧ ଏବଂ ଆଦର୍ଶ ଉପରେ ଆଧାରିତ । ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣ ସହ ଏହି ମୂଲ୍ୟବୋଧ ଏବଂ ଆଦର୍ଶକୁ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

15. How can a subordinate district-level civil servant maintain impartiality and dutifulness by adopting perfect attitude and aptitude while working with hostile political and administrative superordinates and misinformed public? Explain with suitable examples of situations. 15

ଶତ୍ରୁ ଭାବାପନ୍ନ ରାଜନୈତିକ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଶାସନିକ ଉପରିସ୍ଥ ପ୍ରଶାସନିକ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଏବଂ ଭ୍ରମାତ୍ମକ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ସହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଥିବା ସମୟରେ ଜଣେ ଅଧିକାରୀ କିପରି ସ୍ୱରାଜ୍ୟ କର୍ମଚାରୀ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ମନୋବୃତ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଦକ୍ଷତା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ନିରପେକ୍ଷତା ଏବଂ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟନିଷ୍ଠା ବଜାୟ ରଖି ପାରିବେ? ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣ ସହ ବୁଝାଅ ।

16. The administration, politics and public life were expected to be satisfying in Post-Independent India. However, the situation is worsening in some States. Find the moral and attitudinal explanations thereof and suggest how the situation will improve. 15

ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଭାରତରେ ପ୍ରଶାସନ, ରାଜନୀତି ଏବଂ ସାଧାରଣ ଜୀବନ ସନ୍ତୋଷଜନକ ହେବ ବୋଲି ଆଶା କରାଯାଉଥିଲା । ତେବେ, କେତେକ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଅବସ୍ଥା ଅତିମାତ୍ରାରେ ବିଗିଡ଼ି ଯାଉଛି । ଏହାର ନୈତିକ ଏବଂ ମନୋଭାବ ଆଧାରିତ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା ଖୋଜ ଏବଂ ଏହି ପରିସ୍ଥିତିର କିପରି ଅଭିବୃଦ୍ଧି ଘଟିବ ପରାମର୍ଶ ଦିଅ ।

17. There was a young civil servant named Wangchu. He was virtuous and just. He has the right attitude and aptitude, but the only thing is that he never bends to illegal and immoral people and their actions. He faced them as he used to take action against them, directly or indirectly. For this, he suffered from the atrocities of them and their appointed hooligans, corrupt politicians and officers and misinformed people. He was harassed and emotionally tortured, physically assaulted, offended, degraded, many times and transferred with intermediary suspensions all over his life. All these happened because he could not go with corruption and corrupt people and he adopted Gandhian simplicity, silent suffering and prayers. After retirement, he got some time to read about the Krishna of the *Mahabharata*. He came over the passages describing Krishna's valor, tactics, diplomacy, love, dutifulness, etc., in all peace or conflict situations. In the light of Krishna's actions, he analyzed his moral uprightness and actions and all his misfortunes. At last, he found only two things that he could not adopt, as Krishna did in similar situations. Then he thought to give a trial in adopting the same. For this, he contested the elections, adopting these two things that he missed out on and got success not only in the elections, but all through his life, secured prominent positions and removed the corruption as far as he could. His lifelong suffering and morals also paid off, making his image brighter for the public.

Based on the story, recognize the strategy and the two things that Krishna adopted, but Wangchu missed out on all the previous situations as he was an administrator.

Imagine the situations of each of his atrocities and suggest what course of action Wangchu could better adopt in those situations.

15

ଘାନହୁ ନାମକ ଜଣେ ଯୁବସରକାରୀ କର୍ମଚାରୀ ଥିଲେ । ସେ ଉତ୍ତମ ଏବଂ ନ୍ୟାୟପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଥିଲେ । ତାଙ୍କର ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ମନୋବୃତ୍ତି ଓ ଦକ୍ଷତା ରହିଛି, କିନ୍ତୁ ଏକମାତ୍ର କଥା ସେ କେବେ ଅନୈତିକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଓ ସେମାନଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତି ମୁଣ୍ଡ ନୁଆଁନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଭାବେ ସେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରୁଥିବାରୁ ସେ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ସାମନା କରୁଥିଲେ । ଏଥିପାଇଁ ସେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ତଥା ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ନିଯୁକ୍ତ ବଦମାସ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି, ଦୁର୍ନୀତିଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ରାଜନେତା ଏବଂ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ତଥା ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଭୁଲ ସୂଚନା ଦେଉଥିଲେ । ତାଙ୍କୁ ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାତନା ଦିଆଯାଉଥିଲା ଏବଂ ଆବେଶିକ ଭାବେ ସେ ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାତିତ ହେଉଥିଲେ, ଶାରୀରିକ ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାତନା ଦିଆଯାଉଥିଲା, ଅପମାନିତ କରାଯାଉଥିଲା, ଅବମାନନା କରାଯାଉଥିଲା ଏବଂ ମଝିରେ ମଝିରେ ନିଲମ୍ବନ ସହିତ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଜୀବନ ସାରା ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର କରାଯାଉଥିଲା । ସେ ଦୁର୍ନୀତିଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ପାଖକୁ ଯାଇ ପାରିବେ ନାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା ଦୁର୍ନୀତି କରି ନ ପାରିବା କାରଣରୁ ଏହି ସବୁ ଘଟଣା ତାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି ଘଟିଥିଲା । ସେ ଗାନ୍ଧୀଙ୍କ ସରଳତା, ନିରବ ଯତ୍ନଶୀଳ

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ଏବଂ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନାକୁ ଅନୁସରଣ କଲେ । ଅବସର ପରେ ସେ ମହାଭାରତର କୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ବିଷୟରେ ପଢ଼ିବାକୁ କିଛି ସମୟ ପାଇଲେ । ସେ କୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ବୀରତ୍ବ, କୈଶଳ, କୁଟନୀତି, ପ୍ରେମ, କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟନିଷ୍ଠା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଛେଦ ପଢ଼ିଲେ । କୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ରଖି ସେ ତାଙ୍କର ନୈତିକ ଉନ୍ନତି ଏବଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ତଥା ନିଜର ଦୁର୍ଭାଗ୍ୟକୁ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କରିଥିଲେ । ଶେଷରେ, ସେ କେବଳ ଦୁଇଟି ଜିନିଷ ପାଇଲେ ଯାହାକୁ ସେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିପାରି ନ ଥିଲେ, ଯେପରି ସମାନ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ କରିଥିଲେ । ତା'ପରେ ସେ ସମାନ ଭାବେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିବାପାଇଁ ଚିନ୍ତା କଲେ । ଏଥିପାଇଁ ସେ ଦୁଇଟି ଜିନିଷକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ନିର୍ବାଚନରେ ପ୍ରତିଦ୍ବନ୍ଦିତା କରିଥିଲେ ଏବଂ କେବଳ ନିର୍ବାଚନରେ ନୁହେଁ, ବରଂ ତାଙ୍କ ଜୀବନ ସାରା ସଫଳତା ହାସଲ କରିଥିଲେ, ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ପଦବୀ ହାସଲ କରିଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ଦୁର୍ନୀତିକୁ ସେ ଦୂର କରିଥିଲେ । ତାଙ୍କ ଆଜୀବନ ଦୁଃଖ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ଏବଂ ନୈତିକତା ମଧ୍ୟ ପରିଶୋଧ କରି ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ତାଙ୍କ ଭାବମୂର୍ତ୍ତିକୁ ଉଦ୍ଧୃତ କରିଥିଲା ।

କାହାଣୀ ଉପରେ ଆଧାର କରି, ରଣନୀତି ଏବଂ କୃଷ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିବା ଦୁଇଟି କଥାକୁ ଚିହ୍ନିତ୍ବ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଜଣେ ପ୍ରଶାସକ ଥିବାରୁ ପୂର୍ବ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରୁ ବଂଚିତ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ।

ତାଙ୍କର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଅତ୍ୟାଚାରର ପରିସ୍ଥିତିକୁ କଳ୍ପନା କର ଏବଂ ସେହି ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ କେଉଁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଭଲ ଭାବରେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିପାରିବେ ପରାମର୍ଶ ଦିଅ ।

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General Studies

Paper-I

Indian Heritage and Culture, Odisha Heritage & Culture, History and Geography of the World & Society

Heritage and Culture

- Indian culture covering the salient aspects of Art forms, Literature and Architecture from Ancient to Modern times.
- Temple Architecture of Odisha.
- Socio-cultural development in Odisha.
- Bhakti Movement in Odisha and its impact on the Society of Odisha.
- Evolution and Growth of Odia Language and Literature and development of Odia Literature
- Regional Tradition of Odisha-Festivals.

History

- Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present — significant events, personalities, issues.
- The Freedom Struggle — its various stages and important contributors/contributions from different parts of the country.
- Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.
- Kalinga War and its significance
- Dynastic History of Odisha: Mahameghavahan Kharavela, The Bhauma Karas and The Somavamsis, The Gangas and Gajapatis.
- Early Resistance Movements in Odisha- Paik Rebellion, Vir Surendra Sai and the Revolt of 1857.
- Creation of Odisha Province.
- Freedom Movement and Praja Mandal Movements in Odisha; Social bases of Odia Nationalism; Integration of Princely States in Odisha; Social reform movements in Odisha.

Geography of India with special reference to Odisha

- Physical, economic and social geography of India.

- Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone, geographical features and their location-changes in critical geographical features (including water-bodies and ice-caps) and in flora and fauna and the effects of such changes.
- Odisha's natural resources: water, forests & minerals.
- Odisha's Physiography and Riverine system.

Salient features of Indian society, Diversity of India and Odisha.

- Role of women and women's organization, population an associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and remedies.
- Effects of globalization on Indian society as a whole and Odisha.
- Distribution and growth of tribes and tribal population in Odisha;
- Urbanization — Growth of urban population and urban centres in Odisha.
- Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.

Group-A

Q1. In what ways was India a diverse and multicultural society? Why was it considered so and how did it differ from other societies of Asia and Europe? Explain with examples (Write answer in 300 words)

Answer: India has long been recognized as one of the most **diverse and multicultural societies** in the world. This diversity is reflected in its **religions, languages, cultures, traditions, and ethnic groups**. India's society has evolved over millennia, shaped by a rich tapestry of historical influences, migrations, invasions, and indigenous developments.

1. Religious Diversity:

India is home to a variety of **religions**, with **Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, and Jainism** being some of the major faiths. Each religion has influenced Indian culture, rituals, festivals, and practices. For example, festivals like **Diwali** (Hindu), **Eid** (Muslim), **Christmas** (Christian), and **Guru Nanak Jayanti** (Sikh) are celebrated across the country, illustrating the **religious pluralism**.

2. Linguistic and Cultural Diversity:

India has over **122 major languages** and **1,600 dialects** spoken across its vast territory. The country's constitution recognizes **22 official languages**, such as **Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, and Tamil**, among others. Each language is linked to its own distinct culture, literature, and traditions. For instance, **Tamil** culture in the south, **Punjabi** culture in the north, and **Bengali** culture in the east offer vastly different yet interconnected cultural experiences.

3. Ethnic and Regional Diversity:

India's ethnic makeup includes **Indo-Aryans, Dravidians, Mongoloids**, and other indigenous groups. Additionally, it is divided into different **regions**, each with its own **food, clothing, and customs**. The **tribal cultures** of the Northeast and central India, the diverse folk traditions of Rajasthan, and the **metropolitan cultures** of cities like Delhi and Mumbai exemplify this diversity.

Difference from Other Societies:

Unlike **many other Asian or European societies**, where the idea of a **single national identity** often hinges on a dominant religion, language, or ethnicity, India has historically embraced **plurality**. For example, **China and Japan** have relatively homogenous populations, whereas India's **multicultural framework** fosters unity amid diversity, encouraging mutual respect among its varied communities. This multicultural ethos was not just a modern concept but has been intrinsic to Indian civilization for thousands of years.

Conclusion:

India's diversity is not a mere characteristic; it is a defining feature that shapes its identity. Unlike other societies where homogeneity was the norm, India's **unity in diversity** stands as a testament to its cultural and societal richness.

Q2. What were the causes and consequences of the Odisha Famine of 1866? Discuss in the light of the following:

- a) British policy of forcibly extracting agricultural revenue.
- b) The heavy dependence of agriculture in India on forces of nature.

(Answer in 300 words)

Answer: The **Odisha Famine of 1866**, also known as the **Na'Anka Durbhiksha**, was one of the deadliest famines in British India, leading to the deaths of nearly **one million people**. The famine was primarily caused by colonial policies and the failure of monsoon rains, which exposed the extreme vulnerability of India's agrarian economy.

Causes of the Famine

(a) British Policy of Forcibly Extracting Agricultural Revenue

1. **High Land Revenue Demand:** The British imposed excessive land revenue, often collecting **50% or more of the total produce**, leaving farmers with little to survive on.
2. **Export-Oriented Agriculture:** The colonial government prioritized cash crops like **jute, indigo, and cotton** over food crops, reducing the availability of rice, Odisha's staple food.
3. **Lack of Relief Measures:** Despite early warnings of drought, the British administration took no proactive steps to store grain or provide aid. Instead, they continued exporting rice to other provinces and even to **England**, worsening the crisis.

(b) Dependence of Agriculture on Forces of Nature

1. **Monsoon Failure:** In 1865, Odisha faced **scanty rainfall**, leading to widespread crop failure.
2. **Lack of Irrigation Infrastructure:** Unlike the Mughal era, which emphasized canal irrigation, British policies ignored irrigation development, making Odisha's agriculture **entirely monsoon-dependent**.

3. **Disruptions in Transportation:** Poor roads and the absence of an effective rail network hindered the movement of food supplies to famine-stricken regions.

Consequences of the Famine

1. **Mass Starvation:** Nearly **one-third of Odisha's population perished**, making it one of the deadliest famines in Indian history.
2. **Spread of Diseases:** Cholera and smallpox followed the famine, further increasing the death toll.
3. **Policy Changes:** The disaster led to the **Famine Commission of 1878** and the introduction of the **Famine Code**, which emphasized relief measures like grain storage and employment schemes.

Thus, the Odisha Famine of 1866 was a tragic example of how **colonial economic policies and environmental vulnerabilities combined to create a devastating humanitarian crisis.**

Q3. What is slum inclusive development? Will this lead to a sustainable urban development? Discuss (Answer in 300 words)

Answer: **Slum inclusive development** refers to an urban development approach that integrates slums and informal settlements into mainstream city planning rather than displacing them. It focuses on improving living conditions, providing basic services, ensuring land tenure security, and promoting economic opportunities for slum dwellers. Instead of treating slums as a problem, this approach acknowledges them as essential parts of urban ecosystems where a significant portion of the workforce resides.

Key Aspects of Slum Inclusive Development:

1. **Upgradation of Infrastructure** – Improving access to clean water, sanitation, electricity, and waste management rather than demolishing slums.
2. **Affordable Housing** – Providing low-cost housing schemes and rental solutions to prevent forced evictions.
3. **Livelihood Support** – Encouraging microfinance, skill development, and entrepreneurship among slum dwellers.
4. **Community Participation** – Involving residents in decision-making to create solutions tailored to their needs.
5. **Legal Recognition & Tenure Security** – Granting land rights to slum dwellers to prevent exploitation and forced displacements.

Can This Lead to Sustainable Urban Development?

Yes, slum inclusive development contributes significantly to **sustainable urban development** by addressing social, economic, and environmental challenges:

- **Social Sustainability:** Reduces inequality, improves health and education, and fosters inclusive growth.
- **Economic Sustainability:** Enhances productivity by integrating informal workers into the formal economy.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Prevents unplanned urban sprawl, reduces pollution, and promotes eco-friendly infrastructure.

Countries like Brazil (Favela Bairro program) and Thailand (Baan Mankong program) have successfully implemented such initiatives. India's **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)** and **Rajiv Awas Yojana** also aim for inclusive urbanization.

Thus, slum inclusive development is not just a humane approach but a necessity for sustainable urbanization, ensuring no one is left behind in the city's growth.

Q4. Do you think sustainable development goal targets are achievable? If yes, how are we going to achieve it? If not, what are the obstacles to achieve it? (Answer in 300 words)

Answer: The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** set by the United Nations in 2015 aim to address global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, and environmental sustainability by 2030. While **achieving all 17 SDGs is ambitious**, it is possible with strong political commitment, technological innovation, and global cooperation. However, significant obstacles remain.

How Can We Achieve SDG Targets?

1. **Policy Reforms & Good Governance:** Governments must enforce **transparent policies** that promote inclusive growth, gender equality, and climate resilience.
2. **Green Technology & Innovation:** Investments in **renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and smart infrastructure** can reduce carbon footprints and improve resource efficiency.
3. **Global Cooperation & Financial Support:** Rich nations and international organizations must **provide financial aid and technology transfer** to developing countries.
4. **Public Awareness & Participation:** SDG success depends on grassroots movements, responsible consumer behavior, and community-driven initiatives.

Obstacles to Achieving SDGs

1. **Economic Inequality & Political Instability:** Many nations, especially in **Africa and South Asia**, face economic crises, corruption, and conflicts, hindering SDG progress.
2. **Climate Change & Environmental Degradation:** Rising global temperatures, deforestation, and extreme weather events threaten food security, biodiversity, and human health.
3. **Lack of Funding & Investments:** Achieving SDGs requires **trillions of dollars annually**, but funding gaps persist, particularly in healthcare, education, and clean energy.
4. **Slow Policy Implementation:** Many governments have adopted SDG plans but struggle with **weak execution, bureaucracy, and lack of coordination**.
5. **Impact of Pandemics & Global Crises:** Events like **COVID-19 and geopolitical tensions** have disrupted economies and diverted resources away from long-term sustainability goals.

Conclusion

While the SDGs remain achievable, **urgent action and stronger global commitment** are needed. Without addressing systemic inequalities, climate challenges, and governance issues, meeting the 2030 deadline may remain a distant goal.

Q5. Outline the significance of Bhitarkanika National Park. (Answer in 300 words)

Answer: Bhitarkanika National Park, located in **Kendrapara district, Odisha**, is one of India's most important **mangrove ecosystems**, known for its rich biodiversity and ecological significance. Spanning **672 sq. km**, it is a **Ramsar Wetland Site** and plays a crucial role in conserving **mangroves, estuarine ecosystems, and endangered species**.

1. Biodiversity Hotspot

- Bhitarkanika is home to the **largest population of saltwater crocodiles** (*Crocodylus porosus*) in India, with some individuals measuring over **20 feet long**.
- It harbors **over 215 bird species**, including rare migratory birds like the **Black-capped Kingfisher, Asian Openbill Stork, and Brahminy Duck**.
- The park shelters **Indian pythons, water monitor lizards, deer, and wild boars**, making it an essential wildlife corridor.

