



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. : 044930

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : NIDHI THAKUR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

25-08-2019

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

केंद्र
Centre

PATNA

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

25-8-19

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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.

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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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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)

10

Ethical philosophers have struggled to find a solution to the above mentioned dilemma — whether to focus on ends or means — and whether one should be morally allowed to take actions with double effects.

Bhagwad Gita's — Nishkam Karma or Kantian Deontology → claim that we should focus on our duties, not results.

Kant further states that we should only act in a way that which we wish to become universal. It will then be morally permissible to act for good end even when bad results may occur, if we agree that every one can do so.

for e.g. lying to save someone's

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life but then every one can lie,
and we will never ~~not~~ know who
to trust.

Other example of such actions

— declaring war for just causes — which
may result in death of innocent
citizens also

— a soldier undertaking strategic bombing
when he knows civilians may be killed
too.

Utilitarians try to explain the good end
in terms of number — thus morally
permissible if action promotes greatest
good of greatest number. But, the
bad results for a few are unaccounted
for. Gandhi said ends never
justify means.

Ultimately, the ~~object~~ agent has to
make a choice based on his own conscience,
and moral values.

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)

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Education institutions instill various faces of ethical values among ~~inst~~ students

for e.g. ① intellectual values - learning knowledge

② social values - love, affection, affiliation

③ nationalistic values - patriotism

④ life values - cleanliness, decorum

⑤ religious values - tolerance, respect, compassion.

All these values ultimately guide the judgment, behaviour and action of individuals - thus acting as ethical values

Extra curricular activities like sports, debates, community work, cultural events are equally, if ~~sometimes~~ not more important than text book-education

especially in instilling values

It promotes self awareness, enhances

autonomy

sport

Promotes - team work, collaboration
in team sports

- competition, learning to cope
with defeat, handling victory with grace

- respecting opponents

- following rules

Community work - collecting funds, doing
volunteer work, helping vulnerable section,
caring for environment

- these promote compassion, empathy,
integrity (handling funds), ~~has~~ responsibility

debates and cultural events - tolerance

and respect for other communities

- awareness of diversity and glory of
India.

Thus, extra curricular activities should
be promoted in every educational
institute.

2. (a)

लोक सेवा 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

Public service as a career is different from other jobs due to different demands, expectations, responsibility, authority and challenges.

It is essential to focus on public service ethos (more than other jobs) because

i) Dealing with public fund - Chanakya lamented the inability to estimate how much water a fish drinks - thus ethos of probity, honesty, integrity become important.

ii) responsibility, authority - role decisions of public servants influence a large number of people - must be fair, objective, transparent.

iii) Confiding interests of community -

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

Unlike a steady consumer base in other jobs, public service need one to be completely impartial with special focus on vulnerable section (compassion, empathy).

(iv) scope of abuse of power, advancement of personal gains are huge - must not exceed boundaries, follow rules, principles of constitutions, keeping public interest over private interest, must be accountable to people also.

(v) Act as a role model - need for showing leadership

(vi) Unique challenges - political pressure, corruption, cynicism - in such scenario having a 'voice of conscience' to guide oneself and focus on public service ethos of dedication to service is essential.

2. (b)

दक्षता, निष्पक्षता, समानुभूति और सञ्चरित्रता 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)

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Civil services are dependent on certain foundational values for ensuring good governance.

Efficiency - doing what one is mandated to do with minimum resources by optimal utilisation, avoiding wastage, proper accounting

e.g. - reducing cost of construction of roads under Pradhan mantri gram sadak yojana without compromising on quality

impartiality - dealing with every one in a fair and objective manner, not based on personal prejudices or biases.

- knowledge of facts and following rules are essential to ensure impartiality

e.g. giving ~~only~~ contracts only on the basis of contracts, equal opportunities

duty recruitment.

