



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-IV)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-IV) (1451)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 61+3 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 61+3 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 106474

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rajat Ubhaykar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

25/08/19

**सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-IV)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper IV)**

केंद्र
Centre

ORN - Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1(a)			6		
1(b)			7		
2(a)			8		
2(b)			9		
3(a)			10		
3(b)			11		
4(a)			12		
4(b)			13		
5(a)			14		
5(b)					
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-IV)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-IV) (1451)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं जो दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं तथा हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हुए हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are **FOURTEEN** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** and printed both, in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. (a)

इस बात से पूर्णतः भिन्न होते हुए कि किसी कार्य के परिणाम बुरे भी हो सकते हैं, हितकर साध्य की पूर्ति हेतु उस कार्य को करना नैतिक रूप से स्वीकार्य है। इस कथन का उदाहरण सहित समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It is morally permissible to perform an action in pursuit of a good end in full knowledge that the action might also bring about bad results. Critically examine the statement with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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The above statement points to a dilemma wherein an action intended to achieve a good end may also lead to bad results.

Arguments against statement

moral correctness would depend on cost-benefit analysis of the action in utilitarian terms.

Also, if the end is an abstract one while the bad results are immediate & with human consequences, it may not be morally permissible.

Eg: Demonetization was aimed at reducing black money but

the bad results it caused included massive inconvenience, unemployment and even deaths in queues. Thus, the statement is not universally applicable

Arguments in favour

If the good end is overall human well-being along with attached costs, it may be morally permissible

eg: odd-even experiment of Delhi inconvenienced car owners but led to cleaner air

To sum it up, we must always be suspicious of actions that profess to achieve abstract greater good in exchange for human costs. Neither is the end achieved in most cases and costs are significant, making it morally impermissible.

1. (b)

शैक्षिक संस्थान विद्यार्थियों में नैतिक मूल्यों को स्थापित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, शैक्षिक संस्थानों में पाठ्येतर गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Educational institutions play a significant role in instilling ethical values among students. In this context, state the importance of promoting extra-curricular activities in educational institutions. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

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Educational institutions serve as an important source of socialization for children, and play crucial role in instilling of ethical values.

These values are imputed both by teachers as well as peers.

Extra-curricular activities promote interaction with both ~~and~~ and are important.

Importance of extra-curricular activities

① Teach students about importance of team work and team spirit through activities like sports

② Arts & crafts impart growth

of creativity & imagination

③ Activities like guzzing instill curiosity & desire for knowledge.

④ Debating impacts critical creative

thinking and allows children to see there are two sides to everything. Also, leads to ~~confidence~~ confidence

⑤ Social work and planting of trees instills empathy, compassion & love for environment

⑥ Trips to museums and monuments lead to abiding love for heritage

Thus, they play a crucial role in shaping the personality of a child and imparting ethical values that are long-lasting.

2. (a)

लोक सेवी प्रकृति पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना, एक मूलभूत तत्व है जो लोक सेवा में करियर को अन्यत्र कहीं रोजगार से विशिष्ट बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

An essential element that distinguishes a career in public service from jobs elsewhere is its focus on public service ethos. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस ह्रासिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public service is different from all other jobs in the sense that it is paid for from the public purse, thus necessitating an ethos of public service.

Elements of public service ethos

- ① Putting public interest above self-interest.
- ② Acting with responsibility - commitment and duty
- ③ Ensuring transparency of actions and decisions
- ④ Ultimate accountability to public

- ⑤ Leadership in times of crisis
- ⑥ Non-partisanship & impartiality
- ⑦ Objectivity in decision making
- ⑧ Honesty, integrity & probity.

This differentiates it from other jobs wherein one's responsibility is towards employer, not public, and actions are motivated by profit motive, not public interest.

However, there are many cases where these values are not displayed. This indicates necessity of values training and increasingly effective framework of accountability.

2. (b)

दक्षता, निष्पक्षता, समानुभूति और सञ्चरित्रता जैसे आधारभूत मूल्य सिविल सेवाओं के अभिन्न अंग हैं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The foundational values of efficiency, impartiality, empathy, and incorruptibility are an integral part of civil services. Elaborate with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Efficiency, impartiality, empathy and incorruptibility are the cornerstone of civil services.

Efficiency - Achieving desired output & outcome using minimum of public resources as well as time. Eg:

E-governance has made civil services more efficient by reducing paper work and quicker processing.

Impartiality :- The quality of not being biased in favour of any party while making decisions.

Eg. Awarding tender on basis of merit, and not because a friend is also bidding for it

Empathy - The quality of being able to put oneself in another's shoes and look at things from their standpoint. Eg:- Showing compassion for an old lady who has come to apply for a scheme, and behaving courteously and assisting her.

Incorruptibility - Strict adherence to a code of ethics based on unwavering honesty especially in monetary matters and beyond legal requirements.

