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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1830)

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Center	ONLINE	Date	30/07/2022

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. 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 medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
1(a)	10		
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11	20		
12	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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

SECTION - A

1. (a) According to you, what are the main reasons behind prejudice against certain sections of a society? Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

आपके अनुसार समाज के कुछ वर्गों के प्रति पूर्वाग्रह के पीछे मुख्य कारण क्या हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Prejudice refers to the certain stereotypes based discrimination against a particular group based on their race, ethnicity, caste, religion etc.

* Reasons behind prejudice :-

- (i) Stereotypes :- Stereotypes like every Muslim consumes beef or every muslim indulges in terrorist activities creates prejudice against them.
- (ii) Lack of communication :- Segregated Hindus and muslim community and localities and lack of interaction leads to development of prejudice.
- (iii) Identity politics :- Use of identity like race, caste or religion for political purposes has led to development of stereotypes.

(iv) Threat perception:- Considering practices of different religion like recent incident of Nawaaz offering in Gungram as a threat leads to accumulation of prejudice.

(v) Historical factors:- Regular subjugation of lower Caste people has led to continuation of prejudices against them.

Prejudices are harmful for the social as well as political stability of a country. Proper Constructive Steps like Communication building, tolerance and Spirit of brotherhood along with rule of law could reduce the ^{harm effects,} ~~far~~ harm effects.

1. (b) Discuss how persuasion acts as a functional pillar in attitudinal change and attitude formation with requisite examples. (150 words) 10

उचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए कि अनुनय (या समझाना-बुझाना) किस प्रकार अभिवृत्ति में बदलाव और अभिवृत्ति के निर्माण में एक व्यावहारिक स्तंभ के रूप में कार्य करता है।

Persuasion refers to the phenomena to convince others to do a particular work that is morally & socially desirable. Ex:- Disclosing income from illicit sources.

* Role of Persuasion in attitudinal change and attitude formation:-

Attitude refers to the settled way of thinking about something. Persuasion changes in the following ways:-

(i) Changing Views:- For example NALSAR's recent direction to make gender-neutral hostel would lead to attitudinal changes regarding conception of hostel.

(ii) Morally desirable:- Persuasion convinces the other to change his views in a morally desirable manner.

Ex:- Persuasion to bring in Martial Rape as Crime in India.

(iii) Source of new ideas :- Persuasion is a tool to bring in new ideas in the society. For example, Persuasion by groups like Brabho Samaj introduced ideas like equality and liberty to the Indian society.

(iv) Changing "Common Sense" :- Persuasive activities like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan made having toilet a common sense which was earlier absent.

To bring in socially desirable ideas into society, attitudinal change is a pre-requisite. To make attitudinal change a reality, Persuasion can be the most efficient and effective tool.

2. (a) A legally enforceable code of ethics for civil servants, which not only prescribes the ethical values they must display in their public life but also provides sanctions for violations of these values, is the need of the hour. Discuss. (150 words) 10

लोक सेवकों के लिए कानूनी रूप से लागू करने योग्य एक नीतिपरक आचार संहिता, जो न केवल उनके सार्वजनिक जीवन में प्रदर्शित होने वाले नैतिक मूल्यों को निर्धारित करती हो, बल्कि उन मूल्यों के उल्लंघन के लिए दण्ड भी निर्धारित करती हो, वर्तमान समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Code of ethics refers to the Codification of a set of ethical values like transparency or integrity that should be adhered by the Civil servants at any cost.

* Need for Code of ethics

- Counter Corruption: It could help to address the issues of Corruption.
- Better public interaction: Code of ethics will bind officers to deal with public eloquently.
- Set Standards: It would set benchmarks for civil servants.
- Bring efficiency: Better transparency and accountability will bring in efficiency.
- Good governance: Ethical values are the base for good governance. (2nd ARC report).

* Why Sanctions for violation is also required?

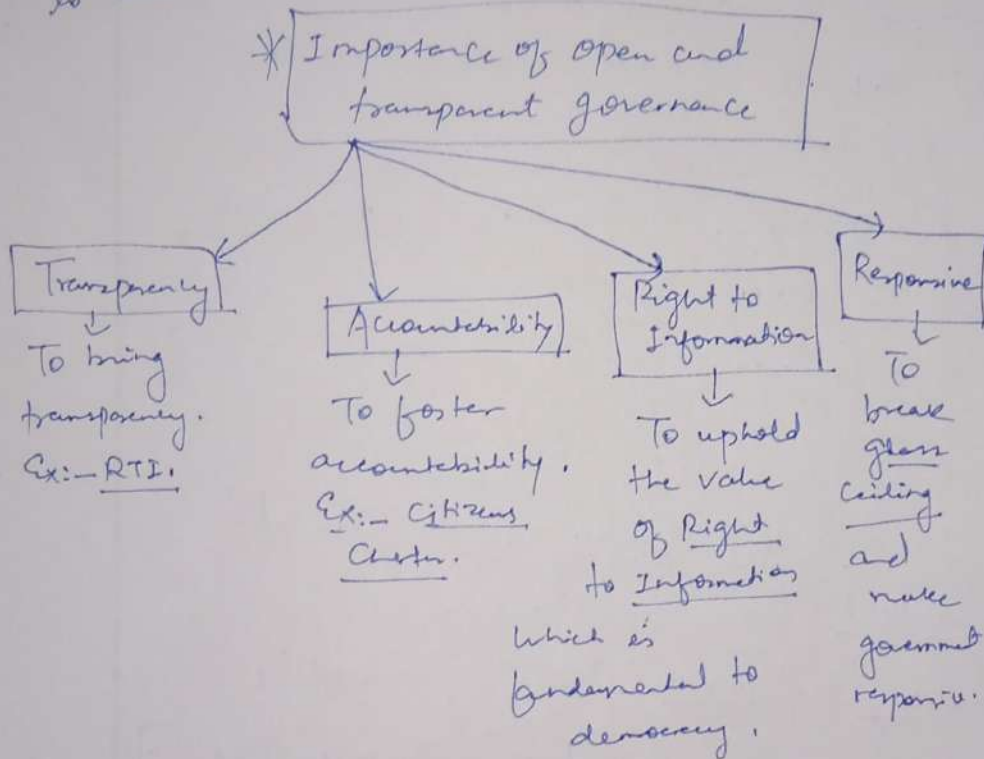
- (i) For Enforcement:- Code of ethics without enforcement would be toothless provisions.
- (ii) Urgency:- Sanctions would bring in urgency to reorient public deality and governance.
- (iii) Deterrence:- Sanctions could prove as a deterrence for corrupt officials.
- (iv) For Results:- It has been observed that with provisions of sanctions, results are better.

Although the idea of code of ethics with provision for sanction is desirable but taking note of issues like fair chance for public servant to defend, & lack of arbitrariness in application of code of ethics should also be undertaken..

2. (b) Although open and transparent governance has gained ground, do you agree with the view that there is merit in withholding some information from people? Justify your arguments with examples. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, खुले और पारदर्शी शासन ने लोकप्रियता हासिल कर ली है, फिर भी क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लोगों से कुछ जानकारी छिपाने में ही भलाई है? उदाहरणों के साथ अपने तर्कों की पुष्टि कीजिए।

Open and transparent governance refers to the form of governance where data and functions performed during governance are accessible to all.



However, acts like Official Secrecy Act (1860) and Preventive Detention are few provisions which prohibit the open access to information.

* Rationale behind upholding restrictions:-

- (i) National Security:- Information which are important to national security, for example, defence purchases like Rafael should be kept out.
- (ii) Internal security:- To maintain harmony and peace, certain information which could disrupt internal security should be kept out.
- (iii) Confidentiality:- Issues like Surgical strikes needs to keep confidential. For that, open access should be restricted.

