



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. : 036962

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ADITYA BANSAI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

25/8/19

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

केंद्र
Centre

Old Rajinder Nagar
Delhi

[Signature]

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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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निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. (a)

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

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

10

Morality refers to righteousness of an action. As Swami Vivekananda said selflessness is the quintessence of all morality.

Therefore, if an action is pursued with right intention, without any selfish or ulterior motive, it is morally permissible to perform an action in pursuit of good end in full knowledge that action might bring bad results.

1. Lord Krishna persuaded Ajuna to fight the War of Kurukshetra for the sake of dharma (righteousness) with full knowledge that it would result in violence and destruction of his own family members.

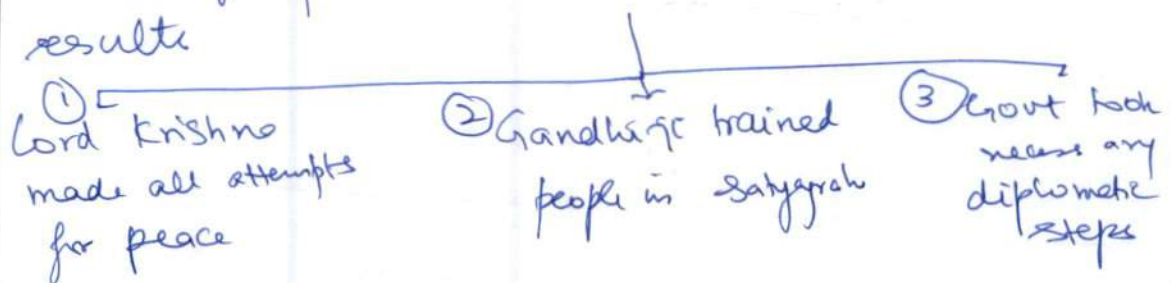
2. Mahatma Gandhi gave call to people to participate in mass movement against British with full knowledge that it may lead to severe repression, loss of lives and

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

eventually movement turning violent -

3. Government pursued Baluch air strike inside Pakistani territory to neutralise terrorists with full knowledge that it may lead to escalation and war.

However, it is important to take all necessary precautions to minimise bad results



But, action is not morally permissible if bad result outweighs good end. For example -

1) Use of nuclear bombs by USA over Japan is immoral as bad result (human deaths) outweighs good end (national interest to win war)

2) Violent protest against government even for a righteous cause like in Tulucon is not morally justified.

Thus, for action to be moral it should be selfless, noble and must consider larger interests of humanity.

1. (b)

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ethical values in a man are both innate as well as a product of socialization. Undoubtedly educational institutions play an important role in instilling ethical values as children are at an impressionable age and spend ~~most~~ ^{many} years in school and colleges.

Importance of Extra-Curricular Activities

1. Since in these activities are more among students, they impact the ethical and personality development more than formal education. Children are more free and open while interacting with their peer than with teachers.
2. Team spirit is imbibed through such activities. Children learn to act and cooperate together in concert; share; tolerate and accept differences and diversity.

3. Leadership qualities - are also promoted in trying to influence group decisions while organising extra curricular activities - like school functions, drama, music concert, dance, sports, art etc.

4. Empathy - towards fellow students - understanding the point of view of others is inculcated.

5. Sportsman spirit - in accepting defeat while striving for victory and excellence is imbibed.

Extra-curricular activities thus play a highly important role in subtly but powerfully impacting moral, intellectual and emotional development of students.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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A job elsewhere is mostly an economic opportunity to earn livelihood or to develop one's talents or realise one's potential in a field of his aptitude. In short, it is mostly about the SELF.

Public service on the other hand is an opportunity to serve the society, public or nation.

Hence, the foundational value of Public Service value as 2nd ARC in "Ethics in Governance" says is commitment to public interest without even an iota of self interest.

Even other public service values identified by Nolan Committee or highlighted by 2nd ARC in proposed Code of Ethics reflect the public

service ethos of career in public service -

1. Accountability - A civil servant is accountable or answerable for his actions to the public.

2. Transparency - Since government exists for the people, its functioning and of its officials must be open to public scrutiny.

3. Integrity - Since public servants deal with public money and their decisions impact larger public, absolute commitment to ethical principles is a must.

