



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 उपरान्त 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. : 072314

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANIKUR KUMAR JAIN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

25-08-2019

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

केंद्र
Centre DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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

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



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

Ans:-

Morality of an action depends on the motive of the person. Any act can have both good and possibly bad consequences but an act done keeping in the mind the good benefits it will have for society is a moral act.

Example

- (1) Demonetisation was done to reduce corruption and remove black money from economy, though it had some short term bad impacts.
- (2) ISRO tested anti-satellite missile fully knowing that it will increase space debris because goal was to enhance security of nation.

But if potential harms outweigh the desired good consequences, then act may become immoral.

Example

- (1) A mining project leading to tribal displacement and destruction of forest ecosystem is immoral.
- (2) USA intervention in Afghanistan and Iraq to eliminate terrorism were immoral.

way forward

Thus morality depends not only on the total utility of the act but also degree of potential negative effect it may have.

There is a need for gold mean between good and bad consequences to decide morality of action.

1. (b)

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

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

10

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

Ans:-

Educational institutions are primary place of socialisation which play eminent role in value development of students.

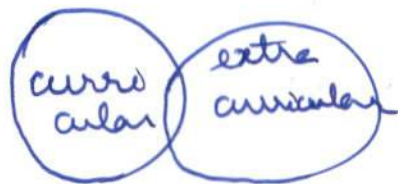
Importance of promoting extra-curricular activities

- (1) Sports :- build team spirit, inculcate values like responsibility, perseverance
- (2) Drama :- enhances mental capability, increases emotional intelligence, capability to understand different perspectives
- (3) Role play :- increases tolerance, gender justice

(4) Debate:- build democratic attitude, rationality, tolerance

(5) Song/Music:- promote harmony, bring peace of mind, satisfaction

Thus extra-curricular activities plays an important role in making a student successful human being and responsible citizen.



holistic development

It is necessary to make these activities as co-curricular rather than extra-curricular in interest of better future of nation.

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

Ans:-

Public service's ethos forms the core of good and ethical governance. These values like transparency, accountability etc are distinguished part of public services.



distinguishes from other jobs

- (1) essential for welfare of larger society
- (2) Promote equitable services → inclusive development
- (3) overall happiness of nation depends on public service.
 ↓
 ethical

- (4) strengthen democracy by promoting participation of citizens in Governance
- (5) establish rule of law and make constitution successful

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

Not distinguishable

- (1) same value framework can be applied on any job.
- (2) Transparency, accountability etc are necessary for achievement of organisational goal.
- (3) Ethical employee → ethical organisation
↓
success

But what differentiate these two is the wider impact public service ethos have on the progress of nation.

As Crasidhrije said - "By civil servants are ethical (have empathy) nothing else matters". Therefore it is important to inculcate these values in civil servants.

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

Ans

Foundational values like efficiency, impartiality, empathy and incorruptibility are *sin-qua-non* for strong and effective civil services.

Efficiency :- Better output of the efforts / resource utilisation

Impact :- ① Increased collective well-being
② Reduce wastage and promote excellence

Example :- ① Efficient implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao increased child sex ratio in Haryana.

Impartiality :- Objective decision making without any bias or prejudice

Impact :- ① promote inclusivity
② Reduce trust deficit

Example :- e-tendering for contract awarding

Empathy:- understanding others
pain and suffering in one's
heart

Impact:- ① bring feeling of acceptance
② better inter personal relationship

Example:- "Compassionate Kozhikode" started
by N. Prasanth (DM)

Incorruptability:- uprightness of character

Impact:- ① promote efficiency and reduce
corruption
② optimum utilisation in interests
of society rather than self
interest
③ uphold rule of law

Example:- G. Sridharan (Metro-man)
made Delhi Metro world class.

Thus these values are integral
part of civil services.

3. (a)

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

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

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

10

Ans:- Foreign policy of a nation is aimed at forwarding interest of nation.