2. Mangrove Ecosystem and Environmental Importance

- Bhitarkanika is **India's second-largest mangrove ecosystem after the Sundarbans**, crucial for **coastal protection** against cyclones and sea erosion.
- The **Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary**, adjacent to the park, is the **world's largest nesting site for Olive Ridley Turtles**, a globally vulnerable species.
- The estuarine ecosystem supports rich fisheries, benefiting local livelihoods.

3. Ecotourism and Conservation Efforts

- Recognized as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site nominee**, Bhitarkanika promotes **sustainable tourism** while raising awareness about wetland conservation.
- The Odisha Forest Department conducts **crocodile conservation programs**, initiated by Dr. H.R. Bustard in 1975, significantly increasing crocodile populations.
- Strict protection policies have led to a resurgence of mangrove cover, supporting carbon sequestration and biodiversity preservation.

Conclusion

Bhitarkanika National Park is **vital for ecological balance, wildlife conservation, and local livelihoods**. Its preservation is essential for mitigating climate change impacts, protecting endangered species, and sustaining India's coastal biodiversity.

Group-B

Q6. What were the major changes that Mahatma Gandhi brought in public life in India? (Answer in 250 words)

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi transformed **public life in India** by introducing nonviolent resistance, promoting social reforms, and reshaping political activism. His influence extended beyond politics, impacting **social, economic, and moral values** in Indian society.

1. Introduction of Nonviolent Resistance (Satyagraha)

- Gandhi pioneered **Satyagraha**, emphasizing **truth and nonviolence** as powerful tools against oppression.
- The **Champaran (1917) and Kheda (1918) movements** demonstrated how peaceful protests could challenge British exploitation.

- The **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)**, **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)**, and **Quit India Movement (1942)** mobilized the masses against colonial rule.

2. Promotion of Social Reforms

- Gandhi **campaigned against untouchability**, launching the **Harijan movement** to uplift Dalits and ensure their access to temples and public spaces.
- He **advocated for women's empowerment**, encouraging their active participation in politics and social work.
- He emphasized **communal harmony**, striving to bridge religious divides, especially during Partition.

3. Economic Self-Reliance (Swadeshi Movement)

- Gandhi promoted **Khadi and village industries**, urging Indians to boycott British goods and become self-reliant.
- He encouraged **Gram Swaraj (village self-rule)**, believing India's strength lay in its rural economy.

4. Moral and Ethical Leadership

- Gandhi's principles of **truth, simplicity, and self-discipline** set new ethical standards for public life.
- His teachings influenced global leaders like **Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela** in their struggles for justice.

Conclusion

Mahatma Gandhi **revolutionized public life in India**, making politics accessible to the masses, challenging social evils, and promoting ethical leadership, leaving a legacy that continues to inspire.

Q7. "Extremism in politics seldom achieves positive results." Discuss in the context of the Indian National Movement. (Answer in 250 words)

Answer: The statement **"Extremism in politics seldom achieves positive results"** holds relevance in the context of the **Indian National Movement**, where the shift from moderate to extremist strategies had mixed outcomes. While **extremist leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai** infused nationalism with passion, their methods faced limitations.

1. Contributions of Extremist Politics

- **Rise of Mass Nationalism:** Extremists **popularized the freedom struggle**, inspiring the youth and common people to challenge British rule.
- **Swadeshi & Boycott Movement (1905):** The movement, led by extremists, mobilized Indians against British goods, fostering **self-reliance and economic nationalism**.
- **Rekindling Pride in Indian Identity:** Leaders like Tilak revived cultural symbols (Ganesh Utsav, Shivaji Jayanti) to unite people against colonialism.

2. Limitations and Failures

- **Lack of Organization:** The absence of structured leadership weakened extremist movements, leading to their decline after the Surat Split (1907).
- **Repression by the British:** The government **cracked down on extremist leaders**, arresting Tilak and using repressive laws like the Rowlatt Act.
- **Failure to Secure Immediate Gains:** Unlike **Gandhi's nonviolent methods**, extremism failed to achieve concrete political results, such as constitutional reforms or self-rule.

Conclusion

While **extremist politics** energized the freedom struggle, it lacked long-term success due to British suppression and internal divisions. **Mahatma Gandhi's nonviolent strategy ultimately proved more effective** in achieving independence, reinforcing that extremism alone seldom leads to lasting positive results.

Q8. Throw light on the role of Jayi Rajaguru and Buxi Jagabandhu in resisting British control and inspiring people during the National Movement. (Write answer in 250 words)

Answer: Odisha played a significant role in resisting British colonial rule, with **Jayi Rajaguru and Buxi Jagabandhu** emerging as two prominent freedom fighters who inspired later struggles during the Indian National Movement.

1. Jayi Rajaguru (1739–1806): The First Martyr of Odisha's Freedom Struggle

- Jayi Rajaguru, the chief advisor to **King Mukundadeva II of Khurda**, led one of the earliest revolts against British expansion in Odisha.
- He opposed the **treaty between the British and the Khurda Kingdom**, recognizing it as a betrayal of Odisha's sovereignty.
- In **1804**, he organized an armed resistance, rallying local Paikas and tribal warriors to defend **Khurda** against British forces.

- The British crushed the rebellion and **brutally executed Rajaguru in 1806**, making him one of India's earliest freedom martyrs.

2. Buxi Jagabandhu (1769–1829): Leader of the Paika Rebellion (1817)

- Buxi Jagabandhu, the **military chief of Khurda**, led the **Paika Rebellion of 1817**, considered the first war of Indian independence.
- He mobilized Paikas (warrior clans) and tribal forces to launch a **guerilla war against the British**, attacking symbols of colonial authority.
- Though the revolt was eventually suppressed, it **shook British confidence**, forcing them to rethink their policies in Odisha.
- His struggle **inspired future nationalist movements**, including Gandhian resistance in the 20th century.

Conclusion

Jayi Rajaguru and Buxi Jagabandhu **laid the foundation for Odisha's anti-colonial resistance**, demonstrating unwavering patriotism and inspiring generations of revolutionaries in India's freedom struggle.

Q9. How would a Union of States be different from a Federation of States? Discuss (a) In the context of the Constitutional position in India that India is a Union. (b) In contrast with the causes and consequences of the American Civil War through which the Union was forced onto the Confederacy. (Answer in 250 words)

Answer: A Union of States and a Federation of States differ in terms of the **nature of sovereignty, autonomy of states, and the legal framework governing their existence**. While both involve a grouping of states under a central authority, their constitutional implications vary.

(a) India as a Union of States

- The **Indian Constitution (Article 1)** declares India a **"Union of States"**, emphasizing its **indivisibility**. Unlike a federation where states have the right to secede, Indian states exist at the will of the **Union Parliament**, which can alter state boundaries under **Article 3**.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar clarified that the term "Union" was chosen to reflect the **unitary nature of India's sovereignty**, ensuring that states **cannot break away**.
- While India follows **federal principles** (distribution of powers between Centre and States), it has **unitary features** like a **strong central government, emergency provisions (Article 356), and single citizenship**.

(b) American Civil War: A Struggle Between Union and Confederacy

- The **United States is a Federation**, meaning states have inherent powers and rights. However, during the **American Civil War (1861-1865)**, the Southern states (Confederacy) attempted to secede over issues like **state rights and slavery**.
- The Northern states (Union), led by **Abraham Lincoln**, **forcefully prevented secession**, emphasizing that **a federation cannot be dissolved at will**.
- The war resulted in a **stronger central authority**, abolition of slavery, and a reaffirmation that **states could not leave the Union**.

Conclusion

While both India and the U.S. uphold unity, India's Union of States is **structurally stronger**, ensuring no legal secession, unlike the U.S., where unity had to be enforced through war.

Q10. What is secularism? In what ways, it is compatible with the multi-cultural, multi-religious ethos practiced by India across the ages? (Answer in 250 words)

Answer: Secularism is the principle of **separating religion from the state**, ensuring that the government remains neutral in religious matters and treats all faiths equally. In India, secularism does not mean **the absence of religion** but **equal respect and protection for all religions**.

1. Indian Secularism: A Unique Model

- Unlike Western secularism, which advocates a **strict separation of church and state**, Indian secularism **allows the state to intervene in religious matters** to promote **social justice and harmony** (e.g., abolition of untouchability, reforming personal laws).
- The **Indian Constitution (Articles 25-28)** guarantees **freedom of religion**, allowing individuals and communities to practice and propagate their faith.
- The **42nd Amendment (1976)** explicitly added the word "**secular**" to the Preamble, reinforcing India's commitment to religious neutrality.

2. Compatibility with India's Multi-Religious Ethos

- India has a **long tradition of religious coexistence**, as seen in **Ashoka's Dhamma**, **Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi**, and **Bhakti-Sufi movements**, which promoted **harmony between different faiths**.
- Festivals of different religions—Diwali, Eid, Christmas, Guru Nanak Jayanti—are celebrated nationally, reflecting India's **inclusive culture**.

- The presence of **Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Zoroastrianism** highlights India's **pluralistic spirit**, which aligns with secular values.

Conclusion

India's secularism, rooted in its **historical traditions of tolerance and diversity**, ensures **peaceful coexistence** while upholding the **rights and dignity of all communities**, making it integral to the nation's unity and progress.

Q11. What were the reasons for the rapid growth of the industrial revolution in Europe? Discuss in the context of the relative absence of modern industrialisation in the prosperous lands of India and China till the 19th century. (Answer in 250 words)

Answer: The **Industrial Revolution** in Europe, particularly in Britain, saw the **transition from agrarian economies** to industrialized, urban societies. Several factors contributed to this rapid growth:

1. **Technological Innovation:** Inventions like the **steam engine** (by James Watt), **spinning jenny**, and **power loom** revolutionized manufacturing processes, enabling mass production.
2. **Capital and Investment:** European economies, especially Britain, had a thriving banking system and access to **capital** that could be invested in industrial ventures.
3. **Colonial Resources:** European countries, through **colonial expansion**, gained access to **raw materials** like cotton, coal, and iron from colonies such as India, Africa, and the Americas, fueling industrial growth.
4. **Political Stability and Institutions:** **Strong political institutions**, property rights, and a legal framework supported entrepreneurship and protected investments, providing an environment conducive to industrialization.
5. **Labor Supply and Urbanization:** A growing population, combined with agricultural improvements (e.g., the enclosure movement), led to **rural depopulation** and a shift toward urban centers, creating a cheap and abundant labor force for factories.

Absence of Modern Industrialization in India and China

While **India and China** were prosperous and advanced in many fields before the 19th century, they did not experience the same industrial transformation for several reasons:

1. **Colonial Exploitation:** In India, **British colonial rule** undermined local industries, extracting raw materials and limiting manufacturing capabilities. The **deindustrialization** of India led to a reliance on British-made goods.
2. **Social and Economic Systems:** Both **India and China** had **agrarian economies**, with rigid **caste systems** (India) and feudal structures (China), which limited industrial entrepreneurship.
3. **Lack of Access to Modern Technologies:** While India and China were advanced in fields like **textile production** and **shipbuilding**, they lacked the necessary **technological innovations** and **capital investment** that fueled European industrial growth.

Conclusion

The rapid industrialization in Europe was a result of **technological, economic, political, and colonial factors** that India and China lacked in the 19th century, contributing to their relative absence of industrialization during that period.

Q12. "Disaster Risk Reduction is everybody's business." Discuss with evidence (Answer in 250 words)

Answer: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) emphasizes the collective responsibility of society—governments, communities, organizations, and individuals—in minimizing the impact of disasters. It is not just the duty of the government or emergency agencies but requires the active participation of all sectors.

1. Government's Role

Governments are responsible for **creating policies, regulations, and infrastructure** to reduce disaster risks. In **Japan**, the government has **disaster preparedness plans**, conducts **drills**, and enforces **building codes** to withstand earthquakes and tsunamis. The **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** in India plays a crucial role in **coordinating disaster response** and building **resilient infrastructure**.

2. Community Involvement

Local communities are the first responders in any disaster. In **Bangladesh**, communities have formed **early warning systems** for floods and cyclones, helping to **evacuate people** and minimize loss of life. Similarly, **local knowledge** and practices contribute to **disaster preparedness**, making them an integral part of DRR.

3. Private Sector Contribution

The private sector, including **businesses and industries**, must incorporate **disaster risk management** in their operations. For example, companies like **Coca-Cola**

have invested in **disaster recovery** systems in vulnerable regions to ensure their operations do not collapse during natural calamities.

4. Individual Responsibility

Individuals also play a critical role in **risk reduction** by following safety protocols, creating family emergency plans, and participating in **community resilience programs**. In the case of **Hurricane Katrina (2005)**, individuals who had **prepared** in advance fared better than those who hadn't.

Conclusion

Disaster Risk Reduction is a shared responsibility, requiring coordinated action from all sectors—government, communities, private entities, and individuals—making it truly **everybody's business**.

Q13. What are the five P's in sustainable development goals? Explain briefly (Answer in 250 words)

Answer: The five **P's** in the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, as outlined in the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, represent the core pillars for achieving sustainable development worldwide. These five principles emphasize a holistic approach to development, ensuring that all aspects of human life and the environment are considered. The five P's are:

1. People

This pillar focuses on **ensuring inclusive, equitable, and transformative development** for all people. It emphasizes **eradicating poverty and hunger**, improving health, education, gender equality, and providing **equal opportunities** for all, particularly marginalized and vulnerable groups. The SDGs aim to **leave no one behind** in the development process.

2. Planet

The **Planet** pillar emphasizes the **protection of the environment** and the **sustainable use of natural resources**. It advocates for addressing climate change, conserving biodiversity, reducing waste, and ensuring sustainable production and consumption patterns. This pillar is aligned with SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land).

3. Prosperity

This P highlights the need for **economic growth** that is inclusive and sustainable. It encourages promoting **innovation, technological development, and economic opportunity** while ensuring that growth is **environmentally sustainable**. The goal is to create economic systems that uplift people and protect the planet.

4. Peace

The **Peace** pillar focuses on promoting **peaceful, just, and inclusive societies**. It stresses the importance of **good governance, rule of law, conflict resolution**, and ensuring **access to justice for all**. This contributes to a stable foundation for sustainable development.

5. Partnership

This principle encourages **global collaboration and partnerships** among governments, private sectors, civil society, and local communities. It calls for **shared responsibility** in achieving the SDGs through international cooperation and solidarity.

Conclusion

The five P's reflect a comprehensive approach to achieving **sustainable development**, addressing **social, economic, environmental, and governance** aspects to create a better future for all.

Q14. What is precision agriculture? Will it be possible in Indian agriculture? (Answer in 250 words)

Answer: **Precision agriculture** refers to the use of **technology** (such as GPS, sensors, data analytics, and drones) to manage and optimize field-level farming practices. It involves **monitoring** and **analyzing** data from various sources to make **data-driven decisions** for efficient crop management, water usage, fertilizer application, pest control, and yield prediction. The goal is to enhance productivity while minimizing input costs and reducing environmental impact.

Components of Precision Agriculture

1. **GPS and Remote Sensing:** Helps in mapping fields, monitoring crop health, and identifying areas requiring specific interventions.
2. **Drones and Satellites:** Used for real-time data collection on crop conditions, soil health, and irrigation needs.
3. **Soil Sensors:** Measure soil moisture, temperature, and nutrient levels to optimize irrigation and fertilization.
4. **Data Analytics and AI:** Analyzes collected data to predict crop performance, optimize resources, and improve decision-making.

Possibility of Precision Agriculture in India

While **precision agriculture** has great potential to revolutionize Indian farming, its widespread adoption faces some challenges:

- **High Initial Cost:** The technology requires significant investment, which may be difficult for small-scale farmers to afford.
- **Lack of Infrastructure:** Access to **high-speed internet**, **mobile connectivity**, and **technology education** remains limited in rural areas.
- **Fragmented Landholdings:** Indian farms are mostly **small and fragmented**, making it challenging to implement precision techniques on a large scale.
- **Awareness and Training:** Farmers need to be educated about the benefits and usage of advanced technologies.

Conclusion

Despite these challenges, **precision agriculture** can be made feasible in India through government support, subsidies, and collaboration with tech companies. **Pilot projects** and **community-based solutions** can help demonstrate its benefits, making it a sustainable option for Indian farmers in the long run.

Q15. Will the ageing population be a problem in India? If not, what are the problems you foresee in the age structure of the Indian population? (Answer in 250 words)

Answer: India, with a **young population** today, is projected to see an increase in the **elderly population** in the coming decades due to improvements in healthcare and life expectancy. However, unlike some Western countries, India is **not yet facing an immediate problem** of an ageing population, but certain age-related challenges are emerging.

1. Dependency Ratio

As the elderly population grows, there will be an increase in the **dependency ratio**, which could place a burden on the **working-age population** (15-59 years). This shift may strain resources and services, as fewer working people will be required to support a growing number of retirees, putting pressure on public welfare systems and healthcare.

2. Healthcare System Strain

India's healthcare system, though improving, may struggle to provide adequate care for an ageing population. The elderly are more likely to have chronic health conditions, requiring ongoing medical attention, which may outstrip the capacity of healthcare infrastructure, particularly in rural areas.

3. Economic Implications

A higher number of elderly people might lead to a **decrease in the labor force**, potentially affecting economic growth. The government and private sector will

need to focus on creating **social security systems**, pensions, and employment opportunities for the elderly. Additionally, the need for **elderly care services** (nursing homes, home care) could become a major sector.

4. Youth Unemployment

While India's **youthful population** is an asset, there is a growing concern over **youth unemployment** and underemployment. The age structure imbalance might lead to an inability to fully utilize the potential of the working-age population.

Conclusion

India may not face an immediate crisis due to an ageing population, but the **shift in demographics** will require careful planning in **healthcare, social security, and employment policies** to ensure the country can manage this transition smoothly.

Q16. What is geoinformatics? What are its advantages in planning in various sectors? (Answer in 250 words)

Answer: Geoinformatics refers to the use of **geographic information systems (GIS)**, **remote sensing**, and **global positioning systems (GPS)** to collect, process, analyze, and interpret spatial data. It combines technology, data science, and geography to study and manage spatial information and its applications in various sectors. Geoinformatics plays a critical role in solving complex real-world problems, especially those related to spatial patterns and trends.

Advantages of Geoinformatics in Various Sectors

1. Urban Planning:

Geoinformatics helps in **analyzing urban sprawl, land use planning, traffic management, and infrastructure development**. GIS tools allow planners to visualize and manage data on land usage, demographics, and transportation, enabling more efficient and sustainable urban growth.

2. Agriculture:

In agriculture, **remote sensing** and **precision farming** techniques help in **monitoring crop health, soil quality, and water resources**. Geoinformatics aids in optimizing irrigation, pest control, and crop rotation practices, resulting in increased productivity and sustainable farming practices.

