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. : 003762

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MANUSH PAREEK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

25/08/19

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

केंद्र
Centre GR. NOIDA

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature P. Singh

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	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।	**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.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (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।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (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
2	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।	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.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	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।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	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।	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.
7	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।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	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।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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 पूर्णत: भिज्ञ 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) 10

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

(a) End Vs. Means debate is old but yet unresolved. Different schools of thought on ethics have different views on this.

Morally permissable

1. Utilitarianism : says means are justified if ends benefit greatest number with greatest good.

eg: Netaji took support of fascist ~~Alli~~ Axis powers against British despite having ideological opposition for greater goal (end) of liberating motherland.

~~2. Deontology : it is duty oriented~~

2. Pragmatism: in accordance to situations. Like Krishna in Mahabharata supported unethical means with unethical opponents.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Morally not permissable

1. Deontology: the aspect of 'duty' gives more weightage to means defined by duty rather than consequences. (Example: soldier in battlefield → might kill to protect the territorial integrity of the nation. While killing cannot be justified otherwise (Consequence - killing)

2. Consciousness ethics: Indian thinkers like Gandhiji laid extreme stress on - "right means can only lead to right ends." He called off Non-Cooperation Movement due to Chauri-Chaura incident.

In administration, this question should be guided by law, conscience, objective analysis and welfare of the people.

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) 10

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

(b) Schools and othe educational institutions are secondary socialisation structures.

They teach ethical values such as:

1. Discipline
2. Team work
3. Leadership
4. Sacrifice
5. Sense of belonging to a social group (~~apart~~ outside family)
6. Punctuality.
7. Respect for others views and diversity of opinions.

Importance of Extra curricular activities:

(1) Perseverence: sports test limits of character.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Team spirit: through Choirs, team sports, ~~trei~~ treking, team tasks, etc.

③ Healthy Competition: painting, sports, debates, etc.

④ Respecting diverse opinions → debates.

⑤ Bonding with fellow students → forging lifelong friendships.

⑥ Discipline: like in groupsinging, marching, instrumental → orchestra, etc.

Complete education is nurturing of both mind and heart. Extra-curricular activities produce balanced and ~~strong~~ ethically strong individuals.

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) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(b) Public service is an office of trust.

It bridges the distance between the state and the citizens.

It is different from "private jobs" as it focuses on public service ethos which include:

1. Social welfare
2. Compassion and empathy.
3. Objectivity
4. Integrity
5. Service before self.
6. Agent of social change as the Constitution itself is a grand document of social revolution (Granville Austin): it promotes Justice, equality, fraternity and other such lofty ideals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Private jobs :

1. By nature self-, family centred.
2. Generally not associated with social responsibility
3. Getting 'paid' for services rendered - give and take relationship.

Inculcating public service ethos :

1) It requires sound ethical and moral training as it involves responsibility of public resources.
2) Leadership : as a moral agent
eg: Social Behaviour Change Communication → for Swachch Bharat, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao missions.

Public or private, service attitude depends upon individuals, organisations and societal ethos. Many in "private jobs" are great social service workers like Sudha Murthy of Infosys foundation.

2. (b) दक्षता, निष्पक्षता, समानुभूति और सच्चरित्रता जैसे आधारभूत मूल्य सिविल सेवाओं के अभिन्न अंग हैं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) The foundational values like the following form the ~~backs~~ strength of civil services steel frame :

1. Efficiency: utilizing limited resources in the most effective manner. Like low cost housing in Kerala or crowdfunding done by Palme Amstrong for a village road.

2. Impartiality : civil servants need pure objectivity while dealing with social groups as well as informed neutrality with political parties/ representatives. This maintains sanctity, continuity and integrity of the services.

3) Empathy: for poor, weak and vulnerable sections. Ours is a welfare state for the poorest of the poor (Gandhiji's Talisman, Antodaya → for the poorest).

4) Incorruptibility: is an extremely desired virtue. PS Appu remains a shining example of incorruptability, so do ~~&~~ hundreds of silent and anonymous civil servants who keep integrity ~~and~~ above every interest.

These values are essential to preserve public Trust in the government.

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

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) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(a) National interests need to be aligned with greater goals of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect for sustainable world order.

National interests and ethics:

Not opposed:

① Pacifism and idealism: followed by countries like India in case of Non-Alignment Movement, Disarmament, Panchasheel, etc were aligned with international ethics. Here international peace (Article 51) was itself part of National interest.

Opposed

1. Realism and pragmatism :

Like Kingfisher's US Foreign Policy.

→ "Friends come and go but interests permanent."