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in corruptibility - resisting all temptation
of person enrichment by abuse of office
- disclosure of interest, avoiding falling
under anyone's obligation, living an austere
life, having spirit of service

e.g. refuse to take even ₹10 bribe,
ensure proper conduct of juniors,
standing up to pressure from above.

empathy - to be able to perceive what
other is feeling

- essential to have empathy to understand
various viewpoints, unique problems,
reasons for and motivation for someone's
action

e.g. simply blaming poor people's ignorance
for having more children vs
understanding their vulnerabilities which
compel them to do so (high child
mortality)

3. (a)

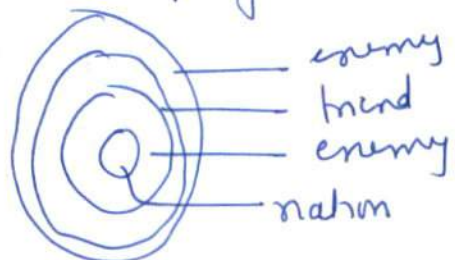
राष्ट्रों की विदेश नीति मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय हितों द्वारा निर्देशित होती है। क्या आप मानते हैं कि इस प्रकार के विशिष्ट सरोकारों का अनुसरण, अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों में नैतिकता के लिए अत्यल्प स्थान छोड़ता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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)

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Human history is marked with wars and conflicts between empires and nations. Kautilya's ~~with~~ arthashastra talks of ~~the~~ theory of circles.



Such ruthless assumptions based simply on national interests leave little scope of ethics.

At the same times, nations have been able to maintain good relationship, promote mutual benefits, stand up for weaker nations. Such actions are guided by ethics in international relation.

Excludes of pacifism or aggression

are mutually harmful. ~~But focus~~
focus on ethical principles are
important to maintain stability,
peace and security of nations.

Banki Moon said nations are
overarmed and peace is underfunded.
Current refugee crises (Syria, Rohingya)
or rising protectionism are signs of
following exclusive national concerns.

There is a need to infuse
realism along with ethical principles
to tackle the above challenges as
well as emerging challenges such as
global terrorism, climate change,
weaponisation of outer space, that threaten
all of humanity.

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)

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नहीं लिखना
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Business and ethics are seldom associated together given that main motive of business is to make profit.

CSR can help in changing this perception :-

- i) build public relations
- ii) create value for the community which ultimately will benefit companies
- iii) change work culture in companies by ~~having~~ following values of public good - employees know the profit is going to promote education - work with dedication
- iv) promotes ethical consumerism

But CSR is no panacea.

To implement business ethics it is
necessary to implement rules ~~governing~~
governing corporate governance.

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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
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Gandhi ji considered non-violence to be the basis of democracy. But non violence - does not mean absence of physical violence.

Peace and harmony in society can only exist if there is tolerance among individual and communities → respect for ~~both~~ those who are different.

Democracy should become synonymous with majoritarianism. ~~The~~ Three wolf and one sheep cannot decide what will be for dinner.

Everyone's opinion should be honoured in.

Socrates said he may not agree with some one's thought but will still defend his right to express it. This should be the basis of tolerance where everyone has equal rights to freedom.

But, the principle of no harm and common good cannot be forgotten.

Thus these needs to be mutual respect and love for each other.

It can be achieved by conduct of parents, value education, responsible leadership, giving space for dissent.

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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Success is an extrinsic value

↓
It can be used for certain purposes.

For eg one can be a successful businessman

↓
amass wealth

↓
use it for philanthropy

↓
Bill Gates - trying to eliminate malaria

But, what should be the primary

aim of a person? To achieve

success first, then try to do good

or, simply be good (a man of value).

In today's hyper competitive
consumeristic world - premium on
success.

But importance of values such as empathy, compassion, love, integrity should not be forgotten.

↓

These values will ultimately make a man successful also
(punctuality, dedication are important values).

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
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Citizens' Charters — documents enlisting
quality of service, time line, role
~~expectations~~ stakeholders and avenues
of grievance redressal.

They can improve transparency
ensure accountability
promote participation
enhance service efficiency.

But they need to be

- properly drafted — multistakeholder
- not merely brochures

↓

clear cut responsibilities

- regular updation
- monitoring, evaluation
- holding ~~the~~ officers accountable

for incubation

- provision of grievance redressal

Swathorn model aims to provide
good quality service

Citizens' charter are an important
tool if supplemented with actions
like social audits, public citizens'
report cards etc.

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

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Social capital - when there is harmony in society, people collaborate with each other to create collective value.

A society is said to have high social capital when there is

- low inequality
- lack of violence
- generosity and concern for others - especially vulnerable
- equal opportunity to disadvantaged and minorities

Good governance is essentially transparent, accountable, follows rule of law, equitable, efficient, responsive, and consensus based.

High social capital will thus promote
good governance

- ensuring rule of law
- equity and efficiency.