Eg:- Resisting pressure to award road contract to MCA's brother, and also bribes offered.

All the above qualities are crucial to desired functioning of civil servant in public interest.

3. (a)

राष्ट्रों की विदेश नीति मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय हितों द्वारा निर्देशित होती है। क्या आप मानते हैं कि इस प्रकार के विशिष्ट सरोकारों का अनुसरण, अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों में नैतिकता के लिए अत्यल्प स्थान छोड़ता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The foreign policy of nations is primarily guided by national interests. Do you think the pursuit of such exclusive concerns leaves little scope for ethics in international relations? Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षतिपूर्ति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National interest is the guiding light for the foreign policies of nations to the exclusion of ethical concerns.

Arguments in favour of ^{statements} argument

Countries often indulge in realpolitik to pursue national interests.

Eg: America negotiating with terrorist organization like Taliban in Afghanistan

China claiming 90% of South China Sea as its own in spite of no evidence or basis.

Thus, we see that the international order is essentially archaic and devoid of sub rules or ethics, based on power.

Arguments against statement

There is still plenty of scope for ethics in international relations,

One cannot escape from the rightness or wrongness of one's actions in any sphere completely.

eg: Comp Common but differentiated responsibility (CBBR) in Paris Agreement held developed world morally accountable for their historical responsibility, establishing climate justice.

Gender rights as ethically desirable as ever reached Saudi Arabia

Thus, we see there is plenty of space for moral suasion in a world that is fundamentally based on power & might.

3. (b)

कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व इस धारणा को परिवर्तित करने में सहायता कर सकता है कि 'व्यावसायिक नैतिकता' विरोधाभासी होती है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Corporate Social Responsibility can help in changing the perception of 'business ethics' being an oxymoron. Critically analyze. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) refers to the obligation of companies above a certain profit & turnover threshold to contribute 2% of their profit to social causes, as per Companies Act, 2013

This gives companies a chance to rectify perception of businesses as fundamentally unethical and display 'business ethics'

(Arguments in favour)

They can compensate for the displacement caused by their activities by donating to 'affected communities' health & education. eg: Vedanta's CSR in tribal areas.

They can contribute to areas that need government funds that are not available: primary healthcare and education, upkeep of monuments

Arguments against

Since it is an obligation imposed by law, public sees it as something that is not done voluntarily in Gandhi's spirit of trusteeship.

Cynics also point to tax benefits under Section 80C for CSR, and that companies' donations are in activities aligned with business interests.

Thus, in spite of its potential, CSR's role in perceptions about business ethics remains limited. That will require voluntary philanthropic endeavours along lines of Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

4.

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए इनके क्या मायने हैं:

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

(a) असहिष्णुता स्वयं हिंसा का एक रूप है और सच्ची लोकतांत्रिक भावना के विकास में एक बाधा है- महात्मा गांधी (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Intolerance is itself a form of violence and an obstacle to the growth of a true democratic spirit. Mahatma Gandhi (Answer in 150 words) 10

The above statement by Gandhiji points to the violence inherent in intolerance by ~~virtue~~ virtue of imposing one's version of truth ~~of~~ on another, which impedes growth of true democracy in social, political & economic sense.

In the present context, one can see how relevant the statement is in an environment marked by hatred, polarization & intolerance.

When people are being lynched for not churning religious slogans, or for carrying beef, one can sense

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

intolerance towards differing
views.

This can also be seen in the frequent use of the epithet 'anti-national' to describe people whose views do not gel with nationalist-mainstream.

Those who express sympathy with downtrodden are classed as Urban Naxals.

All this impedes growth of true democracy which is based on dialogue and mutual respect.

Thus, the above statement continues to be relevant. It is something we should keep in mind every time we ^{encounter} ~~encounter~~ a view that differs from ours.

4. (b)

सफल व्यक्ति बनने का प्रयास मत कीजिए अपितु, मूल्यपरक व्यक्ति बनने का प्रयास कीजिए- अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of value. Albert Einstein (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The above statement by Albert Einstein upholds the primacy of values over success.

In the present context, one can see this statement at work in many examples that show success is temporary and fleeting whereas values are lasting, permanent.

For instance, Lance Armstrong in spite of his success showed lack of values in doping test and was discredited as a result. On the other hand, Rahul Dravid who has consistently been a man of value displaying highest ethical

Standards & continues to rise
to greater heights.

Similarly, Justice AN Roy achieved
success (becoming CJI) by compromising
on values in ADM Jabalpur case,
but is Justice Khanna who is
remembered even today.

The statement brings out the fact that
notion of success is subjective and
prone to interpretation & comparison,
while values are objective, universal
and a ~~ten~~ source of lasting
inner peace

Hence, one must always choose values
over success. It is good both
for happiness as well as larger
legacy.