3. Disaster Management:

Geoinformatics is essential in **disaster risk assessment, early warning systems, and emergency response**. It helps in **mapping hazard zones**, monitoring environmental changes, and planning evacuation routes, thereby minimizing the impact of disasters like floods, earthquakes, and cyclones.

4. Environmental Conservation:

Geoinformatics aids in **monitoring deforestation, biodiversity conservation, and climate change** by providing tools for **mapping ecosystems** and **analyzing environmental degradation**. It is used in the management of **protected areas** and natural resources.

5. Transportation and Infrastructure:

In transportation, GIS helps in **route optimization, traffic monitoring, and planning infrastructure projects** like roads and bridges, improving connectivity and reducing congestion.

Conclusion

Geoinformatics provides invaluable tools for **data-driven decision-making** across a wide range of sectors, making it an essential technology for effective **planning, management, and sustainable development**.

Q17. What do you understand by the term climate resilience? What is the need for it? (Answer in 250 words)

Answer: Climate resilience refers to the ability of a system—whether it be an ecosystem, community, infrastructure, or economy—to **anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate-related stresses and shocks**. It involves adapting to the **current impacts of climate change** (such as extreme weather events) and reducing the **vulnerability** of systems and societies to future climate variability and change.

Need for Climate Resilience

1. Increasing Climate Extremes:

The world is experiencing more frequent and intense climate events like **floods, droughts, heatwaves, and storms**. Climate resilience is needed to mitigate the damage caused by these events and **protect vulnerable populations** and critical infrastructure from disruption.

2. Sustainable Development:

Without building resilience to climate impacts, achieving **sustainable development** becomes increasingly difficult. Communities, especially in developing countries, are often the hardest hit by climate-related disasters, affecting their ability to pursue **economic growth, health, and education**.

3. Adaptation to Long-Term Climate Change:

Climate resilience is also about preparing for **long-term climate shifts**, such as rising sea levels, changing rainfall patterns, and **temperature increases**. It requires **adaptive strategies** in agriculture, infrastructure, and urban

planning to ensure the survival and thriving of societies in a changing climate.

4. **Economic Protection:**

By investing in climate resilience, countries can **reduce future costs** related to climate disasters. It is more cost-effective to **anticipate and prepare** for climate impacts than to deal with the aftermath of environmental damage and economic loss.

Conclusion

Building **climate resilience** is essential for ensuring that societies and ecosystems can not only **survive** but also **thrive** amid the growing challenges of climate change. It is a critical aspect of both **short-term recovery** and **long-term sustainability**.

General Studies

Paper-II

Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and Inter- State Relations

Governance, Constitution, Polity and Inter-state relations

- Indian Constitution — historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.
- Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions.
- Comparison of the Indian constitutional scheme with that of other countries.
- Parliament and State legislatures — structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these.
- Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary — Ministries and Departments of the Government; pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity.
- Salient features of the Representation of People's act, Odisha Right to Public Services Act and Odisha Lokayukta Act.
- Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions, and responsibilities of various Constitutional bodies.
- Statutory, regulatory, and various quasi-judicial bodies.
- Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance- applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens charters, transparency & accountability, and institutional and other measures.
- Role of Central and State Civil services in a democracy.
- Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) in Odisha.
- Odisha and its neighborhood — relations.

Social Justice

- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation — India and Odisha.
- Development processes and the development industry — the role of MSMEs & women SHGs.
- Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the State and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions, and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections- India and Odisha.
- Issues relating to development and management of social sector/ Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources — India and Odisha.
- Issues relating to poverty and hunger — Sustainable Development Goals.

Group-A

Q1 (a) Explain the concept of Accountability.

Sample Answer: Accountability in the context of Indian polity refers to the responsibility of government officials and institutions to act in the public interest and to be answerable for their actions. It ensures that elected representatives, bureaucrats, and public institutions are held responsible for their decisions, thereby promoting transparency and integrity in governance.

In India, accountability is embedded in the constitutional framework and reinforced through various mechanisms. The **Parliament** holds the executive accountable through question sessions, debates, and committees. Additionally, the **Judiciary** plays a crucial role in ensuring accountability by interpreting laws and adjudicating disputes involving public interest.

Institutions like the **CAG** (Comptroller and Auditor General) and the **Lokayukta** (anti-corruption ombudsman) further enhance accountability by auditing government expenditures and addressing corruption. Overall, accountability is vital for fostering public trust, enhancing governance efficiency, and ensuring that government actions align with the needs and rights of citizens in a democratic setup.

Q1 (b) Examine the dimensions of Accountability for Good Governance.

Answer: Accountability is a crucial dimension of **good governance**, encompassing several key aspects:

1. **Transparency:** Ensuring that government actions and decisions are made openly and accessible to the public fosters trust and allows citizens to scrutinize their leaders.
2. **Rule of Law:** Accountability is rooted in adherence to laws and regulations. Good governance requires that all individuals, including government officials, are subject to the law, promoting fairness and justice.
3. **Responsiveness:** Government institutions must be responsive to the needs and concerns of citizens. This involves actively engaging with the public and incorporating their feedback into policy decisions.
4. **Participation:** Encouraging citizen participation in decision-making processes enhances accountability by giving the public a voice in governance.

5. **Oversight Mechanisms:** Effective accountability involves the establishment of independent bodies, such as ombudsmen and audit institutions, to monitor government actions and address grievances.

These dimensions collectively ensure that governance remains effective, equitable, and reflective of the public's interests.

Q2 (a). Examine the background of Sarkaria Commission.

Sample Answer: The **Sarkaria Commission** was established in **1983** by the Government of India to examine and review the relationship between the **Centre and the States** in the wake of increasing tensions over federalism. Chaired by **Justice R.S. Sarkaria**, the commission was tasked with recommending changes to strengthen cooperative federalism while maintaining national unity.

The background for its formation lay in growing concerns over the misuse of **Article 356 (President's Rule)**, **fiscal imbalances**, and **disputes over legislative powers**. The commission submitted its report in **1988**, recommending greater autonomy for states, the use of Article 356 as a last resort, and better Centre-State cooperation.

While some recommendations were implemented, many remain debated in India's evolving federal structure.

Q2 (b). Examine the major recommendations of Sarkaria Commission (180 words)

Sample Answer: The **Sarkaria Commission**, constituted in **1983**, reviewed Centre-State relations and submitted its report in **1988**. Its major recommendations focused on fostering **cooperative federalism** while maintaining national integrity.

1. **Article 356 (President's Rule):** It should be used as a **last resort**, and the President should act only after obtaining the views of the Governor and the State Legislature.
2. **Governor's Role:** Governors should be **apolitical**, and their selection must be based on merit rather than political considerations.
3. **Inter-State Council:** A **permanent Inter-State Council** should be established under **Article 263** to facilitate dialogue between the Centre and States.
4. **All India Services:** States should have a greater say in the appointment of officers for All India Services (IAS, IPS, etc.).
5. **Finance and Taxation:** The Centre should share more revenues with States to address fiscal imbalances.

6. **Legislative Matters:** The Union should consult States before legislating on subjects in the **Concurrent List**.
7. **Industrialization:** More autonomy should be given to States in economic and industrial policy.

While some recommendations were implemented, many remain relevant in ongoing Centre-State relations debates.

Q3(a). Explain Article 35A of Indian Constitution. (120 words)

Sample Answer: Article 35A of the Indian Constitution was introduced by a **Presidential Order in 1954** under **Article 370**. It granted special rights and privileges to the **permanent residents of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K)**, including exclusive rights to **own property, government jobs, and educational benefits** in the state. It empowered the J&K Legislature to define **permanent residents** and restrict others from acquiring similar rights.

Article 35A was controversial as it was added **without parliamentary approval** and was seen as discriminatory. On **August 5, 2019**, the Government of India **abrogated Article 370**, thereby **nullifying Article 35A**. This led to J&K losing its special status and becoming a **Union Territory**, ensuring equal rights for all Indian citizens in the region.

Q3(b). "Revocation of Special Status and Domicile Law in Jammu and Kashmir is a positive step towards National Integrity." Discuss. (180 words)

Sample Answer: The revocation of Jammu and Kashmir's special status on **August 5, 2019**, through the abrogation of **Article 370 and Article 35A**, marked a significant constitutional shift. It aimed to integrate the region more closely with the rest of India.

One major step was the introduction of the **new Domicile Law**, which granted residency rights to individuals who had lived in J&K for **15 years**, studied there for **7 years**, or appeared for Class 10 or 12 exams in the region. This replaced the earlier system, which restricted land ownership and government jobs to permanent residents only.

Positive Aspects for National Integrity:

1. **Uniform Rights:** Citizens from across India can now **own property, seek employment, and invest** in J&K, promoting economic growth.
2. **Equal Citizenship:** Discriminatory laws against **women, Dalits, and refugees** (e.g., West Pakistani refugees) have been removed, ensuring social justice.

3. **Improved Governance:** Central laws are now fully applicable, strengthening administration and democracy.
4. **Countering Separatism:** It weakens separatist narratives and enhances national unity.

While critics argue about socio-political challenges, the move aims at fostering **inclusive development and stronger national integration**.

Q4(a). "Article 263 of Indian Constitution is the Custodian of Inter-State Relations in India." Discuss. (180 Words)

Sample Answer: Article 263 of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of an **Inter-State Council** to promote **cooperation and coordination** among states and between the **Centre and states**. It acts as the **custodian of inter-state relations** by addressing disputes, facilitating discussions, and enhancing federal harmony.

Role in Strengthening Inter-State Relations

1. **Dispute Resolution:** It helps resolve conflicts related to **river water sharing, boundary disputes, and fiscal matters**.
2. **Policy Coordination:** Encourages states to collaborate on **economic, social, and infrastructural policies**.
3. **Federal Balance:** Ensures better implementation of **Union and Concurrent List** subjects by consulting states.
4. **Strengthening Cooperative Federalism:** Enhances cooperation between the Centre and states in governance and administration.

Challenges and Way Forward

Though the **Inter-State Council** was formally established in **1990**, it has been underutilized, meeting only a few times. Strengthening its role by making it a **permanent and proactive body** can enhance federal harmony.

Thus, Article 263 plays a **crucial role in maintaining national unity while respecting state autonomy**, making it a **cornerstone of India's federal structure**.

Q4(b). "The Inter-State Council is more advisory than effective." Comment. (120 words)

Sample Answer: The **Inter-State Council (ISC)**, established under **Article 263**, aims to promote **cooperation and coordination** among states and between the **Centre and states**. However, its **advisory nature** limits its effectiveness.

Why ISC is More Advisory than Effective?

1. **Lack of Binding Authority:** ISC recommendations are **not mandatory**, reducing their impact.
2. **Infrequent Meetings:** Since its establishment in **1990**, it has met only a few times, limiting discussions on key federal issues.
3. **Political Challenges:** Dominance of the **Union government** often leads to states' concerns being sidelined.
4. **Limited Role in Dispute Resolution:** Water-sharing and boundary disputes are often settled **outside** ISC mechanisms.

Way Forward

Strengthening the ISC with **regular meetings**, **greater autonomy**, and **binding recommendations** can make it more effective in fostering **cooperative federalism** in India.

Q5(a). Examine the provision of Social Justice as incorporated in Indian Constitution. (120 words)

Sample Answer: The Indian Constitution incorporates **social justice** to ensure **equality, dignity, and fairness** for all, especially marginalized groups. Key provisions include:

1. Fundamental Rights (Part III):

- **Article 14-18:** Guarantees **equality before the law**, **abolition of untouchability**, and prohibition of **discrimination** based on caste, gender, or religion.
- **Article 19 & 21:** Ensure **freedom** and **right to life with dignity**.

2. Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV):

- **Article 38:** Promotes a **just social order**.
- **Article 39:** Ensures equal pay, protection of children and workers.
- **Article 46:** Safeguards **SCs, STs, and weaker sections**.

3. Special Provisions:

- **Reservations** in education and jobs (Articles **15(4)**, **16(4)**).
- **Panchayati Raj reservations** (Article **243D**).

Thus, the Constitution embeds social justice to create an **inclusive and equitable** society.

Q5(b). "Law is a catalyst to reach the ladder of Social Justice." Examine this statement (180 words)

Sample Answer: Law serves as a catalyst for achieving social justice by ensuring equality, protecting rights, and empowering marginalized groups. In India, the **Constitution and legal framework** provide mechanisms to uphold social justice and bridge socio-economic disparities.

How Law Promotes Social Justice?

1. Constitutional Provisions:

- **Fundamental Rights (Article 14-18)** ensure equality, non-discrimination, and abolition of untouchability.
- **Directive Principles (Article 38, 39, 46)** direct the state to promote welfare, equal pay, and protection of weaker sections.

2. Protective Laws:

- **Reservation policies (Articles 15(4) & 16(4))** for SCs, STs, and OBCs ensure representation.
- **Laws like SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**, safeguard vulnerable groups.

3. Judicial Activism:

- The **Supreme Court's PIL mechanism** has expanded rights (e.g., Vishaka Guidelines on workplace harassment).

Conclusion:

While laws provide the framework for **social justice**, their **effective implementation** is crucial. Legal reforms must evolve to **address contemporary challenges**, ensuring justice reaches all.

Group-B

Q6. "Legitimacy of institutions and popular support are the key factors in Good Governance." Explain. (250 words)

Sample Answer: Legitimacy of Institutions and Popular Support in Good Governance

Good governance is characterized by **transparency, accountability, rule of law, and inclusiveness**. Among its key pillars, **institutional legitimacy** and **popular support** play a crucial role in ensuring stability, efficiency, and public trust in governance.

1. Legitimacy of Institutions

Legitimacy refers to the **credibility, fairness, and constitutional authority** of institutions such as the **legislature, executive, judiciary, and regulatory bodies**. Institutions gain legitimacy through:

- **Rule of Law:** Upholding legal frameworks ensures public confidence in governance.
- **Impartial Functioning:** Independent institutions (e.g., Election Commission, CAG) maintain integrity in governance.
- **Accountability and Transparency:** Mechanisms like RTI Act, Lokpal, and judicial oversight strengthen legitimacy.

When institutions are perceived as **fair and effective**, citizens are more likely to comply with laws and policies, fostering governance stability.

2. Popular Support

Popular support reflects **citizens' trust and active participation** in governance through elections, civil society activism, and feedback mechanisms. It enhances governance by:

- **Democratic Participation:** Free and fair elections ensure people's voice in policymaking.
- **Public Cooperation:** Compliance with policies (e.g., Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, COVID-19 measures) enhances effectiveness.
- **Social Stability:** A government backed by public support faces fewer conflicts and disruptions.

Conclusion

For governance to be **effective and sustainable**, institutions must function **credibly and fairly**, while public participation ensures legitimacy. A balance of **strong institutions and citizen engagement** leads to **inclusive and accountable governance**.

Q7(a). Explain the salient features of Good Governance. (180 words)

Sample Answer: Salient Features of Good Governance

Good governance refers to an **effective, transparent, and accountable system of administration** that ensures **justice, equality, and development**. It is essential for **democracy, economic growth, and social welfare**.

Key Features of Good Governance:

1. **Transparency:** Decision-making processes should be open, and information should be accessible to the public (e.g., **RTI Act, 2005**).
2. **Accountability:** Government institutions must be answerable to the people through **audits, judicial oversight, and anti-corruption bodies**.
3. **Rule of Law:** Laws should be **fair, impartial, and enforced equally** to uphold justice.
4. **Participatory Governance:** Citizens should have a say in governance through **elections, public consultations, and civil society participation**.
5. **Efficiency and Effectiveness:** Policies and services must be **responsive, cost-effective, and time-bound**.
6. **Equity and Inclusiveness:** Governance should ensure **equal opportunities** for all, especially marginalized groups.
7. **Consensus-Oriented Approach:** Decisions should be based on **dialogue and collective agreement** to balance different interests.
8. **Responsiveness:** Institutions should promptly address **public grievances and emerging issues**.

Conclusion

Good governance fosters **trust in institutions, economic prosperity, and social harmony**. Its implementation strengthens **democracy and sustainable development** in any nation.

Q7(b). What are the pre-conditions for Good Governance? (150 words)

Sample Answer: Pre-conditions for Good Governance

Good governance requires a set of fundamental conditions that ensure **transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness** in administration. These pre-conditions enable governments to function effectively and serve the public interest.

Key Pre-conditions:

1. **Rule of Law:** A fair and impartial legal system ensures justice and equality before the law.
2. **Democratic Institutions:** Strong **legislative, executive, and judicial bodies** uphold governance principles.
3. **Transparency and Accountability:** Access to **public information (RTI Act, 2005)** and independent oversight mechanisms (Lokpal, CAG) prevent corruption.

4. **Participatory Decision-Making:** Active involvement of **citizens, media, and civil society** strengthens governance.
5. **Efficient Public Administration:** A responsive and ethical bureaucracy ensures timely service delivery.
6. **Economic and Social Stability:** Sound policies promote **economic growth, social equity, and poverty reduction**.
7. **Political Will and Leadership:** Strong, visionary leadership ensures policy implementation and public trust.

Conclusion

Ensuring these pre-conditions leads to **effective governance, sustainable development, and public confidence** in the administration.

Q8(a). Explain federal form of Government. (120 words)

Sample Answer: Federal Form of Government

A **federal government** is a system where power is **divided between a central authority and regional units (states/provinces)**, ensuring autonomy while maintaining national unity. It is based on the principles of **decentralization and cooperative governance**.

Key Features:

1. **Dual Government:** Both **central and state governments** function independently within their jurisdiction.
2. **Division of Powers:** The **Constitution** clearly defines subjects under the **Union, State, and Concurrent Lists** (as in India).
3. **Supremacy of the Constitution:** The Constitution is the **supreme law** governing federal relations.
4. **Independent Judiciary:** A strong judiciary resolves **Centre-State disputes** and ensures constitutional compliance.
5. **Bicameral Legislature:** Often, a **Upper House (Rajya Sabha in India, Senate in the U.S.)** represents states.

Examples:

Countries like **India, the USA, Canada, and Australia** follow a federal system. India's federalism is **quasi-federal**, balancing central authority with state autonomy.

Q8(b). Examine the issues in Indian federalism (150 words)
Sample Answer: Issues in Indian Federalism

Indian federalism, though well-structured, faces several challenges that affect **Centre-State relations** and governance efficiency.

Key Issues:

1. **Centralization of Power:** The Union government exercises **greater control** over states, especially through **Article 356 (President's Rule)** and **centrally sponsored schemes**.
2. **Financial Imbalance:** The Centre controls major revenue sources, while states rely on **grants and Finance Commission recommendations**, leading to fiscal dependency.
3. **Legislative Conflicts:** Overlapping subjects in the **Concurrent List** often create disputes (e.g., farm laws controversy).
4. **Governor's Role:** Governors, appointed by the Centre, sometimes act in a **biased manner**, leading to conflicts with state governments.
5. **Inter-State Disputes:** Water-sharing issues (e.g., **Cauvery, Krishna rivers**) and border disputes create tensions between states.