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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 हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Emotional intelligence - able to perceive and manage emotions of oneself and others.

It assists in managing change :-

- Personal
- i) maintain stability
 - ii) focus on goal with dedication, motivation
 - iii) not get disturbed by outside forces
 - iv) good personal relationships
 - v) work life balance

organizational

- i) manage turbulations and challenges associated with
- ii) adaptability to new technology
- iii) willingness to learn

- iv) manage conflicts among those resisting change
- v) balance stakeholders' interest by holding meaningful dialogue
- vi) to ability to maintain focus on long term goals
- vii) promote teamwork.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Corruption in public service is a ~~more~~ malignancy that need to be dealt with urgently.

One solution is privatisation and outsourcing..

Improving service delivery

PROS

- i) more accountability
- ii) better technology
- iii) friendly attitude
- iv) can charge more for services - people automatically demand better service.
- v) government resources not enough

CONS

- i) lack of investment
- ii) cost cutting
- iii) not immune to corruption (many scandals)
- iv) exclusion of most vulnerable groups

Privatisation cannot replace state's capacity creation especially in essential services e.g. health, education.

But can improve services e.g. to communities (34, 44 by private providers.)

Corruption

- hierarchical government systems
- fixed pay.

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

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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:

- (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

Ethical issues in the above case deal with:-

- Role of civil servant in disaster management
- Universal human rights vs nationalism
- role of objectivity, impartiality, non partisanship in civil services
- ethical dilemma
- emotional intelligence in managing challenging

situation.

- (a) In this context where there is a crisis, resources are limited and emotions are running ~~to~~ high, it is important to balance rights of citizens versus universal human rights.

Citizenship of a state is an essential facet of today's civilisation → it gives identity, provides certain rights, security and imposes obligation.

Citizens have first claim on resources because — they have chosen the government by voting — People are sovereign — they pay taxes, undertake economic activity, make sacrifices of nation — Citizens are the source of resources and prosperity of nation.

Counter argument : — Certain rights are universal, inalienable and immutable (UN charter)

— Indian constitution also grants certain

fundamental rights e.g. right to equality (Art 14), Article 20, 21 (right to life and liberty) etc.

- complete disregard for vulnerable migrants in EVERY situation is against ethical principles of humanity and morality.

- Role of ~~mis~~ illegal migrants (suspected in this case) ~~to~~ in local economy can not be ignored.

Thus, although, citizens do have the first claim on country's resources in normal circumstances, certain principles of ~~the~~ ethics must be followed according to the law of the land.

(b) Various options available to the DM

(1) Agreeing with the MLA and other protesting citizens - denying ^{illegal} migrants the relief - focusing only on citizens

(2) Not getting affected by the protests, following management of disaster guidelines.

- ③ Taking into view everyone's view point,
decide on a balanced approach

Course of action

Poc-prepared disaster management
plan according to NDMA guidelines

↓
establishing Incident command system with
emergency operation centre

↓
quick arrangement with school / colleges / other
public building ↓

providing shelter + sanitation + food

↓
mobilising mobile medical units to tackle
with disaster patients

↓
urgent disinfection of stagnant water

↓
Arranging a meeting with MLA and
local community leaders (representing both
protected and non protected)

↓

↓
appealing to their sentiments to control
the protests till the worst of crisis
passes off

↓
deployment of NDRF, SDRF, local
police, community volunteers to
prevent criminal activities

↓
identifying and rounding up of muscrafs

↓
preventive detention / release on bonds

↓
immediately restoring agriculture activities
+ creating workshops

↓
one time cash assistance / quick passing of
loan to restart livelihood

↓
shelter homes for destitute women and
children

↓
finally preparing a long term course for
prevention of and mitigation of disaster
And, following the provisions regarding
identification and detention and deportation / rehabilitation
of immigrants

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) ~~that~~ In the above case, attempts to take preventive action failed due to improper implementation / non cooperation of public / unavoidable circumstances (heavy rains)

Challenges faced

① Public service in an impoverished society imposes a unique challenge -

rising demands, population pressure,
lack of resources, ~~for~~ poor understanding of
issues.

(ii) inefficiencies in the corporations -

follow up ~~act~~ action on advisories not
taken immediately

(iii) challenge to manage public outrage
- need to display crisis management skills

(iv) Emotional intelligence - such incidences

can make one cynical ~~and~~, depressed,
pessimistic and angry at hopelessness
of situation.