5. (a)

नागरिक घोषणापत्रों के होने भर से ही लोक सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने संबंधी वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं किए जा सकते हैं। सेवोत्तम मॉडल के आलोक में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Citizens' Charters by themselves cannot achieve the desired results in improving quality of public services. Discuss the statement in light of the Sevottam Model. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizens' Charters refer to a document that sets out the rights of citizens with respect to standard of services and provides grievance redressal mechanisms in case of non-fulfilment

However, they have not been able to achieve the desired results for following reasons :-

- ① Not legally enforceable
- ② Lack of training & awareness among staff
- ③ Not displayed prominently to citizens
- ④ No action internally in case of non-fulfilment

This can also be seen in the Scrutton model that aimed to achieve goals of citizens' charter.

Derived from Seva + Uttam (Best Service), Scrutton aimed to lay down guidelines for service delivery in terms of behaviour of employees, timelines, redressal mechanisms etc.

However, it has not been successful due to insufficient permeation among staff, resistance from bureaucracy, lack of pressure from citizens.

Going forward, Citizens' Charter must be made legally enforceable and all citizen-facing rules made available

under Transparency of Rules (ToR) recommended by ²³ Economic Survey

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. (b)

सामाजिक पूँजी से आप क्या समझते हैं? सुशासन के साथ इसके संबंध की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What do you understand by social capital? Explain its relationship with good governance. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social capital refers to the accumulated trust and harmony in ~~socia~~ society that produces solidarity & cooperation

It is essential to development of fraternity in society. Ex:-
People helping each other during disasters (Kerala) due to social capital.

Relationship with good governance

It has a deep relation with good governance in following ways:-

- ① Reduces corruption
- ② Leads to better implementation of schemes. Eg: Mid Day meal without caste divisions
- ③ Better sense of civic duty reduces cost of administration
- ④ Disaster relief operations are done much better
- ⑤ Helps ensure accountability of government to people. Eg: RTI
- ⑥ Prevents takeover of government by private vested interests.

World Bank emphasizes on social capital as one of the key determinants of good governance. Above points indicate why.

6.

व्यक्तिगत और संगठनात्मक परिवर्तन के प्रबंधन के लिए भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता एक आवश्यक घटक है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Emotional Intelligence is an essential ingredient for managing personal and organizational change. Comment. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Emotional Intelligence (EI) refers to the capacity to manage one's emotions, those of others and empathize with others in interests of personal or organizational goals. Daniel Goleman estimates 80% of professional success is attributed to EI instead of IQ.

Role in managing organizational & personal change

Personal

- ① Helps you to adjust to the new environment. Eg: when you are shifting somewhere.
- ② Helps you manage & tackle the

challenges that invariably arise

eg: homesickness

③ Helps manage new relations in phase of personal change

Organizational

① Organizational transitions can be challenging to manage given uncertainty

② EI can help keep employees & team motivated

③ Can help assuage fears of employees

④ Keep the team together and focused on organizational goals.

Thus, EI can help navigate frocky waters of personal & organizational change smoothly.

7.

क्या आप सहमत हैं कि चुनिंदा सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के निजीकरण और बाह्यस्रोतीकरण (आउटसोर्सिंग) से सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और विशेष रूप से भ्रष्टाचार को कम करने में सहायता मिलेगी? पुष्टि कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Do you agree that privatization and outsourcing of selected public services will help improve the quality of public service delivery and in particular reduce the incidence of corruption? Substantiate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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There has been a trend of outsourcing and privatization of some public services

It has been seen that the quality of public service delivery as well as corruption has gone down as a result:

① The job of passport renewal & issuance is currently managed by TCS. This has resulted in remarkable improvement in public service delivery - quicker turnaround time, better service, as well as reduction / elimination of corruption

② Similarly, we see many non-core services such as garbage collection being outsourced. Indore as a result has emerged as the cleanest city in India.

Thus, outsourcing & privatization are viable ways to improve quality of service delivery as well as reduce corruption. Going forward, non-core functions of police such as passport verification must be outsourced, given that it is currently serving as source of corruption and poor service.

8.

भारत में सामाजिक न्याय के विचार के सन्दर्भ में डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर के योगदानों की चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the contributions of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to the idea of social justice in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Dr Ambedkar was a lawyer, politician, philosopher, activist well known as father of the Indian Constitution in

Contributions to idea of social justice

① Explained the mechanism of caste discrimination in his landmark paper - The Mechanism, Genesis of Caste

② Gave social justice a constitutional basis through his involvement in drafting it.

③ Article 17 - abolished untouchability.

④ Affirmative action was introduced through Article 15 and 16 as compensatory discrimination for historical wrongs.

⑤ Instrumental in developing consensus around need for reservation.

⑥ His works led to awakening of Dalits.

⑦ organizational leader - later became Republican Party of India.

⑧ Idea of Buddhism as rational, egalitarian religion. Many Dalits converted.