→ Recent withdrawal of USA from Paris Climate Deal.

→ Chinese expansionism challenging other countries' sovereignty.

However little, national interests in the long run have to align themselves with world's interests - like in the times of climate change, cross border pollution, ocean pollution, etc.

Thoughts such as "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" and "Shared destiny" need to be incorporated in national interest world view.

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

(b) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a novel idea to bridge the value gap between business and societal responsibility through inculcation of ethics such as:

1. Business being part of society and environmental systems.
2. Ecological awareness.
3. Trusteeship idea of Gandhiji.
4. Avoiding "~~Wealth~~ Wealth without Charity." sin.
5. Creation of social capital outside state / community intervention.
6. Creating social value such as Tatas → educational institutions (eg: TISS).

changing perception:

why Busine-ethics oxymoron?

① Business seen as only profit oriented.

② Value-ignorance as ethical behaviour has costs involved.

③ Traditional view of Capitalism. (Charles Darwin novels of Industrial Revolution era).

④ Incidents such as Bhopal Gas Tragedy makes it difficult to trust big business corporations.

CSR →

① Helps in creating culture of & socially responsible behaviour through social service and activities such as building, schools, hospitals, skill development, etc.

② Image building by companies.

Responsibility goes beyond CSR.

Recently Azim Premji and Vedanta head Anil Aggarwal pledged billions for philanthropy.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Intolerance rises from ignorance and constricted mindset filled with prejudices.

"Prejudices are paradise of fools," some one said.

Intolerance → violence

1. Mistrust
2. Killings - mob violence

⇓

Democracy degenerates into MOBO-CRACY (rule of mob) as Gandhiji said.

eg: Akhlaq, Tabrez killed by mob.
UNA - dalits beaten.

Protection of democracy

1. Upholding law and order
2. Inter faith dialogue
3. Regulation of rumours on social media.
4. Checking radicalisation of youth (Mumbai Anti terror Cell model).

Democratic spirit survives in the tolerance, nay! acceptance of diversity as ~~sho~~ shown by our rich heritage and values of vasudhaiva Kutumbakam. and shared destiny.

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

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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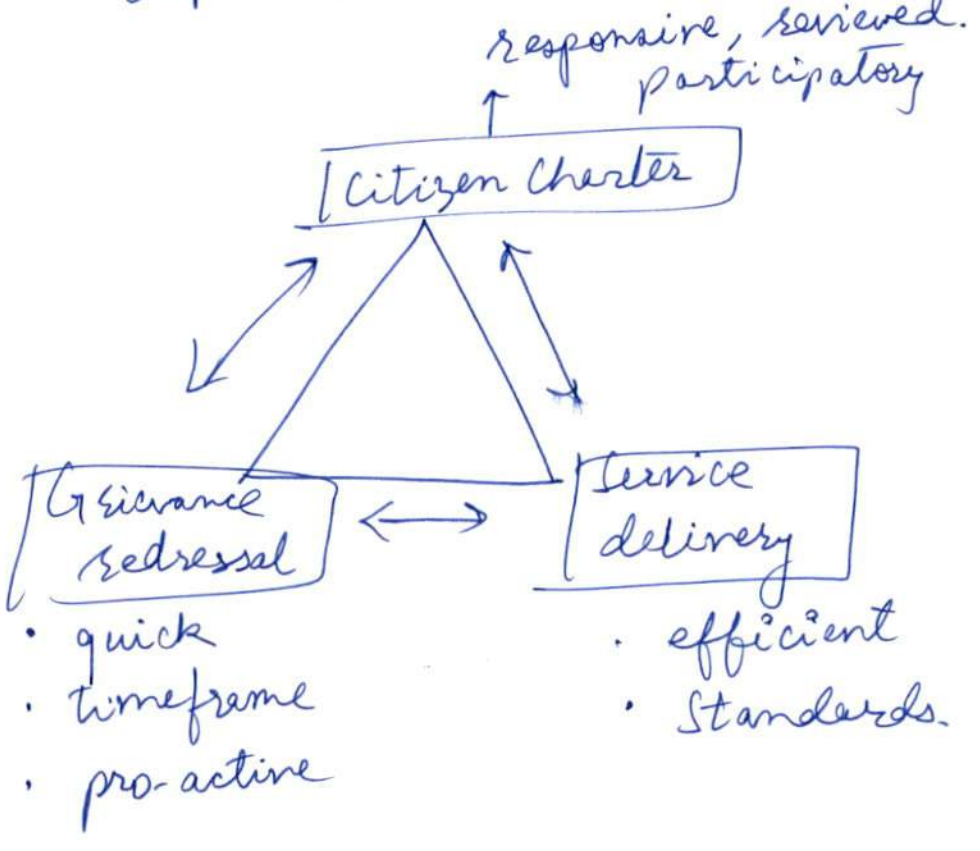
(a) Citizen charters :

1. Tools of accountability.

Sevottam model

3 pillars :



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Social capital refers to the networks, relationships in society which can help in development of individuals and society in general. Like - social harmony between diverse religions.