Conclusion

Strengthening **cooperative federalism**, decentralization, and institutional reforms can help resolve these challenges and ensure a more balanced federal structure.

Q9(a). Examine the role of the Governor with reference to passage of Bills. (120 words)
Sample Answer: Role of the Governor in Passage of Bills

The **Governor**, as the constitutional head of a state, plays a crucial role in the **passage of Bills** under **Article 200** of the Indian Constitution. After a Bill is passed by the State Legislature, the Governor has four options:

1. **Give Assent:** The Governor can approve the Bill, making it a law.
2. **Withhold Assent:** The Governor can reject the Bill, though this is rarely used.
3. **Return for Reconsideration:** The Bill can be sent back to the Legislature, except for **money bills**. If passed again, the Governor must approve it.
4. **Reserve for President's Consideration:** Bills that **affect central powers**, **violate the Constitution**, or **deal with specific subjects** may be sent to the President.

The **Governor's discretionary powers** in withholding assent have often led to **Centre-State tensions**, making this role a subject of debate in Indian federalism.

Q9(b). What are the challenges associated with Governor's office? Examine. (150 words)

Sample Answer: Challenges Associated with the Governor's Office

The **Governor's office**, meant to be an impartial link between the **Centre and State**, faces several challenges that impact federalism and governance.

Key Challenges:

1. **Allegations of Political Bias:** Governors are often seen as **agents of the Centre**, influencing state politics (e.g., delays in approving Bills, dismissing governments under **Article 356**).
2. **Discretionary Powers Controversy:** The Governor's ability to **withhold assent** or **reserve Bills for the President** has led to **Centre-State tensions** (e.g., Tamil Nadu and Kerala disputes).
3. **Frequent Misuse of Article 356:** Some Governors recommend **President's Rule** for political reasons, affecting democratic stability.
4. **Appointment and Removal Issues:** Governors are appointed by the Centre without consultation with states, often raising concerns about their neutrality.

Conclusion

Reforms such as **fixed tenures, impartial appointments, and clear guidelines on discretionary powers** are needed to enhance the Governor's role in a **federal democracy**.

Q10(a). Analyze the role of Government in regulating data privacy and cyber-security. (120 words)

Sample Answer: Role of Government in Regulating Data Privacy and Cybersecurity

With the rise of **digital technology**, governments play a crucial role in ensuring **data privacy and cybersecurity** through **laws, policies, and enforcement mechanisms**.

Key Roles of Government:

1. **Legal Framework:**
 - **Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023** ensures **user consent, data protection, and penalties for violations**.

- IT Act, 2000 regulates cybercrimes and digital transactions.

2. Cybersecurity Measures:

- Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) monitors and responds to cyber threats.
- National Cyber Security Policy strengthens critical infrastructure protection.

3. Regulation of Tech Companies:

- Ensures social media accountability and data localization to protect user information.

4. Public Awareness and Capacity Building:

- Promotes cyber hygiene, digital literacy, and secure online practices.

Conclusion

A strong regulatory framework, enforcement, and global cooperation are essential for safeguarding data privacy and national cybersecurity.

Q10(b). Explain about data privacy and cyber-security framework in India. (150 words)

Sample Answer: Data Privacy and Cybersecurity Framework in India

India has developed a comprehensive legal and policy framework to ensure data privacy and cybersecurity in the digital age.

1. Data Privacy Framework:

- **Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023:** Regulates data collection, processing, storage, and user consent, ensuring individuals' privacy rights.
- **IT Act, 2000 (Amended 2008):** Provides legal recognition to electronic transactions and data protection.
- **Right to Privacy (2017):** Recognized as a fundamental right under Article 21 by the Supreme Court.

2. Cybersecurity Framework:

- **Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In):** Monitors and responds to cyber threats.
- **National Cyber Security Policy, 2013:** Strengthens critical infrastructure protection and cybersecurity governance.

- **Personal Data Protection Board:** Ensures compliance with data protection laws.

Conclusion:

Strengthening **data localization, encryption standards, and cybercrime laws** is essential to ensure **secure digital governance and privacy protection** in India.

Q11(a). "Power worship blurs political judgement." Comment on this statement in the light of Indian electoral politics. (150 words)

Sample Answer: "Power Worship Blurs Political Judgment" – A Perspective on Indian Electoral Politics

The statement highlights how **blind loyalty to power** can overshadow **rational political decision-making**. In Indian electoral politics, this is evident in several ways:

1. **Personality Cult & Populism:** Political leaders are often **idolized**, leading to **decisions based on emotions rather than policies** (e.g., dynastic politics, strongman leaders).
2. **Vote-Bank & Identity Politics:** Caste, religion, and regional affiliations sometimes influence voting behavior more than **governance performance**.
3. **Lack of Accountability:** Unquestioned loyalty to parties or leaders leads to **corruption, policy failures, and authoritarian tendencies**.
4. **Role of Media & Misinformation:** Biased narratives and **political propaganda** manipulate public opinion, affecting **free and fair elections**.

Conclusion:

For a healthy democracy, **voter awareness, issue-based politics, and institutional checks** are necessary to **ensure political judgment remains rational and unbiased**.

Q11(b). "Democracy governed by a dominant party appears very different from a democracy with no dominant party." Comment in Indian experience. (120 words)

Sample Answer: Democracy with vs. without a Dominant Party – The Indian Experience

A **dominant-party democracy** functions differently from a **multiparty system**, influencing governance, stability, and political competition.

1. **Dominant-Party System (e.g., Congress Rule 1950s-1970s, BJP at Present):**
 - Ensures **political stability** but may lead to **centralization of power**.
 - Opposition remains weak, limiting checks and balances.

- Risk of **authoritarian tendencies** and reduced **internal party democracy**.

2. Multiparty System (e.g., Coalition Era 1989-2014):

- Promotes **diverse representation** but may lead to **political instability**.
- Requires consensus-building, leading to **policy delays**.
- Strengthens **regional and smaller parties**, decentralizing governance.

Conclusion:

Both models have pros and cons. A **balanced approach**, where **strong leadership coexists with a vibrant opposition**, ensures **democratic accountability and inclusive governance**.

Q12(a). Trace out the causes for Inter-State border disputes in India. (120 words)

Sample Answer: Causes of Inter-State Border Disputes in India

Inter-state border disputes in India arise due to **historical, administrative, and ethnic factors**, affecting federal harmony.

Key Causes:

1. **Colonial Legacy:** British-era boundaries were drawn arbitrarily, leading to **territorial ambiguities** (e.g., Maharashtra-Karnataka over Belagavi).
2. **Reorganization Issues (1956):** States were reorganized **on linguistic lines**, but some regions remained contested (e.g., Assam-Nagaland).
3. **Ethnic and Cultural Differences:** Distinct ethnic groups often claim territory based on **historical identity** (e.g., Manipur-Nagaland).
4. **Resource Disputes:** Economic interests in **forests, rivers, and mineral-rich areas** intensify conflicts (e.g., Andhra Pradesh-Odisha).
5. **Political Factors:** Regional parties and local movements often fuel disputes for **political gains**.

Conclusion:

Resolving disputes requires **negotiation, judicial intervention, and cooperative federalism** for national unity.

Q12(b). Discuss the issues and the mechanism to resolve border issues (150 words)

Sample Answer: Issues and Mechanisms to Resolve Border Disputes in India

Issues in Inter-State Border Disputes:

1. **Colonial Legacy:** Arbitrary demarcation of boundaries during British rule created disputes (e.g., Maharashtra-Karnataka over Belagavi).
2. **Linguistic Reorganization (1956):** State formation based on language left **unresolved territorial claims** (e.g., Assam-Nagaland).
3. **Ethnic and Cultural Differences:** Competing historical claims based on **ethnicity and identity** (e.g., Manipur-Mizoram).
4. **Resource Conflicts:** Disputes over **forests, rivers, and minerals** affect economic interests (e.g., Andhra Pradesh-Odisha).
5. **Political Factors:** Local parties and groups **fuel disputes** for political gains.

Mechanisms to Resolve Disputes:

1. **Judicial Resolution:** Supreme Court and tribunals adjudicate conflicts.
2. **Inter-State Councils:** Facilitate negotiations and consensus-building.
3. **Bilateral Agreements:** State governments sign **agreements** to resolve disputes (e.g., Assam-Meghalaya pact).
4. **Central Mediation:** The Union government intervenes to find solutions.

Conclusion:

A **cooperative federal approach, legal intervention, and political will** are essential to resolve inter-state border disputes peacefully.

Q13(a). Examine the concerns of Odisha State in respect of sharing of Mahanadi water. (120 words)

Sample Answer: Concerns of Odisha in Sharing Mahanadi Water

The Mahanadi water dispute between **Odisha and Chhattisgarh** revolves around **unequal water usage, upstream dam construction, and reduced water flow**, impacting Odisha's agriculture and ecology.

Key Concerns of Odisha:

1. **Upstream Water Diversion:** Chhattisgarh has constructed several barrages and dams (e.g., **Kalma Barrage**), reducing water flow to Odisha.
2. **Impact on Agriculture & Irrigation:** Reduced water affects **irrigation in Odisha's coastal and western regions**, impacting farmers.
3. **Ecological Damage:** Lower river flow affects the **Chilika Lake ecosystem** and leads to **coastal erosion**.

4. **Dispute Resolution Delay:** Odisha demands a **Tribunal under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956**, while Chhattisgarh seeks bilateral talks.

Conclusion:

A **balanced water-sharing agreement**, **judicial intervention**, and **sustainable management** are needed to resolve the dispute.

Q13(b). Examine the status of Chhattisgarh-Odisha Mahanadi water dispute. What is the way forward? (150 words)

Sample Answer: Status of Chhattisgarh-Odisha Mahanadi Water Dispute & Way Forward

Current Status of the Dispute:

The **Mahanadi water dispute** between **Odisha and Chhattisgarh** centers around **water usage and dam construction**. Odisha alleges that Chhattisgarh's **barrages and dams upstream** (e.g., Kalma Barrage) have reduced water flow, impacting **agriculture, drinking water, and ecology** in Odisha.

- **Odisha filed a complaint in 2016**, seeking a **Tribunal under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956**.
- In 2018, the **Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal** was constituted. The case is still under review, with both states presenting their claims.

Way Forward:

1. **Expedite Tribunal Proceedings:** A time-bound resolution is necessary.
2. **Inter-State Cooperation:** Bilateral talks can ease tensions.
3. **Sustainable Water Management:** Joint conservation efforts can help.
4. **Central Mediation:** The Union government can facilitate a fair agreement.

Conclusion:

A **scientific, cooperative, and legally binding** resolution is essential to ensure **equitable water sharing** and regional harmony.

Q14(a). What is Social Justice and what is the status of woman in Indian society? (120 words)

Sample Answer: Social Justice & Status of Women in Indian Society

Social Justice:

Social justice refers to **equal rights, opportunities, and dignity** for all, ensuring **inclusivity and fairness** in society. It is enshrined in the **Preamble and Directive**

Principles of State Policy (DPSP) of the Indian Constitution, focusing on **eliminating discrimination, uplifting marginalized communities, and ensuring socio-economic equity.**

Status of Women in Indian Society:

1. **Progress:** Women have gained **constitutional rights**, education, and economic participation (e.g., higher literacy rates, political representation).
2. **Challenges:** Gender disparities persist in **wage gaps, political underrepresentation, and crimes like domestic violence and dowry.**
3. **Government Initiatives:** Schemes like **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Women's Reservation Bill, and SHGs** promote empowerment.

Conclusion:

While progress has been made, achieving **true gender equality** requires **legal enforcement, awareness, and socio-economic reforms.**

Q14(b). Examine the legal status of women in India. (150 words)

Sample Answer: Legal Status of Women in India

The **Indian Constitution and various laws** provide a strong legal framework to ensure gender equality and women's rights.

1. Constitutional Provisions:

- **Article 14:** Ensures **equality before the law.**
- **Article 15(3):** Allows **special provisions** for women.
- **Article 39(d):** Equal pay for equal work.
- **Article 42:** Maternity benefits and humane working conditions.

2. Key Legal Protections:

- **Hindu Succession Act, 1956:** Grants **equal inheritance rights.**
- **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961:** Criminalizes **dowry.**
- **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:** Protects against abuse.
- **Maternity Benefit Act, 1961:** Ensures **paid maternity leave.**
- **Women's Reservation Bill (2023):** Reserves **33% seats in Parliament.**

Conclusion:

Despite legal safeguards, **effective implementation, awareness, and social reforms** are necessary to achieve **true gender justice**.

Q15(a). What are the Constitutional provisions of Social Justice guaranteed in India? (100 words)

Sample Answer: Constitutional Provisions of Social Justice in India

The Indian Constitution ensures **social justice** by promoting **equality, dignity, and protection of marginalized sections**.

Key Provisions:

1. **Preamble:** Guarantees **justice—social, economic, and political**.
2. **Fundamental Rights:**
 - **Article 14:** Equality before law.
 - **Article 15(4):** Special provisions for **SCs, STs, and OBCs**.
 - **Article 17:** Abolishes **untouchability**.
3. **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):**
 - **Article 38:** Social welfare and equality.
 - **Article 39A:** Free legal aid.
 - **Article 46:** Promotion of **education and economic interests of weaker sections**.

Conclusion:

The **Constitution upholds social justice** through laws and policies, ensuring **inclusivity and equality**.

Q15(b). Discuss about Government of India's initiatives to make Social Justice a reality. (200 words)

Sample Answer: Government Initiatives to Make Social Justice a Reality

The Government of India has implemented **various policies and schemes** to ensure **social justice, empowerment, and equality** for all sections of society, particularly the marginalized.

1. Constitutional and Legal Measures:

- **Reservation Policies:** **SCs, STs, OBCs, and EWS** get reservations in **education, employment, and legislature**.

- **Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989:** Protects against caste-based discrimination.
- **Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009:** Ensures free and compulsory education for children.

2. Welfare and Economic Empowerment Schemes:

- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** Provides 100 days of wage employment to rural households.
- **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):** Promotes financial inclusion.
- **Stand Up India & Mudra Yojana:** Supports entrepreneurship among SCs, STs, and women.

3. Gender Justice and Empowerment:

- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao:** Promotes girl child education and welfare.
- **Women's Reservation Bill (2023):** Reserves 33% of seats for women in Parliament and State Assemblies.

Conclusion:

Through legal safeguards, economic reforms, and social welfare programs, the government is working towards an inclusive and just society. Effective implementation and awareness are key to achieving true social justice.

Q16(a)(i) Explain democratic decentralization. (50 words)

Sample Answer: Democratic Decentralization

Democratic decentralization refers to the transfer of power, resources, and decision-making from the central government to local bodies, ensuring grassroots democracy. In India, it is implemented through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992), which empower Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for self-governance.

Q16(a)(ii) Examine the impact of 73rd Constitutional Amendment on decentralization of power and functioning of Panchayats. (100 words)

Sample Answer: Impact of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment on Decentralization and Panchayats

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 strengthened democratic decentralization by granting constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Key Impacts:

1. **Devolution of Powers:** Gave Panchayats the authority to plan and implement **local development programs**.
2. **Three-Tier System:** Established **Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad** for local governance.
3. **Regular Elections:** Mandated **five-year elections** under the State Election Commission.
4. **Reservation for Weaker Sections:** **33% seats** reserved for **women**, and provisions for SCs/STs.
5. **Financial Empowerment:** States must allocate **funds and taxation powers**.

Conclusion:

The amendment has enhanced **grassroots democracy**, though challenges like **bureaucratic interference, financial dependency, and lack of autonomy** persist.

Q16(b) Examine the impact of 74th Constitutional Amendment on decentralization of power and functioning of Municipalities. (100 words)

Sample Answer: Impact of the 74th Constitutional Amendment on Decentralization and Municipalities

The **74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** strengthened **urban local governance** by granting constitutional status to **Municipalities** and ensuring **democratic decentralization** in cities and towns.

Key Impacts:

1. **Formation of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs):** Classified into **Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, and Nagar Panchayats**.
2. **Devolution of Powers:** Empowered to handle **urban planning, public health, sanitation, and local infrastructure**.
3. **Regular Elections:** Ensured **five-year elections** under the **State Election Commission**.
4. **Reservation:** **33% seats** reserved for **women**, and for SCs/STs.
5. **Financial Empowerment:** States must provide **taxation powers and grants** through the **State Finance Commission**.

Conclusion:

The amendment **strengthened urban governance**, but challenges like **financial dependence, bureaucratic control, and capacity constraints** remain.

Q17(a) What is Freebie? Draw the difference between Freebies and Welfare. (100 words)

Sample Answer: Freebies and Their Difference from Welfare

A **freebie** refers to **goods, services, or monetary benefits** provided by the government **without any cost** to the public, often for electoral gains. These include **free electricity, cash handouts, and gadgets**.

Difference Between Freebies and Welfare:

Aspect	Freebies	Welfare
Objective	Political advantage	Social and economic upliftment
Nature	Short-term benefits	Long-term empowerment
Examples	Free TVs, cash gifts	Education, healthcare, food security
Impact	Financial burden on economy	Sustainable development

Conclusion:

While **welfare promotes inclusivity and development**, excessive **freebies may harm economic stability**.

Q17(b) "Freebies culture by political parties is a double-edged sword." Examine this statement. (200 words)

Sample Answer: Freebies Culture: A Double-Edged Sword

The practice of distributing **free goods and services** by political parties has become common in Indian elections. While it can offer **short-term relief**, it also has **long-term economic and governance consequences**.

Positive Aspects of Freebies:

1. **Poverty Alleviation:** Free food, healthcare, and electricity benefit **economically weaker sections**.
2. **Social Welfare:** Schemes like **free school meals and subsidized housing** improve **education and living standards**.
3. **Political Inclusivity:** Helps marginalized communities access **basic necessities**.

Negative Impacts of Freebies:

1. **Economic Burden:** Excessive freebies strain **state finances**, leading to **fiscal deficits**.

2. **Erosion of Work Culture:** Over-reliance on free benefits discourages productivity and self-reliance.
3. **Distorted Electoral Politics:** Political parties use freebies as **vote-buying tactics**, shifting focus from **development policies**.
4. **Infrastructure Neglect:** Public funds spent on freebies reduce investment in health, education, and infrastructure.

Conclusion:

While targeted welfare programs **promote inclusive growth**, unchecked freebies can **weaken the economy**. A balanced approach focusing on **empowerment rather than dependency** is essential for **sustainable governance**.

General Studies

Paper-III

Technology, Economic Development, Bio-diversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management

Science & Technology

- Science and Technology-developments and their applications and effects in everyday life.
- Achievements of Indians in science & technology; Indigenisation of technology and developing new technology.
- Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, Robotics, Nanotechnology, Bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.

Economic Development

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
- Government Budgeting — India and Odisha.
- Land reforms in India & Odisha.
- Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Posts, Roads, Airports, Railways in the Country and Odisha.
- Industrialisation in Odisha — Issues and prospects.

Agriculture

- Major cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers in India & Odisha.
- Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing in India & Odisha — Doubling of Farmers' Income.

- Food processing and related industries in India & Odisha — scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management.

Biodiversity and Environment

- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
- Disaster and Disaster Management in the Country and in Odisha — State institutions and policies on Disaster Management.
- Linkages between development and spread of extremism. Left wing extremism in Odisha.

Security and Disaster Management

- Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention — Arts & policies relating to Cyber Security and Money laundering.
- Security challenges and their management in border areas — linkages of organized crime with terrorism.
- Various Security forces and agencies of the Country and Odisha and their mandate.

Group-A

1. Assess the environmental and human health impacts of plastic pollution. Examine the sources, distribution and persistence of plastic pollutants in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Discuss potential strategies and technological innovations for mitigating plastic pollution and promoting sustainable waste management practices.

Sample Answer: Environmental and Human Health Impacts of Plastic Pollution

Plastic pollution is a **global environmental crisis**, affecting **ecosystems and human health**. Plastics are **non-biodegradable** and persist for centuries, leading to widespread contamination.

Environmental Impacts:

1. **Terrestrial Pollution:** Plastics **degrade soil quality**, disrupt **microbial life**, and affect **plant growth**.
2. **Aquatic Ecosystem Damage:** Plastics **choke marine life**, disrupt **food chains**, and create **dead zones**.
3. **Air Pollution:** Incineration of plastics releases **toxic gases** like **dioxins and furans**, contributing to **climate change**.

Human Health Impacts:

1. **Microplastics in Food Chain:** Contaminated **water, seafood, and salt** expose humans to **carcinogenic chemicals**.
2. **Endocrine Disruption:** Plastics release **Bisphenol A (BPA)**, leading to **hormonal imbalances** and diseases.
3. **Respiratory Issues:** Burning plastics produces **toxic fumes**, causing **lung diseases and cancer**.

Sources, Distribution & Persistence of Plastic Pollutants

- **Sources:** Packaging waste, single-use plastics, fishing nets, and microbeads in cosmetics.
- **Distribution:** Found in **oceans, rivers, soil, and even remote Arctic regions**.
- **Persistence:** Plastics degrade into **microplastics**, which persist for centuries, contaminating land and water.

Strategies to Mitigate Plastic Pollution

1. **Legislation & Bans:** Ban **single-use plastics** and enforce **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)**.

2. **Biodegradable Alternatives:** Promote bioplastics and compostable materials.
3. **Recycling & Circular Economy:** Encourage waste segregation, recycling, and upcycling.
4. **Technological Innovations:** Develop plastic-eating bacteria, chemical recycling, and AI-based waste management.

Conclusion

Combating plastic pollution requires **policy enforcement, technological innovation, and public awareness** to ensure **environmental sustainability and human well-being**.

2. Investigate the phenomenon of ozone depletion in the stratosphere. Discuss the role of ozone-depleting substances, their sources and the environmental and health impacts of a depleted ozone layer. Evaluate international efforts and agreements aimed at addressing this issue.

Sample Answer: Ozone Depletion in the Stratosphere

The **ozone layer**, located in the **stratosphere (15-35 km above Earth's surface)**, absorbs **harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation** from the sun. However, human activities have led to **ozone depletion**, creating the **ozone hole**, particularly over **Antarctica**.

Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS) and Their Sources

ODS are human-made chemicals that break down ozone molecules. Key ODS include:

1. **Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs):** Used in refrigeration, air conditioning, and aerosol sprays.
2. **Halons:** Found in fire extinguishers.
3. **Carbon Tetrachloride:** Used in solvents and cleaning agents.
4. **Methyl Bromide:** A pesticide in agriculture.

Environmental and Health Impacts of Ozone Depletion

1. Environmental Impacts:

- **Increased UV Radiation:** Leads to higher surface temperatures and climate change.
- **Damage to Marine Ecosystems:** UV rays affect phytoplankton, disrupting the oceanic food chain.

- **Reduced Crop Yields:** Affects **photosynthesis**, lowering **agricultural productivity**.

2. Human Health Impacts:

- **Skin Cancer & Eye Damage:** Increased UV exposure causes **melanoma and cataracts**.
- **Weakened Immune System:** UV rays suppress **immune functions**, making humans vulnerable to diseases.

International Efforts to Address Ozone Depletion

1. **Montreal Protocol (1987):** A global treaty to **phase out ODS**, successfully reducing CFC emissions.
2. **Kigali Amendment (2016):** Targets **hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)**, which are potent greenhouse gases.
3. **Vienna Convention (1985):** Established a framework for **scientific cooperation on ozone protection**.

Conclusion

The **Montreal Protocol's success** demonstrates that **global cooperation, policy enforcement, and technological innovation** can **reverse ozone depletion**, ensuring **environmental and human well-being**.

3. Define the 7 layers of cybersecurity. What is vulnerability, its types, threat and harmful acts?

Sample Answer: Seven Layers of Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity is structured into **seven layers**, each providing protection against cyber threats:

1. **Human Layer:** Involves **user awareness** and training to prevent **phishing, social engineering, and insider threats**.
2. **Perimeter Security:** Uses **firewalls and intrusion detection systems (IDS)** to filter incoming and outgoing traffic.
3. **Network Security:** Protects **data transmission** using **VPNs, encryption, and network segmentation**.
4. **Endpoint Security:** Secures devices like **computers, mobile phones, and IoT devices** with **antivirus and endpoint detection tools**.
5. **Application Security:** Ensures software is secure from **SQL injections, malware, and vulnerabilities**.

6. **Data Security:** Protects stored and transmitted data through **encryption, backups, and access controls.**
7. **Mission-Critical Assets:** Secures core business operations and sensitive information like **financial records and intellectual property.**

Vulnerability, Its Types, and Cyber Threats

1. **Vulnerability:** A weakness in a system that attackers can exploit.

2. Types of Vulnerabilities:

- **Software Vulnerabilities:** Bugs or flaws in **applications and operating systems.**
- **Network Vulnerabilities:** Weaknesses in **firewalls, routers, and wireless networks.**
- **Human Vulnerabilities:** Errors caused by **poor password management or phishing attacks.**
- **Configuration Vulnerabilities:** Improper system settings that create security loopholes.

3. Cyber Threats and Harmful Acts:

- **Malware:** Viruses, worms, and ransomware that damage systems.
- **Phishing:** Fraudulent emails trick users into sharing sensitive information.
- **Denial of Service (DoS) Attacks:** Overloads servers, making services unavailable.
- **Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) Attacks:** Intercepts communication between two parties.

Conclusion

A layered cybersecurity approach combined with risk assessment and mitigation strategies helps prevent cyberattacks, ensuring **data integrity and security.**

4. What is financial inclusion? Why is it important in the context of the goal of inclusive development? Name some policies that have been put in place to achieve financial inclusion in India.

Sample Answer: Financial Inclusion and Its Importance in Inclusive Development

Financial inclusion refers to ensuring **access to affordable financial services**, such as **banking, credit, insurance, and digital payments**, for all individuals, particularly the **underprivileged and rural populations**. It aims to bridge the gap between the **formal financial system** and marginalized sections of society.

Importance in Inclusive Development:

1. **Poverty Reduction:** Access to financial services enables **savings, investments, and economic empowerment**.
2. **Women Empowerment:** Microfinance and self-help groups (SHGs) help women gain **financial independence**.
3. **Agricultural Growth:** Easy access to **credit and insurance** helps farmers invest in **better technology and irrigation**.
4. **Job Creation:** MSMEs, a key employment sector, benefit from **financial credit and support schemes**.
5. **Reduction in Informal Lending:** Discourages reliance on **moneylenders who charge exorbitant interest rates**.
6. **Boosts Digital Economy:** Encourages **cashless transactions**, reducing corruption and leakages in welfare schemes.

Key Policies for Financial Inclusion in India:

1. **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) (2014):** Provides **zero-balance bank accounts, debit cards, and insurance**.
2. **Aadhaar-Enabled Payment System (AePS):** Uses biometric authentication for financial transactions.
3. **Microfinance and SHG-Bank Linkage Programme:** Encourages **small loans** to women and entrepreneurs.
4. **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) (2015):** Offers **collateral-free loans** to MSMEs.
5. **Digital India Initiative:** Promotes **UPI, mobile banking, and financial literacy**.
6. **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Ensures **subsidies and welfare funds** reach beneficiaries without leakages.

Conclusion:

Financial inclusion is a **pillar of inclusive development**, enabling economic growth, reducing inequalities, and empowering marginalized sections. India's policies aim to create a **financially inclusive and digitally empowered economy**.

5. India can realize its potential GDP only if the bottlenecks in the path can be overcome. Comment

Sample Answer: India's Potential GDP and the Need to Overcome Bottlenecks

Potential GDP refers to the maximum economic output a country can achieve when **resources like labor, capital, and technology** are fully utilized. India, with its **young population, vast natural resources, and growing digital economy**, has immense potential for **high economic growth**. However, several bottlenecks hinder its realization.

Key Bottlenecks in India's Growth Path:

1. Infrastructure Deficit:

- **Poor roads, ports, and power supply** increase **logistics costs**, affecting productivity.
- Slow expansion of **high-speed rail, urban transport, and digital infrastructure** hampers efficiency.

2. Regulatory and Bureaucratic Hurdles:

- **Lengthy approval processes** for businesses discourage investments.
- **Land acquisition and labor laws** remain contentious issues.

3. Skill Gap and Employment Challenges:

- **Mismatch between education and industry requirements** leads to underemployment.
- The informal sector still dominates, limiting **job security and social benefits**.

4. Financial Constraints:

- **High Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)** affect bank lending to businesses.
- **Limited access to credit** for MSMEs restricts entrepreneurship and industrial growth.

5. Agricultural Sector Stagnation:

- Low productivity due to **outdated farming techniques and fragmented landholdings**.
- Dependence on monsoons and inadequate **agri-infrastructure** lead to income instability.

6. Social and Political Challenges:

- **Regional disparities in development** hinder balanced growth.
- **Political instability and policy uncertainty** discourage long-term investments.

Way Forward:

- Investment in Infrastructure through Gati Shakti and National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP).
- Reforms in labor, land, and financial sectors to ease business operations.
- Strengthening education and skill development programs.
- Enhancing ease of doing business to attract domestic and foreign investments.

Conclusion:

By addressing these **structural bottlenecks**, India can achieve **higher economic efficiency, job creation, and inclusive growth**, ultimately realizing its **potential GDP**.

Group-B

6. Discuss the role of greenhouse gases in climate change. Explain the sources of major greenhouse gases, their atmospheric behavior and the mechanisms by which they contribute to global warming. Also, outline potential strategies to mitigate the impact of greenhouse gas emissions.

Sample Answer: Role of Greenhouse Gases in Climate Change

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, leading to **global warming and climate change**. This process, known as the **greenhouse effect**, is essential for maintaining Earth's temperature but has been intensified by human activities, causing **climate disruptions**.

Sources and Atmospheric Behavior of Major Greenhouse Gases

1. **Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)** – **Major source:** Fossil fuel combustion, deforestation, industrial activities. **Behavior:** Stays in the atmosphere for **hundreds of years**, steadily increasing global temperatures.
2. **Methane (CH₄)** – **Major source:** Livestock farming, rice cultivation, landfills, oil & gas extraction. **Behavior:** Traps **more heat** than CO₂ but remains for a **shorter duration (12-20 years)**.
3. **Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)** – **Major source:** Agricultural fertilizers, biomass burning, industrial processes. **Behavior:** Has a **long atmospheric life (~120 years)** and is a **potent warming agent**.
4. **Fluorinated Gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF₆)** – **Major source:** Refrigeration, air conditioning, industrial solvents. **Behavior:** Extremely powerful heat-trapping ability, lasting from **decades to centuries**.

Mechanism of Global Warming

GHGs absorb **infrared radiation**, preventing heat from escaping into space. This leads to:

- Rising **global temperatures**.
- Melting **polar ice caps** and rising **sea levels**.
- Extreme weather events like **droughts, floods, and hurricanes**.

Mitigation Strategies

- **Transition to Renewable Energy:** Solar, wind, and hydroelectric power reduce fossil fuel reliance.
- **Energy Efficiency Measures:** Enhancing industrial and household efficiency.
- **Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS):** Reducing CO₂ from emissions.
- **Reforestation and Afforestation:** Enhancing carbon sinks.
- **International Agreements:** Implementing the **Paris Agreement (2015)** and promoting global cooperation.

Conclusion

Mitigating GHG emissions requires **policy reforms, technological innovations, and global collaboration** to ensure a **sustainable future**.

7. Environmental Protection Act, 1986 has now turned into a toothless tiger.
Comment.

Sample Answer: Environmental Protection Act, 1986: A Toothless Tiger?

The **Environmental Protection Act (EPA), 1986**, was enacted to provide a **comprehensive legal framework** for environmental protection in India. It grants the **central government wide powers** to regulate industries, control pollution, and enforce environmental norms. However, over the years, its **effectiveness has weakened**, leading many to call it a "**toothless tiger**."

Reasons for Weak Enforcement

1. **Weak Implementation and Monitoring:**
 - The EPA relies on **executive orders and notifications**, leading to **inconsistent enforcement**.
 - **Lack of manpower and resources** in regulatory bodies like the **Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)**.
2. **Lenient Punishments and Legal Loopholes:**

- **Low penalties** (maximum fine of ₹1 lakh or 5 years of imprisonment) fail to **deter violators**.
- Industries often find ways to **circumvent** environmental norms through **loopholes** in the law.

3. Political and Industrial Influence:

- **Relaxation of environmental clearance norms** for economic growth has led to **dilution of environmental safeguards**.
- Industrial lobbying often results in **delays or weakening of enforcement actions**.

4. Lack of Public Awareness and Participation:

- The Act does not sufficiently **empower local communities** to hold polluters accountable.
- Public interest litigations (PILs) often face **long legal battles** with little impact.

Way Forward

- **Strengthen Penalties** to ensure stricter compliance.
- **Increase Transparency** in granting environmental clearances.
- **Enhance Monitoring Mechanisms** using technology like **satellite tracking** and **AI-based pollution control**.
- **Encourage Community Participation** in environmental decision-making.

Conclusion

While the **EPA, 1986**, remains a **crucial law**, its **weak enforcement** has made it ineffective. **Strengthening implementation and accountability** is essential to **restore its effectiveness** in protecting India's environment.

8. Explain biodiversity with respect to its types at all biological levels. Discuss different patterns of biodiversity.

Sample Answer: Biodiversity and Its Types at Biological Levels

Biodiversity refers to the **variety of life forms** present on Earth, encompassing different species, ecosystems, and genetic variations. It plays a crucial role in **ecological balance, climate regulation, and human survival**.

Types of Biodiversity at Different Biological Levels

1. Genetic Diversity:

- Variation in genes within a species (e.g., different rice or mango varieties).
- Ensures adaptability and survival in changing environmental conditions.

2. Species Diversity:

- The number of different species in an ecosystem (e.g., tigers, elephants, and deer in a forest).
- Essential for ecosystem stability and interdependence.

3. Ecosystem Diversity:

- Variation in ecosystems like forests, deserts, wetlands, and coral reefs.
- Each ecosystem supports unique species and climate interactions.

Patterns of Biodiversity

1. Latitudinal Gradient:

- Biodiversity is highest in the **tropics** and decreases toward the **poles**.
- Example: Amazon Rainforest has **high species richness** due to warm climate and rainfall.

2. Altitudinal Gradient:

- Biodiversity decreases with increasing **altitude** due to **harsh climates**.
- Example: Lower Himalayan regions have **diverse flora and fauna** compared to higher altitudes.

3. Species-Area Relationship:

- Larger habitats support **greater biodiversity**.
- Example: Large tropical forests house **more species** than small fragmented forests.

Conclusion

Biodiversity is **crucial for ecosystem resilience and human well-being**. Understanding its types and patterns helps in **conservation efforts** to protect natural habitats and species from extinction.

9. What is flood? What are flood forecasting and warning system? Give the detail of warning about landslide hazard and Geological Survey of India (GSI).

Sample Answer: Floods and Their Forecasting & Warning Systems

A **flood** is an overflow of water onto normally dry land, caused by **heavy rainfall, river overflow, storm surges, or dam failures**. It leads to **loss of life, property damage, and disruption of ecosystems**.

Flood Forecasting and Warning System

Flood forecasting involves **predicting water levels and potential flooding** in advance, allowing timely evacuation and mitigation.

1. Flood Forecasting:

- Uses **hydrological and meteorological data** to predict flood levels.
- Agencies like **Central Water Commission (CWC)** issue flood forecasts in India.

2. Flood Warning System:

- Alerts authorities and the public about impending floods.
- **Doppler radar, satellite imagery, and river gauge stations** help in early warning dissemination.
- The **Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)** plays a key role in issuing flood-related alerts.

Landslide Hazard Warning System

Landslides occur due to **heavy rainfall, earthquakes, deforestation, or human activities**. A landslide warning system predicts potential landslides based on **geological and meteorological data**.

1. Types of Landslide Warnings:

- **Nowcast Warnings** – Issued for areas experiencing heavy rain or seismic activity.
- **Regional Forecasts** – Identify landslide-prone zones based on long-term monitoring.

Role of Geological Survey of India (GSI)

- **Primary agency** for geological hazard mapping and risk assessment.
- Conducts **landslide susceptibility mapping** in hilly areas.
- Issues **early warnings** and guidelines for landslide-prone regions.

- Collaborates with **NDMA and IMD** for disaster preparedness.

Conclusion

Effective **flood and landslide forecasting** help in disaster management. Strengthening **GSI's research and technological infrastructure** is crucial for minimizing risks and saving lives.

10. Illustrate telemedicine. Describe its purpose and applications.

Sample Answer: Telemedicine: Purpose and Applications

What is Telemedicine?

Telemedicine refers to the **use of telecommunication and digital technology** to provide **remote healthcare services**. It enables **doctor-patient consultations, diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring** without physical visits, improving healthcare accessibility, especially in **rural and remote areas**.

Purpose of Telemedicine

- **Improves Healthcare Access** – Helps patients in **remote and underserved areas** receive medical advice.
- **Reduces Healthcare Costs** – Saves travel expenses and hospital infrastructure costs.
- **Enhances Efficiency** – Enables **faster diagnosis, monitoring, and treatment**.
- **Supports Emergency and Pandemic Situations** – Vital during **COVID-19**, allowing **contactless consultations**.
- **Bridges Doctor-Patient Gap** – Addresses shortage of specialists in **rural and semi-urban regions**.

Applications of Telemedicine

1. **Teleconsultation:**
 - Patients consult doctors via **video calls, phone, or chat apps**.
 - Platforms like **eSanjeevani, Apollo TeleHealth** offer virtual consultations.
2. **Teleradiology:**
 - Remote analysis of **X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans** by specialists.
 - Used for **second opinions and diagnostics**.
3. **Telepathology & Teledermatology:**

- **Digital transmission** of pathology slides and skin disease images for remote diagnosis.

4. Tele-ICU & Remote Monitoring:

- **Critically ill patients** in remote hospitals are monitored by specialists in urban centers.

5. Telepsychiatry:

- Provides **mental health counseling** through online sessions.

Conclusion

Telemedicine revolutionizes healthcare by making **quality medical services accessible, affordable, and efficient**, particularly in **rural areas and crisis situations**.

11. What is data privacy and its elements? Explain different types of data breaches. Define data linkage and pro filing.

Sample Answer: What is Data Privacy?

Data privacy refers to **the protection of personal information** from unauthorized access, misuse, or disclosure. It ensures that individuals have **control over their data**, dictating how it is collected, stored, and shared.

Elements of Data Privacy

1. **Consent** – Users should have the right to approve or deny the use of their data.
2. **Transparency** – Organizations must clearly communicate **how data is collected and used**.
3. **Data Minimization** – Only necessary data should be collected and stored.
4. **Security Measures** – Strong **encryption and access controls** should be in place.
5. **Compliance with Regulations** – Laws like **GDPR, IT Act 2000, and India's DPDP Act 2023** ensure data protection.

Types of Data Breaches

1. **Phishing Attacks** – Hackers trick users into revealing personal data via **fake emails or websites**.
2. **Malware Attacks** – Viruses, ransomware, or spyware steal or encrypt sensitive data.

3. **Unauthorized Access** – Data leaks due to **weak passwords** or **insider threats**.
4. **Data Theft** – Hackers steal financial or personal data from banks, companies, or government systems.
5. **Unsecured Databases** – Poorly protected cloud servers expose user data to cybercriminals.

Data Linkage and Profiling

- **Data Linkage** – Combining multiple datasets to create a **detailed user profile** (e.g., linking Aadhaar with banking records).
- **Data Profiling** – Analyzing user data to predict behavior, often used in marketing, fraud detection, and surveillance.

Conclusion

Ensuring **strong data privacy** measures and mitigating breaches are essential for **cybersecurity** and **individual rights protection**.

12. Critically examine the role of Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for infrastructure development of the country. Cite a few success stories.

Sample Answer: Role of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Model in Infrastructure Development

The **Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model** is a collaborative arrangement between the **government and private sector** for infrastructure development. It leverages **private investment, expertise, and efficiency** while ensuring **public service delivery**.

Role of PPP in Infrastructure Development

1. **Bridges Infrastructure Gaps** – Helps finance **roads, railways, airports, and power projects** where public funds are insufficient.
2. **Enhances Efficiency** – Brings in **private sector expertise, technology, and management** for timely project execution.
3. **Reduces Fiscal Burden** – The government shares risks with private players, lowering financial strain.
4. **Encourages Innovation** – Promotes **new technologies** in sectors like smart cities, renewable energy, and healthcare.
5. **Ensures Better Maintenance** – Long-term contracts incentivize **quality construction and upkeep**.

Challenges of PPP Model

1. **Delays and Cost Overruns** – Regulatory hurdles and land acquisition issues slow projects.
2. **Risk of Monopoly** – Private players may prioritize **profits over public welfare**.
3. **Contractual Disputes** – Poorly structured agreements lead to legal battles.

Success Stories of PPP in India

1. **Delhi Metro** – A **PPP success story** with improved urban transportation.
2. **Hyderabad Metro Rail** – Developed under the **Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)** model.
3. **Mumbai-Pune Expressway** – Boosted connectivity and economic activity.
4. **GMR-led Delhi and Hyderabad Airports** – Enhanced India's aviation sector.

Conclusion

The **PPP model** is crucial for India's infrastructure growth, but **strong governance, risk-sharing mechanisms, and transparent policies** are needed for its long-term success.

13. The structural change in Indian economy is a case of the 'missing middle'. Do you think that this kind of structural change can help the economy in becoming a developed one?

Sample Answer: Structural Change in the Indian Economy and the 'Missing Middle'

Structural change in an economy refers to the shift of resources from **agriculture to industry and then to services**. In India, this transition has bypassed the **manufacturing sector**, leading to the phenomenon of the '**missing middle**'—wherein a strong industrial base, especially medium-scale enterprises, is absent.

The Issue of the 'Missing Middle'

1. **Premature Shift to Services** – India transitioned directly from **agriculture to services**, skipping large-scale industrialization.
2. **Lack of Medium Enterprises** – There is a gap between **small enterprises (MSMEs)** and **large industries**, resulting in an unbalanced industrial structure.
3. **Low Job Creation** – The services sector is **highly skill-intensive**, limiting employment opportunities for semi-skilled workers.
4. **Weak Manufacturing Growth** – Compared to countries like China, India's manufacturing sector has not grown as a **mass employment generator**.

Can This Structural Change Lead to a Developed Economy?

- **Challenges:**
 - Without a strong **manufacturing base**, India struggles with **low productivity and income inequality**.
 - **Informal employment remains high**, reducing social security and wage growth.
- **Opportunities for Development:**
 - Strengthening **'Make in India'** and **PLI (Production-Linked Incentive) schemes** can bridge the gap.
 - Promoting **mid-sized firms** in labor-intensive sectors like **textiles, electronics, and food processing** can boost industrialization.
 - Investment in **skill development and infrastructure** can help absorb surplus labor into manufacturing.

Conclusion

While India's **service-led growth** has driven GDP expansion, **manufacturing revival** is necessary for **sustained employment and economic development**. A **balanced structural transition** is crucial for achieving the goal of becoming a developed economy.

14. Growth process in India has exacerbated rather than bridging the existing inequalities. Give your views with justifications.

Sample Answer: Growth Process in India and Rising Inequalities

India has witnessed **high economic growth** over the past few decades, yet this growth has been **unequal across regions, sectors, and income groups**. Instead of bridging inequalities, the development process has, in many cases, exacerbated them, leading to a **widening wealth gap** and socio-economic disparities.

How Growth Has Increased Inequalities?

1. Income Disparities

- The **top 1%** of India's population holds over **40% of total wealth**, while millions remain below the poverty line.
- Urban elite benefit from high salaries, whereas rural and informal sector workers face stagnation.

2. Regional Imbalances

- Economic growth is **concentrated in metropolitan cities** like Mumbai, Delhi, and Bengaluru, while rural and backward states (e.g., Bihar, Odisha) lag behind.
- Industrial corridors receive high investments, but many villages lack basic infrastructure.

3. Unequal Access to Education and Healthcare

- Private institutions provide **quality education and healthcare** to the rich, while public services remain inadequate for the poor.
- The digital divide worsened post-pandemic, with rural students having **limited access to online education**.

4. Employment and Informality

- Growth has been **jobless**, with **automation and capital-intensive industries** limiting employment opportunities.
- Over **90% of India's workforce** is in the informal sector, earning **low and uncertain wages**.

Way Forward

- **Redistributive policies**, progressive taxation, and better social welfare schemes.
- Strengthening **rural development and MSMEs** to create widespread employment.
- Investment in **education, skill development, and healthcare** for inclusive growth.

Conclusion

While economic growth is essential, **equitable wealth distribution and inclusive policies** are needed to ensure that development benefits all sections of society.

15. How does gender budgeting act as a strategy for achieving women empowerment?

Sample Answer: Gender Budgeting as a Strategy for Women Empowerment

Gender budgeting is a **policy tool** that integrates a **gender perspective** into budgetary allocations to **promote gender equality and women's empowerment**. It ensures that public spending **addresses women's specific needs** and reduces gender disparities in **economic, social, and political spheres**.

How Gender Budgeting Empowers Women?

1. Addressing Socio-Economic Inequalities

- Allocates resources for **women's education, health, and employment**.
- Enhances **financial inclusion** through targeted schemes.

2. Promoting Economic Participation

- Supports **women-led entrepreneurship and MSMEs**.
- Encourages participation in the **formal labor market** through skill development.

3. Improving Healthcare and Nutrition

- Focuses on **maternal health, child care, and reproductive rights**.
- Strengthens nutrition programs like **POSHAN Abhiyaan**.

4. Enhancing Safety and Social Protection

- Funds programs to **prevent gender-based violence** and provide legal aid.
- Strengthens initiatives like **One Stop Centres and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**.

5. Increasing Political Representation

- Encourages women's participation in **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)** and governance.
- Allocates resources for training and leadership programs.

Success of Gender Budgeting in India

- Introduced in 2005, India's **Gender Budgeting Statement (GBS)** tracks **women-specific expenditures**.
- Ministries like **Health, Education, Rural Development, and Women & Child Development** incorporate gender-sensitive planning.

Conclusion

Gender budgeting is a **crucial tool** for empowering women by ensuring **equitable resource allocation**. Strengthening implementation and monitoring will further enhance its impact on gender equality.

16. Odisha is the pioneering State in starting the Odisha Millet Mission. Discuss the rationale, objectives and major achievements of the programme.

Sample Answer: Odisha Millet Mission: Rationale, Objectives, and Achievements

The **Odisha Millet Mission (OMM)** was launched in **2017** as a unique initiative to **promote millet cultivation, enhance farmer incomes, and improve nutrition**. Odisha pioneered this mission to revive traditional crops that are climate-resilient and nutritionally superior.

Rationale Behind Odisha Millet Mission

1. **Declining Millet Cultivation** – Green Revolution policies promoted rice and wheat, leading to a decline in millet production.
2. **Nutritional Benefits** – Millets are rich in **protein, fiber, and essential micronutrients**, crucial for addressing malnutrition.
3. **Climate Resilience** – Millets require **low water, can withstand droughts, and grow in poor soil conditions**.
4. **Livelihood Security** – Small and tribal farmers traditionally cultivate millets, and the mission supports them economically.

Objectives of Odisha Millet Mission

- Increase **millet production and productivity** in the state.
- Improve household **nutritional security**, especially in tribal areas.
- Ensure **fair pricing and market linkage** for millet farmers.
- Integrate millets into **government food programs**, including **PDS, ICDS, and MDM**.
- Promote **value addition and millet-based enterprises**.

Major Achievements of Odisha Millet Mission

- Increased millet production across **19 districts** of Odisha.
- Inclusion of ragi (finger millet) in the **Public Distribution System (PDS)**.
- Encouraged **organic farming and traditional agricultural practices**.
- Strengthened **farmer-producer organizations (FPOs)** and self-help groups (SHGs).
- National and global recognition, inspiring **similar missions in other states**.

Conclusion

The Odisha Millet Mission is a **model for sustainable agriculture, food security, and rural empowerment**. Its **success underscores the importance of reviving traditional grains** for both economic and nutritional well-being.

17. Jawaharlal Nehru termed heavy industries and plants as 'Temples of Mother India'. Do you agree

Sample Answer: Heavy Industries as the "Temples of Modern India" – Nehru's Vision

Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, termed heavy industries as the **"Temples of Modern India"**, emphasizing their role in **nation-building, economic self-reliance, and modernization**. His vision was rooted in the idea that industrialization would drive India's progress, reduce dependence on imports, and generate large-scale employment.

Importance of Heavy Industries in Nation-Building

1. Industrial Growth & Economic Development

- Establishment of **steel plants (Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro)** and heavy engineering industries laid the foundation for a **self-reliant economy**.
- Contributed to GDP growth and **industrial diversification**.

2. Employment Generation & Skill Development

- Large industries provided **direct and indirect employment** to millions.
- Helped develop a skilled workforce through **technical institutions like IITs and polytechnics**.

3. Infrastructure Development

- Led to the creation of **dams (Bhakra Nangal), power plants, and transport networks**.
- Strengthened **energy security and irrigation**, benefiting both industry and agriculture.

4. Technological Advancement & Self-Reliance

- Heavy industries promoted **research and indigenous manufacturing capabilities**.
- Reduced dependence on foreign technology and imports.

Criticism & Challenges

- Focus on heavy industries led to **neglect of small-scale industries and agriculture**.
- Inefficiencies in Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) led to **financial losses and bureaucracy**.

Conclusion

Despite challenges, Nehru's vision of heavy industries as the **"Temples of Modern India"** remains relevant. They laid the **foundation for economic self-reliance and industrialization**, shaping India's growth trajectory. A balanced approach, integrating both large and small industries, is key to sustainable development.

General Studies

Paper-IV

Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude

This paper will include questions to test the candidates' attitude and approach to issues relating to integrity, probity in public life and his problem-solving approach to various issues and conflicts faced by him in dealing with society. Questions may utilize the case study approach to determine these aspects. The following broad areas will be covered:

- **Ethics and Human Interface:** Essence, Determinants and Consequences of Ethics in Human Actions; Dimension of Ethics; Ethics – in Private and Public Relationships.
- **Human Values:** Lessons from the Lives and Teachings of Great Leaders, Reformers and Administrators; Role of Family, Society and Educational Institutions in Inculcating Values.
- **Attitude:** Content, Structure, Function; its Influence and Relation with Thought and Behaviour; Moral and Political Attitudes; Social Influence and Persuasion.
- **Aptitude and Foundational Values for Civil Service,** Integrity, Impartiality and Non-partisanship, Objectivity, Dedication to Public Service, Empathy, Tolerance and Compassion towards the weaker-sections.
- **Emotional Intelligence:** Concepts, and their Utilities and Application in Administration and Governance
- **Contributions of Moral Thinkers and Philosophers from India and World.**
- **Public/Civil Service Values and Ethics in Public Administration:** Status and Problems; Ethical Concerns and Dilemmas in Government and Private Institutions; Laws, Rules, Regulations and Conscience as Sources of Ethical Guidance; Accountability and Ethical Governance; Strengthening of Ethical and Moral Values in Governance; Ethical Issues in International Relations and Funding; Corporate Governance.
- **Probity in Governance:** Concept of Public Service; Philosophical Basis of Governance and Probity; Information Sharing and Transparency in Government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen's Charters, Work Culture, Quality of Service Delivery, Utilization of Public Funds, Challenges of Corruption.
- **Case Studies on above issues.**

Group-A

1. Explain the major determinants of ethical actions with suitable examples.
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Sample Answer: Major Determinants of Ethical Actions

Ethical actions are governed by multiple **internal and external factors** that shape an individual's decision-making and behavior. The key determinants of ethical actions are:

1. Personal Values and Morality

- Individual **values, beliefs, and conscience** guide ethical behavior.
- Example: **Mahatma Gandhi's adherence to truth and non-violence** influenced his ethical actions in the freedom struggle.

2. Cultural and Social Norms

- Ethical standards vary based on **cultural background and societal expectations**.
- Example: In India, **respect for elders is a cultural norm**, influencing ethical interactions within families.

3. Law and Regulations

- Laws set the **minimum standard of ethics**, preventing unethical actions.
- Example: **Anti-corruption laws**, such as the **Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988**, deter public officials from bribery.

4. Organizational Code of Conduct

- Workplaces establish ethical guidelines for employees.
- Example: **Corporate ethics policies** against insider trading or discrimination guide employee behavior.

5. Leadership and Role Models

- Leaders influence ethical behavior through **actions and decisions**.
- Example: **Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's integrity and commitment** inspired ethical leadership in public service.

6. Consequences and Accountability

- People assess the consequences before acting ethically or unethically.
- Example: A journalist exposing a scam despite risks, upholding ethical journalism.

7. Religious and Philosophical Beliefs

- Ethics are shaped by religious teachings and philosophy.
- Example: **Karma in Hinduism** promotes ethical actions, as deeds have future consequences.

Conclusion

Ethical actions depend on **personal values, social norms, laws, leadership, and consequences**. A strong ethical foundation fosters a **just, fair, and responsible society**.

OR

Explain specific ethical practices in the personal, organizational and public spheres and practices that are binding to all spheres by citing examples of great administrators.

Sample Answer: Ethical Practices in Personal, Organizational, and Public Spheres

Ethics plays a crucial role in different aspects of life, ensuring integrity, fairness, and accountability. Ethical practices can be categorized into **personal, organizational, and public spheres**, along with some universal ethical principles applicable to all.

1. Ethical Practices in the Personal Sphere

- **Honesty and Integrity** – Truthfulness in thoughts, words, and actions.
- **Compassion and Empathy** – Understanding others' perspectives and acting with kindness.
- **Self-Discipline and Accountability** – Taking responsibility for one's actions.
- **Example: Lal Bahadur Shastri** was known for his **simplicity, honesty, and sacrifice**, setting an example in personal ethics.

2. Ethical Practices in the Organizational Sphere

- **Professionalism and Transparency** – Adhering to workplace ethics, ensuring fairness.
- **Conflict of Interest Avoidance** – Preventing personal gains from professional roles.
- **Respect for Diversity and Equal Treatment** – Fairness in hiring and promotions.
- **Example: Dr. Verghese Kurien**, the founder of Amul, upheld **ethical leadership in business**, ensuring fair milk prices for farmers.

3. Ethical Practices in the Public Sphere

- **Integrity and Impartiality** – Fair decision-making without bias.
- **Service Orientation** – Acting in the public interest, avoiding corruption.
- **Law Abidance and Social Responsibility** – Following laws and promoting social welfare.
- **Example: T.N. Seshan**, former Chief Election Commissioner, reformed India's electoral process by ensuring **strict adherence to laws and fair elections**.

4. Common Ethical Practices Across All Spheres

- **Truthfulness** – Practiced by **Mahatma Gandhi** through his philosophy of **Satya (truth)**.
- **Accountability** – Followed by **Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**, who took responsibility for failures and credited success to his team.
- **Justice and Fairness** – Upheld by **B.R. Ambedkar** in drafting the **Indian Constitution**, ensuring equality for all.

Conclusion

Ethical practices in different spheres contribute to a **just and progressive society**. Learning from great administrators helps in building a culture of **integrity, transparency, and accountability**.

2. Integrity is all-inclusive. Elaborate on it, mentioning all types of integrity and their constituents as relevant to civil servants, Provide appropriate examples as required.

Sample Answer: Integrity is All-Inclusive

Integrity is a **fundamental value** that encompasses **honesty, consistency, accountability, and ethical conduct** in all aspects of life. It is particularly crucial for **civil servants**, who are responsible for **public welfare, policy implementation, and upholding constitutional values**. Integrity ensures **trust, credibility, and good governance**.

Types of Integrity and Their Constituents in Civil Services

1. Personal Integrity

- Upholding moral and ethical principles in personal life.
- Consistency between values and actions.

- **Example: Lal Bahadur Shastri**, India's second Prime Minister, exemplified personal integrity by **leading a simple life and paying for his family's personal expenses from his salary**.

2. Professional Integrity

- Adhering to **rules, laws, and ethical codes** in public service.
- Avoiding conflict of interest and maintaining **impartiality**.
- **Example: E. Sreedharan**, known as the "**Metro Man of India**," maintained professional integrity in the execution of the Delhi Metro project without cost overruns or delays.