⑨ Drafter of Hindu Code Bill - rights of women. Thus, he was instrumental in shaping the architecture of social justice as we know it in India - in philosophy, organization and laws.

9.

आप एक ऐसे जिले में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं जिसमें हाल ही में बाढ़ ने व्यापक तबाही मचाई है। बाढ़ की तीव्रता ने न केवल आश्रय स्थलों और आजीविका को नुकसान पहुँचाया है, अपितु इस क्षेत्र में घातक बीमारियों के फैलने का जोखिम भी उत्पन्न किया है। सड़कों पर घूमने वाले ठगों ने इस स्थिति का लाभ उठाया है और वे लूटपाट कर रहे हैं तथा जो कुछ भी उनके हाथ लग रहा है, उसे जमा कर रहे हैं। ऐसी सूचनाएँ हैं कि कई दुकानों और घरों में सेंध लगाकर उन्हें लूट लिया गया है। कुछ लोगों को संदेह है कि यह कार्य पड़ोसी देश से आए अवैध प्रवासियों का है जो इस जिले में लंबे समय से रह रहे हैं।

स्थानीय विधायक इन अवैध प्रवासियों को राहत और पुनर्वास सहायता देने पर आपत्ति कर रहे हैं। जिले के कई निवासी भी विधायक के साथ मिल गए हैं और तर्क दे रहे हैं कि नागरिकों का देश के संसाधनों पर, विशेषकर वर्तमान स्थिति में प्रथम अधिकार है।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- क्या आप मानते हैं कि प्रत्येक स्थिति में देश के नागरिकों का राष्ट्र के संसाधनों पर प्रथम अधिकार है? वैध तर्कों के साथ अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।
- इस सूचना को देखते हुए, प्रशासन की प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर कार्रवाई की रूपरेखा तैयार कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

You are posted as the District Magistrate in a district, which has been ravaged by floods recently. The severity of floods has not only led to destruction of shelter and livelihood, but also created risks of deadly diseases spreading in the area. Street thugs have taken advantage of the situation and are looting and stocking anything they can get their hands on. There are reports that many shops and homes have been broken into and looted. Some suspect that this is the work of illegal immigrants from a neighbouring country, who have been residing in the district for a long time.

The local MLA is objecting to extension of relief and rehabilitation assistance to these illegal immigrants. A number of residents of the district have also joined the MLA and are arguing that citizens have the first right on the country's resources, particularly in the prevailing situation.

In this context, answer the following:

- Do you think that citizens of a country have the first claim on resources of a nation in every situation? Justify your answer with valid arguments.
- Given this information, chart a course of action based on priorities of the administration. (Answer in 250 words)

a) In the above situation, the MLA and some residents are objecting to relief & rehabilitation being extended to illegal migrants.

In my opinion, it is not true that citizens of a country have the first claim on resources in every situation.

Justification

① Article 21 of the constitution extends right to life to every person, foreigner or citizen. Thus, in the above situation where lives of people are at danger in floods, it is not right to discriminate on basis of citizen or illegal immigrant, as per the dictates of constitutional morality.

② Human values such as compassion & empathy are at a higher pedestal than narrow ideologies of nationalism, especially in a disaster situation that does not differentiate between citizen & foreigner.

To conclude, citizens do not have first claim to resources in every situation. However, in the ordinary course of events, they do possess greater rights such as right to property and right to public employment as per constitutional provisions. But, right to life belongs to everyone.

6) Ethical issues confronting me in above situation are :-

- ① Breakdown of law & order - street
thugs looting shops & houses
- ② Destruction of shelter & livelihood
- ③ Calls to ~~exclude~~ exclude illegal
migrants from relief-process
- ④ Disease risk

Stakeholders = Citizens, MLA, illegal
immigrants, myself (DM)

Priorities of administration are in following order :-

- ① Restoration of law & order & disease control
- ② Speedy relief & rehabilitation
- ③ Addressing issue of illegal immigrants

Course of action

- ① Get in touch with SP of district and ask him to dispatch police to affected areas and apprehend culprits
- ② Request assistance from central forces if need arises.
- ③ Send teams of doctors among affected to document, register and admit those affected by disease.
- ④ Coordinate relief efforts with State Disaster Response Force
- ⑤ Issue advisories among people about spread of diseases such as leprosy, and inform them about symptoms.
- ⑥ Call a meeting of MLA and

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Citizens to talk about issue of illegal migrants, and hear their arguments.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑦ Explain to them that relief work will not be discriminatory.

⑧ Ask them to file complaints if they wish to after disaster has retreated.

⑨ Look into their complaints and launch identity verification program across district, in coordination with Central government

⑩ Ensure that the process is fair & non-discriminatory

⑪ Organize meetings & community sessions between locals & migrants to reduce trust deficit

Using above course, I would hope to establish social harmony, law & order, and rehabilitation.

10.