This public service ethos is the hallmark of career in public services. Thus public servant must be a man of Compassion, impartial and non-partisan.

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) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Values means deeply held principles, notions that guide one's conduct and behaviour.

Some of the foundational values for Civil services are -

1. EFFICIENCY - A civil servant must be efficient and effective in his work. He must deeply value efficiency - that is to produce concrete work outcomes.

e.g. → A civil servant should be punctual, hard working, and take decisions swiftly for administration to be responsive.

2. IMPARTIALITY - Since civil servant's job is to execute laws without any discrimination or preferential treatment, a civil servant must be fair to all - irrespective of caste, gender, political affiliation etc.

e.g. → A police officer should refuse to file an FIR based on economic, social, religion, political status of complainant. Further, he

should perform duty as per law established.

3. EMPATHY - means to understand others' point of view. To put oneself in shoes of others.

It is important for civil servant to understand the concerns, interests and aspirations of public.

e.g. → While passing a project for national highway, a civil servant must empathise with concerns of those who would be displaced. This will result in inclusive growth.

4. INCORRUPTIBILITY - In public services, civil servant has to deal with large sums of money. He must be incorruptible and also should be perceived as one so that people have trust in administration.

e.g. → A civil servant while allocating tender for a public work should take decision on merit based on public interest rather than be tempted by offer of bribe.

For Civil services to serve national interest, civil servants must commit to highest standards of morality.

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

Foreign policy is essentially an instrument to promote national interest in foreign relations.

According to Hans Morganthau (Politics Among Nations), national interest is the highest pursuit of foreign policy. There is no scope for ethics

e.g. →

1. Decision to make war is guided by a country's military / strategic interests rather than humanitarian concerns of deaths it would cause

2. USA's decision to impose sanctions on Iran is based on its national interest. It does not bother about human suffering in Iran because of sanctions.

3. Pakistan in pursuit of its perceived national interest sponsors terrorism against India ignoring deaths of innocent civilians.

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However, there is scope for ethics in international relations. It is a matter of choice for nations whether they follow narrow national interest or ethical behaviour.

for example -

1. India honourably returned dead bodies of Pakistani soldiers after Kargil war without resorting to mutilation as Pakistan did
2. India has adopted No First Use in its nuclear doctrine so that nuclear weapons are for defence rather than offence.

As Pt Nehru said, it is in nations' enlightened self interest to pursue ethical behaviour as it will lead to international peace and security.

International peace is fundamental for national progress. Thus the test of international ethics is it should balance national interest with that 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)

10

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Unfortunately, business is seen as by default unethical. This is because business is perceived as unqualified pursuit of private profit while ethics is all about promoting larger social interest.

However, this perception is not true. As PM Modi said in independence day speech 2019, businesses by creating wealth solve social interest as wealth can be distributed only when it is created.

Corporate social responsibility, introduced by Companies Act 2013 mandates all companies with annual turnover of more than 500 crore to utilise at least ~~2%~~ 2-1% of its net profits for social causes. It can establish businesses as ethical because -

• Corporate can contribute to -

1. Reducing poverty - by investing in education, healthcare
2. Rural development - adopting villages, improving physical and social infrastructure.
3. Environment conservation - cleaning of rivers and lakes
4. Supporting micro-enterprises - to improve livelihood generation.

It will help establish that corporate wealth can be utilised for fulfilling social development goals. It will reduce inequality in society.

Finance Act 2019 has improved norms for improving CSR compliance.

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

Intolerance means disgust or contempt towards others thought, belief, faith or actions.

It is definitely a form of violence as it impedes upon the freedom of other

It is also an obstacle to democratic spirit because democracy entails free expression of diverse and dissenting opinions.

The spirit of democracy lies in - Ancient Indian saying - Vade Vade Jayate Tattvabodh - only by free expression of diverse opinions can truth be known.

Ill effect of intolerance in present context

1. Undermines social progress - when rationalists like Gauri Lankesh or ~~Pradip~~ Govind Panasare are murdered for dissenting opinions.

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

2. Impedes governance - when criticism of government policy is met with abusive trolls on social media.

Free political debates are hallmark of mature democracy.

3. Disturbs Communal harmony - when there is an intolerance for other community's values or practices e.g. → mob lynchings in Dadri for eating beef.

As Swami Vivekananda said acceptance, even more than tolerance, has been defining feature of Indian civilisation.

Tolerance must be further strengthened through education. As Confucius said -

Intolerance is sign of an ill-educated mind. A profoundly deep education breeds humility.

4. (b)

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As Lord Krishna says in Bhagvata Gita success, which is fruit of action is not in human hand. Human beings are entitled only to action, never to its fruit.

[Karmanye Vadhikaraste Ma Phaleshu Kadachine:]

Thus, we should act in a manner that we are valuable for our family, society and nation.

1. We should ~~be~~ strive for individual excellence to develop our talents to our maximum so as to contribute the most to society, polity, economy - This is also our fundamental duty under Article 51A.

2. A scientist should not aspire for success in terms of promotion but in how to contribute maximum to research project he is working on.

3. Similarly, civil servants should not look at appreciation from media or some favourite postings as rewards but build Competence to add maximum value to nation building.

4. Students while studying should not aspire to top the exam but to gain maximum knowledge and conceptual clarity to be a man of value to society.

As Aristotle said virtue that is pursuit of excellence in itself is a source of joy and a good life.

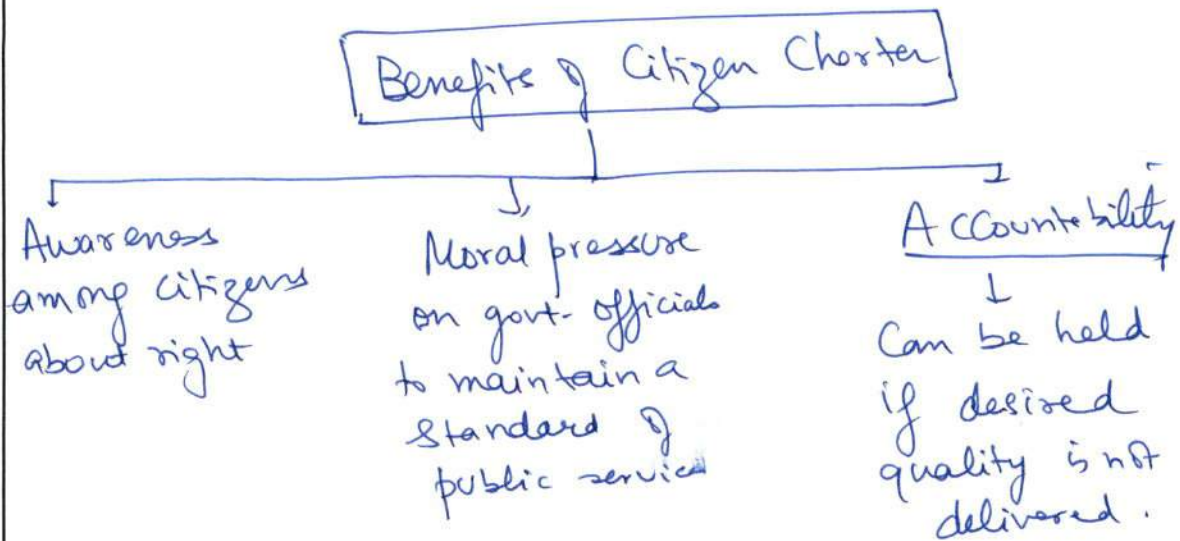
Kautilya also says that happiness does not lie in success but in relentless pursuit of excellence.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizen Charters are non-legally enforceable documents published by public organisations declaring the quality of public services that they commit to deliver.



However, Citizen Charter by itself cannot deliver result. DoPT's Sevottam model emphasises on —

1. Citizen Charter
2. Public Grievance Redressal
3. e-Governance.

Citizen Charter should be complemented by other two aspects because -

1) Only if there is public grievance redressal mechanism, public servants will have pressure to perform. Public ~~can~~ can also meaningfully avail their rights if they ~~can~~ have a platform to complain.

2) E-governance makes citizen charter easily available and accessible to all. Also, it enables complaints to be filed easily and their progress tracked.