3. Institutional Integrity

- Strengthening institutional credibility through **transparent decision-making**.
- Ensuring **non-partisanship and commitment** to public service.
- **Example: T.N. Seshan**, former Chief Election Commissioner, upheld institutional integrity by enforcing **strict election reforms** and curbing malpractices.

4. Financial Integrity

- Maintaining **transparency in financial dealings** and avoiding corruption.
- Practicing **fiscal responsibility** in public expenditure.
- **Example: Vinod Rai**, as the **Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)**, exposed financial irregularities, ensuring accountability in governance.

5. Intellectual Integrity

- Presenting **facts and opinions without bias**.
- Open-mindedness to diverse perspectives.
- **Example: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**, in drafting the Indian Constitution, demonstrated intellectual integrity by considering all viewpoints and ensuring justice for all communities.

Conclusion

Integrity is **all-inclusive**, encompassing personal, professional, financial, and institutional ethics. For civil servants, integrity is **non-negotiable**, as it fosters **public trust, transparency, and good governance**. Without integrity, the effectiveness of governance collapses, leading to corruption and inefficiency.

OR

Normative ethics is universal and prescriptive ethics is contextual. In this context, explain how the former acts as principles of the latter, with suitable instantiation.

Sample Answer: Normative Ethics and Prescriptive Ethics: Interrelationship

Ethics provides a framework for moral reasoning, guiding human actions.

Normative ethics is **universal**, setting fundamental moral principles, while **prescriptive ethics** is **contextual**, applying these principles to real-world situations. The former acts as the **foundation** for the latter, ensuring moral consistency while allowing flexibility based on circumstances.

Normative Ethics: Universal Moral Principles

Normative ethics establishes **objective moral standards** that define right and wrong. It includes:

1. **Deontological Ethics (Duty-Based Ethics)** – Emphasizes moral duties, irrespective of consequences. *Example: Honesty is always right, even if lying could bring personal gain.*
2. **Consequentialism (Utilitarianism)** – Judges actions based on outcomes. *Example: Policies benefiting the majority are morally preferable.*
3. **Virtue Ethics** – Focuses on character development and virtues like courage, justice, and integrity.

Prescriptive Ethics: Contextual Application

Prescriptive ethics **derives from normative ethics** but adapts to specific situations. Some examples include:

1. **Medical Ethics (Application of Normative Ethics in Healthcare)**
 - **Normative Principle:** *Doctors must save lives.*
 - **Prescriptive Decision:** *In a triage situation, priority is given to those with a higher survival chance.*
2. **Legal Ethics (Application in Judicial Systems)**
 - **Normative Principle:** *Justice should be impartial.*
 - **Prescriptive Decision:** *Laws may allow affirmative action to uplift disadvantaged communities.*
3. **Civil Service Ethics**
 - **Normative Principle:** *Integrity and fairness are core principles of public service.*

- **Prescriptive Decision:** *A bureaucrat may implement policies favoring economically weaker sections under the principle of social justice.*

Conclusion

Normative ethics serves as **the moral compass**, while prescriptive ethics **contextualizes moral principles** for practical decision-making. Together, they ensure ethical consistency while adapting to dynamic societal needs.

3. Discuss ten major aptitudes indispensable for a good civil servant with suitable examples.

Sample Answer: Ten Major Aptitudes Indispensable for a Good Civil Servant

A civil servant plays a crucial role in governance, policy implementation, and public service. To perform effectively, certain **aptitudes** are essential for ethical, efficient, and people-centric administration.

1. Integrity and Honesty

- Ensures transparency, fairness, and trust in governance.
- **Example: T.N. Seshan**, former Chief Election Commissioner, reformed the electoral system with strict adherence to laws.

2. Empathy and Compassion

- Enables understanding of citizens' grievances, especially marginalized communities.
- **Example: Armstrong Pame**, an IAS officer, built a road in Manipur through community participation without government funds.

3. Decision-Making Ability

- Involves taking timely and effective decisions under challenging situations.
- **Example: Kiran Bedi**, as Delhi's first female IPS officer, implemented strict prison reforms at Tihar Jail.

4. Leadership and Teamwork

- Encourages collaboration, delegation, and crisis management.
- **Example: E. Sreedharan**, the "Metro Man of India," led the Delhi Metro project efficiently.

5. Objectivity and Impartiality

- Essential for unbiased policy execution and public trust.

- **Example: Vinod Rai**, former CAG, exposed financial irregularities in governance.

6. Adaptability and Innovation

- Helps in dealing with dynamic challenges and governance reforms.
- **Example: A. Chaturvedi**, an IFS officer, transformed a degraded forest into a lush green landscape in Madhya Pradesh.

7. Communication and Negotiation Skills

- Aids in policy communication, grievance redressal, and diplomacy.
- **Example: Syed Akbaruddin**, former Indian diplomat, effectively represented India at the UN.

8. Patience and Resilience

- Helps in handling bureaucratic hurdles and pressure situations.
- **Example: Narendra Kumar**, IPS officer, stood against the mining mafia in Bihar.

9. Ethical and Constitutional Commitment

- Ensures commitment to democratic values and justice.
- **Example: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**, as the chief architect of the Constitution, upheld social justice principles.

10. People-Centric Approach

- Engages citizens in governance and participatory administration.
- **Example: Durga Shakti Nagpal**, IAS officer, took strong action against illegal sand mining.

Conclusion

A good civil servant requires a blend of **ethical, intellectual, and managerial aptitudes** to uphold democratic governance and public welfare effectively.

OR

Explain how a proper and balanced blend of attitude and aptitude can make one a successful administrator.

Sample Answer: The Role of Attitude and Aptitude in a Successful Administrator

A successful administrator requires both **aptitude** (inherent ability and skills) and **attitude** (mindset and values). A proper and balanced blend of these ensures efficient governance, ethical decision-making, and public service excellence.

1. Aptitude: The Foundation of Administrative Competence

Aptitude refers to the technical, intellectual, and managerial skills essential for governance. Key aptitudes include:

- **Analytical and Decision-Making Skills:** Enables quick and effective problem-solving.
 - *Example: T.N. Seshan reformed the Election Commission through strict policy decisions.*
- **Leadership and Teamwork:** Helps in policy implementation and crisis management.
 - *Example: E. Sreedharan's leadership in the Delhi Metro project ensured timely execution.*
- **Adaptability and Innovation:** Essential for handling evolving governance challenges.
 - *Example: IFS officer A. Chaturvedi revitalized degraded forest land through innovative techniques.*

2. Attitude: The Ethical and Emotional Compass

Attitude defines an administrator's approach toward responsibilities and challenges. Key aspects include:

- **Integrity and Accountability:** Ensures trust and transparency in governance.
 - *Example: Vinod Rai exposed corruption as CAG with a commitment to integrity.*
- **Empathy and Compassion:** Helps in understanding public grievances.
 - *Example: Armstrong Pame built a road in Manipur through community participation.*
- **Resilience and Patience:** Essential for tackling bureaucratic hurdles.
 - *Example: Kiran Bedi's prison reforms at Tihar Jail required persistence and vision.*

3. The Balance of Attitude and Aptitude

Aptitude without the right attitude can lead to arrogance or misuse of power, while attitude without aptitude can result in inefficiency. A balance ensures:

- **Efficient Decision-Making:** Logical reasoning with an ethical approach.
- **Effective Policy Implementation:** Knowledge-driven execution with people-centric sensitivity.
- **Public Trust and Good Governance:** Ethical conduct combined with administrative expertise.

Conclusion

A successful administrator blends **aptitude (competence)** with **attitude (integrity and service orientation)** to uphold democratic values and ensure citizen welfare.

4. India has diverse cultures and people and many live under terrible conditions. To deal with their situation and progress, sketch out a model of empathetic and compassionate governance.

Sample Answer: Empathetic and Compassionate Governance: A Model for Inclusive Progress

India's diversity in culture, language, and socio-economic conditions presents unique challenges. A significant section of the population still struggles with poverty, illiteracy, and lack of basic services. To ensure their well-being and progress, **empathetic and compassionate governance** should be the foundation of policy-making and administration.

Pillars of Empathetic and Compassionate Governance

a) People-Centric Policy Formulation

- Policies must be designed keeping in mind the needs of the most vulnerable sections, such as tribals, women, the elderly, and differently-abled individuals.
- **Example:** The Right to Food Act ensures subsidized food grains for economically weaker sections.

b) Proactive Social Welfare Measures

- Strengthening healthcare, education, and employment opportunities through targeted welfare schemes.
- **Example:** Ayushman Bharat provides free healthcare to underprivileged families.

c) Participatory and Inclusive Governance

- Decision-making should involve marginalized communities to make policies more effective and inclusive.

- **Example:** Panchayati Raj institutions empower local self-governance.

d) Sensitization of Bureaucracy and Public Servants

- Civil servants should be trained in emotional intelligence, active listening, and humane governance.
- **Example:** Armstrong Pame, an IAS officer, mobilized local communities to construct roads in Manipur.

e) Transparency and Accountability Mechanisms

- Ensuring corruption-free service delivery with grievance redressal mechanisms like RTI and Lokpal.

f) Technology for Governance Efficiency

- Digital platforms can be used for direct benefit transfers, grievance redressal, and e-governance to improve accessibility.
- **Example:** The JAM Trinity (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile) facilitates direct fund transfers to the needy.

Conclusion

Empathetic and compassionate governance ensures **equity, dignity, and justice** for all, bridging socio-economic gaps and making governance truly democratic and people-centric.

OR

Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das was a social reformist who personified morality, tradition and modernity with emotional intelligence. Explain.

Sample Answer: Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das: A Social Reformist with Morality, Tradition, and Modernity

Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das (1877–1928) was a visionary leader, freedom fighter, and social reformer who played a crucial role in shaping Odisha's socio-political landscape. His work reflected a unique blend of **morality, tradition, modernity, and emotional intelligence**, making him an inspirational figure in India's history.

1. Morality: The Ethical Foundation of His Reforms

Gopabandhu Das emphasized selflessness, honesty, and integrity in public service. His commitment to social welfare and ethical leadership was evident in:

- **Sacrificing personal interests for the nation**, as seen when he left his legal career to serve the people.

- **Upholding truth and justice**, evident in his role as a journalist and editor of *The Samaja*, where he fearlessly highlighted social injustices.

2. Tradition: Preserving Cultural and Social Values

- He believed in preserving Odisha's cultural identity while promoting social reforms.
- Through his writings and speeches, he encouraged **Odias to take pride in their heritage** while embracing progressive change.
- **Example:** His efforts in reviving Odia literature and strengthening linguistic identity.

3. Modernity: Progressive Vision for Odisha

Despite his respect for tradition, Gopabandhu advocated for modern education, healthcare, and governance reforms.

- **Education:** Established the **Satyabadi Bana Vidyalaya**, emphasizing a holistic and value-based education system.
- **Healthcare:** Worked tirelessly during natural calamities like the Odisha famine and cholera epidemic, ensuring medical aid for the affected.

4. Emotional Intelligence: A Leader with Deep Empathy

Gopabandhu Das's leadership was rooted in **compassion and emotional intelligence**.

- His deep empathy for the underprivileged motivated his extensive humanitarian work.
- He inspired people through **practical action rather than mere rhetoric**, fostering unity and collective progress.

Conclusion

Gopabandhu Das exemplified an ideal leader who **balanced morality, cultural roots, and progressive vision**, making him a timeless inspiration for governance and social transformation.

5. Kant has given three formulations of the categorical imperative as the following:

- (a) Act so that the maxim of your action should become a universal law;
- (b) Treat humanity in every case as an end in themselves, never as a means only;
- (c) Every rational person is both subject and ruler of the kingdom of ends.

Explicate these three in the context of civil servants.

Sample Answer: Kant's Categorical Imperative in the Context of Civil Servants

Immanuel Kant's **Categorical Imperative** is a moral principle that emphasizes duty, universalizability, and human dignity. In the context of civil servants, these formulations provide an ethical foundation for their conduct, decision-making, and public service.

(a) Universalizability: Act So That Your Action Becomes a Universal Law

Kant's first formulation implies that actions must be **guided by principles applicable to all** without contradiction. For civil servants, this means:

- **Integrity and Impartiality:** Decisions should be fair, just, and applicable to everyone, regardless of political or personal influence.
- **Example:** A civil servant enforcing laws against corruption should also not engage in corrupt practices themselves.

(b) Humanity as an End, Not as a Means

This formulation stresses **respect for human dignity**, ensuring that individuals are never treated as mere tools for personal or political gain. For civil servants:

- **People-Centric Governance:** Policies should focus on **welfare, empowerment, and dignity**, not exploitation.
- **Example:** A bureaucrat should not manipulate public schemes for political favoritism but ensure benefits reach the intended beneficiaries.

(c) Kingdom of Ends: Every Rational Being as Both Subject and Ruler

Kant's third formulation envisions a society where individuals respect and uphold ethical laws while also contributing to ethical governance. In civil service:

- **Accountability and Leadership:** Civil servants should **obey laws** and simultaneously **shape ethical policies** that foster justice and welfare.
- **Example:** A district collector should implement government schemes efficiently while also suggesting improvements for better impact.

Conclusion

Kant's **Categorical Imperative** provides a robust ethical framework for civil servants, ensuring their **decisions are fair, human-centered, and responsible**, fostering a just and accountable governance system.

OR

With suitable examples, elucidate both positive and negative sides of consequentialist ethics, if exclusively followed for governance.

Sample Answer: Consequentialist Ethics in Governance: A Double-Edged Sword

Consequentialist ethics determines the morality of an action based on its outcomes. In governance, this approach prioritizes **policies and decisions that yield the greatest benefit for the majority**. However, if followed exclusively, it has both **positive and negative implications**.

Positive Aspects of Consequentialist Ethics in Governance

1. Maximization of Public Welfare

- Policies focus on outcomes that **benefit the largest number of people**.
- *Example:* The **Abolition of Untouchability (Article 17)**—though controversial initially—led to **social justice and upliftment of marginalized communities**.

2. Result-Oriented Decision-Making

- Emphasis on **efficiency and effectiveness**, ensuring **resources are used optimally**.
- *Example:* **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** schemes reduce leakages and ensure subsidies reach the intended beneficiaries.

3. Flexibility in Policy Implementation

- Decisions can be **adapted based on changing circumstances** to maximize utility.
- *Example:* **COVID-19 Lockdowns**—Despite economic hardships, lockdowns were enforced to **save lives**, prioritizing public health over short-term economic losses.

Negative Aspects of Consequentialist Ethics in Governance

1. Justification of Unethical Means for Beneficial Ends

- If only outcomes matter, **unethical actions can be justified** if they lead to perceived good.
- *Example:* **Eminent Domain (Land Acquisition for Development Projects)**—While infrastructure development benefits many, it can lead to **forced displacement and loss of livelihoods** for some.

2. Marginalization of Minority Interests

- The "greatest good for the greatest number" may **ignore the rights of minorities**.

- *Example: Hydroelectric Projects displacing indigenous communities, where the larger population benefits, but the affected communities suffer.*

3. Moral Dilemmas and Lack of Ethical Consistency

- Decisions based purely on consequences **may change based on perceived benefits, leading to ethical inconsistency.**
- *Example: Censorship for national security*—While it may prevent unrest, it can also **curtail fundamental rights** like free speech.

Conclusion

Exclusively following consequentialist ethics in governance can lead to **utilitarian progress but may compromise ethical principles and minority rights**. A balanced approach, incorporating **deontological ethics (duty-based)** and **virtue ethics**, is essential for just and sustainable governance.

Group-B

6. Discuss Aristotle's notion of virtue ethics and how it is conducive to private, organizational and public transactions.

Sample Answer: Aristotle's Notion of Virtue Ethics and Its Relevance to Private, Organizational, and Public Transactions

Aristotle's **Virtue Ethics** emphasizes the **character and moral virtues** of an individual rather than rules or consequences. According to him, **ethical behavior is cultivated through habits (hexis), practical wisdom (phronesis), and the pursuit of eudaimonia (flourishing life)**. Virtue ethics is essential in private, organizational, and public spheres as it promotes **moral integrity, responsibility, and excellence**.

1. Virtue Ethics in Private Life

- Aristotle highlights virtues like **courage, honesty, temperance, and compassion** as essential for a meaningful life.
- **Example:** A responsible citizen exhibiting **honesty and integrity** in personal dealings builds trust in society.
- **Practical Wisdom:** Balancing self-interest with moral obligations, such as helping others while maintaining one's well-being.

2. Virtue Ethics in Organizational Transactions

- Ethical organizations thrive on **trust, fairness, and professional integrity**. Aristotle's concept of **practical wisdom** guides ethical leadership.

- **Example:** A corporate leader ensuring **fair wages and ethical business practices** contributes to a just work environment.
- **Moderation (Golden Mean):** Avoiding extremes in decision-making, such as balancing **profit motives with employee welfare**.

3. Virtue Ethics in Public Transactions

- Public officials must **embody virtues like justice, integrity, and accountability** to serve the greater good.
- **Example:** A civil servant ensuring **equitable policy implementation** without bias fosters good governance.
- **Justice as a Supreme Virtue:** Ensuring **fair laws and governance** that benefit all citizens.

Conclusion

Aristotle's **virtue ethics fosters moral character**, ensuring ethical behavior in personal, organizational, and public life. When integrated into governance and leadership, it **enhances social harmony, trust, and long-term ethical progress**.

7. Discuss the ethical dimensions associated with the utilization of the public fund.

Sample Answer: Ethical Dimensions Associated with the Utilization of Public Funds

The utilization of public funds is a critical aspect of governance, requiring **accountability, transparency, and ethical responsibility**. Public funds belong to the taxpayers and must be used judiciously to **promote public welfare, economic growth, and social justice**. The ethical dimensions associated with their use include:

1. Integrity and Accountability

- Public officials must ensure **honest and responsible financial management**.
- **Example:** Misallocation or embezzlement of funds in welfare schemes erodes public trust.

2. Transparency and Fairness

- Proper **disclosure of financial transactions and procurement processes** prevents corruption.
- **Example:** Publishing government expenditures ensures **citizen awareness and oversight**.

3. Efficiency and Effectiveness

- Funds should be **utilized efficiently** to achieve **maximum social benefit**.

- **Example:** Avoiding cost overruns in infrastructure projects prevents unnecessary burdens on the economy.

4. Equity and Social Justice

- Funds should be allocated **fairly**, ensuring benefits reach the **marginalized and needy sections**.
- **Example:** Proper targeting of subsidies to **farmers and the poor** enhances economic inclusivity.

5. Avoidance of Conflict of Interest

- Officials must **prioritize public interest over personal or political gains**.
- **Example:** Allocating funds based on **merit rather than favoritism** ensures just governance.

Conclusion

Ethical management of public funds is **essential for good governance**. A **transparent, accountable, and fair financial system** fosters **public trust and sustainable development**, ensuring that resources benefit society equitably.