It is true that certain data should be restricted but consideration of rationalizing the data that should be accessible as stipulated by Shamir Committee should be implemented.

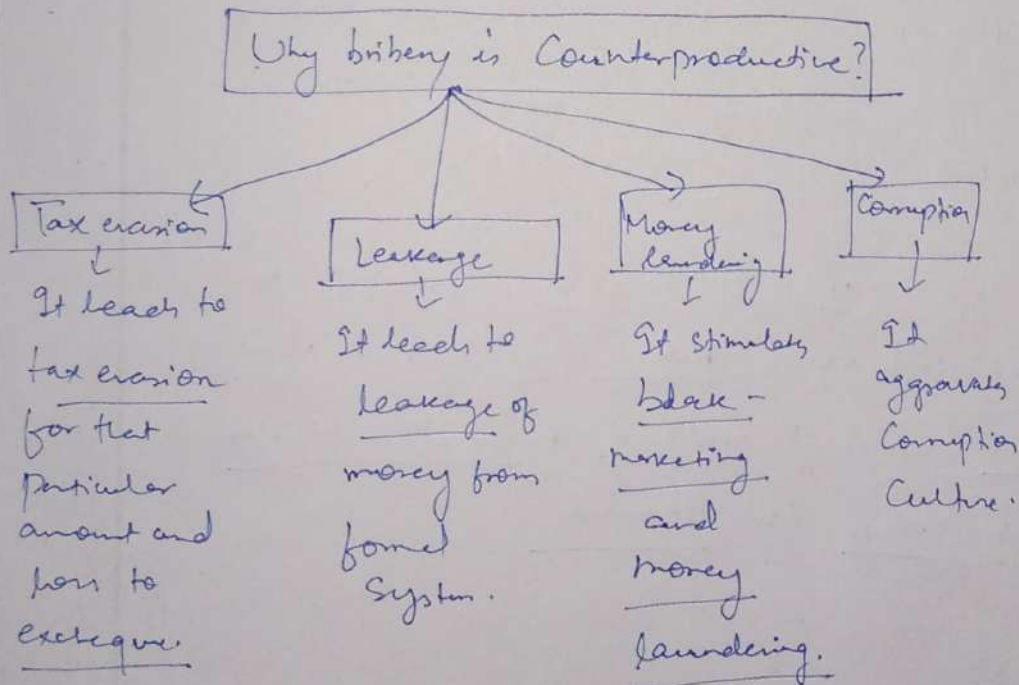
3. (a) Although bribery is illegal and counterproductive, public officials still demand bribes, and executives in the private sector remain tempted to pay up. In this context, discuss ways in which corporations can build a framework to eliminate the practice of offering kickbacks.

(150 words) 10

हालांकि, रिश्तखोरी गैर-कानूनी और हानिकर है, लेकिन सरकारी अधिकारी अभी भी रिश्त की मांग करते हैं और निजी क्षेत्र के कार्यकारी अधिकारी इसका भुगतान करने के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, उन तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे निगम रिश्त देने की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए एक ढांचा तैयार कर सकते हैं।

Bribery refers to the act of monetisation to get benefits like clearances for projects or provision for underdeveloped work.

Recently, it was reported Bionic company executives ~~had~~ to bribe the officials to get clearances ~~of~~ for the company.



* How Corporations Can eliminate kickbacks?

- (i) Training:- Providing training regarding the ethical principles of integrity to be followed is a pre-requisite.
- (ii) Punishment:- Persons involved in kickbacks should be penalised to discourage others from committing same crime.
- (iii) Code of ethics:- The organization could create a code of ethics for their employees.
- (iv) Reporting authority:- There should be a authority that should be appointed to whom people can report about kickbacks.

Bribery is a menace that restricts the potential of a thriving country. Private Sector should uphold ethical integrity to discourage the practices.

3. (b) Identifying the issues associated with utilization of public funds, discuss the various ethical principles which can help devise strategies for better utilization of public funds in India. (150 words) 10

सार्वजनिक धन के उपयोग से जुड़े मुद्दों की पहचान करते हुए, उन विभिन्न नैतिक सिद्धांतों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत में सार्वजनिक धन के बेहतर उपयोग के लिए रणनीति तैयार करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Public funds refers to the funds provisioned for the implementation of Public works, like road, railways, hospitals etc.

* Issues associated with utilization of public funds:-

→ Leakage:- According to a report of Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog), in order to provide benefit of Rs 1 to poor, the state has to spend Rs 3-65 for it due to leakage.

→ Corruption:- Recently, it was reported that Pooja Singh, IAS of Therukod Cadre, used MGNREGA funds for Corruption.

→ Utilization:- There has been issues over funders given and proper utilization of funds.

→ Poor Social Auditing:- Auditing mechanism of social auditing has remained dormant.

* Ethical Principles for Proper utilization of funds:-

- (i) Transparency:- Proper access to information regarding process and utilization could bring better results.
- (ii) Accountability:- Adherence to proper functioning of auditing through 3rd party assessment could bring accountability.
- (iii) Integrity:- Inculcating the values of integrity and honesty inside ^{public} servants.
- (iv) Dedication to service:- Dedicated people towards society could perform better work.

Public funds have potential to change lives of many qualitatively. Ethical use of such funds through constructive measures like including ethical frameworks can be a step forward.

4. What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके लिए क्या अर्थ है?

(a) "All persons ought to endeavour to follow what is right, and not what is established." — Aristotle

(150 words) 10

"सभी व्यक्तियों को जो सही है उसका पालन करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए, न कि जो स्थापित है उसका पालन करना चाहिए।" - अरस्तू

Aristotle in the above quotation tries to differentiate between what is correct and what is considered as correct because the majority follows it.

According to the above idea, the provisions what have been established may not be correct. For example, it may not have been correct to consider same sex marriage as legal or consider marital rape as a crime. However, the ideals of human dignity and equal moral worth projects that both the above examples isn't justifiable. Everyone has a right to marry and a rape is a rape.

Similarly, in governance as well, "status-quo" and "risk-aversion" may be

established but it doesn't mean that we should comply by that set standards. We can try to bring change and creativity into the rigid structure.

Socially as well, no change can be considered without objecting to the establishment. For example, Kimchim Taiju and other women in Assam Pradesh sent their husbands to drug-addiction relief camps as they objected to the idea.

Thus, we should always strive towards following those ideals which we consider as right rather than being persuaded by established norms.

4. (b) "It is compassion, the most gracious of virtues, which moves the world."
— Tiruvalluvar, Kural

(150 words) 10

"करुणा, जो सबसे उदार सद्गुण है, विश्व को संचालित करती है।" - तिरुवल्लुवर, कुरल

The above quotation by Tiruvalluvar projects the importance of Compassion for the world.

The recent Covid-19 that shocked and devasted the entire world showed the importance of Compassion. If doctors wouldn't have been Compassionate or people wouldn't have shown Compassion to help others, the world would have been suffering a lot more.

Further, in the field of governance as well, g. having Compassion leads to desired Social goals. Lack of Compassion only leads to Corruption and narcissism. Compassion reduces the gap between People and the government and tries to show harmony between People.

Socially, Companion acts as a Cohesion which binds people together. Without Companion, to think of a multi-racial, multi-cultural and multi-lingual Country would be an Utopia.

The entire idea of philanthropy, grant-in-aid, protecting environment which are important facets for Society are an act of companion.

Hence, it wouldn't be hypothetical to assert that Companion is the base over which humanity builds its house of values and life.