2nd ARC in "Citizen Centric Governance" says citizen charter and public grievance redressal are key to GOOD GOVERNANCE.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social Capital is formed by the social relationships - the trust, goodwill and harmony in relations that members of society have with each other.

Capital essentially means assets that gives return in future. Harmonious social relations are great assets as Robert Putnam shows in economic growth and good governance.

Social Capital and Good Governance

Good governance means effective management of a community's collective affairs.

1. Social Capital promotes social harmony, cooperation - thus requiring minimum government intervention to maintain law + order.

As Ronald Reagan said, the best government is the one that governs the least.

2. It makes local self government institutions like Gram Sabha, Panchayat, Mohalla Sabha effective as people effectively participate and deliberate.

As World Bank says, decentralisation is key to good governance.

3. Participation in governance - through voting, social audits, is more in connected communities.

In short social capital reduces the role of government. As PM Modi says minimum government is maximum governance.

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 refers to wise use of ~~own~~ emotions of oneself and also those of others in pursuit of one's aims.

Managing Personal change

1. When one has to change home / job / school, one needs to be emotionally intelligent to detach himself from existing environment and easily adapt to new one.
2. When Yuvraj Singh developed Cancer, it took emotional intelligence to manage emotions of himself and also of family members and find so that emotional environment supports healing forces than aggravating problem.
3. In case where Imam Rashidi in West Bengal lost his son to communal violence, it took emotional intelligence to manage anger to calm passions and maintain peace in Aasansol.

Managing Organizational Change

1. In era of liberalisation, when government offices have to undergo change in work culture - to be more competitive, people friendly, it takes emotional intelligence to lead ~~oneself~~ + others towards progressive reform.

2. When management of a company changes, new management needs emotional intelligence to win over the support of employees.

Since human beings are emotional beings, emotional intelligence is key for effectiveness of human actions.

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 हार्फ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Since the economic reforms of 1991, there are growing demands for privatization of public services like - electricity distribution, water supply, sanitation, waste management, public transportation etc.

Arguments Against - that it will not help ^{reduce} corruption —
in improving quality

1. Due to lack of democratic accountability of private service providers, there will be no public control over pricing / quality
2. Price of public services will increase exorbitantly.
3. It ~~will~~ ^{may} even promote corruption by promoting collusion between private service provider and govt. officials.

However, privatisation will actually improve quality and reduce corruption because —

- 1) Private sector will bring in capital for investment, better technology and managerial expertise
- 2) Since privatisation will bring competition by ending govt. monopoly, it will improve quality
- 3) It will reduce corruption as private sector has better checks on its officials.

The answer lies in privatisation of some services like electricity distribution etc. Essential services like healthcare, education must be continued by government.

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 हاشिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Social justice refers to a fair organisation of society.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar made significant contribution to idea of social justice in India.

1. According to Ambedkar, social justice

Liberty

Equality

Fraternity

2. Caste system is the greatest enemy of social justice. It deprives lower castes of freedom to pursue their talents; makes society unequal and also divides it in hierarchical classes.

3. Ambedkar suggested annihilation of Caste system for social justice in India. He said "You cannot build anything on the foundation of caste - neither a nation nor a democracy."

4. Emphasised on economic equality so that there is no barrier posed by one's economic status in personal & life opportunities.

5. Advocate of gender equality. Played seminal role in passage of Hindu Marriage Act as Law Minister which gave women a legal recourse to seek divorce.

6. Emphasises on education and self-development for upliftment of Dalits.

Dr. Ambedkar's statement that political democracy must be supported by economic and social democracy remains ever relevant.

9.

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

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

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

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

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

In this context, answer the following:

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

20

This case highlights dilemmas resulting from conflicting claims made on state's limited resources and also how socio-economic problems aggravate a natural disaster.

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(9) Citizens of a country do have the first right on resource of a nation because -

- 1) A nation is made of its citizens and its resources rightfully belong to its citizens.
- 2) Citizens pay taxes to the state and hence have first claim on resources of state.
- 3) To deprive citizens while favouring non-citizens is to abandon state responsibility towards its masters. Citizens are the masters of government in a democracy.