8. Why are transparency and the Right to Information adopted for the administration? Explain.

Sample Answer: Why Are Transparency and the Right to Information Adopted for Administration?

Transparency and the Right to Information (RTI) are fundamental principles of good governance, ensuring **accountability, efficiency, and public trust** in administration. These mechanisms empower citizens by making government actions **open, accessible, and participatory**.

1. Ensuring Accountability and Reducing Corruption

- Transparency prevents **misuse of power, financial irregularities, and bureaucratic inefficiencies**.
- **Example:** RTI has exposed **corruption in public welfare schemes**, leading to policy corrections.

2. Promoting Citizen Participation

- **Informed citizens can actively engage in policy-making and governance**, leading to a more democratic system.
- **Example:** Public consultations before implementing **large-scale infrastructure projects** enhance participatory governance.

3. Enhancing Administrative Efficiency

- Transparent processes **streamline decision-making, reduce delays, and improve service delivery.**
- **Example:** Digital governance platforms like **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** reduce middlemen and inefficiencies.

4. Strengthening Democracy and Rule of Law

- Citizens have the right to seek **justifications for government actions**, ensuring fairness in public administration.
- **Example:** Judicial interventions in **public interest litigations (PILs)** often rely on RTI disclosures.

5. Fostering Public Trust and Social Equity

- Transparency **bridges the gap between government and citizens**, ensuring equal access to information.
- **Example:** RTI ensures **fair distribution of subsidies and welfare benefits.**

Conclusion

Transparency and RTI make administration **responsible, efficient, and people-centric**. By ensuring **openness and reducing secrecy**, they help build a **just and accountable governance system** essential for democracy.

9. It is often found that some of the constructions at public places, like bridges and flyovers, break down at the stage of half-construction or immediate completion. These are obviously due to corruption. In this context, analyze the lack of moral integrity, improper attitude and constraints that lead to corruption and simultaneously suggest the preventive steps involving accountability and transparency.

Sample Answer: Corruption in Public Infrastructure: Causes and Preventive Measures

Corruption in public infrastructure projects, such as **bridges, flyovers, and buildings**, results in **substandard construction, financial losses, and risks to public safety**. The primary causes include **lack of moral integrity, improper attitude, and systemic constraints**.

Causes of Corruption in Public Projects

1. Lack of Moral Integrity

- Officials and contractors **prioritize personal gains over public welfare.**

- **Example:** Bribery for securing contracts leads to the use of **low-quality materials**.

2. Improper Attitude

- **Nexus between politicians, bureaucrats, and contractors** creates an unethical work culture.
- **Example:** Delay in projects due to **favoritism and collusion** results in cost overruns.

3. Institutional Constraints

- **Weak monitoring mechanisms and legal loopholes** allow corrupt practices.
- **Example:** Lack of **regular audits and inspections** leads to poor execution.

Preventive Steps for Accountability and Transparency

1. Strict Monitoring and Legal Reforms

- Implement **real-time surveillance and independent audits**.
- Strengthen **whistleblower protection laws**.

2. Transparency in Public Contracts

- **E-tendering and public disclosure** of contracts prevent favoritism.
- **Example: Government e-Marketplace (GeM)** ensures fair procurement.

3. Strong Public Accountability

- **Involve civil society and citizens** in project monitoring.
- Conduct **social audits and public hearings** to expose malpractices.

Conclusion

Corruption in public infrastructure is a **moral and administrative failure**. **Strict enforcement of laws, ethical leadership, and public vigilance** can ensure **durable, safe, and corruption-free construction** for national development.

10. Explain the moral obligations based on which the corporate responsibility is fixed.

Sample Answer: Moral Obligations and Corporate Responsibility

Corporate responsibility is rooted in **ethical principles** that ensure businesses operate in a **socially responsible and sustainable manner**. The moral obligations of corporations can be categorized as follows:

1. Ethical Business Practices

- Corporations must **adhere to honesty, transparency, and integrity** in operations.
- **Example:** Avoiding false advertising and ensuring fair pricing.

2. Consumer Protection

- Businesses have a moral duty to **ensure product safety and quality**.
- **Example:** Pharmaceutical companies must conduct proper trials before launching drugs.

3. Employee Welfare

- Ethical responsibility extends to **fair wages, safe working conditions, and non-discrimination**.
- **Example:** IT companies providing gender-equal pay and mental health support.

4. Environmental Sustainability

- Corporations must **minimize pollution, conserve resources, and adopt green technologies**.
- **Example:** Companies like Tesla promote sustainable energy to reduce carbon footprints.

5. Social Responsibility

- Businesses should **invest in community development, education, and healthcare**.
- **Example:** TATA Group's involvement in rural upliftment programs.

6. Accountability and Transparency

- Regular **audits, disclosures, and compliance** with ethical standards are essential.
- **Example:** Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under the Companies Act, 2013 in India mandates social investment.

Conclusion

Moral obligations ensure that corporate responsibility goes beyond profit-making to **social and environmental well-being**. Businesses that embrace ethical responsibility **gain public trust and contribute to sustainable development**.

11. Ahimsa (non-violence), Satya (truthfulness), Asteya (non-stealing), Brahmacharya (regard for the divinity over lust) and Aparigraha (avoiding excess possession) are five virtues accepted by many systems and they are regarded as common moral virtues. How can a public administrator adopt them, furthering his service to the public? Explain

Sample Answer: Adoption of Five Moral Virtues by a Public Administrator

A public administrator plays a crucial role in governance and social service. The five virtues—**Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Brahmacharya, and Aparigraha**—can be integrated into administration to ensure ethical governance and public welfare.

1. Ahimsa (Non-Violence)

- A public servant should practice **non-violence in thoughts, words, and actions**, ensuring peaceful conflict resolution.
- **Example:** Handling protests with dialogue rather than force, ensuring law enforcement is humane.

2. Satya (Truthfulness)

- Honesty and transparency in decision-making build public trust and credibility.
- **Example:** Disclosing accurate data in government reports and preventing misinformation.

3. Asteya (Non-Stealing)

- Corruption, bribery, and misuse of public funds violate this principle. A public administrator must be accountable and act against financial misappropriation.
- **Example:** Implementing e-governance to reduce leakages in welfare schemes.

4. Brahmacharya (Self-Discipline and Focus on Duty)

- A civil servant must prioritize public welfare over personal interests, avoiding conflicts of interest.
- **Example:** Remaining impartial while implementing policies without favoritism.

5. Aparigraha (Non-Possessiveness)

- Avoiding greed and excessive accumulation of wealth or privileges helps maintain ethical integrity.
- **Example:** Refusing undue perks and focusing on service rather than material gains.

Conclusion

By integrating these five virtues, a public administrator fosters **ethical governance, transparency, and citizen welfare**, strengthening democracy and public trust.

12. Sometimes, due to empathy, a humanistic attitude and dedication to public service, an administrator is likely to think to bend the rules and become lenient a little, which could legally help a person. However, to be humanistic, adopting empathy and dedication to public interests are moral, but bending the rules and being lenient is illegal. Explain this dilemma arising here and try to resolve it.

Sample Answer: The Dilemma Between Empathy and Rule of Law in Administration

A public administrator often faces a moral conflict between **humanistic values (empathy, compassion, and dedication to public service)** and **legal obligations (strict adherence to rules and policies)**. While empathy and public service demand helping individuals in distress, bending rules can lead to legal violations, favoritism, and a loss of institutional integrity.

Understanding the Dilemma

- **Empathy & Humanistic Attitude:** A bureaucrat may feel compelled to assist a disadvantaged individual by relaxing procedural constraints.
- **Legal Boundaries:** Every action taken in governance must align with the law to ensure **fairness, accountability, and institutional credibility**.
- **Risk of Precedents:** If an officer bends the rules once, it may set a precedent for discretionary decision-making, increasing chances of **bias, corruption, and injustice**.

Resolving the Dilemma

1. **Discretion within Legal Framework:** Instead of violating rules, administrators can explore legal provisions such as **special exemptions, appeals, or alternative solutions**.
 - *Example:* A deserving student denied a scholarship due to a minor technical issue can be guided through a formal redressal mechanism.

2. **Policy Advocacy:** If rigid rules are harming people, administrators can recommend policy reforms to ensure **better inclusivity and flexibility**.
3. **Ethical Justification:** Administrators should ensure that their decisions are **just, transparent, and based on equity**, rather than personal biases.
4. **Balance between Justice and Fairness:** Instead of favoring individuals, the focus should be on **systemic improvements that benefit all in similar situations**.

Conclusion

An administrator must balance **empathy and legality** by adhering to ethical governance, exploring lawful alternatives, and advocating **structural reforms** rather than bending rules arbitrarily.

13. Evaluate the reformative administration of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the first Home Minister of Independent India, highlighting his moral integrity, attitudes and aptitudes with suitable instances.

Sample Answer: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Reformative Administration and Ethical Leadership

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, played a crucial role in **national integration, administrative reforms, and strengthening governance institutions**. His leadership was marked by **moral integrity, pragmatism, and a deep commitment to national unity**.

Moral Integrity and Ethical Leadership

Patel exhibited **unwavering honesty, decisiveness, and selfless dedication** to the nation. His ethical foundation was rooted in **justice, duty, and impartiality**, which helped in stabilizing the newly independent India.

- **Example:** Despite opposition, Patel ensured the smooth **integration of over 560 princely states** into the Indian Union, prioritizing national interest over political convenience.

Attitude and Aptitude as an Administrator

1. **Decisive and Visionary Leadership:** Patel's handling of the **Hyderabad and Junagarh crises** showcased his ability to take tough yet ethical decisions to prevent territorial fragmentation.
2. **Strong Advocate of Bureaucratic Reforms:** He is regarded as the **patron of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS)**, emphasizing discipline, neutrality, and efficiency in governance.

3. **Empathy and Pragmatism:** Patel understood the **diverse social fabric of India** and promoted **inclusive policies** while ensuring law and order.

Conclusion

Sardar Patel's administration was reformatory due to his **moral courage, administrative foresight, and ethical commitment**. His contributions laid the foundation for **a unified and well-governed India**, making him a role model for civil servants.

14. Protocols and Codes of Conduct are prescriptive. However, most of these are based upon some cultural and moral values and norms. Explicate these values and norms with appropriate instances.

Sample Answer: Protocols and Codes of Conduct: Cultural and Moral Foundations

Protocols and codes of conduct serve as **prescriptive guidelines** for ethical behavior in professional and public life. However, these regulations are deeply rooted in **cultural and moral values** that shape societal norms. They reflect principles of **integrity, accountability, respect, and fairness**, ensuring ethical governance and conduct.

Moral and Cultural Values Underlying Codes of Conduct

1. **Integrity and Honesty:** Inspired by cultural ideals of truthfulness (*Satya* in Indian philosophy), integrity ensures **transparency and trust** in administration.
 - *Example:* Civil servants taking an oath of honesty uphold governance free from corruption.
2. **Respect and Empathy:** Many cultures emphasize **respect for others**, including colleagues, subordinates, and the public.
 - *Example:* The **Indian tradition of "Atithi Devo Bhava"** (Guest is God) promotes respect in diplomatic protocols.
3. **Accountability and Responsibility:** Rooted in moral obligations, individuals must accept **ownership of actions and decisions**.
 - *Example:* The resignation of **Lal Bahadur Shastri** as Railway Minister after a train accident reflects moral accountability.
4. **Impartiality and Fairness:** Derived from justice (*Dharma*), it ensures unbiased decision-making.
 - *Example:* Judiciary and election commissions follow **strict neutrality** to uphold democratic principles.

5. **Discipline and Professionalism:** Inspired by **self-restraint and duty**, professionalism ensures order.

- *Example:* **Military protocols** ensure discipline in national security.

Conclusion

While protocols and codes are prescriptive, they **derive legitimacy from cultural and ethical values**. Their effectiveness depends on how individuals internalize these principles, ensuring ethical conduct in personal and professional spheres.

15. How can a subordinate district-level civil servant maintain impartiality and dutifulness by adopting perfect attitude and aptitude while working with hostile political and administrative superordinate and misinformed public? Explain with suitable examples of situations.

Sample Answer: Maintaining Impartiality and Dutifulness in a Challenging Environment

A **subordinate district-level civil servant** plays a crucial role in governance by ensuring impartiality and dutifulness, even in the face of **hostile superiors and a misinformed public**. To navigate such challenges, a civil servant must adopt the **right attitude and aptitude** while maintaining ethical standards.

Strategies to Maintain Impartiality and Dutifulness

1. **Integrity and Objectivity:** The officer must adhere to **rules and regulations** without succumbing to political or bureaucratic pressure.
 - *Example:* A district magistrate resisting pressure from a political leader to grant illegal land permits.
2. **Effective Communication and Transparency:** Educating the public with **factual information** reduces misinformation and builds trust.
 - *Example:* Conducting awareness campaigns on **public welfare schemes** to counter fake news.
3. **Emotional Intelligence:** Managing emotions and dealing **calmly with aggressive superiors or public** helps in maintaining professional decorum.
 - *Example:* A Block Development Officer (BDO) tactfully handling an **angry mob protesting against a government decision**.
4. **Resilience and Legal Awareness:** Knowing legal provisions and citing official rules strengthens decision-making.
 - *Example:* A police officer denying **illegal detention requests** from politically motivated individuals.

5. **Diplomatic Conflict Resolution:** Engaging with political leaders through **negotiation and persuasion** rather than confrontation helps in smooth governance.

- *Example:* A revenue officer convincing **political representatives** about land acquisition policies through legal justification.

Conclusion

By combining **integrity, transparency, legal awareness, and diplomacy**, a civil servant can **withstand pressure, serve the public justly, and uphold ethical governance** in a challenging work environment.

16. The administration, politics and public life were expected to be satisfying in Post-Independent India. However, the situation is worsening in some States. Find the moral and attitudinal explanations thereof and suggest how the situation will improve.

Sample Answer: Challenges in Administration, Politics, and Public Life in Post-Independent India

Post-Independent India was envisioned as a **democratic, just, and efficient** state. However, in some regions, **administrative inefficiency, political corruption, and public dissatisfaction** have worsened the situation. The root causes lie in **moral and attitudinal factors** affecting governance.

Moral and Attitudinal Factors Behind the Decline

1. **Erosion of Ethical Leadership:** Leaders prioritizing **power and personal gain** over public welfare undermine governance.
 - *Example:* Rampant **vote-bank politics** and use of **money and muscle power** in elections.
2. **Administrative Apathy and Corruption:** A self-serving bureaucracy, lacking **integrity and accountability**, leads to **inefficiency and delayed service delivery**.
 - *Example:* Officials demanding **bribes** for basic services like land records or welfare schemes.
3. **Public Disillusionment and Misinformation:** The spread of **fake news, communalism, and divisive politics** leads to **public cynicism and distrust**.
 - *Example:* Hate speech and **social media propaganda** deepening societal divides.

4. **Lack of Civic Responsibility:** Citizens often blame the government but fail in their duties like tax compliance, voting responsibly, and preventing corruption.

Ways to Improve the Situation

1. **Ethical Leadership and Political Reforms:** Strengthening electoral laws, promoting inner-party democracy, and ensuring merit-based administration.
2. **Transparent Governance:** Digital governance, whistleblower protection, RTI enforcement, and social audits can curb corruption.
3. **Citizen Awareness and Participation:** Educating people about constitutional values, responsible voting, and civic duties.
4. **Accountable Bureaucracy:** Strengthening ethics training for civil servants and ensuring strict anti-corruption laws.

Conclusion

By reviving moral integrity, promoting transparency, and enhancing civic awareness, India can overcome these challenges and realize the vision of a prosperous, democratic, and ethical society.

17. There was a young civil servant named Wangchu. He was virtuous and just. He has the right attitude and aptitude, but the only thing is that he never bends to illegal and immoral people and their actions. He faced them as he used to take action against them, directly or indirectly. For this, he suffered from the atrocities of them and their appointed hooligans, corrupt politicians and officers and misinformed people. He was harassed and emotionally tortured, physically assaulted, offended, degraded, many times and transferred with intermediary suspensions all over his life. All these happened because he could not go with corruption and corrupt people and he adopted Gandhian simplicity, silent suffering and prayers.

After retirement, he got some time to read about the Krishna of the Mahabharata. He came over the passages describing Krishna's valor, tactics, diplomacy, love, dutifulness, etc., in all peace or conflict situations. In the light of Krishna's actions, he analyzed his moral uprightness and actions and all his misfortunes. At last, he found only two things that he could not adopt, as Krishna did in similar situations. Then he thought to give a trial in adopting the same.

For this, he contested the elections, adopting these two things that he missed out on and got success not only in the elections, but all through his life, secured prominent positions and removed the corruption as far as he could. His lifelong suffering and morals also paid off, making his image brighter for the public.

Based on the Story, recognize the strategy and the two things that Krishna adopted, but Wangchu missed out on all the previous situations as he was an administrator.

Imagine the situations of each of his atrocities and suggest what course of action Wangchu could better adopt in those situations.

Sample Answer: Analysis of Wangchu's Journey and Krishna's Strategy

Wangchu, a **virtuous and just** civil servant, faced severe **atrocities** for his **moral uprightness** and refusal to compromise with **corrupt individuals**. His suffering stemmed from a **rigid approach**, solely relying on **Gandhian simplicity and silent suffering**. However, upon studying Krishna's life, he realized that he had overlooked **two key principles of Krishna's strategy**:

1. **Strategic Diplomacy (Yukti-Yogya Neeti)** – Krishna was not just righteous but also **tactically astute**. He used **negotiation, alliances, and influence** to achieve **Dharma**.
2. **Assertive Action (Karmayoga with Pragmatism)** – Unlike passive suffering, Krishna balanced **moral values with proactive interventions**, employing **intelligence and calculated risks** to remove injustice.

Situations and Ideal Course of Action for Wangchu

1. Facing Corrupt Politicians & Officers

- **Before:** He resisted directly and faced **suspensions and transfers**.
- **Krishna's Strategy:** Build a **network of honest officers, whistleblowers, and legal mechanisms** to expose corruption subtly rather than confronting alone.

2. Harassment & Emotional Torture

- **Before:** Silent suffering.
- **Krishna's Strategy:** Use **media, public engagement, and legal recourse** to expose harassment, turning public sentiment against the oppressors.

3. Physical Assault & Hooliganism

- **Before:** He tolerated the oppression.
- **Krishna's Strategy:** Ensure **personal security**, create alliances, and strategically **expose** the perpetrators to authorities.

4. Public Misunderstanding & Defamation

- **Before:** He remained quiet, hoping truth would prevail.
- **Krishna's Strategy:** Engage in **effective communication, community outreach, and narrative-building** to gain public trust.

Conclusion

By integrating **strategic diplomacy and assertive action** into his moral integrity, Wangchu transformed his **suffering into success**, ultimately fighting corruption more effectively. His story teaches civil servants the need for **both moral righteousness and practical wisdom** in governance.

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