Steps that had to be taken

① Relief for death / disability caused due
to building collapse immediately

② follow up action on advisory

- Persuading residents to leave

- warning ~~and~~ if persuasion fails

Simultaneously providing for temporary

shelters, preferably near the employment area.

- ③ ~~implementing~~ ~~land~~ collaboration with community based organisations, resident welfare associations etc to identify vacant properties which are unwanted — ~~providing~~ ~~to~~ relocating displaced families in those properties
- ④ giving proper explanation of action taken reports to superior authorities

⑤ Measures to prevent recurrence:-

- ① Implementing municipal bye-laws properly
- ② preparing multi-stakeholder plans — engaging architects, engineers, community in implementing building codes in new constructions
- ③ Vulnerability assessment — identification and selective retrofitting of old buildings

- ⑤ implementing government schemes such as PM awas yojana (urban) to provide adequate housing facilities to lower/middle income group.
- ⑤ increasing awareness among community by media, advertisement of hazards of dilapidated building

~~Thus~~ Role of urban local governance in ensuring land use zoning, implementing building codes are essential. At the time, one cannot ignore the imperatives of taking urgent action out of misplaced sympathy. There is need of proper laws, their implementation and empathy in having good governance.

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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 गई। 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 कमोवेश 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:

- इस समस्या से निपटने हेतु आप तात्कालिक रूप से अल्पावधि में क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे?
- 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)

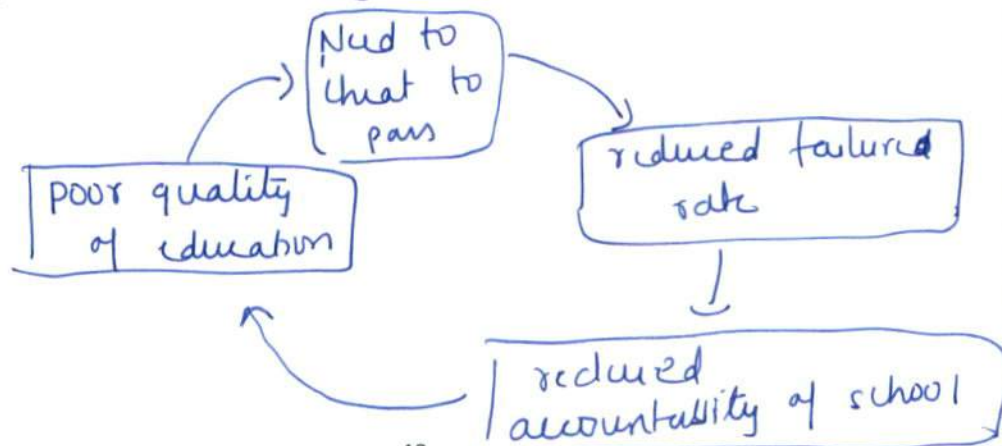
You have been recently posted as a District Education Officer in a district, which is notorious for mass copying. It again witnessed some disturbing incidents during the recent Board examination. In some of the examination centers located in your district, the parents virtually took over the centres 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:

- What course of action would you take in the immediate to short term to deal with the issue at hand?
- 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

The context in above case is a complex vicious cycle



① Immediate issue involves complete breakdown of education machinery

so, immediate course of action

↓

Taking action on enquiry report

↓

- suspension / dismissal of invigilators
- " " of teachers involved
- report to department of school education / examination board regarding examination

lapse
requesting for reconduct
- ~~reconducting~~ of examination in the
zone, if possible

In the short term

↓

call a meeting of parents, school administration and students

↓

identifying lack in knowledge / weak students

↓

special tutor's programme / involving educators from community

↓
provide remedial teaching for the
examination
↓

ensuring clean conduct of examination
and fair result.

⑤ Such incidents are one of the important
cause of backwardness of economy and
society and the worst ethical breakdown
in society.

① Education system

— absenteeism, poor governance

↓
poor educational outcome

— One time board examination instead
of semester system

↓
increased pressure

↓
even leads to suicide in some cases

② Role of teachers / parents in inculcating
values in children / students - by
teaching and by their own conduct

- ~~prob~~ dereliction of duty by teachers -
justification of cheating by parents

↓
breakdown of value system

↓
Such students when grow into adults
have no qualms about undertaking
unscrupulous activities

③ Economy - encourages corruption
Cynicism in society

④ Fairness , meritocracy , individual
achievement - violates the rights / achieve-
ments of hard working meritorious students

Long term Reforms needed

① Education system

governance - biometric attendance

- no extra teaching activities
by teachers like midday
meal working.

- operationalising parent-teacher committees for monitoring / evaluation.
- examination system - 8 semesters of 3 subjects each - opportunities to take exam ~~ap~~ at a suitable time
- providing incentive to teachers to perform well
- fair and transparent transfers of teachers.

② ~~Ethical~~ Education department

- proper conduct of examination
- regular inspection / audit.

Gandhiji said aim of education is development of character - Such incidences ~~it~~ violate the very role of education. They must be curbed and a fair and quality education system should be promoted.

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)

20

The above case presents a multifaceted challenge -

(1) Right to religious practice of religion
vs right to clean environment / good
traffic

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

(ii) misuse of privily

(iii) intolerance leading to communal dashes

(a) As a district magistrate, the
options available are 1-

(1) Immediate ~~can~~ deployment of sec 144

of CrP - imposing curfew
- shutting down
- ~~become~~ internet

- locking up miscreants

ment - control of law and order
situation

- preventing loss of life and property

dement - only temporary due to
- loss to economy & interruption
- violation of right to life and
liberty.

(2) Trying to reason with local leaders
and leaders of groups engaged in
clashes - (Such incidences are usually
on instigation by few leaders)

merit - consensus may emerge

demonst - may lead to delay / failure
to resolve

- life / property lost

③ Taking strict action on encroachment
and banning ~~pub~~ prayers in public place

merit - power violation (Clean environ-
ment)

- closed public space

demonst - Public prayers are due to
lack of worship space

↓

Violation of right to freedom
of religion.

④ provision of well defined place of worship
in an orderly manner

must - some at option ③

demonst - needs resources / sufficient
place may not be available

⑤ provision of place of worship on industrial
premises

⑤ Course of action

immediate restoration of law and order by using police powers

↓

engagement with industry owners, worker union, community leaders, representatives of religious groups

↓

reaching a consensus towards providing a well defined plan of workshop preferably ~~either~~ on industrial premises itself

↓

if not available then public space may be provided after consensus building

↓

removal of all illegal encroachment

↓

engaging with industry owners to provide housing facilities / other housing facilities

↓

promotion of tolerance and
harmony in society by community
policy, mohalla committees etc.

This course of action will respect everyone's
rights and ensure building of social
capital.

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:

- (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

The above case depicts a classical dilemma between environmental ethics vs developmental ethics and conflicts between interests of different sections of society

(a) Stakeholders

① Residents of hill area — include community

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

dependent on environmental resources

prosperous residents with additional sources of income.

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

interest

- want conservation of environmental resources

- want influx of money for

- affected most by degradation, climate change, disasters

prosperity

- want prosperity

② administration

interests - role to protect environment

- manage stakeholders' interest

- promote development

③ local economy engaged in wedding/

tourism

interest - want enhanced tourism

- employment opportunities.

④ NRI tycoon

interest - a beautiful wedding

- concern for environmental-

If looked at it carefully, everyone wants prosperity and development, but their scope of benefiting from status quo / new events vary depending on current / future roles.

- ⑥ Ultimately the administration has to find an objective, impartial, long term solution keeping in view everyone's interest and ensure intergenerational parity also.

Options

- ① allowing the ceremony by including the concerns raised in feasibility report - taking the compensation

↓
using it for environment protection activities such as afforestation / slope stabilisation / ~~stream~~^{spring} conservation etc

⑪ Disallow the wedding -
hilly area - vulnerable to disaster/
climate change

- tourism may bring in further
disruption → new construction < hotel
roads

- plastic waste.

The course of action

Giving in principle approval of
ceremony

↓

fixing the amount of waste that
can be generated / prevent any unsustainable
construction (unstable tents on slope etc)

↓

consultations with experts who made
feasibility report along with ceremony
service providers, local community residents

↓

providing for maximum role of local
service providers with minimum disruptions
(w/o tree cutting / slope
destabilisation)

↓
taking adequate safety / disaster management

provisions

↓

preparation of sustainable tourism

blue print with ecological practices
(EIA)

↓

regulating number of vehicles/tourists

allowed per day and other long

term plans of construction etc

This course of action will engage all stakeholders. Special attention will be paid to vulnerable section and prevention of any irreversible damage to ecologically fragile areas.