आप एक शहर के नगर निगम आयुक्त हैं। कुछ पुराने भवनों की स्थिति की पहचान करते हुए, आपने उन्हें जर्जर भवनों की सूची में वर्गीकृत किया है। आपने निवासियों को भवनों की स्थिति और ऐसे भवनों में रहने के खतरों के संबंध में एडवाइजरी जारी की है तथा उनसे परिसर खाली करने का आग्रह किया है। हालांकि, इस प्रकार की अधिसूचना के बाद भी, निवासी ऐसे भवनों में बने हुए हैं और उन्होंने भवन खाली करने से मना कर दिया है। इनमें से अधिकांश लोग निर्धन हैं, जिनके पास कोई अन्य विकल्प नहीं है और यदि वे परिसर को खाली कर देते हैं तो वे बेघर हो जाएंगे।

जहाँ आप इन लोगों के लिए हल निकालने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, वहीं आपकी सबसे बुरी आशंका तब सही सिद्ध हो जाती है जब भारी वर्षा के बाद सूची में मौजूद एक चार मंजिला भवन ढह जाता है। इस घटना के बाद, सार्वजनिक आक्रोश के चलते निगम पर भवन खाली नहीं कराने के कारण आरोप लगाए जाते हैं।

(a) इस स्थिति में एक आयुक्त के रूप में आपको किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? इनसे निपटने हेतु आप जो कदम उठाएंगे, उन्हें रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) ऐसी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने हेतु आप क्या उपाय करेंगे? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

You are the Commissioner of a city municipal corporation. Recognizing the state of some of the old buildings, you have categorised these under the list of dilapidated buildings. You have also issued an advisory to residents regarding the status and hazards of living in such buildings and asked them to vacate the premises. However, even after such a notification, residents continue to occupy such buildings and refuse to vacate. These are mostly poor people who have no other alternative available and would be rendered homeless if they vacate the premises.

While you are trying to figure a way out for these people, your worst fears come true when one of the four-storeyed buildings on the list collapsed after heavy rains. Following the incident, public outrage led to accusations against the corporation for not getting the building vacated.

(a) What challenges do you face as the Commissioner in this situation? Highlight the steps you will take to address these.

(b) What measures will you take to prevent reoccurrence of such unfortunate incidents? (Answer in 250 words)

20

a) Challenges in above situation :-

① Public outrage over Building collapse

② Trapped people stuck in debris of building.

③ many people continuing to live in

dilapidated buildings

Ⓐ Refusal of residents to vacate
ever after notice due to poverty &
consequent homelessness

(Steps to address)

Later,

① Call a meeting of residents of
such buildings and try to
understand what measures would
make them vacate.

② Assuage public outrage by explaining
challenges faced by municipal corporation
in vacating houses to the media

First,

③ Coordinate with state government
to ~~see~~ remove the wreckage. Visit the
site immediately and offer condolences
to families of deceased.

Ⓔ Announce compensation package
for affected

With above steps, I would hope to
humanely treat the affected
people and assuage public outrage.

b) Long-term measures :-

- ① Understand needs of residents to vacate buildings, through meetings
- ② Devise an affordable housing in-situ redevelopment plan like the one in Behind Bazaar, Mumbai in consultation with developers & residents
- ③ & Talk with the state government to give necessary approvals.
- ④ In the meantime, developers must provide alternative housing to residents.
- ⑤ Conduct a survey of all dilapidated buildings and convince residents to

opt for this, giving successful
example of past, and pointing
out ~~to~~ risk to life.

Using above course of action, I would
hope to devise a win-win solution
to the problem of dilapidated
buildings and the risks they pose
to residents

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11.

आपको हाल ही में सामूहिक नकल के लिए प्रसिद्ध एक जिले में जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। हाल ही में संपन्न बोर्ड परीक्षाओं के दौरान इस जिले में पुनः ऐसी ही कुछ परेशान करने वाली घटनाएँ देखी गईं। आपके जिले में स्थित कुछ परीक्षा केंद्रों में अभिभावकों ने परीक्षा के दौरान अपने बच्चों की नकल करने में सहायता करने के लिए केंद्रों को कमोबेश अपने नियंत्रण में कर लिया। अभिभावकों ने यह तर्क देते हुए अपने कार्य को सही ठहराया कि संबंधित शिक्षकों ने वर्ष के दौरान बिल्कुल भी कक्षाएं नहीं ली हैं। पूछताछ करने पर आपने पाया कि इस स्थिति में निरीक्षकों ने आंखें मूंद लीं और स्कूल प्रशासन भी घटनाओं की CCTV फुटेज के साथ छेड़छाड़ करने में सम्मिलित था। आपने यह भी पाया कि शिक्षकों की अनुपस्थिति वास्तव में बहुत अधिक रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस संबंध में पूर्व में अभिभावकों द्वारा बार-बार चिंता जताई गई थी, लेकिन कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई।

इस स्थिति में:

- (a) इस समस्या से निपटने हेतु आप तात्कालिक रूप से अल्पावधि में क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे?
- (b) समग्र रूप से समाज के लिए ऐसी घटनाओं की जटिलताओं को समझाते हुए, कुछ ऐसे दीर्घकालिक सुधारों को रेखांकित कीजिए जो ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए किए जाने चाहिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

You have been recently posted as a District Education Officer in a district, which is notorious for mass copying. It again witnessed some disturbing incidents during the recent Board examination. In some of the examination centers located in your district, the parents virtually took over the centres to help their wards to copy during the exams. The parents justified their act by arguing that the concerned teachers did not take classes at all during the year. Upon enquiry, you found that invigilators turned a blind eye in this situation and school administrations were also involved in tampering with the CCTV footage of the incidents. You also found that teacher absenteeism has indeed been rampant. Further, concerns regarding this had been repeatedly raised by parents in the past, but no action was taken.

In this situation:

- (a) What course of action would you take in the immediate to short term to deal with the issue at hand?
- (b) Explaining the ramifications of such incidents for the society at large, highlight some long-term reforms that should be taken to prevent such incidents from re-occurring. (Answer in 250 words)

20

a) Ethical issues in above case :-

- ① Parents aiding wards in copying
- ② Invigilators turning blind eye
- ③ Administrators tampering with CCTV evidence

Ⓕ Rampant absenteeism among teachers

All the above point to a broken & ~~very~~ ~~is~~ dysfunctional school education system

Stakeholders :- i) Parents, ii) Students, iii) Teachers iv) Invigilators v) School administrators

Course of action :-

In immediate to short term, I would :-

① Suspend school administrators & invigilators involved in abetting cheating.

② Cancel the exams held and hold re-examinations with invigilators & administrators deputed from another part of state.

③ Understand causes of sampart
absenteeism among teachers.

④ Motivate them to start attending
classes in student interest. Tell
them salaries may be raised if
they mend their ways.

⑤ Talk to the parents and assure
them of better teaching quality
in the future and explain to
them your duty towards ensuring
fair examination.

⑥ Take student feedback on what
changes they would desire.

Doing this, I would hope to bring
fairness in examination, improve
quality of teaching and make
the system functional.

b) Ramifications of such incidents for society

- ① Corrodes moral fibre and ethical infrastructures of society
- ② Breeds apathy & cynicism
- ③ Leads to deterioration of civic sense
- ④ Erodes faith in administration

Long-term reforms

- ① The principles of equity, access, quality, affordability & accountability must be bedrock of these reforms, as articulated in Draft National Education Policy.
- ② Accountability of teachers must be ensured. First, teacher training

Ecosystem must be improved. They must be held accountable for learning outcomes which are codified as per benchmarks

③ Ethics must be inculcated in students from early age. Eg: Invigilator-free exam held in Rajasthan recently to teach students about honesty.

④ School management committees must be empowered through active involvement of parents.

⑤ Salaries of teachers must be raised to discourage absenteeism & private tuitions. Eg: Bhutan pays teachers higher than civil servants.

Using above reforms, we might hope to build a functional school education system that produces ethical, enlightened children

12.

आपको हाल ही में एक ऐसे जिले में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है, जो औद्योगिक गतिविधियों का एक प्रमुख केंद्र है और विभिन्न स्थानों व समुदायों के श्रमिकों को आकर्षित करता है। इन उद्योगों के श्रमिक, हालांकि केवल थोड़े समय के लिए ही, प्रायः अपनी दैनिक प्रार्थना करने के लिए सड़कों पर खुले स्थानों का उपयोग करते हैं। कार्य स्थलों के निकट पूजा स्थल की कमी को इस परिपाटी के जारी रहने का कारण बताया जाता है।

हालांकि, इसके कारण सड़कों पर होने वाली भीड़-भाड़ से उत्पन्न असुविधा की वजह से आस-पास के क्षेत्रों के कुछ निवासी इस परिपाटी पर आपत्ति जताते रहे हैं। इस परिपाटी की आड़ में सार्वजनिक भूमि पर कथित अवैध अतिक्रमण की भी शिकायतें मिली हैं।

एक दिन, आपको सूचना मिलती है कि स्थानीय लोगों के एक समूह ने उपासना के समय व्यवधान डाला है। इस घटना के चलते कई समूहों के बीच झड़पें हुई हैं और जिले में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है।

इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) आपके समक्ष कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? इनमें से प्रत्येक के गुण-दोष का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
- (b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे और क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

You are recently posted as District Magistrate in a district, which is a major hub of industrial activities and attracts workers from different places and communities. The workers of these industries often utilize the open spaces on roads for performing their daily prayers, though only for a short period of time. The lack of a place of worship close to the work places, is cited as the reason for continuance of this practice.

However, some residents of nearby areas have been objecting to this practice due to the inconvenience caused by congestion on the roads. There have also been complaints of alleged illegal encroachments over public land in garb of this practice.