Ex:- Trade policy

Pursuit of such concerns

unethical

- (1) guided by self-interest
- (2) does not take into account other welfare
eg. US coming out of Paris deal
- (3) such exclusivity will have negative impact on global society
eg. Trade wars
- (4) Abdication of responsibility (especially by developed countries)

Ethical

- (1) Primary interest of govt is welfare of citizen
- (2) Legality of authority is derived by popular mandate. Therefore it is ethical to pursue national interest.
eg. IPR regime of India
- (3) National interest not necessarily anti-ethical to collective interest
eg. CCIT by India

As Kautilya said there is no permanent friends and foes but only permanent interests in IR!

But such exclusive pursuit should not harm larger interest of humanity.



vasudhaiva kutumbham's spirit should guide foreign policy of nations.

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)

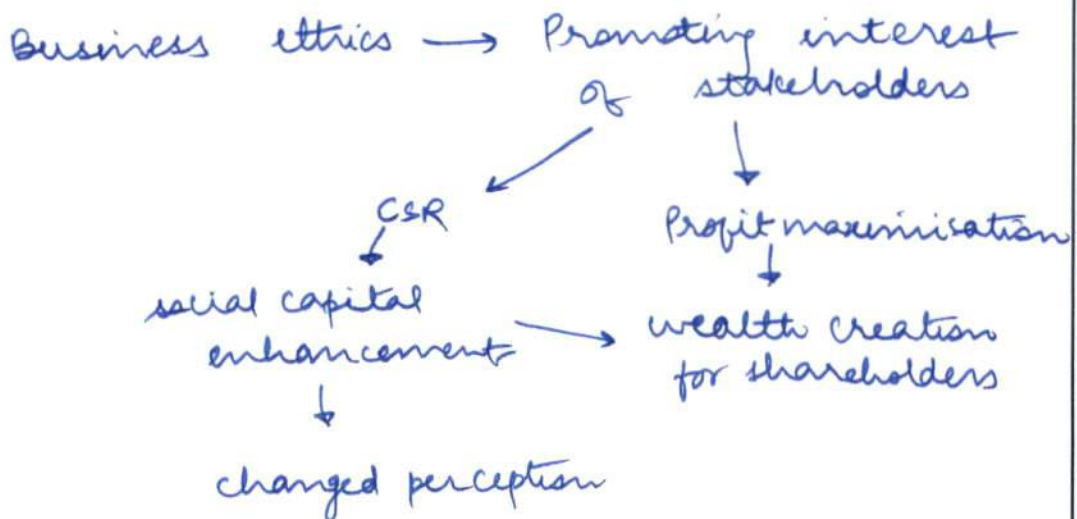
Corporate Social Responsibility can help in changing the perception of 'business ethics' being an oxymoron. Critically analyze. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans:-

Corporate social responsibility is a management concept where companies take into consideration interests of society and environment into planning and decision making.



CSR and business ethics

- ① Improve reputation of company
- ② develop trust among consumers
- ③ increase acceptability of products and easier access to credit

- ④ help in playing important role in nation building

Issues

- ① still driven by interest of brand-building
- ② does not take into account local interests
- ③ necessary for corporate to use ethical means for profit creation
eg Philip Morris funding research on impact of smoking was criticised.

Therefore, corporate social responsibility will make ends of business ethical but means of business needs to be ethical as well.

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 हशिफ में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Ans:-

Intolerance is a negative attitude which means non-accommodation of opposite perspective and it breeds hatred and violence in society.

According to Gandhi, intolerance in itself amounts to intellectual violence and obstacle in democracy as it promotes exclusion, dominance, hatred and restricts debate, discussion and freedom.

Present context

- (i) Rising hate crimes in society exemplified by increased intolerance.

Ex:- Racial attack in US, Mob lynching in India

② use of laws like sedition, defamation against press or writers amount to innocent violence.

Ex sedition charge on Manipal writer for FB post on chief minister

③ Parliament disruptions due to hard stands between parties is a form of violence and not conducive for democracy.

④ Therefore, tolerance as a value and ancient Indian ethos must be promoted among citizen through value based education and persuasion so that democracy can prosper.

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 दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans:-

According to Einstein, a successful person can ensure his own well being but a value is an asset to the society. It should be our aim to become a successful human being by adhering to values rather than just being a successful professional.

Present context

(1) Increased materialism has made success a measure of happiness.

~~But~~ But focus on salary

(2) Such intense competition has brought stress, frustration and pain in society.

One student's suicide after board exam results

(3) ~~It~~ It has reduced value in society.

But violence of traffic laws have increased

(4) Lack of values will have wider impact on nation

Due to increased freebie culture and populism

Therefore, it is necessary to develop value based education on the

line of 'Nai Talim' of Gandhiji so

that young generation can understand

their responsibility towards nation.

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

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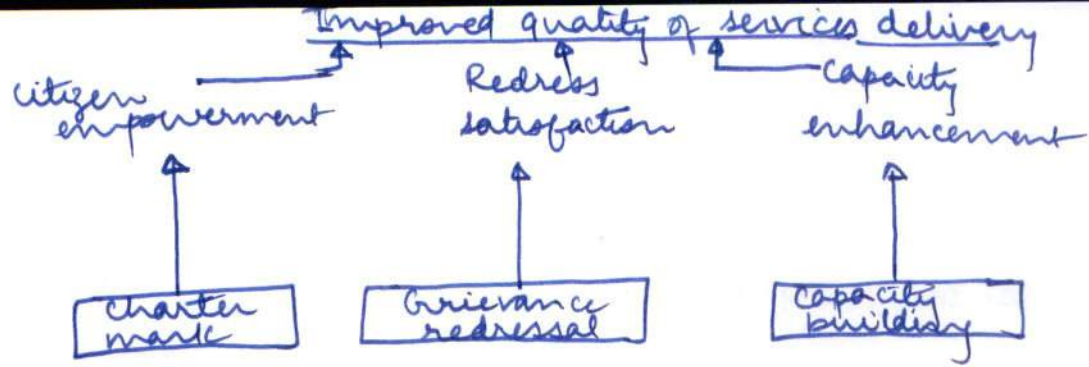
Ans:-

Citizens' charter is an instrument of citizen centric governance which brings transparency by clearly specifying standards of services to be expected by citizens

Issues

- (1) No legal backing
- (2) Not framed in quantifiable terms
- (3) Not revised regularly
- (4) Lack of grievance redressal
- (5) Attitudinal issues of public servants
- (6) Low awareness among citizens
- (7) Lack of involvement of stakeholders in charter formation

In this context, 2nd ARC suggested sevottam model to promote excellence in service delivery.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Excellence in service delivery (serottam model)

Therefore, successful implementation

requires:-

- ① clear identification of services to be delivery
- ② Identification of beneficiary
- ③ standards of delivery
- ④ service delivery and monitoring
- ⑤ Impact assessment
- ⑥ Feedback generation and revision
- ⑦ Grievance redressal mechanisms

serottam model must be incorporated
to improve quality.

5. (b)

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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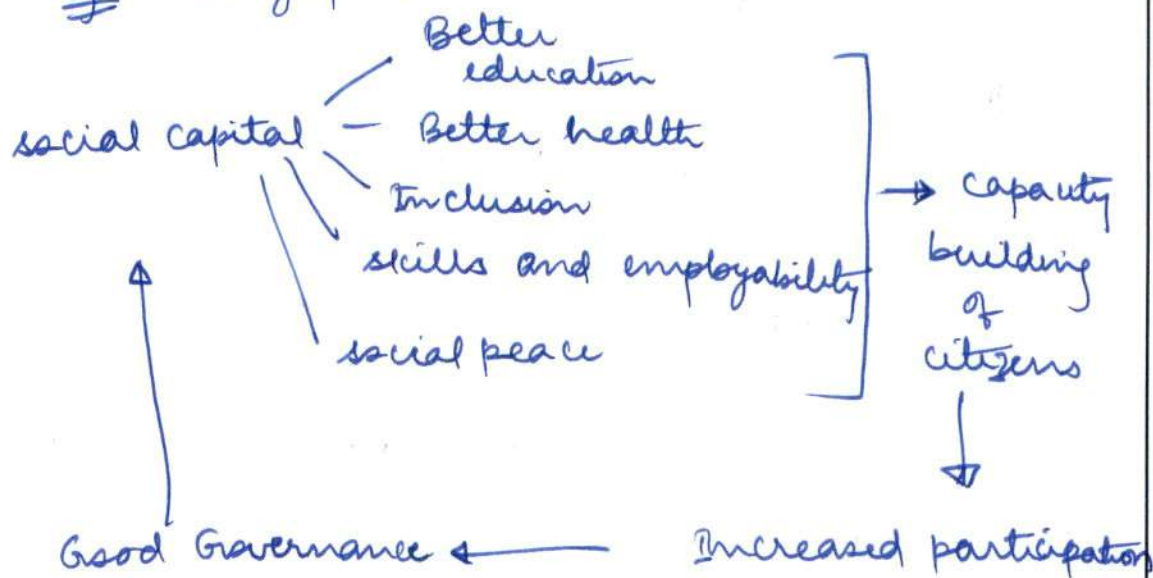
Ans-

social capital is ^{measure of} ^ degree of trust and cohesiveness in the society.

It is a measure of well-being and happiness.

Good Governance and social capital

- ① When administrators invest in social capital outcomes is good governance.
Eg:- Singapore



- ② Good governance also enhances social capital by improving quality

of service delivery and participation of people. Eg:- Bangladesh

③ Therefore, there is a reciprocal relationship between Good governance and social capital.

For the achievement of New India, the slogan of "Sabka sath, sabka vikas, sabka vishwas" exemplifies need of good governance and generation of social capital.

6.

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

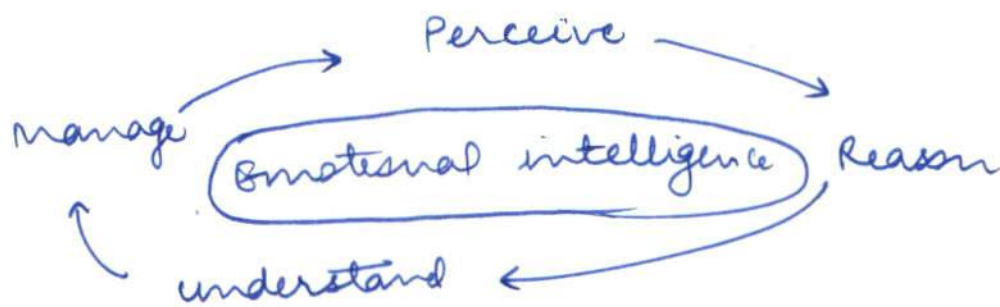
Emotional Intelligence is an essential ingredient for managing personal and organizational change. Comment. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans:-

Emotional intelligence is capacity to understand emotions of self as well as others and utilise these emotions in decision making.

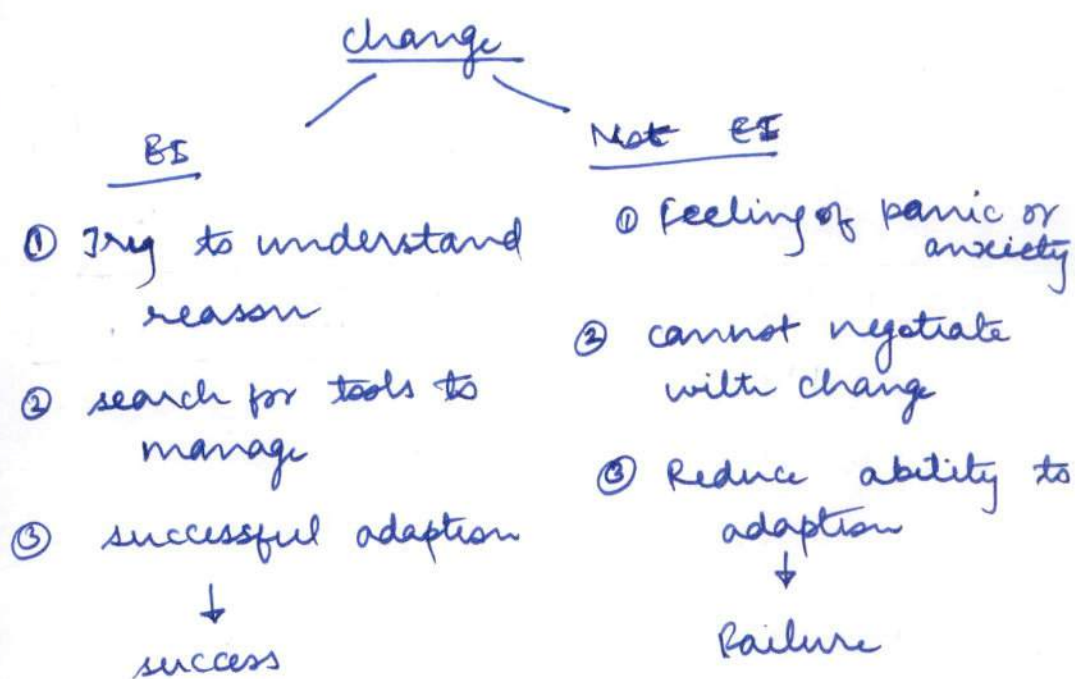


Mayer and Salovey Model

Essential ingredient for managing personal and organisational changes

- (1) strengthen inter personal relationship
- (2) Build trust by generating feeling of acceptability
- (3) develop empathy

- (4) strengthen rational capacity to reason with changes
- (5) enhances adaptability to change
- (6) successful management of personal and organisational change



Therefore emotional intelligence is more important ~~than~~ than IQ for success as said by Goleman.

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)

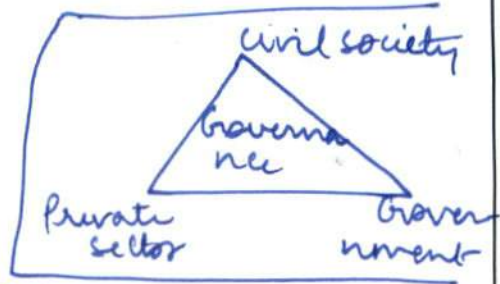
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans:-

limited capacity of state, rising demand and perception of corruption has led to the idea of outsourcing of public services to ~~public~~ private sector.

Improve quality



- ① Bring professionalism
- ② Increase efficiency of resources
- ③ Better management skills
- ④ Promote competition thus reduce monopoly of public sector

↓

may help in reduce corruption
(as choice will increase)

will not ~~have~~ improve

- (1) Amount to dereliction of duty by govt
- (2) Reduce inclusion as driven by

- profit rather than service motive
- (3) Effectiveness is more important than efficiency
 - (4) Private sector not necessarily in favour of affirmative action
 - (5) Reduce affordability
 - (6) Break intimate relation between citizen and Government
 - (7) vulnerability to collusive corruption

Therefore, private sector may not necessarily help in reducing corruption. But private sector can be used for service delivery to supplement state efforts.

Reduction of corruption demands increment of choice, voice and incorporation of device (tech) of citizen.

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 से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans:-

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a freedom fighter who played pivotal role in mainstreaming weaker sections like dalits, untouchables in the society and polity. He was the main architect of constitution.

Idea of social justice

- ① Reduction in discrimination against untouchable :- Annihilation of caste
- ② Representation of all sections through affirmative action.
- ③ He said - " we are having this liberty so that we can reform our society which ~~are~~ is full inequality, discrimination and other such things

which violates fundamental rights:

- ④ Gender Justice - measurement of progress of nation by degree of progress its women have achieved
- ⑤ Promoted uniform civil code

9.

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

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

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- 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

Ans= ~~the~~ Present case talks about a situation, where rights of citizens have come into conflict with rights of immigrants under distress situation. It also shows mistrust among citizens and immigrants.

(a) Citizens have first claim over national resources, as :-

- (1) Idea of democracy implies government "for the people".
- (2) Theory of social contract makes government duty bound to take care of citizen's interests first.
- (3) Popular sovereignty → citizens provide legitimacy to the authority of Government → necessary to uphold rights of citizens

But in some exceptional situations like natural disaster, resources of a nation should not be exclusive monopoly of citizens. :-

- (1) Every human has fundamental basic rights (UN charter on human rights)
- (2) Humanism is a universal virtue devoid of any boundary
- (3) Accident of birth should not lead to exclusion as resources are natural while boundaries are artificial

Therefore, claims of immigrants should also be accommodated when conditions demand.

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(b) course of action

- (1) In wake of flood, providing relief and rehabilitation assumes primacy. So provision of shelter, food, clothing fodder etc will be administration's first priority.
- (2) Meeting with MLA and gives him assurance that cases of lost will be investigated impartially. As a people's representative he can persuade people.
- (3) Establish a helpline for grievance redressal or distress call
- (4) strength law and order situation to passify such demands

- (5) Meeting between leaders/ influential persons of different communities for trust building

Long term

- (1) Build back better concept for increasing resilience to disaster
- (2) Identification of illegal immigrants and further course of action as per law of the land

It is necessary to protect right to life of all irrespective of identity.

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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

Ans:-

As a commissioner of city municipal corporation, my duty is to ensure safety of infrastructure so that it does not pose threat to any citizen's life.

(a) challenges faced

(i) Recognition of old building and their vacation

- (2) Proper rehabilitation of poor people living in dilapidated building
- (3) Finding a balance between right to life and right to shelter

steps to be taken

- (1) In the wake of accident,
immediate vacating of old building
- (2) Arrangement of temporary shelters
with adequate facilities like food, water
hygiene, medicine
- (3) Identification of alternate housing
project for providing permanent relief
or
reconstruction new / safe building
at same premise using labour of
poor persons (will provide them
employment)
- (4) In the mean time, government's
infrastructure can be used for
shelter purposes. { eg:- Public buses for
night shelter }

(b) To prevent recurrence

- (1) strict enforcement of building code
- (2) Periodic survey of all building to identify old dilapidated building
- (3) Proper planning and increase resilience of infrastructure
- (4) Build permanent make shift shelter with adequate facilities in disaster prone areas
- (5) Affordable housing projects

local government should perform its duty with utmost integrity so that poor people are not left behind in growth journey.

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11.

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

इस स्थिति में:

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

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

In this situation:

- (a) What course of action would you take in the immediate to short term to deal with the issue at hand?
- (b) Explaining the ramifications of such incidents for the society at large, highlight some long-term reforms that should be taken to prevent such incidents from re-occurring. (Answer in 250 words) 20

Ans- In the present cases parents, invigilators and school administration used unethical means to achieve end i.e. success of child in the exam. Also case points towards dereliction of duty by teachers.

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(a) Course of action

- (1) cancellation of exam at centres where cheating had taken place
- (2) Punitive action against school administration for not following instruction \Rightarrow creating deterrence
- (3) Re examination with increased security and surveillance
- (4) use of technology to reduce scope of cheating

(b) Ramification for society

- (1) Reduction of value of ~~more~~ honesty
↓
cheating becomes a norms
- (2) cheating for success
↓
promotion of unethical mean
↓
negative attitude of breaking the law

(3) Reduced cognitive capacity
↓
loss of scientific temper
↓
society becomes stagnant

(4) cheating → bad reputation/perception
↓
reduce employment

(5) weak institutions, rise in crime

long term

① Increase quality of education

Teacher

① Reduce absenteeism

Motivation
of best teacher
award

Penalisation
of suspension

Students

① value based education

② Remedial classes
for weak students

③ skill training

② Exam reforms

(1) separate centres for conducting
exam

(2) use of flying squad and technology
to reduce such incidents.

③ Parents

- (1) Parent - teacher meeting
- (2) Feedback about education system
- (3) Persuasion to desist from such acts

A norm of success should be character developed not just marked obtained.

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12.

आपको हाल ही में एक ऐसे जिले में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है, जो औद्योगिक गतिविधियों का एक प्रमुख केंद्र है और विभिन्न स्थानों व समुदायों के श्रमिकों को आकर्षित करता है। इन उद्योगों के श्रमिक, हालांकि केवल थोड़े समय के लिए ही, 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

Answer
Such incidents of communal clashes may happen due to divergence of interests.

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(a) Options available

(1) Ban on praying at open spaces

Merit

- ① Remove congestion
- ② convenience of local residents

De-Merit

- ① unrest among workers
- ② may lead clashes or impact economy

(2) Allows the praying while taking action against illegal encroachments

Merits

- ① Protect workers right to practice religion
- ② removal of encroachment from public land

De-Merit

- ① Problem of law and order may arise again
- ② local residents will oppose move

~~(a)~~ (b) course of action

- (1) Allowing workers to pray while taking action against encroachment

Rationalize ① use only for short period of time

② uphold constitution right of practice religion

(2) strength law and order

Rationale - to reduce possibility of clash

(3) meeting between religious leaders

Rationale - negotiation and trust building

(4) Talk with establishment factories to provide space for praying in premises itself

(5) In the long term, it may be made compulsory for all factories to have adequate space for community prayers.

Rationale - Reduce congestion while upholding right of workers

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

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

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

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

Given the situation, answer the following:

- Identify the stakeholders in the given situation and their respective interests.
- Highlight the options available to you and the course of action you will take, giving reasons for the same. (Answer in 250 words) 20

(a) stakeholders

(1) DM

(2) NRI tycoon

(3) Residents of the area

(4) Environment including hills, forests, water, wildlife

(5) MLA

(6) Society at large

Respective interests

- (1) DM :- provide for sustainable development of area / district
 - (2) NRI tycoon :- organising dream wedding at hill station
 - (3) Environment (ecosystem) :- protection of habitat / delicate balance of fragile ecosystem
 - (4) MIA :- promotion of interests of citizen of his / her constituencies
 - (5) Society :- overall development including economic, safe environment
- (b) options available
- (1) withhold the permission for wedding
 - (2) Allow wedding to happen with pre cautions

Course of action

Action

- ① ~~conditional~~ consider report about possible impact
- ② consultation with local residents/MCA
- ③ If feasible, give conditional permission
eg. ① restriction on number of guests
② services used
③ extra compensation
④ measures for increasing sustainability
⑤ collection of waste generated

Rationale

help in better decision making

to take their perspective into consideration,
participatory decision making

will improve tourism

↓
promote growth

↓
ability to maintain balance

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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 disproportionately on the poor, thus also raising issues of fairness and inequality.

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

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

Answer the following questions in this regard:

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

Q. Human have moral responsibility towards future generation, because :-

(1) Natural resources are not our personal property.

(2) They are not inherited from ancestors but borrowed from ~~past~~ future generation.

(3) we owe this debt to future generation.

(4) concept of intergenerational equity :- a fair chance of survival for future generation

(5) It is our moral responsibility to continue tradition of our culture, which promote vasudhaiva kutumbham.

(b) Responsibility of developed countries to man

(a) as they have utilise natural resources disproportionately for their growth

(b) principle of equity demands more responsibility from developed countries

(c) Their economic activities are largely responsible for present crisis

(d) spirit of humanism and integral development keeping in mind limited capability of developing countries

(e) Earth belongs to all equally

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

~~Transparency,
Accountability,
Rule of law
Ethics vs morality
code of conduct vs code of ethics
Ego centricism
happiness — pleasure
Altruism~~

Truth of reason vs
truth of faith
Utility