However, Citizens cannot claim a first and exclusive right in EVERY situation because -

- 1) In a natural disaster, the bond of humanity overweighs the political bond of citizenship.
- 2) To exclude non-citizens from humanitarian aid, just because of their political status is unjust. As

Gandhiji said, humanity is the greatest religion.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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3) The fundamental right to life of our Constitution in Article 21 does not differentiate between citizen and non-citizen. Right to life includes right to be helped in time of a disaster.

4) Mahabharata says "Do not do unto others what you shall not accept for yourself". As we would not like an Indian being deprived help ~~at~~ abroad, we cannot deprive ~~a~~ foreigners of aid in our country.

Thus, citizens have first claim on resources of state but NOT in all circumstances especially in time of humanitarian crisis.

Our culture teaches us "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" - whole world is a family.

(b) COURSE OF ACTION

1. Rescue - of anyone stranded and ensuring humane conditions in relief camps - proper food, shelter, medicines, healthcare, toilets etc.

2. Law + order - As Kautilya says in Arthashastra rule of law is the first responsibility of government.

Direct the police to ~~take~~ strict penal action against thugs and those looting. Seek public cooperation in taking action against them.

3. Talking to MCA and protestors -

3.1- Not possible at a time of crisis to differentiate between citizens and immigrants as administration cannot verify citizenship documents in such time.

3.2- Not desirable on humanitarian grounds to deny illegal immigrants of relief.

3.3- Talk to senior party leader if MCA does not listen or agrees to comply.

3.4- Action against protestors if they take law in their hand.

4. Checking spread of diseases - ~~by~~

4.1- Forming team of doctors + medical experts

4.2- Public awareness about precautionary steps to prevent diseases.

4.3- Using mass media (TV/Radio), social media, community leaders to reach out to people.

5. Building Back Better - with support from Community, private sector, donors, civil society - building more disaster resilient district with flood mitigating structural + non-structural measures.

The disaster should be used as

LEARNING OPPORTUNITY - to improve disaster response and build more safe settlements.

10.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) What measures will you take to prevent reoccurrence of such unfortunate incidents? (Answer in 250 words) 20

This case highlights the knower - does conflict. In most cases, we know what needs to be done but are unable to execute it because of internal limitations or external challenges.

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(2) Challenges faced

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नहीं लिखना
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1. Loss of human lives - due to collapse of buildings despite knowledge of its strong possibility.
2. Public anger - which sees Corporation as guilty. And as Commissioner of Corporation, it is my moral responsibility to address public outrage.
3. Blemishing of image of Municipal Corporation as ineffective.
4. Lack of sufficient public awareness - about facts of the case that notice had been served to occupants but they lacked alternate livelihood.
5. Challenge to vacate rest of dilapidated buildings - and arrange alternate habitat for their occupants.

6. Explain my position to my seniors - who may demand accountability.

Steps To be Taken

1. Mourn the loss of human lives by showing sympathy with their relatives and providing for compensation in accordance with prevalent rules.
2. Assure quality medical care for those injured.
3. Explain the facts and circumstances of case to seniors - that notice had been served but alternative arrangement could not be made. Also apprise of long term steps that I wish to take to prevent recurrence.
4. If seniors permit, release statement in public - explaining the position of Corporation that there was no negligence on its part.
5. Talk to public representatives - to address

their concerns and calm their anger.

6. Take pro-active and immediate steps -
to vacate rest of buildings and make
alternative arrangements.

(b) It is important to take LONG TERM
measures to prevent recurrence of
such incidents -

1. Building temporary shelters if permanent
alternative houses are not immediately
ready.
2. Using Pre-fabricated housing for quicker
rehabilitation.
3. Strict and timely enforcement of
Corporation notices - to vacate dilapidated
buildings
4. Reforming work culture in Corporation -
to be more pro-active and responsive
in issuing notices timely and getting

them enforced.

This case thus require EMOTIONAL
INTELLIGENCE to address public anger
in short run and vision and commitment
to address long term issues.

