



**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. : 220239

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ganesh Kumar Baskar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

25/8/2019

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Thiruvananthapuram

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

Shripant

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

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

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

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



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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

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

The question refers to the dilemma of double effect which says an action done for positive consequences is ethical even if there are negative side effects.

Arguments in favour

→ As per theory of utilitarianism, if the bad results are less than the impact of good end, then it is ethical

→ As per Machiavellian ethics, ends justify means and other negative side effects

Example - A doctor giving painkillers to a cancer patient knows that there are side effects but it also makes the life of cancer patient bearable.

## Arguments Against

~~Deontological~~ ~~ethics~~ argue that

- ⑤ Kant's categorical imperative requires that every action should be ethical ethical. It would be unethical if it is against conscience (will) even if it leads to good ends

Example: A police<sup>man</sup> who does a fake encounter of a deadend criminal will have a positive end. But there is a side effect ~~to~~ of having broken the law and principle of natural justice. Hence it is unethical.

Hence doctrine of double effect is valid based on the kind of side effect.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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10

National policy on education (1992), and Ramamurthy Committee highlight the importance of extra-curricular activity in instilling ethical values.

Role of educational institutions in instilling ethical values

- ① They are the 2<sup>nd</sup> arena of socialization of children after home.
- ② They are the conscience of the leadership of the next generation.

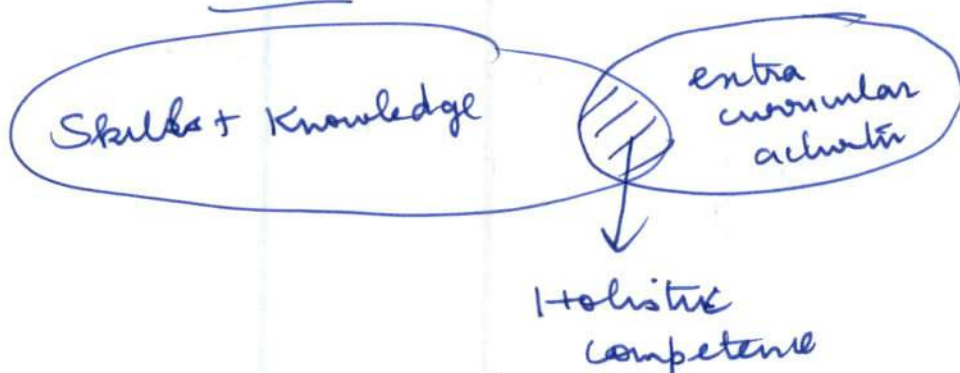
How extra-curricular activities promote ethical values

- ① Team sports build the sense of social belonging, camaraderie and fair play

eg. Courtney Walsh refused to run-out non-striker who had

gone outside course in 1987 World Cup  
This teaches fair play

- ② These activities develop social intelligence and emotional intelligence essential for success in life
- ③ Developing values of compassion, and empathy
- ④ It creates a connect with society beyond text books and creates social consciousness
- ⑤ Exposes students to ethical leaders and their actions ~~like~~ eg
  - ① Martin Luther King was influenced by teaching of Gandhi
  - ② Gandhi himself became beautiful after watching Laxish chandra play (an extra curricular activity)



2. (a)

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

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

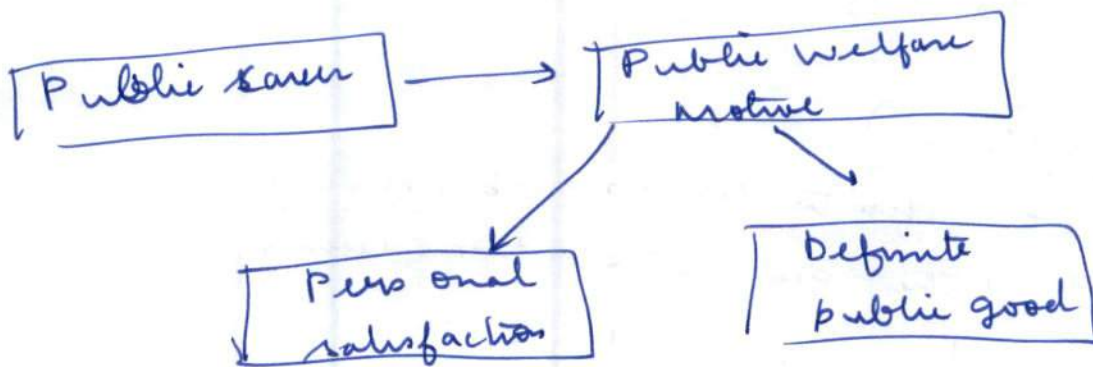
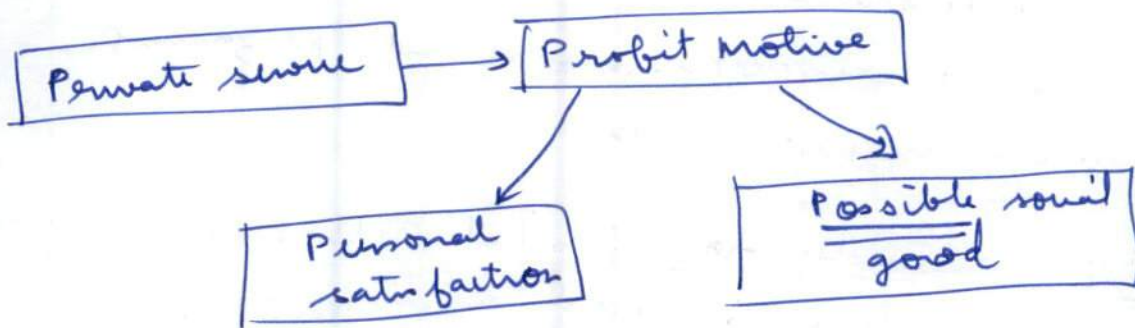
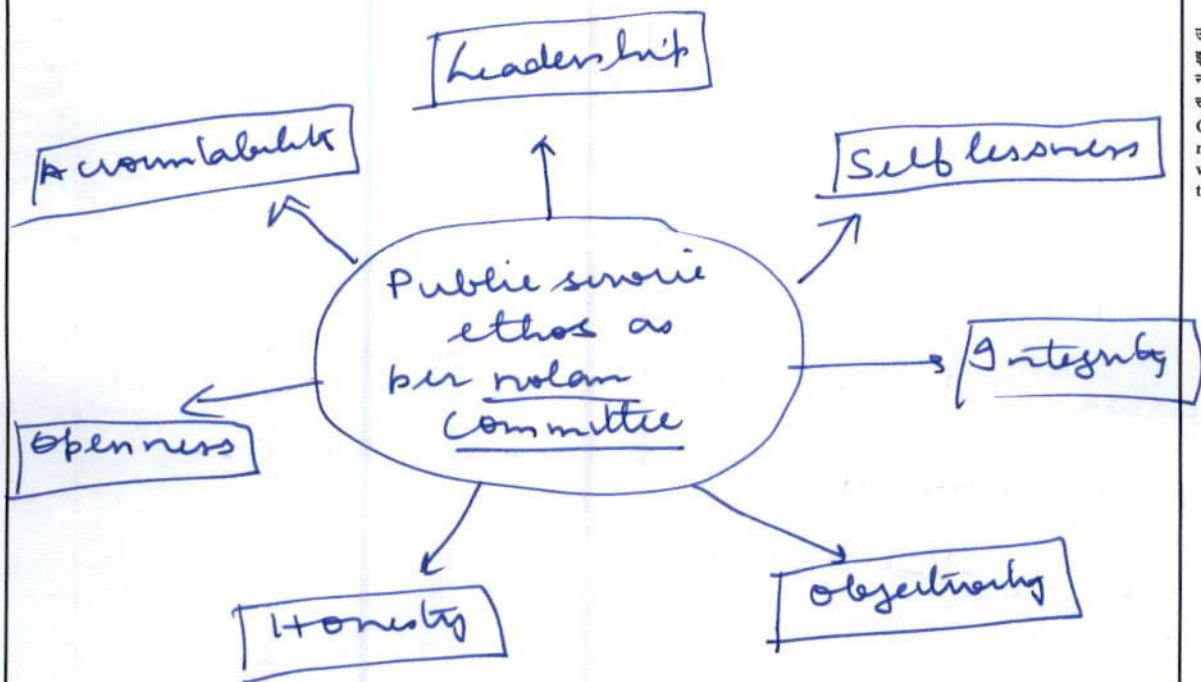
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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~~Public~~ ~~Public~~ Public service is very different from private jobs in the nature of their aims and values including ethos

Private sector ethos	Public sector ethos
① Be <u>law</u> abiding	① Be <u>ethic</u> abiding
② <u>Profit maximization</u>	② <u>Public welfare maximization</u>
③ motivated by <u>Personal ambition</u> and financial benefits	③ motivated by the desire to <u>serve public</u>
④ <u>Eg</u> : <u>Alfred Nobel</u> who made TNT (explosive) to make money	④ <u>Eg</u> <u>Subhash Chandra Bose</u> who resigned from ICS for public service

This shows that the primary difference between public and private career is Public ethos



As per Kautilya, public service should be dominated by concept of "Yogak shema" → Public welfare.

2. (b)

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Foundational values refers to those values that are central to the performance of function of a public organisation like the civil service.

Efficiency

It refers to the achievement of state aims of an organisation and performing to the highest standards

Eg → Sreedharan finished Delhi metro construction in record time owing his efficiency

Impartiality

It refers to decision-making based on the merits of the case rather than being influenced by person bias or values  
It means serving any govt. w/o bias

Eg day and night working hours with ~~no~~ full zeal

Eg - Kiran Bedi (IPS) ~~for~~ ~~for~~ ~~for~~ towed away  
car of Mrs. Indira Gandhi for  
Traffi violation despite her being  
PM

### Empathy

Refers to the ability to put oneself in  
others' shoes and understand their  
feelings

eg - Mother Teresa, empathised with  
sufferers of leprosy and served them.

### Integrity

Refers to complete probity and  
refusal to misuse public office for  
personal benefit.

eg - ~~for~~ ~~for~~ ~~for~~ <sup>IAS</sup> Ashok Khemka pursued  
cases against influential people  
despite possible benefits

These values form the backbone of  
civil service and are essential to  
serve the people.

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

Due to the absence of a global sovereign, nations ~~do~~ not follow any law ~~or~~ either legal or moral. They follow only self interest

Examples of little ethics in international relations

- ① US intervention in Middle East for oil
- ② European attack on Egypt during 1956 Suez crisis for self fish nature of profits
- ③ China's deceptive attack on India when India used slogan "Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai"
- ④ Developing countries refusal to take responsibility for climate change

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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despite them being responsible for most of the emissions

However there are also exceptions

- ① India sent doctors in the aftermath of Korean war
- ② India supported vietnamese ~~against~~ <sup>in</sup> their war with US, despite being dependent on US PL-480 programme for food requirements.
- ③ These examples shows that there is a possibility of ethical action in the international arena.

It is dependent on the moral outlook of each nation and its commitment

India's policy of Panchsheel and 1954 ~~1954~~ International Peace as per Art. 51

require us to be moral in ~~our~~ our foreign policy.

3. (b)

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

10

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

Recent events in past have made people believe that business is by nature unethical - Examples

- ① Saradha Chitfund Scam
- ② Sahara - Subroto Roy scam
- ③ Enron Scam Scandal

Corporate social responsibility shows that corporations are not just focussed on profits but also take responsibility for society, environment and employees

Examples

- ① Amazon.com → Saheli scheme to help female led SHGs - self help group.
- ② Goldman Sachs → 1000 female entrepreneurs programme.

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

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Tolerance refers to permissible and open attitude towards those with different values or beliefs

Intolerance is violence

- ① leads to offences like Dadri lynching
- ② Causes riots. E.g. Muzafar nagar
- ③ leads to social unrest and mistrust  
eg. Misinformation about attack on those from North East in Bangalore
- ④ leads to fundamentalistic belief which does not give space for minorities

Intolerance an obstacle to democratic spirit

- ① Democracy depends on dialogue which possible only ~~is~~ with tolerance
- ② Tolerance allows empathy for other's view which shield society away from majoritarianism

eg. Ayodhya dispute could be resolved by talks if both communities come together with a spirit of tolerance.

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  
Candidates must not write on this margin

The above quote brings about the ~~the~~ superiority of ethical living over being successful.

Success ✓ Ethics ✗

① Elizabeth Holmes, of Theranos was founder of \$1 Billion worth value. But lack of integrity led to his her downfall

② Satyam Scam of Ramalinga Raju not just affected him but also those who worked for him

③ Lack of ethics destroys one's chance of success as categorical imperative one against it

④ Grandhig was true

Ethics  $\Rightarrow$  Success

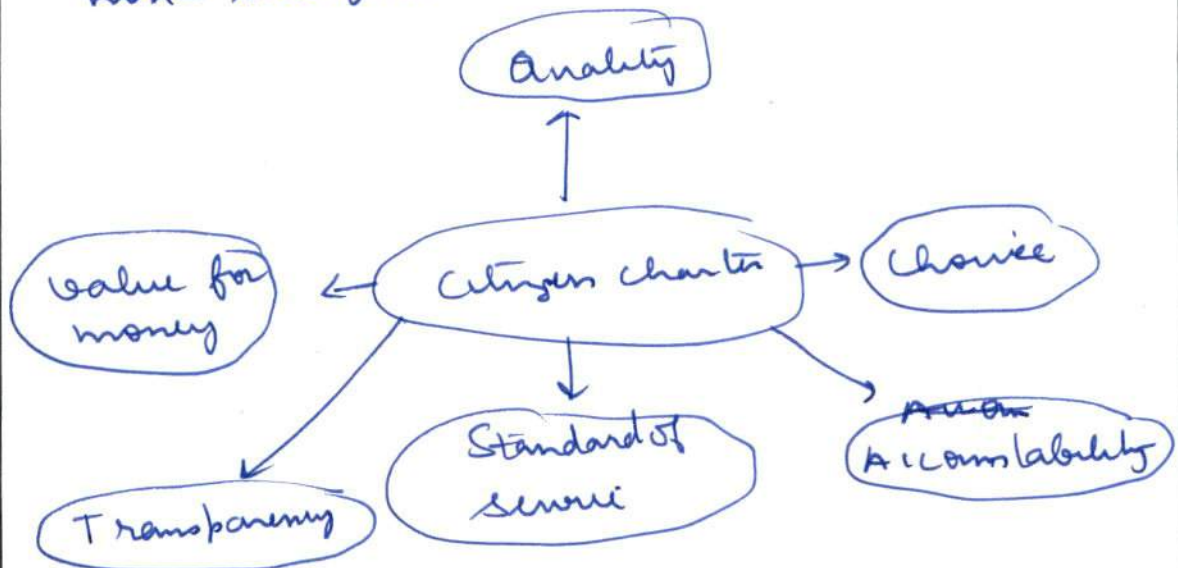
- ① Gandhi's ethical struggle led to freedom of India
- ② N-Narayana Murthy's ethical corporate governance led to emergence of Infosys.
- ③ Ethics builds ~~operation~~ organisational trust and loyalty leading to success
- ④ Ethics leads to better brand value ~~which makes~~ for companies & and leads to better sales

5. (a)

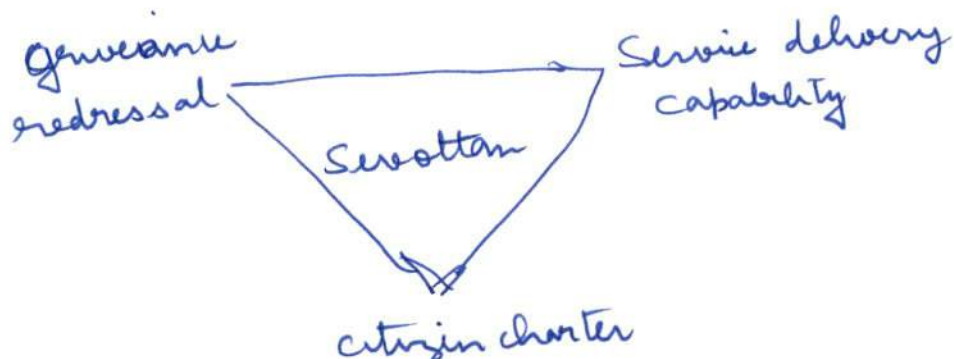
नागरिक घोषणापत्रों के होने भर से ही लोक सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने संबंधी वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं किए जा सकते हैं। सेवोत्तम मॉडल के आलोक में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)  
Citizens' Charters by themselves cannot achieve the desired results in improving quality of public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

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

Citizen charters refer to the public declaration by government departments regarding standards of service and grievance redressal in case of non-satisfaction



Sevottam model was introduced by DARPG based on UK model



clearly ~~and~~ given a citizen charter is  
only half the job. GE requires  
2 other factors as given by Sevottam  
model

### Grievance redressal

- ① Needed for giving accountability
- ② Needed for feedback to  
improve quality
- ③ Transparency

### Service delivery capability

- ① Needed to enable achievement  
of standards
- ② Required infrastructure and training  
to produce results

Hence citizen charters need grievance  
redressal and service delivery capability  
to achieve success.

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

Good governance refers to the application of social, economic and administrative powers of a nation for the public well being

Social capital refers to the perception of trust or reputation that an individual or organisation enjoys in public mind that can be used to justify/legitimise their actions

Good governance needs social capital

① Absence of social capital means an absence of social contract which leads to de-legitimization of government

eg During Arab Spring, the govt. of Egypt under Hosni Mubarak lost its social capital so forced to abdicate

② Social capital enhances trust of an ~~institution~~ public. Eg. Judiciary

has higher social capital than politicians  
So judicial verdicts are trusted by  
public more than political actions

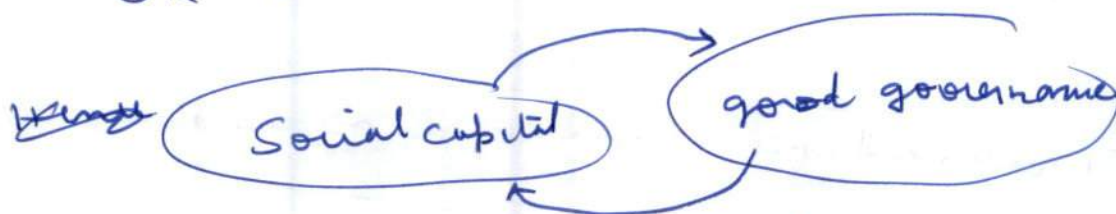
## ② Social capital needs good governance

- ① Lack of good governance leads to loss of trust which depletes trust

Eg. Bad governance by civil service  
leads to fall in social capital. So public  
demands lateral entry.

- ② Lack of good governance reduces legitimacy of govt.

Eg. Brexit vote due to slow growth in  
UK by European policies



Virtuous cycle

Here there are concepts that reinforce each other.

6.

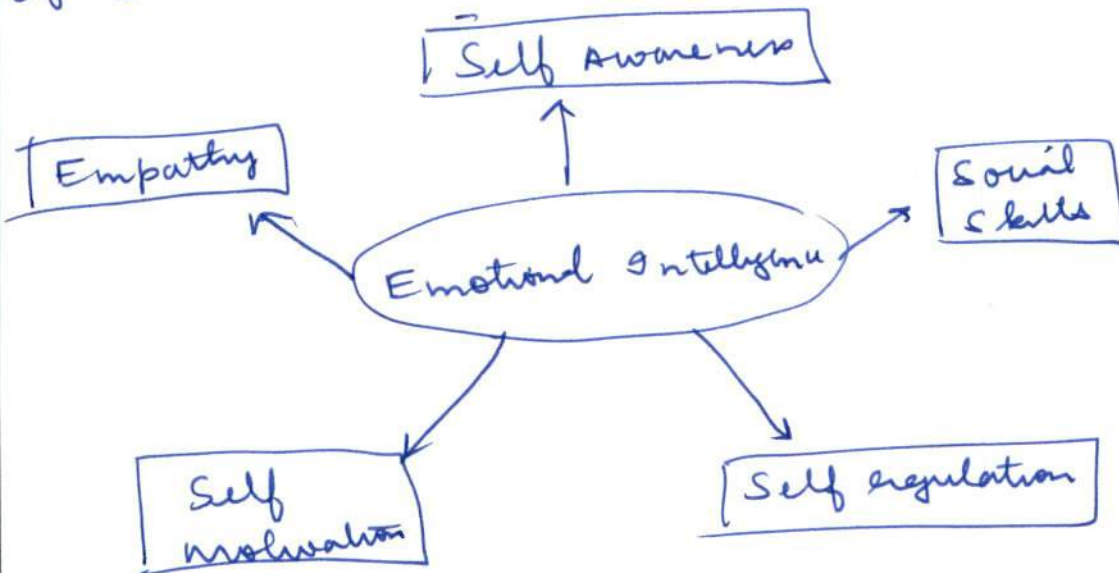
व्यक्तिगत और संगठनात्मक परिवर्तन के प्रबंधन के लिए भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता एक आवश्यक घटक है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

10

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

As per Daniel Goleman, Emotional intelligence refers to the ability of an individual to understand feelings of self as well as that of others, motivating oneself and ~~write~~ regulating emotions of one self and of others



EI essential for personal and organizational change

① ~~the~~ Managing change requires one to understand oneself and change accordingly. • Eg Bill Gates realized

that he was more ~~more~~ interested in philanthropy than ~~comp~~ business - So, he left Microsoft and set up  Gates foundation.

eg Elon Musk was able to understand the emotions of others in his organization. Hence with EI he was able to turn SpaceX and Tesla into successful companies.

② Social skill in EI helps to convince others to change.

eg Gandhi used his EI to convert others to non-violence. Even Bhagat Singh was convinced.

③ Empathy allows one to appreciate others' fear during personal and organizational change. This creates trust and loyalty in individual as well as organization.

Eg Rajiv Gandhi empathized with the Nizos issue resulting in Nizos award and peace in Mizoram.

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

10

Privatization refers to handing over the jobs done by public sector to a private party under a common contract with the government

It will improve quality of public service

① Profit motive leads to better customer service

eg Air India vs Indigo

② leads to cost efficiency due to new management principles - like Taylor's Time and motion studies

eg - Public sector banks started performing well when they were put in stock market

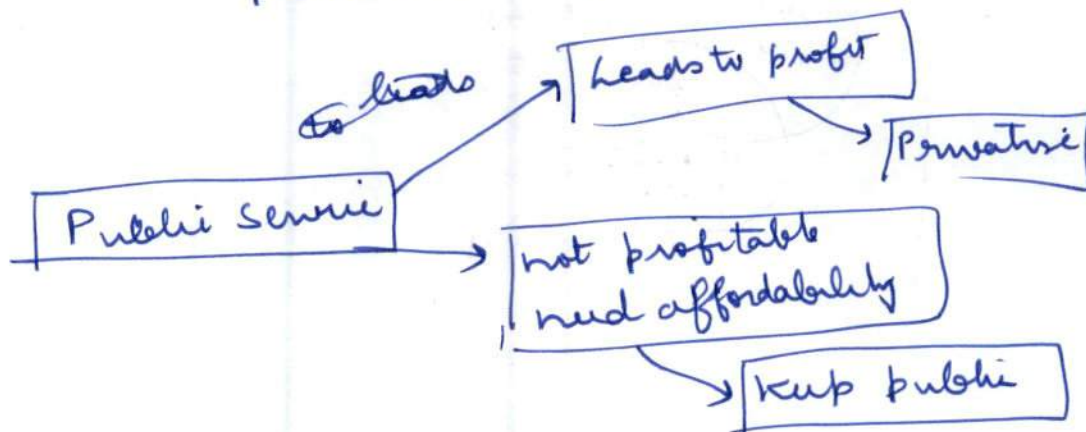
③ Reduction of political interference leads to commercial decision making.

It will reduce corruption

- ① Less political involvement reduced  
scope for corruption
- ② Stock holders derive better accountability  
than passive - government
- ③ Strong Corporate governance framework  
will

Cons of privatisation

- ① Increase in cost of service leading  
to issue of affordability.  
eg: Railways
- ② Profit motive leads to neglect of  
vulnerable sections and poor regions  
eg BSNL serves North East and Naxal  
affected area  
Private players like Airtel do not  
provide quality service there.



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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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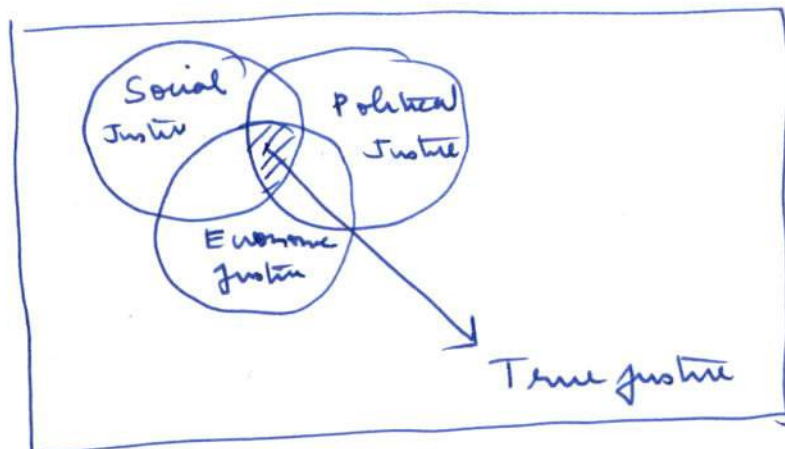
B.R. Ambedkar the chairman of constitution drafting committee had a holistic approach to social justice.

Social justice is defined as the concept of equality and equity applied to the social status of individuals.

### Contributions of Ambedkar

① Linked social justice with political and economical justice.

↳ concluded that social justice is not possible without the other 2.



② He said that government intervention was essential to establish social justice.  
eg. Reservation for SC/ST

③ He said that social justice can be ~~not~~ based on various criteria like gender, caste, occupation

④ Unlike Gandhiji, he argued that social justice is possible only in cities.  
He said villages were cesspools of ignorance and casteism

⑤ Give property rights and education rights as the panacea for attaining social justice

eg. Property rights of inheritance for women

eg. Reservation in education institutions for SC/ST

The concept of social justice given by Ambedkar in our preamble holds good even in our current situation

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.

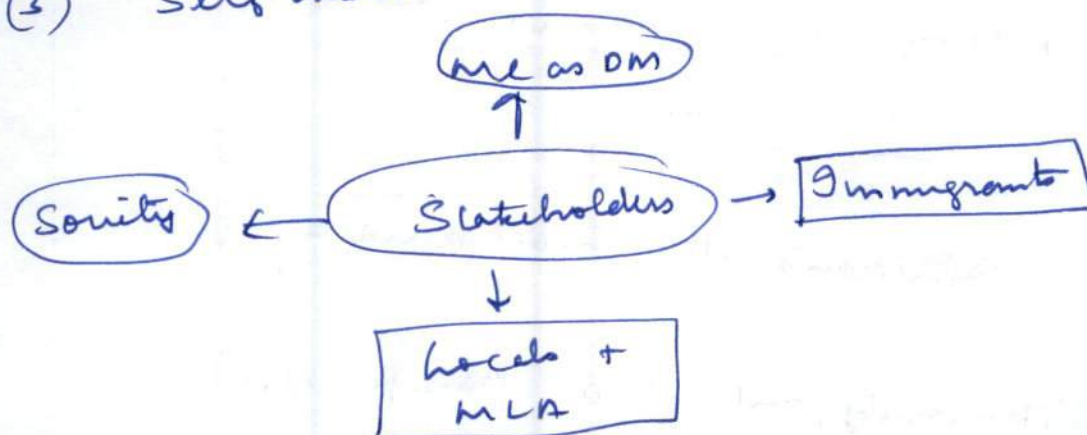
In this context, answer the following:

- (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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The case raises the following dilemmas

- (1) Humanity vs. National interest
- (2) Social contract vs. Human contract of citizens
- (3) Self interest vs. Public interest



(a) Why citizens have 1<sup>st</sup> claim?

- ① As tax payers, they have 1<sup>st</sup> right to public service
- ② Immigrants are illegally residing here. So any help will further incite illegal immigration
- ③ Participatory governance requires

that views of citizens and their representative  
remain supreme.

- ④ Government is formed by social contract  
between citizens and administration,  
Helping illegal immigrants will  
break the contract.

Why immigrants also have a claim

- ① Humanity and ethics trump selfish interest
- ② Case does not talk about any monetary constraint on resources. So we have enough to take care of immigrants without taking anything away from citizens  
↳ correct as per utilitarianism theory
- ③ Kant's categorical imperative requires ~~us~~ us to help immigrants irrespective of their illegal presence
- ④ ~~It is~~ India is a signatory of Universal

## declaration of human rights, 1948

Hence we are obligated to serve  
immigrants

### Verdict

I believe, immigrants should also be  
served as there is no evidence of them  
being non-citizens. On the case of  
lack of documentary evidence - we should  
help 1st

Follow Gandhi's maxim - "There is a  
higher court of justice, than court of  
law, that is the court of conscience"

### (d) Court of action

- ① compute relief material required  
after visiting ground conditions  
↳ Please request with state  
government
- ② Immediate relief to those about to  
submerge via boats for rescue.

- ② Air force could be called in to drop relief material.
- ④ Deployment of police and request for paramilitary forces to ensure safety from thugs
- ⑤ Provision of medicine, clean water to prevent outbreak of epidemics
- ⑥ Provision of temporary shelter for those affected
- ⑦ Request for CSR funds from wealthy corporates and funds from NGOs in addition to CR Relief funds
- ⑧ Post-relief phase, start rehabilitation to provide livelihood and permanent housing

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.

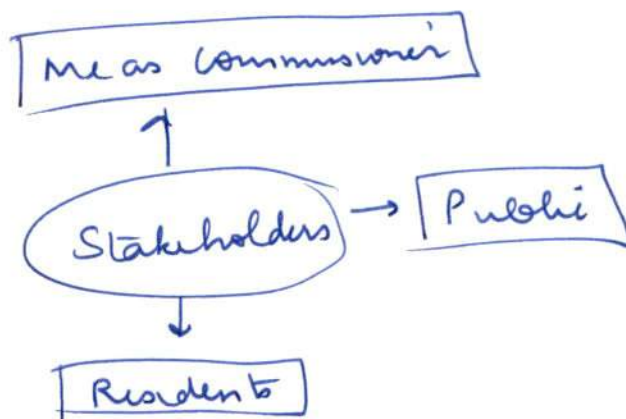
While you are trying to figure a way out for these people, your worst fears come true when one of the four-storeyed buildings on the list collapsed after heavy rains. Following the incident, public outrage led to accusations against the corporation for not getting the building vacated.

(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)

This case presents the following dilemmas

- ① Compassion towards poor vs Rule of law
- ② Short term benefit vs Long Term Benefit



(a)

Challenges faced

- ① Lack of public trust due to perception of negligence
- ② Preventing further accidents
- ③ Establishing rule of law
- ④ Facing media and public criticism
- ⑤ Owning responsibility for the mishap

- ⑥ Evacuation of remaining residents  
of dilapidated buildings
- ⑦ Mitigation of disaster for the currently  
affected residents
- ⑧ Compensation and rehabilitation  
of those affected
- ⑨ Alternative residential accommodation  
for those who ~~are~~ evacuate  
dilapidated buildings
- ⑩ Further demolition process
- ⑪ Regaining public trust

### Steps to address

- ① Ownership of responsibility as the  
~~star~~ leader and promise the public  
prompt action  
↳ ownership will build public  
trust
- ② Give concrete steps of action to  
public in a transparent manner.

- ③ Provide immediate relief like basic medicines, foods, water etc to the affected. make alternative living arrangements.
- ④ ~~Take~~ Give free treatment to those injured
- ⑤ Announce compensation
- ⑥ Convince other residents to evacuate using this as example
- ⑦ Apologise to victims using emotional intelligence
- ⑧ Create make shift apartments
- ⑨ Use schemes like PM Awas Yojana to build permanent houses

~~Reasons to prove~~

[Public apology]

+

[Action]



[Public trust]



### Measures to prevent re-occurrence

- ① Demolish currently dilapidated buildings
- ② Publish this list online for transparency
- ③ Create Standard operating Procedure for serving notice and penalties for those not evaluating
- ④ Forcible eviction in public interest  
in case residents don't agree
- ⑤ Prepare alternative accommodation for residents even before notices are served  
↳ This will reduce resistance
- ⑥ Use Kenneth Kernaphan's theory of social compliance by using popular Bollywood stars and political leaders to convince residents to evacuate

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

इस स्थिति में:

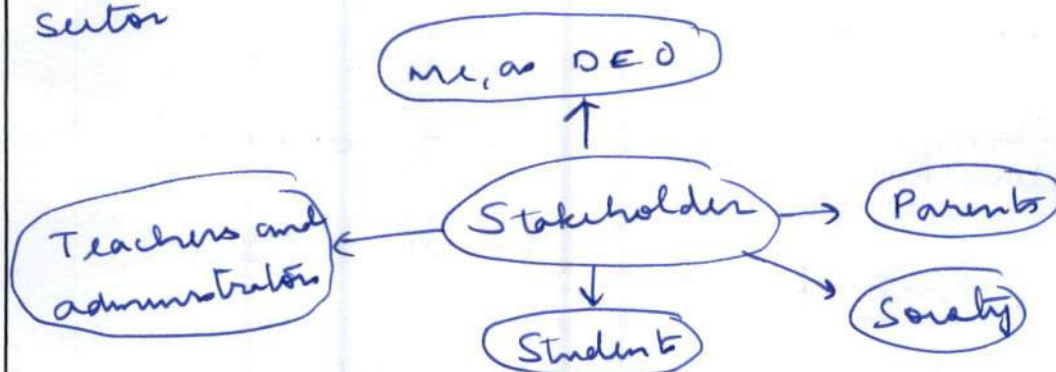
- (a) इस समस्या से निपटने हेतु आप तात्कालिक रूप से अल्पावधि में क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे?
- (b) समग्र रूप से समाज के लिए ऐसी घटनाओं की जटिलताओं को समझाते हुए, कुछ ऐसे दीर्घकालिक सुधारों को रेखांकित कीजिए जो ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए किए जाने चाहिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

In this situation:

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

(12) ~~Take~~ <sup>Given</sup> the given incident sheds light on real practices in the education sector



Dilemmas here include

- ① Do two wrongs make right
- ② Fair exam system vs leniency for children's future
- ③ Equality vs Equity

(a)

Short term course of action

- ① Send information to the board to withhold results of that district pending investigation
- ② Send out show-cause notices to administrators

and teachers for collusion in crime  
and absenteeism

③ Order full-fledged enquiry ~~or~~ headed  
by a retired magistrate to collect  
evidence and fix responsibility

④ Order forensic analysis of CCTV to find  
the culprit using finger-prints and  
DNA analysis

⑤ Promise leniency in punishment to teachers,  
parents and ~~the~~ students who agree to  
copying and are willing to testify  
~~together~~ about others

⑥ One ~~can~~ enquiry comes out with  
report; file a police complaint and  
submit evidence for law to take  
its course

- ⑦ Separate investigation on absent teachers
- ⑧ Suspension of teachers on whom investigation is ongoing.
- ⑨ Exemplary punishment per departmental proceedings against culprits.

#### (4) Ramification of actions

- ① Impressionable students are led to believe that unethical behavior is acceptable
- ② Collapse of educational standard as there is no incentive to study
- ③ Teachers who should be role model turn out to be bad influence
- ④ Work culture of teachers and administrative staff will decline.

- ⑤ ~~But~~ Bonafide students feel cheated
- ⑥ Qualities of devotion to public service will evaporate in service.
- ⑦ Students will not value integrity and probity

### Long-Term reform

- ① Teacher absenteeism controlled via Biometric system
- ② Teachers' quality enhanced via quality improvement programs.
- ③ Code of ethics and code of conduct for all involved in exam system
- ④ Standard operating Procedure should be evolved to prevent such incidents
- ⑤ Exemplary punishment to those found violating the law.

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



This can mislead a conflict between  
Art 25 - freedom to profess religion  
and Art 21 - liberty

(a) options available are following

(I) Arrest locals and allow workers  
to pray on road

Merits

- ↳ Religious freedom under Art 25 preserved
- ↳ Violence is punished
- ↳ Workers' ~~worth~~ rights protected

Demerits

- ↳ Perpetration of partiality towards one party

- ↳ Support for Art 25 vs Art 21
- ↳ Rights of public to use road is affected
- ↳ Chances of long-term clashes.
- ↳ Further intolerance and Xenophobia

(II) Ensure workers do not pray on road

Merits

- ↳ Right of public to use roads preserved
- ↳ Law and order is maintained

Demerits

- ↳ Right of worship of workers affected
- ↳ Lack of empathy and compassion to workers
- ↳ Workers are punished for administrative failure to build place of worship
- ↳ Workers may strike affecting local economy

(li) I will choose option III which is discussed below.

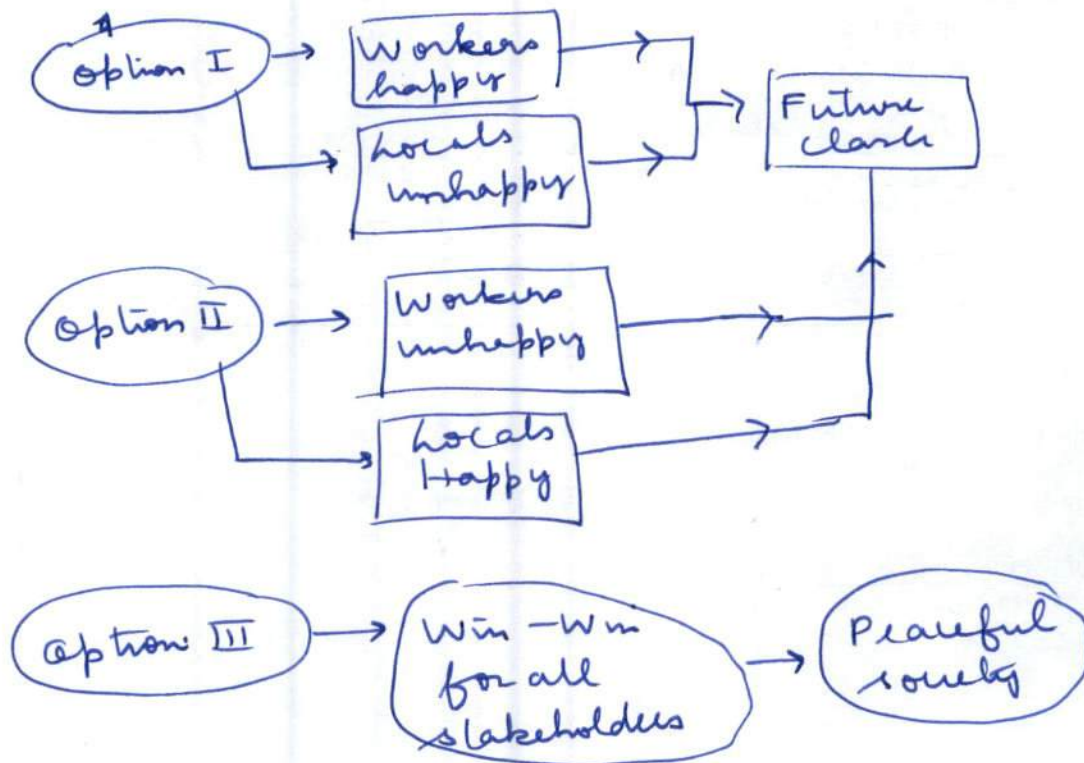
- (II) Convene the factories to put together funds and set up place of worship given in governor panchayat land acceptable to local

### Merits

- Workers get a proper place of worship (Art 25 preserved)
- Long term solution to clashes between locals and outsiders
- Factory's contribute for workers welfare through CSR
- Better communal harmony as locals have provided land for workers place of worship.
- Rule of law maintained - as right of public to use road is preserved.
- Satisfies the principle of haksangraha
- Better worker motivation and productivity

## Demerits

→ Factory's foot expense for personal worship of workers



Option III makes all stakeholders happy while maintaining rule of law.  
Hence it solves the challenge.

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)

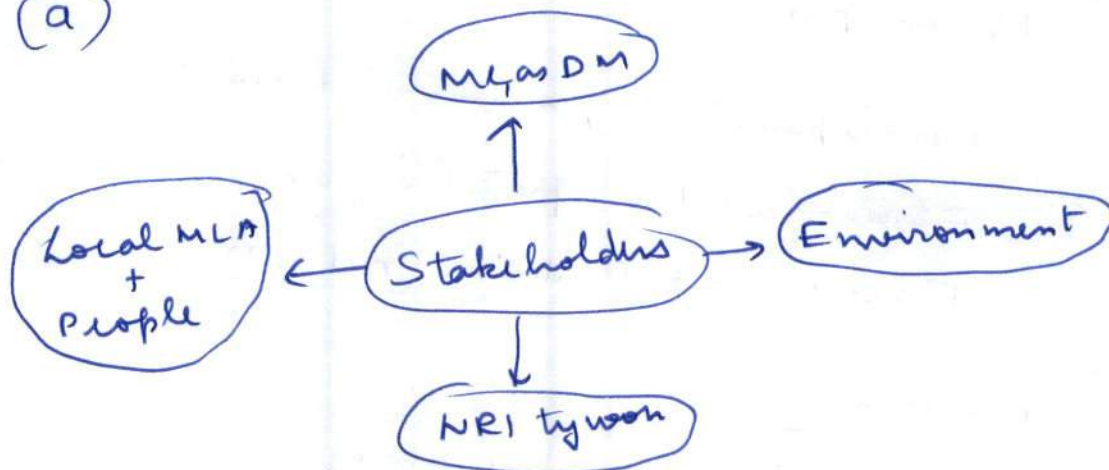
You are the district magistrate in a district of a hill state. An NRI tycoon is planning to arrange a large wedding ceremony in your district. Given the scale of the ceremony, a feasibility report was prepared. The report has called for adopting a cautious approach and has raised concerns regarding its 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)

The case describes the classic dilemma  
between development and environmental  
protection. This case brings out the  
necessity for sustainable development  
to satisfy both the requirements

(a)



a

Interests of Stakeholders

(I) NRI tycoon

- ① Conduct the marriage ceremony
- ② Environmental damages paid to  
ensure ~~see~~ no interference  
by administration
- ③ Ensure no obstacle to the function

## (II) Local Profile + MLA

- ① Economic development
- ② Tourism to provide wealth and employment
- ③ No large scale impact of environment

## (III) Meas DM

- ① Development as per wishes of people
- ② Environmental protection as per Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

## (IV) Environment

- ① Be in & its pristine glory

## (b) Options that are available

- ① Stop the marriage ceremony on the basis of feasibility report
- ② Allow marriage ceremony as the local community wishes as per citizen-community governance.
- ③ File petition with National Green

tribunal to decide

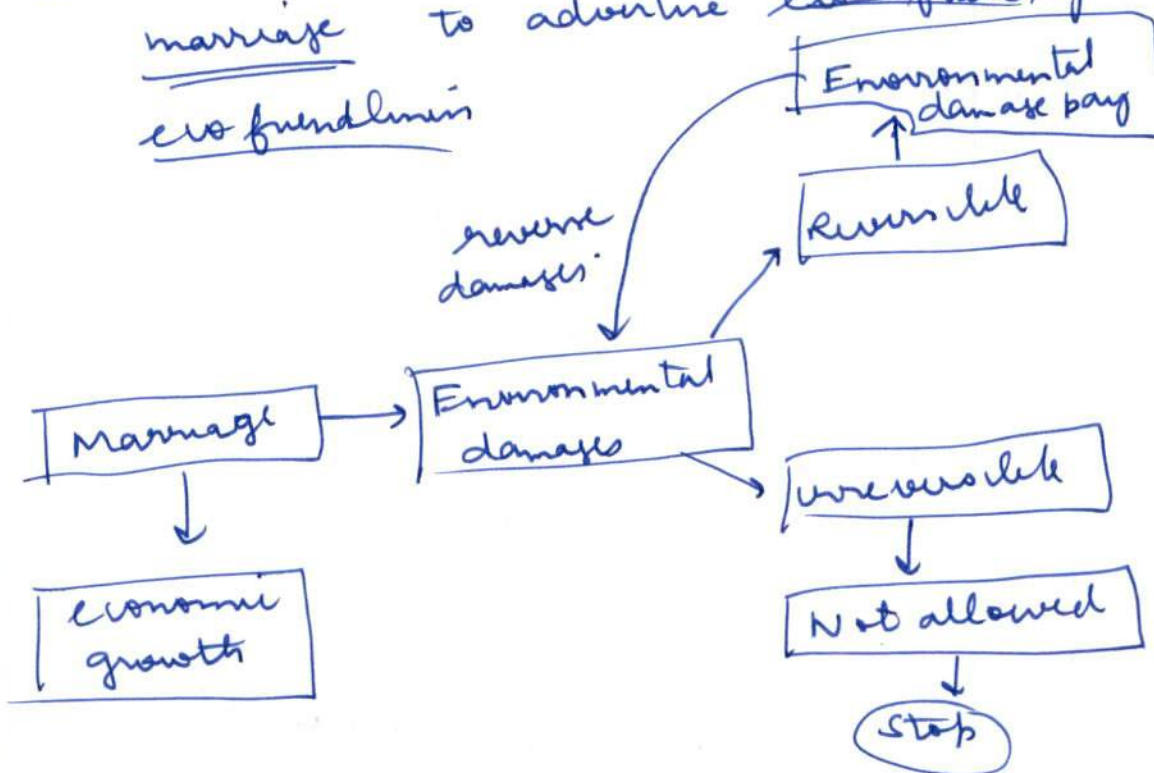
- ④ Request for decision from higher authorities
- ⑤ Make arrangements for protecting critical environment features while allowing the function

### Course of action

I will choose option ⑤

- ① Request a detailed study to split environmental damages into  
    ↓                      ↓  
    Reversible          Irreversible
- ② Request the NRI tycoon to give details of company
- ③ Ban those activities that cause irreversible damage to environment
- ④ Calculate the Net Present Value of the reversible damages along with an extra 10% for compensations afforestation → as environmental damages

- ⑤ Allow NRI tycoon marriage with those activities that do not cause irreversible damage.
- ⑥ Use the environmental damages for reversing the impact and improve the ecosystem further.
- ⑦ Request the NRI to have a green marriage to advertise ~~eco-friendly~~ eco friendliness



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)

The case discusses the issue of climate change which is a foremost example of tragedy of commons - as everyone gains from reversal but every individual or nation or generation has incentive to cheat.

(a) Moral responsibility to future generation

① Trusteeship and steward ethics

dictate that, present generation is not the owner but only a trustee.

They have right to use but also the duty to protect environment.

② ~~As per~~ Brundtland Report,

the definition of sustainable development requires that needs of future generations are also protected.

③ As per reports, if global warming is not controlled today, it might become irreversible.  
↳ This is unfair to future generations.

④ It can also be argued that by Difference principle of John Rawls's Social Justice - inequality is acceptable if it helps the disadvantaged.

In general future generation would have better technology and more wealth than current generation so difference principle suggests that future generations should take higher responsibility.

⑤ As the current generation is responsible for climate change, it should take moral ownership and be held responsible for solving the crisis.

(b)

Yes, develop<sup>ed</sup> countries have more responsibility than developing countries.

### Reasons

- ① Develop<sup>ed</sup> countries have historically been biggest polluters. So they are given more responsibility.
- ② This is as per the principle of common but differentiated responsibility which is India's official position.
- ③ Developed countries have more financial resources. Hence as per principle of - "each according to his means" progressive taxation requires more responsibility of developed countries.
- ④ Developed countries are more technologically advanced - Hence it is easier for them

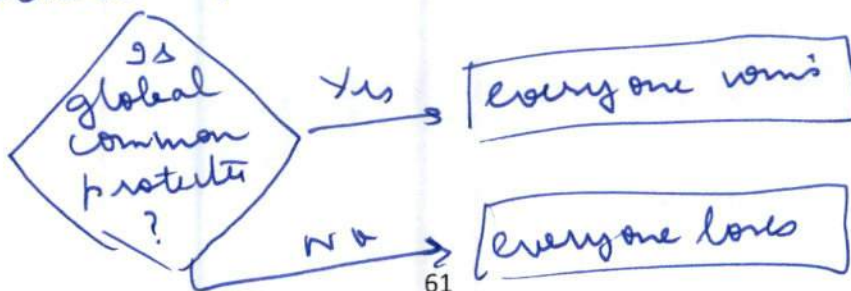
to reduce emissions and do technology transfer to developing countries

- ⑤ Developing countries need 'industrialisation to escape poverty' hence they can't take higher responsibility

Counter → Why developing countries should have more responsibility

- ① Developing countries are more vulnerable to effects of climate change
- ② They should not let the past of developed countries as justification for current pollution

Hence we need a deal like Montreal Protocol that takes into concerns of both developed and developing countries based on common but differentiated responsibility to solve this issue.



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