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

Q We are the last generation that will enjoy the benefits of extremely habitable climate and we are also the last generation that can prevent

it from irreversible damage.

Morality usually presumes awareness of the consequences of action. When environmental degradation started during industrial revolution era

↓
people were not aware of their impacts
(invinible ignorance)

↓
Today's generation is aware but
choosing deliberately to remain selfish.

Every parent tries to provide the best
for their children

↓
so if someone ~~is~~ cuts a tree to build
a house, does it out of affection

↓
if aware that ^{his} ~~the~~ child may suffocate
due to absence of oxygen [EXTREME
SITUATION]

↓
will definitely chose not to

To this extent, humans have a
clear moral responsibility to future generations

But, usually, environmental degradation and climate change happens slowly

↓
humans have to overcome their dependence on consequences

↓
rather rely on deontological perspective
and simply do their duty to
conserve environment.

⑥ Every country if simply follows
the machiavellian principle of ruthless
self propagation

↓
shifting burden on others

↓
will lead to destruction of whole
world ultimately. [classical Tragedy of
common sunario]

But, for now the problem facing develop-
ing countries are bigger → faced with
double burden of removing poverty
and doing so sustainably.

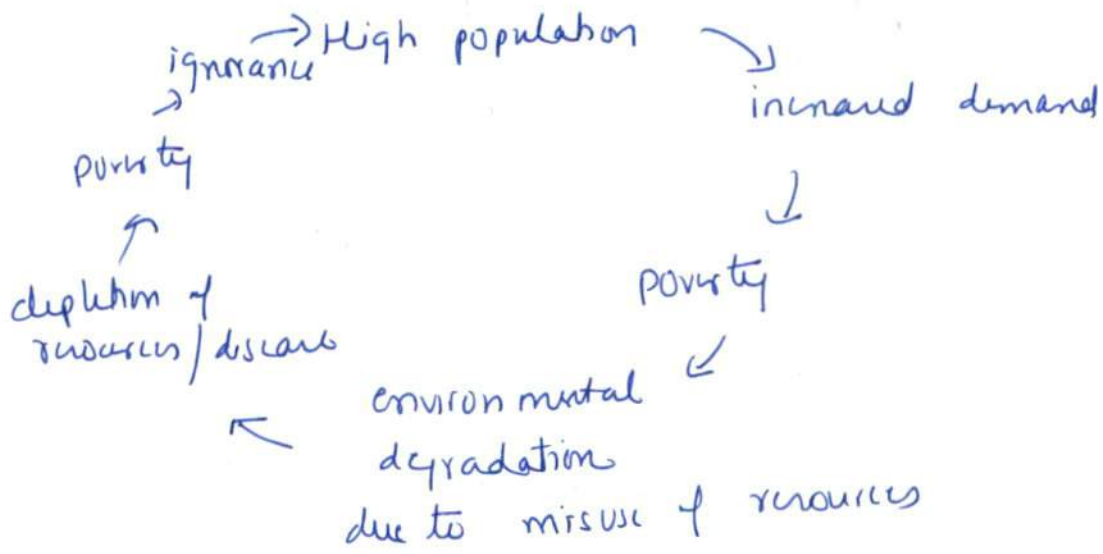


fig:- vicious cycle in developing countries

Developed countries have a greater responsibility due to following reasons

- ① They have contributed historically to pollution - industrial revolution era
- ② They have already achieved economic development - should reduce needless consumerism
- ③ ethical international principle - good of individual is in good of all.
or 'vasudhaiva kutumbakam' (whole earth)

is family

- ④ further, they have more resources,
better technology, human resources
- better equipped to lead the charge

But developing countries can neither
remain dependent ~~on~~, nor escape accountability

They should take responsibility for
development of proper policies and technologies
to achieve intergenerational parity ~~and~~
all the while, maintain pressure ~~at~~
on developed countries at international
forums.

Gandhi said 'there is enough
for everyone's need, but not enough
for everyone's greed'. This should
be kept in mind by each individual
~~and~~ ^{each} country ~~as~~ ~~and~~ the
world as a whole when deciding on
environmental policies / decisions.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

EAL