Good governance

① Community led programmes:

(i) SHGs - local leadership.

(ii) Panchayati Raj

iii) Social Audit.

Social Capital produces:

1. Public participation
2. Public as enlightened citizens rather than passive subjects.

Examples: ~~All~~ NRLM Mission Villages with active SHGs - better health indicators and greater success of programmes like Indradhanush (vaccination).

Eg: Kudumbshree

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Emotional intelligence involves:

1. Awareness
2. Management
3. Motivation
4. Effective relationship handling.

It is the 'feelings' side of cognitive intelligence.

[Managing personal change]

1. Motivation to persevere in difficult situations.
2. Living a life of higher ideals. despite challenges.
3. Self improvement - like

being a good listener, amicable personality, etc

Organisational change:

(1) Leadership
(2) Team spirit
(3) Positive work culture
(4) Cohesion and orientation towards shared goals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. With liberalisation in 1991, the private and public boundaries in service delivery have fast faded.

Yes

① Increased efficiency

② Better use of resources.

③ Lesser burden on public services.

NO

① May not address corruption

as

corruption also exists in private sector

Matter of holistic reforms.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way ahead :

1. Rational and balanced approach towards privatisation, ~~not as a~~

2. Not as a policy.

3. Health and education should remain public sector dominated.

4. Public goods → to be provided by government ~~as~~ because of

① "Welfare state - mandate" of Constitution

② Social Rights of people, specially the poor and rural areas where private sector does not reach.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. Dr. B R Ambedkar was one of the foremost thinkers and contributors to social change in modern India.

Contributions

① During freedom struggle :

1. Championed the causes of the downtrodden classes.
2. Reservation for "depressed classes" in legislatures after Poona Pact with Gandhiji.
3. Temple entry movement in Maharashtra

② Constituent Assembly

1. Rights to depressed Classes (SCs/STs) like → Article

14, 15, 16, 17, etc → equality, no discrimination, abolition of untouchability, etc.

2. He authored books such as 'Anhiliation of Caste' one of the most severe attacks on the institution of caste and caste based discrimination.

(3) India's first law Minister
→ Respect to dalits.

(4) Mass conversion to Buddhism in Nagpur to protect self esteem of the millions of dalits, shown that they could not be taken for granted by the dominant religions.

Dr. Ambedkar is the modern Manu. He drafted one of the world's best constitutions and called it a document for SOCIAL CHANGE.

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।

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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:

(a) 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।

(b) 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:

(a) 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.

(b) Given this information, chart a course of action based on priorities of the administration. (Answer in 250 words) 20

Citizenship entails a special relationship with the state. ~~of the~~ But citizenship should not overpower humanitarian rights of people - be it refugees or illegal migrants.

(a) Yes, citizens of a country should have first claim on resources of a nation, but NOT in every situation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Moral Justification:

i) The idea of India stems out from our Civilizational State identity which is different from the exclusivist western (westphalian) concept of nation state. We always believe in 'Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah' (may all be happy...) and 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' (World is my family).

ii) Illegal immigrants are not a monolith and should not be seen with prejudice as many could be persecuted refugees. Hanna Arendt says refugees are stateless people. They become rights-less too.

Humanitarian perspective:

i) Before national identity, we are

all human beings connected through common sense of suffering and emotions. Compassion and empathy should not be blind and exclusive.

However, in times of humanitarian crisis like the floods in question, aid must be provided even to the illegal migrants.

(b) **Course of Action**

1. Would form an emergency team. for

Response → Rescue → Rebuilding

Response:
- First Aid
- Food packets
- Clothes
- Medicines. (threat of disease outbreak)

Rescue: Moving people to safer and higher areas.

Rebuilding: Medium term. (post disaster.)

2. This would need coordination with entire state machinery

along with enthusiastic volunteers like NSS / NCC and local NGOs.

3. Effective communication and persuation: with local residents and MLA. Taking them into confidence that miscreants would be ~~dealt~~ dealt with stringently.