4. (c) "I understand democracy as something that gives the weak the same chance as the strong." — Mahatma Gandhi (150 words) 10
 "मैं लोकतंत्र को एक ऐसी व्यवस्था के रूप में समझता हूँ जो कमजोर को मजबूत के समान अवसर प्रदान करती है।" - महात्मा गांधी

The above quotation by Gandhi emphasizes on the multi-faceted aspect of democracy.

Generally, democracy has been defined narrowly as free and fair elections with freedom of speech. However, this conception has been widened by many people.

According to above statement, democracy first of all gives moral equal worth to all people. ~~whether~~ ^{whether} it be dehit or brahmin, both will have right to participate in election and vote. Additionally, it also signifies that even in economic terms, democracy brings a fair equality.

Ambedkar also focuses on the multi-faceted effect of democracy.

According to him, political democracy without social and economic democracy is a myth. otherwise, democracy would remain a topsoil.

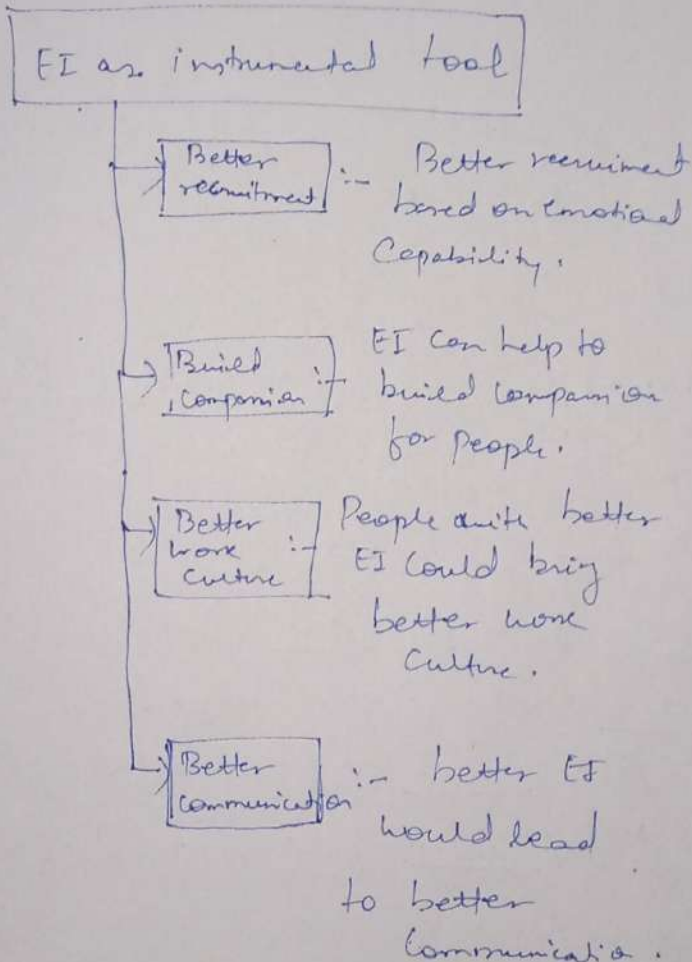
Thus, democracy has an empowering aspect related to it. It not only envisages political equality, but also has to ensure other types of equality.

5. (a) "A well-developed Emotional intelligence is not only an instrumental tool in accomplishing goals, but has a dark side as a weapon for manipulating others by robbing them of their capacity to reason." Analyse.

(150 words) 10

"एक सुविकसित भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता न केवल लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण है, अपितु इसका एक नकारात्मक पक्ष यह है कि यह दूसरों की तर्क करने की क्षमता को समाप्त करके उन्हें धोखा देने के लिए एक हथियार भी है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Emotional Intelligence ^(EI) refers to the ability to perceive, understand and evaluate emotions of oneself as well as others.



* How Can it be a tool to Control others?

(i) Unethical Usage:- Unethical deployment of EI could lead to damage to individual.

Ex:- Various games which takes lives of people.

(ii) Manipulation:- EI Can be used to manipulate the feelings of others causing them harm.

(iii) Personal Vendetta:- Person with better EI could use to settle his Personal Vendetta.

(iv) Inhumane:- Series like Black Mirror showcase the inhumane nature of use of EI.

EI Can be a productive asset or destructive asset. Proper Consideration towards its ethical usage at both individual and group level is need of the hour.

5. (b) What do you understand by conformity, compliance and obedience?
Discuss their relevance in the context of civil services in India.

(150 words) 10

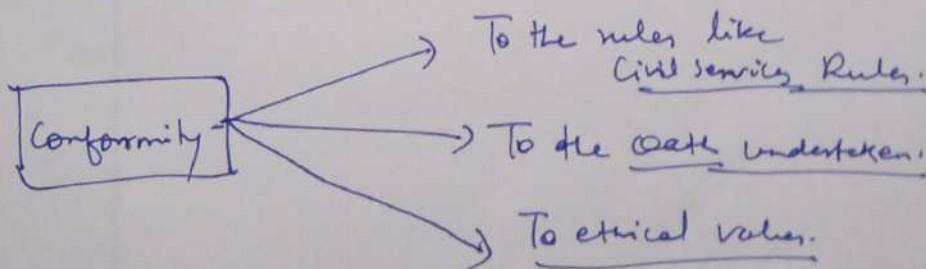
स्वीकार्यता, अनुपालन और आज्ञाकारिता से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में इनकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

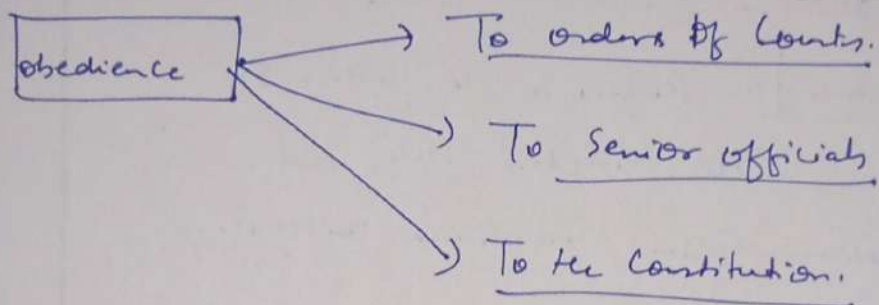
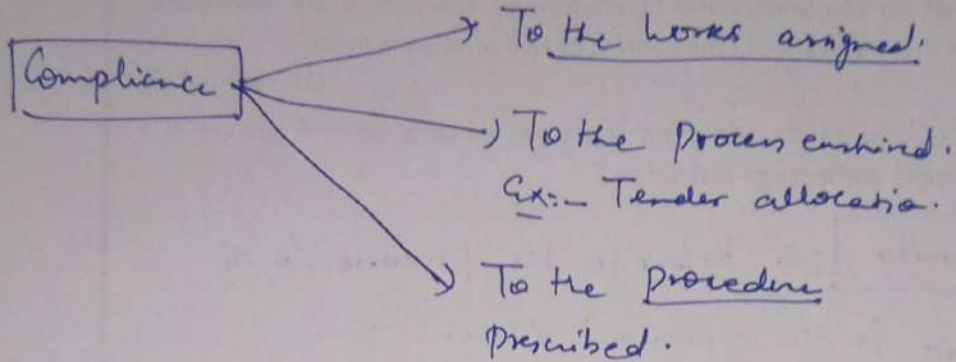
* Conformity :- Refers to the process of adhering to the dominant idea. Ex:-
Conformity to religious ideas.

* Compliance :- Refers to the process of adherence to the directed rules and regulation. Ex:- Compliance with the drone rules.

* Obedience :- Refers to the process of adherence to the orders from the higher degree. ^{like law} Ex:- Obedience to traffic rules.