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 कमोबेश अपने नियंत्रण में कर लिया। अभिभावकों ने यह तर्क देते हुए अपने कार्य को सही ठहराया कि संबंधित शिक्षकों ने वर्ष के दौरान बिल्कुल भी कक्षाएं नहीं ली हैं। पूछताछ करने पर आपने पाया कि इस स्थिति में निरीक्षकों ने आंखें मूंद लीं और स्कूल प्रशासन भी घटनाओं की CCTV फुटेज के साथ छेड़छाड़ करने में सम्मिलित था। आपने यह भी पाया कि शिक्षकों की अनुपस्थिति वास्तव में बहुत अधिक रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस संबंध में पूर्व में अभिभावकों द्वारा बार-बार चिंता जताई गई थी, लेकिन कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई।

इस स्थिति में:

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

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

In this situation:

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

This case shows that when immorality lead to unblemished good, it flourishes - (Thikural in Tiruvalluvar). Here all stakeholders (students, teachers, parents, school administration) show moral corruption as outcome of good board result favours all atleast

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in immediate term.

(a) As District Education officer mandated to ensure good governance in education sector, my immediate course of action would be -

- 1) Cancellation of exams in centres where cheating took place or where there is substantial ground to believe that it did happen. Exams should be re-conducted. This is because exams have no value if their INTEGRITY is violated.
- 2) Initiate penal action against school administration and invigilators who were duty bound to ensure fair conduct of examination. Strong action will deter any such wrong doing in future.
- 3) Strongworded Advisory to Parents and students - that cheating in forthcoming

(rescheduled examination) would lead to strict action including registration of FIR with the police.

This will help restore credibility of examination process.

- 4) Arrange Crash Course classes for students so as to help them give examination with as less stress as possible.

Rescheduling of examination is a must. As teacher absenteeism cannot be a ground for mass cheating. One wrong cannot be used to justify another wrong.

In fact, Abraham Lincoln said to get a bad law removed, enforce it strictly. To improve quality of education in schools, enforce examination rules strictly.

(b) Long Term Ramifications

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1. Disincentivise teachers and schools to improve education and continue with status quo as it is gives results without efforts.

It will lead to deterioration of education in schools.

2. It will lead to degree holders without requisite knowledge / learning outcome -
damaging credibility of our education system

3. Inculcate immorality among children -
and that too when it is approved by society - parents, teachers.

Children may grow up to increase corruption in society rather than fight it -

~~The~~ ~~do~~

P. T. O.

LONG TERM REFORMS

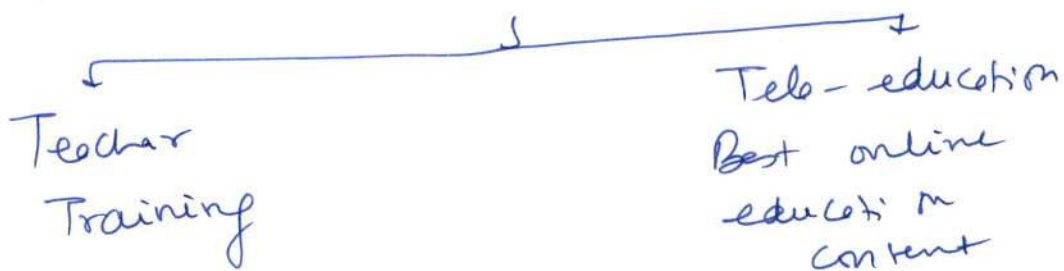
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1. Improve teacher attendance at schools



2. Strictly enforce rule of Examination - by taking strictest possible action against violators.

3. Improve quality of education in schools - so that exams are stress free



4. Awareness among parents - about integrity as important as marks in exam.

The destiny of a nation is
shaped in its classrooms.

12.

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

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

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

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

(a) आपके समक्ष कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? इनमें से प्रत्येक के गुण-दोष का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे और क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

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

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

Given the situation, answer the following:

(a) What are the options available before you? Evaluate the merits and demerits of each one of them.

(b) What course of action would you choose and why? (Answer in 250 words)

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This case highlights dilemma resulting from conflict between -

Right to practice
religious customs
(Article 25)

Public order
and larger
public
convenience.

OPTIONS AVAILABLE

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1. Allow workers to pray on roads and take action against those that disrupt these prayers.
2. Disallow workers from praying on public roads and taking action against anyone doing so.
3. Free public property from all encroachments and come up with an alternative location for workers to offer prayers while freeing public road for commuters.