One day, you are informed that a group of locals disrupted the workers at the time of worship. The incident led to clashes between several groups and a law and order problem has arisen in the district.

Given the situation, answer the following:

- (a) What are the options available before you? Evaluate the merits and demerits of each one of them.
- (b) What course of action would you choose and why? (Answer in 250 words)

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a) Ethical issue :-

a) Communal disharmony.

b) Freedom of religion

c) Encroachment of land & congestion

d) Problem of law & order.

Stakeholders :- local residents, factory workers, myself (DM)

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Options available after restoring law & order:-

- a) Stop practice of offering prayers of $\text{\$}$ on road
- b) Allow the practice.
- c) Call meeting of locals & workers and reach solution amicably
- d) Construct separate place of worship for workers to prevent encroachment & congestion

merits	Demerits
<p>(a)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">① will reduce congestion② will appease local residents	<ol style="list-style-type: none">① will impinge on freedom of religion② may lead to further <u>communal disturbances</u>

Merits

Demerits

(b)

(1) will preserve freedom of religion of workers

(1) Will lead to anger of local residents

(2) Communal disturbances may intensify

(3) Congestion & encroachments will continue

(c)

(1) will lead to amicable solution

(1) may not lead to solution

(2) Will lead to communal harmony.

(2) Congestion problem may continue

(3) freedom of religion will be upheld

(d)

(1) will lead to solving of congestion & encroachment

(1) may lead to communal problems due to 'appeasement'

(2) Freedom of religion

(2) Spending state funds on religion

will be upheld

purposes not permitted

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6) Given above analysis, I will opt for Option (c) - resolving dispute amicably.

(Reasons)

- ① Dialogue is crucial for resolving communal disputes and bringing social harmony.
- ② Dialogue also leads to solutions and compromise - workers may agree to offer prayers in space provided for the purpose by local residents.
- ③ This might solve issue of congestion,

encroachment, freedom of religion together

④ The state in such situations must play role of facilitator rather than taking sides with any community, as dictated by secularism

The above course of action may thus solve issue in amicable manner ensuring communal harmony

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13.

आप एक पहाड़ी राज्य में एक जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट हैं। एक शक्तिशाली NRI व्यवसायी आपके जिले में भव्य विवाह समारोह आयोजित करने की योजना बना रहा है। समारोह के आयोजन की व्यापकता को देखते हुए, एक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है। इस रिपोर्ट में सतर्क रुख अपनाने का आह्वान किया गया है और पर्यावरण पर इसके प्रभाव को लेकर चिंता जताई गई है। इसे स्वीकार करते हुए, NRI ने संभावित पर्यावरणीय क्षति के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षतिपूर्ति का प्रस्ताव किया है। साथ ही, स्थानीय विधायक और कुछ प्रमुख निवासी तर्क दे रहे हैं कि इस प्रकार के विवाह समारोह से जिले को पर्यटक आकर्षण केंद्र के रूप में विकसित करने में सहायता मिल सकती है तथा यह इसे लोकप्रिय विवाह स्थल में परिवर्तित कर सकता है, जो निवासियों के लिए समृद्धि ला सकता है।

इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- दी गई स्थिति में हितधारकों और उनके संबंधित हितों की पहचान कीजिए।
- आपके समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों और आपके द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्रवाई पर प्रकाश डालिए, साथ ही उसका कारण भी बताइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

You are the district magistrate in a district of a hill state. An NRI tycoon is planning to arrange a large wedding ceremony in your district. Given the scale of the ceremony, a feasibility report was prepared. The report has called for adopting a cautious approach and has raised concerns regarding its impact on the environment. Recognizing this, the NRI has offered extra compensation for the prospective environmental damages. Also, the local MLA and some prominent residents are arguing that such a wedding can help in developing the district as a tourist hotspot and turn it into a popular wedding destination, bringing prosperity for the residents.

Given the situation, answer the following:

- Identify the stakeholders in the given situation and their respective interests.
- Highlight the options available to you and the course of action you will take, giving reasons for the same. (Answer in 250 words)

20

a) Stakeholders in the above situation are as follows :-

a) NRI - wants to conduct lavish wedding in scenic hill district, no expenses spared

b) District magistrate - interested in

preserving environmental of the district from effects of wedding.

c) MLA & prominent residents - wish wedding to take place to boost district economy & encourage tourism along with wedding industry.

b) Options before me are as follows :-

- ① Allow wedding to take place after accepting extra compensation from NRI.
- ② Disallow wedding taking into account environmental impact which may be devastating.
- ③ Allow wedding on condition that NRI cleans up after himself after the wedding by providing manpower in addition to resources.

I will choose Option ③ and will

Take following course of action :-

① Allow wedding on following conditions :-

a) No single-use plastic.

b) Eco-friendly cutlery (kullhads etc)

c) Cleaning crew to be provided by NRI

d) All waste must be collected and disposed after wedding

② Closely monitor clean-up after wedding to ensure no environmental damage

Reasons

① This will ensure that fragile ecology of hill district is not irreversibly damaged

② District administration will not

be unduly burdened.

③ NRI will bear responsibility and not escape it by throwing money at the problem.

④. MLA and local residents will also be satisfied

⑤ will set precedent for future weddings that may take place

This way, I hope to balance environment as well as economy of the local district

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14. जलवायु परिवर्तन की चुनौती विश्व के समक्ष कई मूलभूत नैतिक दुविधाएँ प्रस्तुत करती है। वैश्विक परिप्रेक्ष्य से यह विश्व के लिए सामूहिक कार्रवाई की समस्या प्रस्तुत करती है: वैश्विक कार्बन उत्सर्जन को नियंत्रित करने में सभी देशों का सामूहिक हित है। लेकिन आर्थिक संवृद्धि और समृद्धि की सामाजिक मांगों के प्रति अनुक्रिया करने में प्रत्येक देश के लिए अति-उपभोग के अपने लाभ भी हैं। इन लागतों का सामना करने वाले विकासशील राष्ट्रों के सम्मुख और अधिक चुनौतियाँ आ सकती हैं क्योंकि जलवायु परिवर्तन का प्रभाव असंगत रूप से निर्धनों पर सर्वाधिक पड़ने की संभावना है, इस प्रकार इससे निष्पक्षता और असमानता के मुद्दे भी उभर कर सामने आते हैं।

एक अंतरपीढ़ीगत समस्या के रूप में, वर्तमान पीढ़ी द्वारा की गई कार्रवाइयों के परिणामों का भविष्य की पीढ़ियों पर सर्वाधिक प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

यद्यपि यह सहज बोध का विषय है कि आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए निवासयोग्य विश्व छोड़ना वर्तमान पीढ़ी का नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व है तथापि इस दायित्व की सीमा कम स्पष्ट है।

इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) उन भावी पीढ़ियों के प्रति जो अभी पैदा नहीं हुई हैं, मनुष्य का नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व किस सीमा तक है?
- (b) क्या विकासशील देशों की तुलना में विकसित देशों पर जलवायु परिवर्तन पर नियंत्रण हेतु कार्रवाई करने और अतिरिक्त लागत वहन करने का अधिक उत्तरदायित्व है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The challenge of climate change presents the world with several fundamental ethical dilemmas. From a global perspective, it presents the world with a collective action problem: all countries have a collective interest in controlling global carbon emissions. But each individual country also has incentives to over-consume in response to societal demands for economic growth and prosperity. Developing nations faced with these costs may encounter further challenges as the impact of climate change will most likely fall disproportionately on the poor, thus also raising issues of fairness and inequality.

As an intergenerational problem, the consequences of actions taken by the current generation will have the greatest impact on future generations.

While it is intuitive that the current generation has some ethical responsibility to leave an inhabitable world to future generations, the extent of this obligation is less clear.

Answer the following questions in this regard:

- (a) To what extent do humans have a moral responsibility to future generations that are yet to be born?
- (b) Do developed countries have a greater responsibility to take action and bear more costs of controlling climate change than developing countries? (Answer in 250 words) 20

a) It has long been understood that current generation has an ethical responsibility towards the next

generation. The extent of the responsibility can be understood in the following ways:-

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① The future generation, ^{that} will be born will inherit the problems that the current generation leaves behind - environmental, political, technological and economic.

② At the same time, it is difficult to predict the nature & degree of problems given the complex interplay of forces that determine the future. Eg: technology

③ However, in some spheres such as environment ^{& climate}, where scientific research has established the nature of future, given business

as usual, it will be unethical of us to turn a blind eye towards the problems we are leaving behind.

On the other hand, one cannot turn back the march of technology just because of future problems - given mixed nature & subjective use of same tech.

Thus, while humans do not have complete moral responsibility towards future generations, we certainly do in case of climate change due to its relatively predictable nature of change.

We don't inherit the earth from our ancestors. We have borrowed it from our children.

6) ~~Developing~~ Developed countries have a greater responsibility

to take action and bear costs of climate change control for following reasons :-

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① Historical responsibility : The current stock of Greenhouse Gases in the atmosphere is largely the result of Industrial Revolution that powered economics of developed world into prosperity

② Inequity in impact of climate change - Developed countries mostly in temperate latitudes are expected to suffer less, and even benefit from rising temperatures unlike developing countries in tropics. This imposes moral responsibility to help

③ Inequality of income & wealth -

Developed countries are tens of times richer than developing ones and have access to advanced technology

Thus, given above arguments of historical responsibility, income & wealth inequality and differences in impact, there is a clear cut case for greater responsibility of developed countries. However, this does not mean developing countries should abdicate responsibility for controlling climate, we need all hands on deck.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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