4. Appeal for peace, not falling for rumours and hate.

5. Continous monitoring of the situation through a network of trusted core team.

6. Effective use of social media for coordination, countering rumours and information dissemination.

7. Fast and efficient first aid, medicines, food for all, including the immigrants.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(8). Assurance to the locals and MLA that the illegal migrants would be dealt according to law after the crisis is over. This would dissuade them from hampering relief work.

Illegal migrants in India consist of mix- mass - influx, the problems with locals are natural to arise. The issue should be resolved in accordance with rule of law and taking into account multiple factors like humanitarian, economic and security issues.

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।

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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

This case signifies that law enforcement is complex process dealing with human lives, their challenges like poverty and also accountability which ~~can~~ has to be accepted for intentional as well as unintentional acts in the line of duty.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(a) Challenges faced by the Commissioner :

1. Evacuation of people in other such vulnerable buildings. → Prevention of another such tragedy.

2. Taking up responsibility even though official responsibility has fulfilled. This might involve facing media scrutiny, criticism and mistrust among people.

3. Explaining the real situation, ~~where the~~ and learning from it. For making medium and long term plans to provide viable alternative to the poor residents.

Steps to be taken

1. Coordinating with NDRF in the after-collapse activities like removing the debris and searching for possible survivors.

2. Clear messaging → to media
→ to other residents – not to panic
– to seniors about the situation.

3. Persuading people living in other such houses/buildings to evacuate. Providing them with temporary shelters in buildings like community shelters, near the locality.

4. Making teams for medium and longterm plans to deal with the ~~situation~~ issue of rehabilitation and redevelopment of the vulnerable areas in coordination with relevant groups and authorities.

(b) Measures to prevent reoccurance

① Short term:

- Intensive persuation and targeted communication to vacate similar buildings.
- Providing them with temporary

shelters in government land and buildings like community centres.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Medium Term:

- Retro filling of the buildings.
- Renewed audit of the buildings.
- Coordination with other agencies → planning, geological survey, NDRF, etc

Long Term:

- Prevention of illegal squatters and unauthorised colonies.
- ~~At~~ Regular audits of the plans/ regulations adherence of buildings.
- Fixing accountability.
- City Plan → to accomodate migrant influx. Currently 95% shortage of houses in EWS category & LIG.
- Rehabilitation - near the ~~city~~ area of employment only. Not pushing the poor to the

outskirts (like done in case of Sangam Vihar rehabilitation in Delhi).

Disater mitigation and preparedness focus is better than relying on firefighting and adhoc approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 पुन: 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।

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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

"If a child does something wrong, it is the society which is responsible."
Here, the situation involves the entire society as the stakeholder, victim as well as the culprit.

Society includes government machinery, teachers and parents.

(a) Right intent and firm resolve has to be shown. Course of action (immediate to short term):

1. Strict messaging → circulars to schools that aiding cheating would invite disciplinary action.

2. Forming a 'social audit' team involving parents and volunteers → respected citizens and NGOs.

3. Forming a team of flying inspectors for inspection.

4. Meeting → children
   → Parents
   → Teachers
   ⇒ Persuation and Social Behaviour Change Communication

5. Awards ~~for~~ and ~~or~~ certificates for schools and invigilators

who help in "Cheating free → Mission Clean"

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6. Checking teacher absenteeism; provision for extra-classes for students.
→ Continous feedback from both teachers, social audit teams and students / parents.

7. Motivating the stakeholders that cheating would ruin the learning environment and teach wrong values to students.

(b) Ramifications for society at large:

1. Immoral means become norm. Effects can be seen percolating in families and relationships. Ethics is more about practice than prescription.

2. Weak society - the social capital and human capital would remain low.

3. Erosion of ideals: students would never find, the lives of people like Gandhiji, Vivekananda, etc real and inspirational, this would cost societal fabric of cohesion and individuals with strong characters.

Long term reforms

1. Teachers – raising respect and salaries for the profession. Addressing the causes for absenteeism → both reward/punishment as well as moral persuation/influence approaches

2. Students: value education, focus on learning outcomes rather than exam results. Focus on character building.

3. Parents: making them part of solution → social audit teams and making schools accountable to them.

"Children do what they see, not what they are taught."

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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, प्राय: 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) 20

A multi-cultural society rests on a delicate fabric of mutual trust and co-existence. This fabric of social harmony should be preserved and strengthened.

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(a) Options available

1) looking the situation as a pure law and order one and restricting blocking of roads.

Merits

1. Upholding law.
2. Locals satisfied
3. Simpler, as it does not involve dialogues and persuasion.

Demerits

1. Superficial approach.
2. Increasing alienation and mistrust among the migrants.
3. Not only just action, justice has to be seen too in an impartial manner.

2) Ignoring the requests, letting the prayers go on like they have been going.