EVALUATION

OPTION 1 - Merits

1. Respect right to religion of workers
2. Prevent communal clash by acting against those disrupting clashes.

Demerite

1. Will Compromise public order and cause lot of inconvenience to public.
2. Public property + public roads are for public use rather than private/ religious use.
3. A flashpoint for communal tensions requiring high police presence.

Option 2 - Merit - Maintain public order.

Demerit - May lead to disaffection among workers promoting violence, unrest and communal clashes.

Option 3 - Merit - ① Fulfil duty of District Magistrate as administrator of public property and protecting it from encroachment.

② Ensure "Madhyamang" (middle path) and satisfy both communities.

Demerit - solution may be unacceptable to workers who insist to continue status quo

(b) My Course of Action

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1. Free public property from encroachments.
Using police force if necessary to
evict illegal occupants.
2. Hold discussion with workers, industry
owners, locals and religious
community leaders.
3. Request industry owner to allow use of
a part of his premises for offering
daily prayers.
4. If that is not available, arranging
alternate hall or community building or
collective space for offering prayers.
5. Ordering n.m. - use of road for
offering religious prayers.

Reasons

1. Public order is a reasonable restriction to freedom of religion under Constitution
2. Constitution prioritises freedom of movement over freedom of religion.

The decision is thus ~~a~~ guided purely OBJECTIVELY - on merits of the case to promote larger public interest while making best efforts to secure religious rights of workers.

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

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

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

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

Given the situation, answer the following:

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

20

The case ~~is~~ involves Environmental Ethics where larger developmental goals must stand up to moral propriety of being eco-friendly.

Stakeholders and their Interests

1. NRI → interest in conducting a grand wedding ceremony
2. MLA → proximity to prominent businessman (possible) and development of district (his constituency).
3. People of district → Prosperity because of wedding
↓
Right to clean environment (Article 21)
Jobs → Tourism
4. Administration → Development of District
↓
Popularity of district as a tourist attraction
Protecting and safeguarding natural environment.

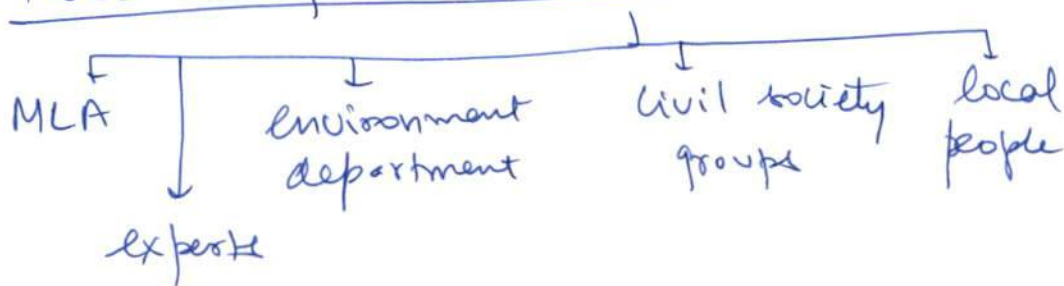
(b) OPTIONS AVAILABLE

1. Disallow the wedding ceremony as it will harm the environment.
2. Allow the ceremony and accepting the compensation from NRI in lieu of damage.

3. Give permission, accept compensation but with strict terms and conditions for protection of environment.

Course of Action

1. Hold widespread consultations with



2. If environmental damage over weighs developmental gains - deny permission.
3. If not, give permission but with terms and conditions
4. Monitor implementation of those conditions and impose fine in case of violation

Reasons

1. Duty to promote development of district & tourism
2. Environmental damage can be minimised by conditions imposed & Compensation can renew it.
3. Feasibility report does not recommend denial of permission.

Civil servants need to adopt
as Buddha said Madhyamang -
middle path.

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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 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

(a) Humans have a moral responsibility as -

1) Humans are not inheritors of Earth but trustees. ~~also have~~

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2) They recieved the Earth from ancestors and have responsibility to atleast pass it in same state, if not improved, to successive generations.

3) Human beings have not created Earth, thus cannot destroy it too

4) New borns have right to life - including right to environment.

(b) Yes because -

1) They contributed to climate change more

2) More wealth + technology

3) Greater power greater responsibility.

4)

Common But Differentiated
Responsibility should be ethics
for every collective action.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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