* Relevance of these concepts in Civil Services:-





The concept of Compliance, Obedience
and Conformity are important aspects
of an ethical Civil Servant.

6. (a) Though the internal control systems in India are impressive on paper, they have not worked well in curbing the issue of corruption in the administration. Comment. Also, discuss the various reasons for the same.

(150 words) 10

हालांकि, भारत में आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणालियाँ कागज पर प्रभावशाली हैं, फिर भी वे प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या को रोकने में ठीक से काम नहीं कर सकी हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विभिन्न कारणों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Internal Control System refers to the internal checks and balances for an integrated and efficient administration.

Provision of Internal Control System

- Disciplinary action to be taken.
- Citizen's Charter.
- RTI and Lokpal.
- Fair procedure for Promotion.
- Internal investigation on charges.

* How they haven't work?

- (i) Corruption:- Recent Cases of Pooja Singhal and Sanjay Pandey.

(ii) Unethical:- Tripura DM Slapping people in marriage procession.

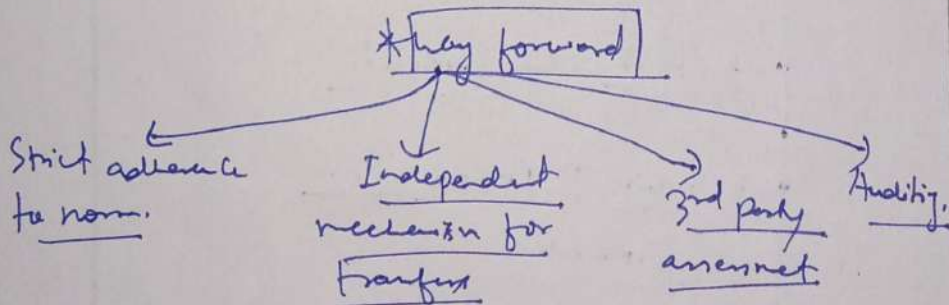
(iii) Phone tapping:- officers in Rajasthan involved in illegal phone tapping.

* Reasons for their failure:-

(i) Practicality:- Many provision has not been implemented in the practical life.

(ii) Procedure driven:- Majority of initiatives are procedure oriented rather than result oriented.

(iii) Politicisation:- Politicisation of bureaucracy leads to dilution of efforts.



Only with continuous efforts, the internal mechanism would show positive results.

6. (b) There is broad consensus that the state has failed to effectively deliver public services to its citizens, particularly the poor. In this context, discuss the need for providing incentives, building state capacity and ensuring transparency for better service delivery. (150 words) 10

इस विषय पर व्यापक सहमति है कि राज्य अपने नागरिकों, विशेष रूप से गरीबों को प्रभावी ढंग से सार्वजनिक सेवाएं प्रदान करने में विफल रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, बेहतर सेवा प्रदायगी के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने, राज्य की क्षमता का निर्माण करने और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In a welfare state like India, Service delivery to poor remains one of the most important function of the State.

* State depicting poor performance of State in service delivery

- Education :- 1:2 lakh Single teacher Schools. (UNESCO data).
- Health :- 20% Hospitals in rural areas which inhbits 70% of Population.
- Malnutrition :- 67% of women are anaemic [NFHS-5 data].
- Poverty :- Around 269 million people are poor (Census 2011 data).
- Hunger :- India is at 103rd position out of 116 countries in World Hunger report.

* Need for incentives, State Capacity and transparency:-

- (i) To fulfil duty:- To fulfil the duty of a welfare state.
- (ii) For economic development:- To reach the target of \$5 trillion economy.
- (iii) For prosperity:- Without government efforts, prosperity couldn't be achieved.
- (iv) To empower people:- to use their choice and live with freedom.

Sensitise delivery should be efficient and effective to make India a developed country and be "Vishwaguru" in real sense.

SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

7. You are the principal of a college which has a long history of student politics. However, due to your personal belief, you are not in favour of conducting student elections and thus have kept the process of yearly student elections pending without any official announcement. While you are mulling over the decision of not conducting elections, you get representation from some professors as well as students who criticize the activities of student unions as obstructive to the academic environment of the college. Some time later, student leaders also come to talk to you regarding conduct of elections, and you tell them about the representation received by you against allowing student elections. You further tell them that you are contemplating suspending all activities related to student politics in the campus. On hearing this, student leaders become aggressive and start sloganeering and destroying college property. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the issues involved in the case above?

(b) How can you separate your personal ethics from professional ethics?

(c) How would you deal with this situation?

(20)

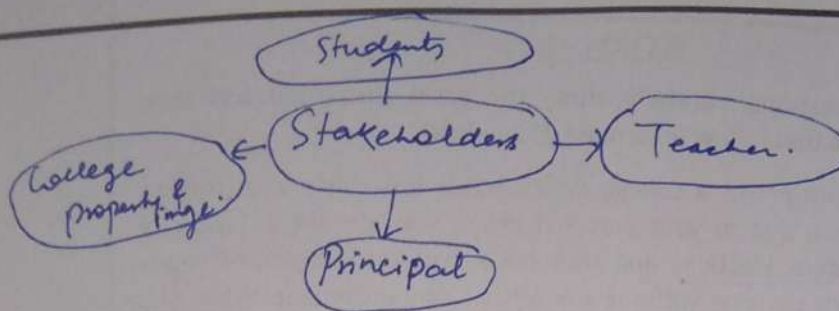
आप एक ऐसे कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल हैं जिसका छात्र राजनीति का लंबा इतिहास रहा है। हालांकि, अपने व्यक्तिगत विश्वास के कारण, आप छात्र चुनाव कराने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं और इस प्रकार आपने वार्षिक छात्र चुनाव की प्रक्रिया को बिना किसी आधिकारिक घोषणा के लंबित रखा है। जब आप चुनाव न कराने के निर्णय पर विचार कर रहे होते हैं, तो आपसे कुछ प्रोफेसर के साथ-साथ छात्रों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल मिलता है, जो छात्र संघों की गतिविधियों की कॉलेज के शैक्षणिक वातावरण में बाधक के रूप में आलोचना करते हैं। कुछ समय बाद, छात्र नेता भी चुनाव के संचालन के संबंध में आपसे बात करने के लिए आते हैं और आप उन्हें छात्र चुनावों की अनुमति के विरुद्ध आपसे मिले प्रतिनिधि मंडल के बारे में बताते हैं। आप आगे उन्हें यह भी बताते हैं कि आप कैम्पस में छात्र राजनीति से जुड़ी सभी गतिविधियों को बंद करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं। यह सुनते ही छात्र नेता आक्रामक हो जाते हैं तथा नारेबाजी और कॉलेज की संपत्ति को नष्ट करने लगते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में कौन-से मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(b) आप अपनी व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता को पेशेवर नैतिकता से कैसे पृथक कर सकते हैं?

(c) आप इस स्थिति से कैसे निपटेंगे?

*The above Case Study emphasises on the
negatives and positives that would
entail a College election.*



(a) Issues involved in the above Case Study are as follows:-

- (i) Democracy vs Mobocracy:- Supporting the democratic idea of Student Politics or the negative aspects of college election as stipulated by some professors.
- (ii) Right vs duty:- Right of Students versus the duty of principle.
- (iii) Violence:- Assertion of violence and destruction of property for election.
- (iv) Legitimate Concern vs Representation:- Legitimate Concern of Professor ^{on one side} while right to representation for Students on other side.
- (v) Due process:- The legibility of unitholding election without official action.

(b) How to Separate personal and professional ethics?

→ Step 1:- Gather all the facts about the particular issues.

→ Step 2:- Try to apply both personal and professional ethics to the problem.

→ Step 3:- Evaluating the need for separating both the ethics.

→ Step 4:- Using emotional intelligence, to differentiate the personal and professional ethics.

→ Step 5:- Take action which complies with professional ethics.

(C) How to deal with this particular issue?

→ option available:-

- (i) Crackdown on students and direct action.
Cancelling election hereafter.
- (ii) Cancelling elections without disciplinary action.
- (iii) Allowing the conductance of election by submitting to the demands of students.
- (iv) Bringing in all the stakeholders and try to find a viable solution along with disciplinary action.

→ The fourth option would be the most viable option because of the following ways:-

- (i) It will allow the student community to present their grievances and it will also allow the professor to address the issue.

- (iii) Safeguards required to stop the negative part of election can also be discussed.
- (iv) A middle path which would be acceptable by all sides should be undertaken.
- (v) Disciplinary action on students found guilty of property destruction. However, lenient punishment if they accept the mistake should be applied.

Election are important for ~~representation~~ representation of Student's demand.

However, proper dialogue to necessitate the debate on negative aspects of student election is also necessary.

8. Capital punishment, or "death penalty," is an institutionalized practice designed to result in deliberately executing persons in response to actual or supposed misconduct and following an authorized, rule-governed process to conclude that the person is responsible for violating norms that warrant execution. Punitive executions have historically been imposed by diverse kinds of authorities, for an expansive range of conduct, political or religious beliefs and practices, for a status beyond one's control, or without employing any significant due process procedures. Punitive executions also have been and continue to be carried out more informally, such as by terrorist groups, urban gangs, and mobs. For centuries in Europe and America, discussions have focused on capital punishment as an institutionalized, rule-governed practice of modern states and legal systems governing serious criminal conduct and procedures. In light of the above debate of capital punishment, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the arguments in favour of and against having capital punishment in the criminal justice system?

(b) Do you think capital punishment has a place in modern civilised society? Examine in the context of moral implications involved in awarding it.

(20)

फांसी या 'मृत्युदंड', एक संस्थागत प्रक्रिया है, जिसे वास्तविक या कथित कदाचार की प्रतिक्रिया में जानबूझकर व्यक्तियों को प्राणदंड देने हेतु डिजाइन किया गया है और इसके लिए एक प्राधिकृत, नियम-आधारित प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जाता है ताकि इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा जा सके कि व्यक्ति उन मानदंडों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है जो प्राणदंड का प्रावधान करते हैं। मृत्युदंड, ऐतिहासिक रूप से विभिन्न प्रकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा आचरण, राजनीतिक या धार्मिक विश्वासों और प्रथाओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला के लिए, किसी के नियंत्रण से परे स्थिति के लिए या किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थापित प्रक्रियाओं का पालन किए बिना भी दिया जाता रहा है। मृत्युदंड का विभिन्न समूहों द्वारा अधिक अनौपचारिक रूप से पालन किया जाता है और वर्तमान में भी इसे जारी रखा गया है, जैसे कि आतंकवादी समूहों, शहरी गिरोहों और भीड़ द्वारा। यूरोप और अमेरिका में सदियों से जारी चर्चाओं ने आधुनिक राज्यों के संस्थागत व नियम-आधारित प्रक्रिया तथा गंभीर आपराधिक आचरण और कार्रवाईयों को नियंत्रित करने वाली कानूनी व्यवस्था के रूप में मृत्युदंड पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। मृत्युदंड के संदर्भ में, उपर्युक्त चर्चा के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में मृत्युदंड के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क क्या हैं?

(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि आधुनिक सभ्य समाज में मृत्युदंड का कोई स्थान है? इसे दिए जाने में शामिल नैतिक निहितार्थों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

*The above Case Study focus on the
ethically of Capital Punishment.*

(a) Arguments in favour of Capital Punishment:-

(i) Reciprocity:- Capital Punishment is provided for the Severity of crime Committed. For example, one who kills and rapes a woman deserves a Capital Punishment.

(ii) Psychologically Comforting for Victim's family:- Capital Punishment would be Psychologically Satisfying people Victim family's.

Excruciating Pain.

(iii) Deterrence:- It is argued that deterrence Capital Punishment would create deterrence against any future crime.

(iv) Law:- Many Countries like India do have law Prescribing Capital Punishment.

Arguments against Capital Punishment:

- (i) No Correlation between Capital Punishment and reduced crime. Thus, idea of deterrence falls flat.
- (ii) Infringy Rights:— Right to life is considered most Sacrosanct (Article 21) from time of Hobbes. Capital Punishment infringes that.
- (iii) Not allowed in many developed countries.
- (iv) Lack of adequate provision:— SC in Bachan Singh Case argued to use Capital Punishment only in "rare of rarest cases". However, no Concise Procedure is still followed in the Country regarding these Procedure.

(b) Is Capital Punishment in modern Civilised Society derivable?

(i) Empathy:- On the grounds of empathy towards psychological condition of the accused (as mentioned in recent SC judgment), it would be undesirable to have Capital Punishment.

(ii) Democratic Values:- Democratic Value of Sacrosanctity of life is also infringed by Capital Punishment.

(iii) Compassion:- Capital Punishment shows lack of Compassion towards the accused. The chance of giving him time to improve is taken away.

(iv) Rehabilitation:- Chance to get rehabilitation on certain ethical grounds is also not met.

A society which promotes democracy and ethics can't have the harsh measure of Capital Punishment. It doesn't address the root cause of psychological trauma, disturbed family and poverty. Considering these ethical dimension is necessary to analyse Capital Punishment.

9. An Indian company is active in the telecom sector and is the majority owner of a telecom company based in other geographies across the world. At one of its European headquarters, there emerged whistleblowing allegations that a local executive was bribing local government officials in order to obtain telecom cabling and construction contracts from the local government. The kickbacks were allegedly paid through a third-party consultant. More specifically, there were allegations that the executive, the third party, and a government official had some sort of business interest in common, possibly shareholdings in a limited company or the joint ownership of an undisclosed asset. The company is thought to be particularly close to the ruling dispensation in India and the news has now raised pressure to put its business operations in India under scanner as well. In this context, answer the following questions:
- What are the ethical challenges in the given case?
 - Identify the different stakeholders and their interests.
 - As the CEO of the firm, how would you respond to the given situation?

(20)

एक भारतीय कंपनी दूरसंचार क्षेत्र में सक्रिय है और विश्व भर के अन्य भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में स्थित एक दूरसंचार कंपनी के अधिकांश शेयरों की स्वामी है। इसके यूरोपीय मुख्यालयों में से एक में, यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि एक स्थानीय कार्यकारी अधिकारी स्थानीय सरकार से दूरसंचार केबल बिछाने और निर्माण अनुबंध प्राप्त करने के लिए स्थानीय सरकारी अधिकारियों को रिश्वत दे रहा था। कथित तौर पर एक तीसरे पक्ष के सलाहकार के माध्यम से घूस दी गई थी। विशेष रूप से, ऐसे आरोप लगाए गए हैं कि कार्यकारी अधिकारी, तीसरे पक्ष और एक सरकारी अधिकारी के बीच किसी प्रकार का साझा व्यावसायिक हित, संभवतः एक सीमित कंपनी में शेयरधारिता या किसी अज्ञात संपत्ति का संयुक्त स्वामित्व विद्यमान है। उक्त कंपनी को विशेष रूप से भारत में सत्तारूढ़ व्यवस्था के निकट माना जाता है और इस आरोप ने अब इसके भारत में संचालित व्यापार को भी जांच के दायरे में लाने का दबाव बढ़ा दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- दिये गये प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक चुनौतियां क्या हैं?
- विभिन्न हितधारकों और उनके हितों की पहचान कीजिए।
- उक्त कंपनी के एक सी.ई.ओ. के रूप में, आप दी गई स्थिति में किस प्रकार प्रत्युत्तर देंगे?

The above Case Study points out to the ethical issues associated with a telecom company accused of kickbacks.

(a) Ethical Challenges in above Case Study:-

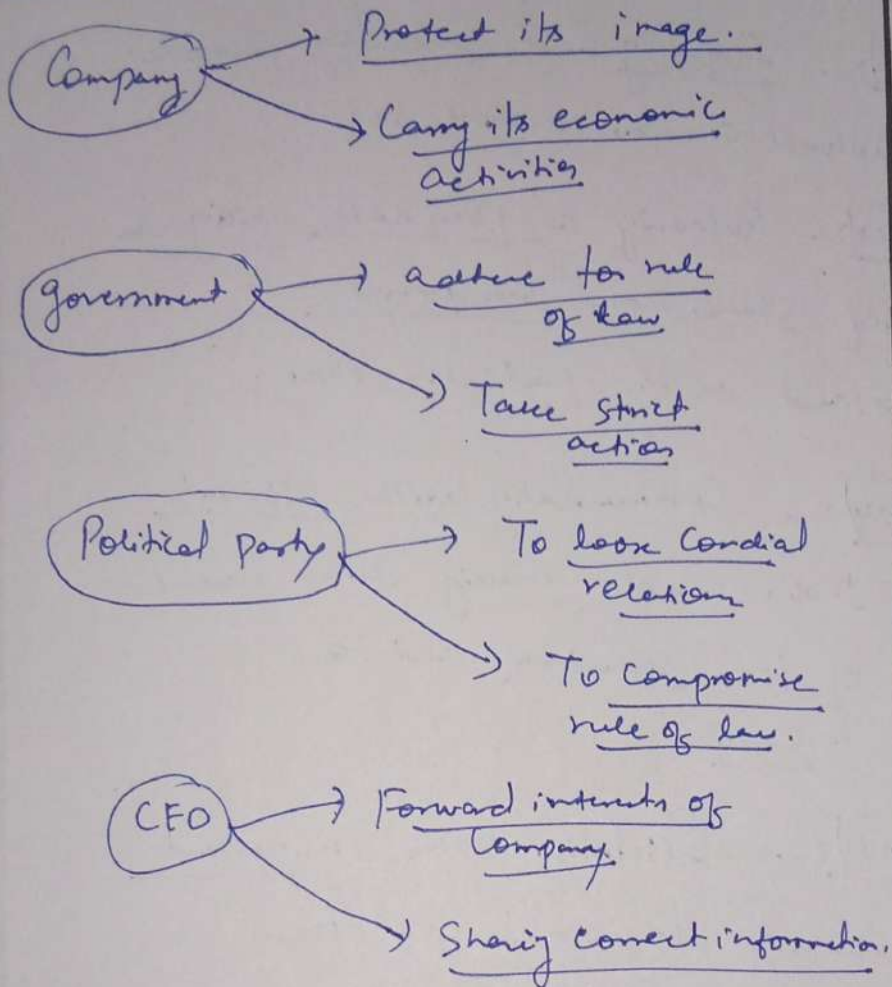
(i) Business vs Ethics:- To consider the aspect of being business friendly or to uphold ethics.

(ii) Investigation:- Whether an allegation of Company, Can an investigation be conducted.

(iii) Due Process of law:- How to follow due process of law.

(iv) Political pressure:- The issue of biasness toward political party.

(v) Allegations:- Can strict actions being taken on allegation without proper investigation in India.

(b) Stakeholders and their interest

(c) As the CEO of the firm, following
Course of action would be the
most appropriate:-

Step 1:- First of all, collecting all the
information about the Whistleblower.

incident and analyzing it.

Step 2:- Inquiring and Suspending People
involved in this violation act.

Step 3:- Releasing a Press note giving a
brief stance on Company's
Stand on the particular issue.

Step 4:- Communicating with Officials
in India and making them aware
of the situation and the
Case.

Step 5:- Disclosing other important
documents required by other
Officials.

Step 6:- Advertising the message to
Public that Company is functioning
on moral standards and complies
with all rules and regulation.

Step 7:- Assuring the government of all support and cooperation required from Company.

Fairness and ethical business are the cornerstone of a Company's image.

Proper measures to address the image and perception about Company is vital for Company. For government, a proper and thorough investigation would be the right step.

10. Sunil has been posted as a DM in a hilly district which is vulnerable to several natural disasters. The district is known for a pilgrimage site and is frequently visited by tourists from all over India. The major occupation of locals therefore lies in the hospitality business. Unfortunately, after a few days of his joining, the district faced a major earthquake. It has led to high casualties and damages to the essential infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Both locals and tourists are trapped at different routes and locations. An international convoy of dignitaries from a neighboring country which has come to pay their obeisance at the pilgrimage site, is also trapped due to the disaster. Because of this, Sunil has to divert most of the available resources in the rescue operation of the foreign dignitaries. People are emotionally distressed due to the disaster, and delayed response from authorities to their needs has led to a law-and-order situation in the district. People from other states whose families are trapped and need immediate assistance are also getting restless and flooding the emergency helplines with complaints and requests.

(a) Discuss the issues being faced by Sunil in the given scenario.

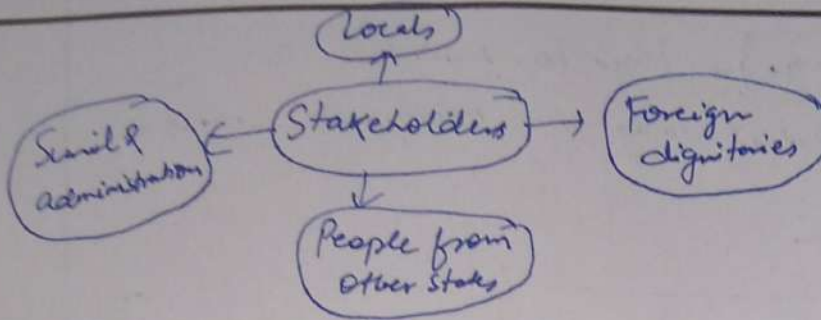
(b) Mention a course of action that Sunil must take to maintain law-and-order as well as to expediate rescue operations of all concerned. (20)

सुनील को अनेक प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्य एक पहाड़ी जिले में डी.एम. के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला एक तीर्थ स्थल के लिए प्रसिद्ध है और अक्सर यहां पूरे भारत के पर्यटकों द्वारा यात्रा की जाती है। इसलिए, स्थानीय लोगों का प्रमुख कारोबार आतिथ्य व्यवसाय से संबंधित है। दुर्भाग्य से, उसके पदस्थापित होने के कुछ दिनों के बाद, जिले को एक बड़े भूकंप का सामना करना पड़ा। इससे अनेक लोगों की मृत्यु तथा सड़कों और पुलों जैसे आवश्यक बुनियादी ढांचे को भारी क्षति हुई है। स्थानीय लोग और पर्यटक दोनों अलग-अलग मार्गों और स्थानों पर फंसे हुए हैं। तीर्थस्थल पर आए पड़ोसी देश के गणमान्य व्यक्तियों का एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय काफिला भी आपदा के कारण फंस गया है। इस वजह से सुनील को अधिकांश उपलब्ध संसाधनों को विदेशी गणमान्य व्यक्तियों के बचाव अभियान में लगाना है। आपदा के कारण लोग भावनात्मक रूप से व्यथित हैं और इनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु अधिकारियों की विलंबित प्रतिक्रिया ने जिले में कानून-व्यवस्था के लिए प्रतिकूल स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी है। अन्य राज्यों के लोग जिनके परिवार फंस गए हैं और उन्हें तत्काल सहायता की आवश्यकता है, वे भी व्याकुल हो रहे हैं तथा आपातकालीन हेल्पलाइन पर शिकायतों और अनुरोधों की संख्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हो गई है।

(a) दिए गए परिदृश्य में सुनील द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) कानून-व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के साथ-साथ सभी संबंधित लोगों के बचाव कार्यों में तेजी लाने के लिए सुनील द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्रवाई का उल्लेख कीजिए।

This Case Study presents the ethical dilemmas while mitigating a climate disaster.



(a) Issues faced by Sunit are as follows:-

- (i) Law and order:- The distress among local and other trapped people presents a law and order situation. Ex:- Recent cloudburst in Amar Nath Yatra caused similar upheaval.
- (ii) Preference:- The idea of distributing limited evacuation facilities. Should it be going to foreign dignitaries or nationals?
- (iii) Right:- Whose right should be first to avail the benefits of rehabilitation.
- (iv) Grievances:- How to address the grievances of all stakeholders.

(v) India's image - How to maintain a resilient India's image in minds of foreign dignitaries.

(b) Course of action that Senil should adopt:-

(i) Constructing a dialogue:- The first step would be to make all the stakeholders aware of the present situation.

(ii) To bring peace and solace, positive messages like all will be back to normal should be conveyed.

(iii) Give a reminder to people to keep patience as disaster work process will take a bit time.

- (iv) Ensuring that adequate food supply for the people is made available to the people.
- (v) Conveying the message of locals to the superior authorities to bring efficient provision of rehabilitation.
- (vi) Providing safe passage to foreign dignitaries to allow to reach safely.
- (vii) Asking for more number of troops and vehicles to address the shortage of relocation.
- (viii) Allowing people from other states to access to a few telephones so that they could convey message of their well-being to family.

(ix) Make provision to increase the Capacity of Complaint numbers and attend as many calls as possible.

Disaster mitigation always presents a set of ethical dilemmas. However, prioritizing the needs accordingly and answering the other stakeholders is the most pragmatic step.

11. You are posted as a Customs official in one of renowned port cities of India. Your team has recently intercepted a consignment having over 5000 kilograms of red sandalwood. Red Sandalwood, also known as Red Sanders, is a prohibited item for export and is covered under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) list and hence you detained a few individuals for their alleged involvement in trying to smuggle it to another country.

However, you later come to know that these people are working for an influential businessman with close ties to the ruling party of the state. Your seniors in the department have verbally instructed you not to register any complaint as yet. You are fearful that a deal will be struck between the businessman and a few corrupt officers of your department and the detained persons will be freed. You are ready to go ahead and file the complaint but at the same time are also fearful of departmental action against you if you disobey your seniors.

(a) What are the various options available to you in the given case? Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of these.

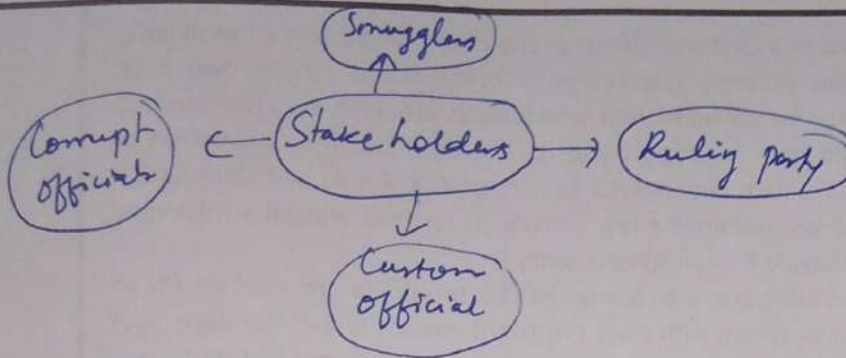
(b) Also indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options) your course of action and the reasons for the same. (20)

आप भारत के एक प्रसिद्ध बंदरगाह शहर में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं। आपकी टीम ने हाल ही में 5,000 किलोग्राम से अधिक लाल चंदन की एक खेप को पकड़ा है। लाल चंदन, जिसे रेड सैंडर्स के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, जो निर्यात के लिए एक निषिद्ध वस्तु है तथा इसे वन्य जीवों और वनस्पतियों की लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार पर अभिसमय (CITES) के तहत शामिल किया गया है। इसलिए आपने कुछ व्यक्तियों को इसे दूसरे देश में तस्करी करने में उनकी कथित संलिप्तता के कारण हिरासत में लिया है। हालांकि आपको बाद में पता चलता है कि ये लोग एक प्रभावशाली व्यवसायी के लिए कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिसके राज्य के सत्ताधारी दल के साथ घनिष्ठ संबंध हैं। विभाग में आपके वरिष्ठों ने आपको मौखिक रूप से निर्देश दिया है कि आप अभी कोई शिकायत दर्ज न करें। आपको डर है कि उक्त व्यवसायी और आपके विभाग के कुछ भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के बीच सौदा हो जाएगा तथा हिरासत में लिए गए व्यक्ति मुक्त हो जाएंगे। आप आगे बढ़कर शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन साथ ही अपने वरिष्ठों की अवज्ञा करने पर आपके विरुद्ध की जाने वाली विभागीय कार्रवाई से भी डरे हुए हैं।

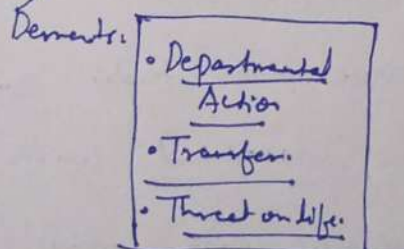
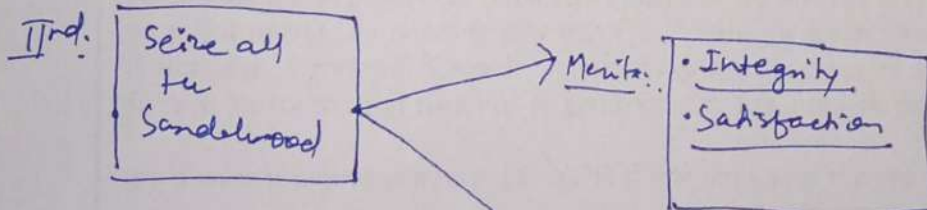
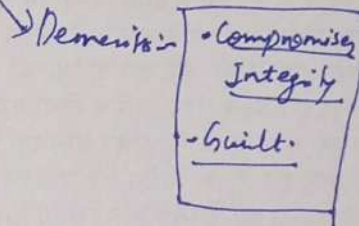
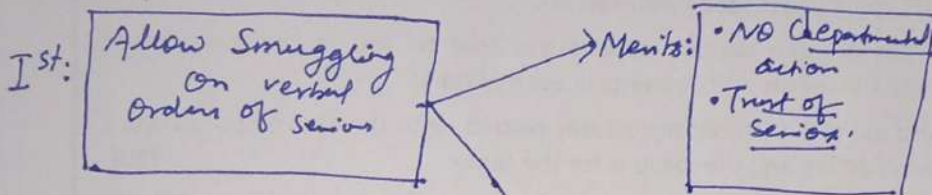
(a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में आपके सामने कौन-से विभिन्न विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? इनमें से प्रत्येक के गुण-दोषों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

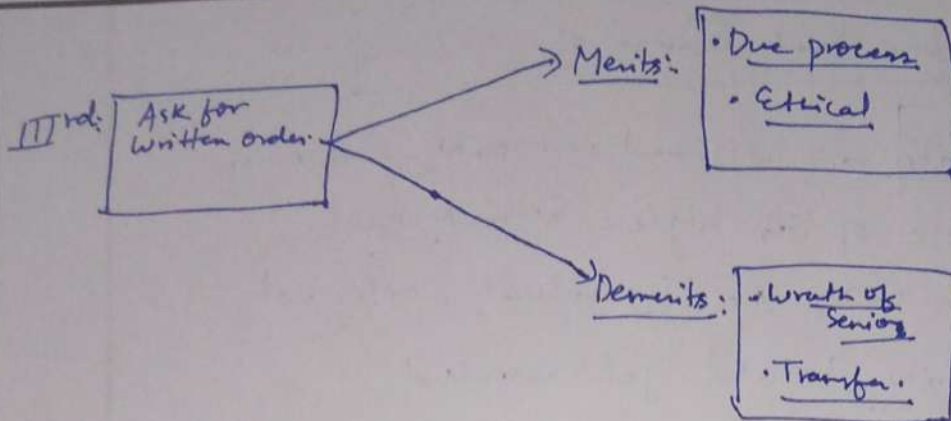
(b) साथ ही, अपनी कार्रवाई और उसके लिए कारणों को भी (उपर्युक्त विकल्पों तक सीमित किए बिना) इंगित कीजिए।

The above case study presents the ethical dilemma associated with smuggling and dealing with corrupt seniors.



(a) Options available in the above Case study:-





(b) The Course of action that would be appropriate would be as follows:-

[Step 1]:- Inform the Senior officers about the presence of Red Sandalwood.

[Step 2]:- Ask for written order for Passage of truck.

[Step 3]:- Indicate that officer won't listen to order until given written order.

[Step 4]:- Report of State Vigilance Commission (SVC) and internal Complaints Committee.

[Step 5]:- Fight for remedy of departmental inquiry.

Reason for Such Course of action:-

- (i) Integrity:- Without integrity, not only the passage of this single contract but further as well, the individual worth and authority would get eroded.
- (ii) Belief in Law:- Having a belief that even adversarial action can be countered through rational arguments.
- (iii) Satisfaction:- Such adherence to unethical practice could alienate a person from his work. The quotient of satisfaction is an important aspect of work.
- (iv) Respect:- Respect would increase manifold trust among the juniors.
- (v) Motivation:- It could become a source of motivation for

future officers.

vi) Upholding Rule of law:— The Constitutional value of "rule of law" and duty towards service is upheld.

Compromising integrity for ~~any~~ ^{from} fear of any adversarial reaction would be disastrous. An uncompromising behaviour should be a must.

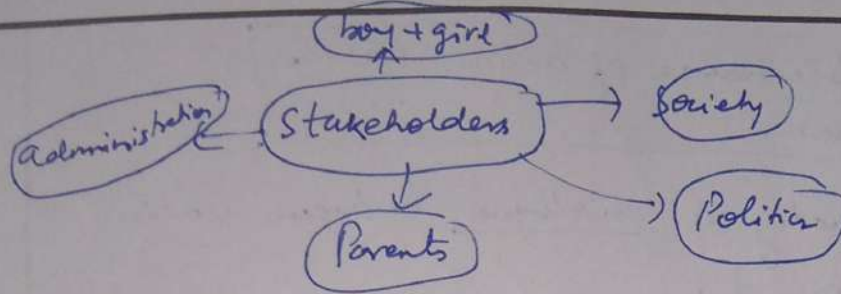
12. You are the Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district. One of your subordinates informs you that a girl has reached out to him and complained about a potential death threat to her and her boyfriend who belongs to another caste. Both the families are averse to their union. She has also informed that the local police station is neither filing any complaint nor giving her any assurance of protection. The girl belongs to the dominant caste of the region and her father is a prominent local leader of the party which is in power in the state. On further enquiry, you come to know that both the girl and her boyfriend are adults. They have moved out of the house and have started living together. This has further angered both the families and they are accusing each other of abduction. In the given scenario, answer the following questions:

- (a) Bring out the ethical dilemma faced by the you.
(b) What would be a suitable course of action to resolve the issue?
(c) At times, such instances lead to violence and may end up in honour killings. Discuss the reasons behind their social acceptance in parts of India despite the legal sanction against them. (20)

आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक (SP) के पद पर तैनात हैं। आपके अधीनस्थों में से एक ने आपको सूचित किया है कि एक लड़की ने उसके पास संपर्क करते हुए उसे और उसके प्रेमी, जो दूसरी जाति से संबंधित है, को जान से मारने की धमकी के बारे में शिकायत की है। दोनों परिवार उनके साथ रहने के खिलाफ हैं। उसने यह भी बताया है कि स्थानीय थाना न तो कोई शिकायत दर्ज कर रहा है और न ही उसे सुरक्षा का कोई आश्वासन दे रहा है। वह लड़की उस क्षेत्र की प्रभावशाली जाति से संबंधित है और उसके पिता सत्तारूढ़ दल के एक प्रमुख स्थानीय नेता हैं। आगे की पूछताछ में, आपको पता चला है कि लड़की और उसका प्रेमी दोनों बयस्क हैं। वे घर से बाहर चले गए हैं और साथ रहने लगे हैं। इससे दोनों परिवारों में और अधिक नाराजगी उत्पन्न हो गई है और वे एक-दूसरे पर अपहरण का आरोप लगा रहे हैं। दिये गये परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) आपके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली नैतिक दुविधा को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(b) इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कार्रवाई का एक उपयुक्त तरीका क्या होगा?
(c) कभी-कभी, ऐसे उदाहरण हिंसा का कारण बनते हैं और ऑनर किलिंग में परिणित हो सकते हैं। इसके खिलाफ कानूनी प्रतिबंध होने के बावजूद, भारत के कुछ हिस्सों में इसकी सामाजिक स्वीकृति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The above Case study Shows the ethical dilemma between individual choice and societal norms.



- (a) Ethical dilemmas that an SP would face are as follows:-
- (i) Social Stability vs individual choice:-
Whether to focus on Social Stability or uphold individual choice.
 - (ii) Political pressure vs individuality:- Whether to uphold law or succumb to Political pressure.
 - (iii) Social Tension:- how to deal with the developing social tension.
 - (iv) Right of parent vs Right of children:-
Whether to uphold parent's right over children or allow children to have their rights as they are adults & have choice of their own per law.

- (b) Suitable Course of action in this Case:-
- (i) Constructing a dialogue between both the parents.
 - (ii) Persuading them to understand the notion of personal choice.
 - (iii) Establishing a communication with both boy and girl. Assuring them of their safety.
 - (iv) If parents agree, then draw reconciliation.
 - (v) If they don't agree, then message should be conveyed that they are legally eligible to live together.
 - (vi) Warn warn them against inflicting any damage to the intending couple.
 - (vii) Communicate with Village Panchayat representatives and asking them to convince parents on both side.

* (C) Reasons behind Social acceptance of Honour Killings:-

- (i) Caste hierarchy:- The notion that certain caste is above another causes a sense of inferiority towards the lower Caste.
- (ii) False pride:- Having false pride in one's community. Inter-caste marriage appears to be poking this false pride.
- (iii) Inequality:- Economic and social inequality in villages further solidifies this notion.
- (iv) Lack of Constitutionalism:- Constitutional values of Right to equality (Articles 14-18) and Right to life (Article 21) hasn't pervaded to the rural society.

(V) Lack of education:- The role of education in attitudinal change has been ineffective due to lack of quality education. 26% of India's population is still illiterate. (Census 2011 data).

Individual Right to choose their partner is important for personal choice. Means to uphold individual choice through to mixture of Coercive as well as Persuasive means is the adequate action.