Merits

1. Even simpler approach → not too much effort.

Demerits

1. There might be some truth in the requests.

Merit	Demerit
2. Would keep migrants happy.	2. Might flare communal tensions in absence of resolution of the situation.

3). Dialogue, investigation of the complaints and amiable solution ~~with~~ where no parties can claim victory/defeat.

Merits	Demerits
1. Can solve the issue of traffic congestion (if there).	1. Can be misunderstood by either group as appeasement of the other.
2. Protect sentiments of both parties.	

(b) Course of Action

I would choose the 3rd (last) option of ~~amiable~~ amicable and dialogue based resolution based on both facts of the situation and

respect for religious and local sentiments issues.

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① Investigating into the complaints.

If true

- Dialogue with ~~the~~ both communities
- Explaining the unease caused to the locals and traffic congestion.
- Provision of alternate sites if there is a space issue.

↓

- Like public park.
- Being strict with encroachments.

If minor issue or false

↓

- Talk to the complainants
- present facts like if the road is not used much or for a very short time.
- ~~to~~ Request with firm and clear messaging that such things can vitiate the environment and appropriate steps would be taken against anti-social elements.

This issue needs sensitivity as religious sentiments are involved. At the same time law and order should prevail to keep the harmony intact and reduce mistrust.

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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।

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

(a) दी गई स्थिति में हितधारकों और उनके संबंधित हितों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) 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:

(a) Identify the stakeholders in the given situation and their respective interests.

(b) Highlight the options available to you and the course of action you will take, giving reasons for the same. (Answer in 250 words) 20

(b) Hill environment is fragile. Development, tourist activities on one hand help the local economy which has little avenues but at the same time threaten the environment.
A cautious approach needed.

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(a)

Stakeholders	Interests
1. Local environment (Fragile)	→ Protection of the ~~en~~ ecology from irresponsible use.
2. Local residents	→ Income from tourism → long run → protection of environment. [Sustainable Development]
3. NRI family and other such tourists.	→ To enjoy the serenity of the hills. → Reputation.
4. Local Administration (Law and order)	→ Taking a balanced view of the situation → both environment as well as income generation important.
5. Local MLA	→ Image among people. → Responsibility towards guests to his constituency as well as interests of the local people and environment.

(b) Options available

① Not allowing the wedding → would save the environmental damages. But would go against developing the place as a tourist destination; prosperity of people.

② Allowing totally:

- Ignoring environmental concerns.
- Would make locals, prominent residents and MLA happy.

③ Balanced approach based on

1. Carrying capacity of the area.
2. Availability of resources to clean up the place after the wedding party leaves.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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I would choose the last option of a balanced approach.

(1) Restrict number of guests and scale of wedding function in accordance with factual report.

(2) Making it mandatory for the party involved to be responsible for compensation (part) and partly for providing human resources for the post-event cleaning and restoring the place.

Reasoning: both tourism (local economy) as well as environment important. In the long run environment takes precedence as without it, the locals would lose on incomes as well as ecological services.

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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 चुनौतियां 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।

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 disproportionally 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

Climate change is a global issue with local solutions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(a) Humans, collectively as a world family has full moral responsibility to future generations.

Reasons

1. Our ancestors gave us the world we live in. Past 200 years due to industrialisation and capitalism, climate change has become an extremely pressing issue (recent global concerns over Burning of Amazon).

2. Ecological
We are not masters of nature but parts of the larger ecosystem just like other animals.

3. Current projections: show severe climatic effects on life and ecological services. like loss of biodiversity (food security)

- rising sea levels (coastal communities) and melting glaciers (Glacial lake outbursts).

[Approach needed]

1. Sustainable development with Inter and Intra-generation equity.
2. Collective efforts for localised-Coordinated efforts (eg: Paris Climate deal → voluntary emission cuts).

(b) Yes, developed countries have greater responsibility:

Reasons

① Historical: They led industrial revolution which caused maximum damage to the climate.

② Resources: The developing countries do not have adquate resources for climate action. Developed have.

③ Socially: carbon foot print of
- USA 36 times more than India's.
- Culture of mass consumerism → developed countries model of growth.

The Kyoto Protocol recognised Common But Differential Responsibility approach. Paris Agreement implicitly acknowledges it.

Way ahead:

1. Developing countries too have to take up responsibility - like China, India, S. East Asian Countries.
2. Developed countries: should fund adaptation and technology transfer.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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We as a global village have ~~respo~~ ~~ho~~ historical responsibility towards coming generations. ~~We~~ We must not fail them. Nor we should fail mother earth.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK