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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1830)

Name of Candidate	VIBHORE MENDIRATTA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English.	Registration Number	1267413
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
4(c)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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 आपका 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 मिलेगा।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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।

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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।

"The challenge is not in adopting the new habits but letting go of the old ones"

A similar situation can be seen in India resulting into continuing prejudice against certain sections.

- 1) Implementation of laws ethically and correctly can only come with change in conscience

[eg]: 16 Rape minutes in India despite strengthening of laws.

- 2) Inaction by the so called

upholders of justice

[eg]: Katuna, Mathuras cases

- 3) Failure of the government to empower the vulnerable section effectively

[eg]: Criminalising of begging rather

- 4) Intolerance and lack of compassion in society

[eg]: Palghar lynching

- 5) lack of vision to change

Way forward

- 1) Engaging leaders, Civil Society to mend the hearts.

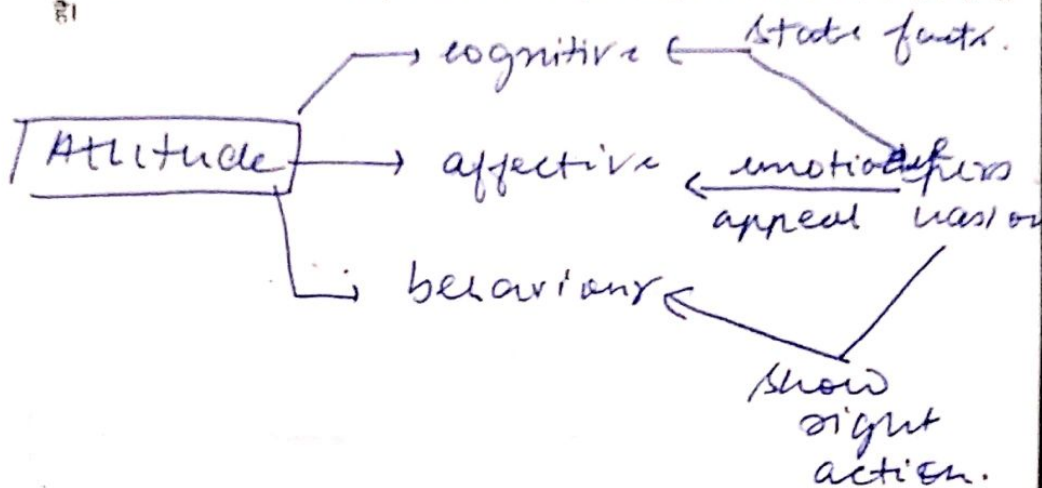
[eg]: (Atmiyata) for disabled NGO work

- 2) political leaders to show the way.

• Renaming the name of Mr. Norman for President is a step

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 is the way of social influence to make others do according to your wishes.

It can ~~change~~ affect attitude by.

1) Attitude formation

1.1) feeding information that states your point of view

eg: bubbles on social media

1.2) showing the world view from your perspective and arguing

very other into it

[eg]: Nazism

2.3) Acting as a role model and
glorifying such actions.

[eg]: Gandhiji for Satyagraha

2) Attitudinal change

2.1) Showing the other side of
the situation.

[eg]: Farm law protests to
Government

2.2) Show a better, moral path
of achieving aims [eg]: Sag's

However might fail when the
value system is hostile to
outsider's views. [eg]:

1) Ravana failing to ^{lead to} Vibhishan

2) Agnipath protestors violence
despite appeals

In such situations, conscience
overrides persuasion.

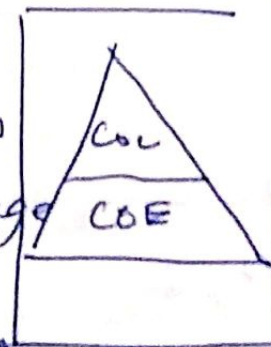
2. (a) A legally enforceable code of ethics for civil servants, which not only prescribes the ethical values they must display in their public life but also provides sanctions for violations of these values, is the need of the hour. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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 a document ^(COE) putting forward the set of ethical values a professional is expected to follow.

India has a code of conduct for civil servants but ^(COC) AR 1-2 has recommended the COE -

- 1) • Contains set of universal moral values that give positive message



- 2) help civil servants make decision when laws fail

eg: COC points to follow senior but junior is corrupt.

- 3) Ensure good and ethical govern

ance.

- 4) make utizemoy aware of the responsibility that civil servants have towards them

[eg]: Compassion during lockdown
Charge Tripura Lock

- 5) Best Practice [eg]: Civil Services law of Australia containing the 'ethical code'

Providing Sanctions

↓
positives

- 1) enforce the values
- 2) accountability to citizens
- 3) responsiveness.

↓
negatives

- 1) subjectivity
- 2) precedent of OPSP,
Fundamental
duties

3) must be internal

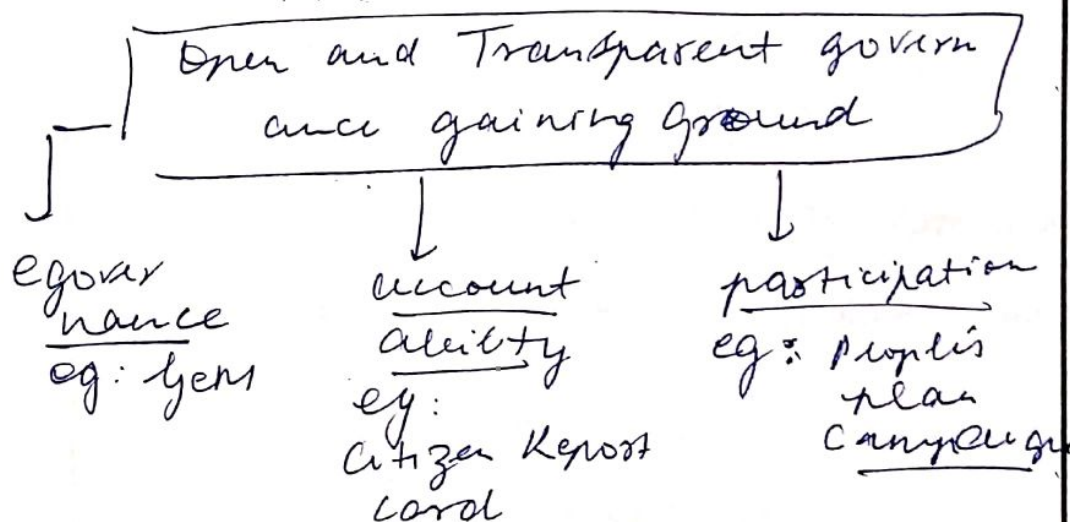
Thus although provision of sanctions is debatable, COE is surely need of the hour

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।

"The right of the secrecy is
over and the dawn of
openness has begun"

—ARC2 on RTI



however some information
still needs to be withheld -

- 1) security of the country
[eg]: RTI exempts Armed forces
- 2) maintenance of peace and harmony

only in society from trouble
makers

[eg] cases where information
is asked for harming others
can be rejected

3) maintaining ~~trans~~ impartiality
of governance

[eg] AsA stopping civil servant
from revealing information of
tendering

4) smooth functioning needs to
be balanced against transparency

however this should not
become a regular recourse
and as a tool to hide
information like in elections
boards, PM CARES.

Rights should be balanced by
"Madhyam Marg of Buddha"

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, रिश्वतखोरी गैर-कानूनी और हानिकार है, लेकिन सरकारी अधिकारी अभी भी रिश्वत 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 रिश्वत देने की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए एक ढांचा तैयार कर सकते हैं।

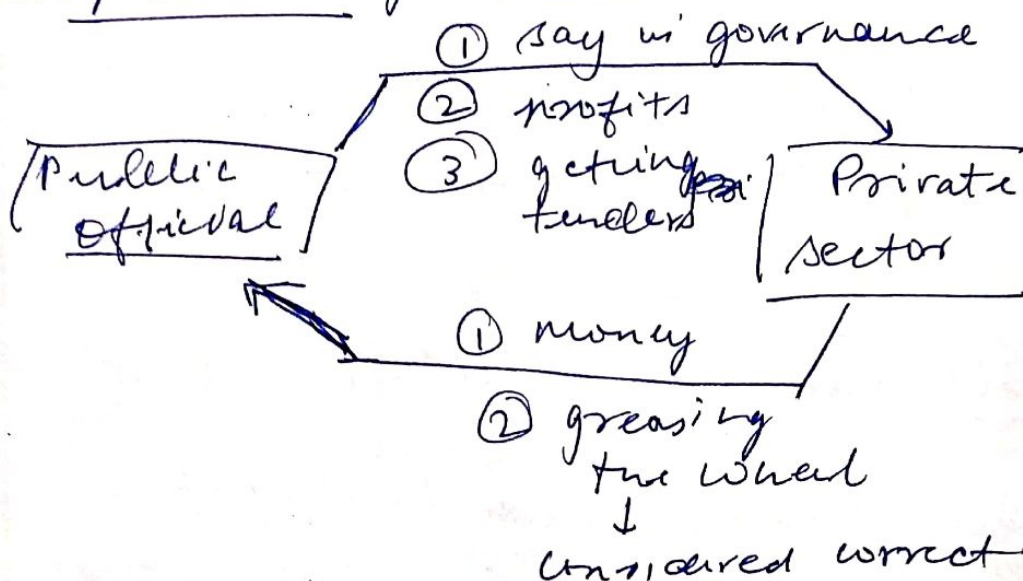
"If we are unable to remove corruption, then we can forget to become a developed country by 2020".

- Dr. A.P.J.

Abdul Kalam

Though Bribery is illegal under PoTA it is still practised both ways because

- 1) complementary benefits.



- 2) "Attitude of society" that it is

normal

- 3) Lack of enforcement of labour
[eg]: long delay in holding
 accountability as per
ARL-2

- 4) Moral crisis → learning from
 "Others that easy to make
 money the wrong way"

[ways]

- 1) Ethical training of employers
 2) Digital tendering
 3) Prohibiting 'secretive official
meeting culture'

[eg]: SEBI case

- 4) Strong corporate governance -
crossing men of merit

- 5) 360° appraisal at end of
each cycle.

Hence bribery needs to be detaken
 care as 'Wealth without work
is sin according to

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

सार्वजनिक धन के उपयोग से जुड़े मुद्दों की पहचान करने 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 money collected by government from Citizens.

The ultimate aim of public funds is to serve the citizens but due to issues ⁱⁿ utilization, it ends up serving private goals.

- 1) underutilization

[eg]: Tribal Subplan funds are not spent

- 2) misutilization

[eg]: MPLAN funds for short term subsidies

- 3) Non transparency in utilisation

[eg]: PM CARES Fund

- 4) Corruption and lack of accountability

[eg]: Coal scams and 2G

57) seems took years to close
nexus that leads to a common

gains
[eg]: Nirav Modi and PNB
employee who issued
loans

Principles

1) Transparency and openness

[eg]: social audits in MGNREGS
scheme

2) Value for money

[eg]: accountability for actions
like building elephants
in UP from public money

3) Gandhi's Talisman

4) Quality of services

5) principle of 'subsidiarity' - ARC 2

Times public funds need to
be managed through honesty,
integrity using ARC 7 step model

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

"The one thing that doesn't
agree to a majority rule is
conscience"

Thus the two quotes explain
that one should take on
path that is guided by his
values, his inner feelings. This
is teleological view in ethics

examples

1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy going
and campaigning against sati
even though it was established
law in those time

2) Gandhiji when charged for
satyagrah considered it his

duty to do right, than
following the law.

The above quotes also suggest
the established norms can
lead to more harm than
good sometimes

[eg]: Audrey related deaths
because of not trying to
help

Also established laws can be
easily misused as norms without
rightness

[eg]: Section 6(3) T/RTI to
say the department does not have
information rather than getting
it proactively from departments
hence Rightness should be always
imprinted in our actions

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

Compassion refers to be able to
feel the pain of others and
taking actions to help them.

Compassion is one of the most
fundamental values that helps
in establishing an order in
this world

[eg]: It was the compassion of
men like Lincoln that led to
abolition of slavery and helping
establish a just order in
America.

Also compassion helps in initiat
ing a change, moving the
world towards peace, ~~harm~~ harm
only and collective well being

[eg]: Angulimulla Sutra talks of how Buddha's compassion helped in transformation of a thief.

Also compassion is the force that keeps the bonds of relationships moving towards strength and loyalty

[eg]: India helping Sri Lanka govt in their crisis

On the other hand ~~the~~ eye for an eye perpetuates mass destruction.

Hence As Dalai Lama said -

"If you want Others to be in peace follow compassion, if you want ~~others~~ to be in peace follow compassion"

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 quote talks about the essence of democracy where one man not only has one vote, but all ~~have~~ also have equal value.

For Gandhiji any institution must be used to empower the self. Hence for him democracy should be used to uplift the masses.

Real democracy comes when all people have the same access to economic, social and political resources of the country. Our fundamental rights, R. duties, DPSPs

and guided by preamble hold
the essence of building such
a governance

Some of the recent initiatives can
help ~~under~~ substantiate.

1) SMILE scheme to empower
beggars and transgenders

2) listing of women cadets for
Permanent Commissions in Army

on the other A democracy is
of namesake. if only juds
the elite eg: Pakistan.

"A nation is judged by how
it treats its weakest citizens
not strongest" - hence
democracy must stand this
test.

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 understanding yours and others emotions and then using them to achieve outcomes.

Accomplishing goals

"Emotions can get in your way or get you on the way."

1) Maintaining optimism

[eg]: Joseph Biden who became President after wait of 50 years

2) Standing up and learning from failures

[eg]: Marvin Atapattu who was demoted so many times to finally become Captain.

2) maintaining consistency and discipline

[eg] Virat Kohli

3) calm in times of adversity

[eg] Ram ji

Weapon for manipulation

1) affecting emotions of others to your advantage

[eg] Hitler using german people's humiliation

2) colouring others' worldview through winning emotional appeal

[eg] Manthara to Kaikayi

3) allowing emotions take precedence over rational

[eg] ISIS radicalism

Thus like all other tools, it is the ethics of the person that determines the use.

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।

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(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

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।

~~The~~
The internal control systems refer to ~~the~~ mechanisms within the government to check corruption. They are no doubt impressive and varied -

- 1) Legal → POCA, 1988 in which CVC can take actions
→ whistleblower's act which protects identity of complainant

- 2) institution → Lokpal and Lokayukta
→ CVC and CBI
→ IT departments and Ed for illegal money

Still they have not worked well because -

- 1) Lack of political will → renders all other legal instruments ineffective

[eg]: permission to initiate charges against joint secy

- 2) collusive corruption - when there is nobody to guard the guardians.

- 3) Legal and institutional ^{mechanism} value not backed by values.

- 4) Lack of vertical accountability.

- 5) Delay in holding inquiries and doing justice

Way forward (ARC-2)

- 1) use of 'all society method' modelled on Hong Kong

- 2) risk profiling of officers

Also there is a need to strengthen vertical accountability

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like citizens charter of department

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।

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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 नवित रखा है। जब आप चुनाव न कराने के निर्णय पर विचार कर रहे होते हैं, तो आपमें 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 बिना 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?

"An education that does not
mould the character is
worthless"
- M. Gandhi

Subject Matter : Decision on elections in the campus and subsequent destroying of public property

A) Ethical issues

1) Personal Ethics vs professional ethics of principal.

2) Damage to public property → violation of law.

3) conflict of interests → representation vs students leaders.

4) freedom of speech, association (Article 19) vs obstruction of education in college.

5) Prudence of elections showing inaction on part of President.

Q1) Separating Personal and Professional Ethics

1) Following code of conduct, law of land and constitution for professional ethics.

2) Taking advice of seniors.

3) Following your role models.

[eg]: If $\neq$ being forced to follow the orders of corrupt leaders,

IAS DK Ravi and Dr. Ashok

Khemka can be a guiding light.

4) Following the universal values like love, courage, Gandhiji's Tatvman

5) If not able to control listen to

the "conscience as it is highest
court"

6) Lastly denuitling office for some
time to take decision

1) Dealing with the situation

~~Actions~~

Short term actions

2) All those firstly involved
in violence to be identified using
CCTV and filed / disciplinary
action taken

2) In line with Professional ethics
and participative governance I
would call a stakeholder's
meeting of professors to listen
to the issues during elections.

3) As good politics is ~~not~~ essential

to develop the college and
national leadership I would
keep personal ethics aside,

4) developing a code of conduct that
could allow no education
not be obstructed using all
stakeholder inputs. ~~From~~

5) Then I would call the date
for election.

Long Term

2) documentaries on good politicians
and "Shining politicians" eg:
Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

2) institutional committee to enforce
code of conduct.

"As the future leaders are for
made in classroom" my decision
would lead to inclusive development.

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, for 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 शृंखला 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।

"If a lost soul returns in the evening, it is not called lost."

Subject
matter : Capital punishment
justified or not?

a) [Arguments]

1) In favour.

1.1) Proportionate punishment
i.e. the punishment should
be as severe as the crime

[eg]. Introduction of capital
punishment in 2013 an
amendment of criminal Act for
rape

1.2) Closure to families who
bore the brunt of
crime

1.3) acts as a deterrent to
the society.

1.4) Adequate safeguards like
Bachan Singh judgement

of SC merit rare use for
heinous crimes.

1.5) capital punishment → congest
don and rotting in jails →
can also be case of human
rights in India.

1.6) Acts as an aid for police →
getting evidence from
people on death penalty cases

Arguments against

1.1) no credible facts that
actually acts as a deterrent

1.2) Subjective procedure with
discretion.

1.3) unaccountable judiciary
with long delays → psycholo
gical rights violation

of the victim

1.4) moving towards retributive
justice

1.5) evidence getting exposed can
lead to tortures etc.

b) Place in modern & civilised
society?

NO I don't think there is any
place of capital punishment
in the society.

1) ~~It~~ goes against Gandhi's teaching
of "an eye for an eye makes
the whole world blind"

2) "There is ~~not~~ beauty in
compassion and grace in
forgiveness" — hence if

there is any chance of changing
the person it should be
explored

↓
Spreads positivity of hope
rather than negativity of
hate in society.

3) Can act as asset to society

[eg]: transformed people can
be used in community proj
ects like caring for disabled

4) "Change of hearts and minds of
the society" by seeing successful
cases of rehabilitation of criminals
should be the way rather than
'law of deterrence'

5) In line with great 'Upanishad tradition
of India' → minimum punishment
but maximum peace.

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:

- (a) What are the ethical challenges in the given case?
 (b) Identify the different stakeholders and their interests.
 (c) 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 क्षेत्रों 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 विछाने और निर्माण अनुबंध प्राप्त करने के लिए स्थानीय सरकारी अधिकारियों को रिश्वत दे रहा था। कथित तौर पर एक तीसरे पक्ष के मन्त्रालय के माध्यम से भ्रम 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 गलत व्यावसायिक हित, संभवतः एक सीमित कंपनी में शेयरधारिता या किसी अज्ञात कंपनी 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:

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

"Justice should not only be done but also seen to be done"

Subject matter: Frauds detected

of an Indian company in
its various business and
its backlash in India.

A) Ethical challenges

1) The merger of corruption.

2) Corporate - Third Party - Government collusion and misuse.

3) The image of company in India
→ citizens feel conny capitalism.
Sm ~~to~~ being played out

4) how much is it warranted
to scan the local operations?

↓
because news of only one
local executive has come out

hence challenge of proportionality.

5) corporate governance issues latter

the rise of MNCs and its effect
on democracies.

1 Stakeholders

- 1) Local executive - wanting to expand
business illegally but caught in
the row
- 2) Politician - vested interest of buying
the share
- 3) Third Party contractor trying to
profit from the deal
- 4) CEO of company - Image of
company and my job on line
- 5) Government of England for cony
capitalism.
- 6) Government of India and its
~~the~~ image.

7) citizens of India and political
accountability.

Response as CEO

Short term

1) Firstly I would order an internal
probe be conducted to determine
the extent of corruption
in company. I would also
order that

2) I would also order the
CEO of operations in England
to fully cooperate with police
of England to know the
truth

3) In India, I would allow the
assets and liabilities; its
dealing be scrutinized and release
a comprehensive report. Since

4) "A company is the property of society" citizens need to have trust in it for sustainable growth.

4) Also I would request govern ment to clarify the citizens on the issue of company's integrity.

Long term

1) Engage with software experts to move all such tendering processes overseas on an online integrated network

2) Exo moto declaration of commercial dealings pertaining to public (that does not harm company's interest)

Thus my approach believes in

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 मुद्दे 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 कार्यवाही का उल्लेख कीजिए।

"It is in the times of crisis and calamity that the character and courage of a man is tested."

Subject matter: Exigencies due to
a natural disaster
leading to trapped locals,
tourists and foreign dignitaries.
This has resulted to law and
Order situation and distress

Issues faced

- 1) Right to life and living
Whom? - local, tourists and
foreign dignitaries.
- 2) Conflict of interest because of
multiple people are trapped.
- 3) allocation of ~~for~~ resources with
justice, objectivity and impartiality
- 4) can lead to a crisis of conscience
for not being able to fulfill

demands of his countrymen and citizens.

5) Law and order and responding promptly, impartially to families.

6) Addressing the flooding complaints and requests from other states.

Course of Action

1) Firstly I will hold a meeting with the SP of the district to discuss about law and order situation of the state.
I would request that no stern action be taken and emotional intelligence be employed.

2) I would call in the NGO's to

augment the response to the
flooding of phone calls as
citizens are restless.

3) As my resources are involved
in saving foreign dignitaries,
I would request for help

from -

3.1) Other States and my State CM
whose tourists
are trapped for funds,
aid, medical kits and
human resource

3.2) from Centre for additi-
onal NDRF forces.

4) I would also make a digital
involve a cyber expert so
that a digital database would
be made for those rescued
My response would not

differentiate local and
tourists

Long term steps

- 1) Enhance the funds for
contingency in the future
by making additional deposits
from local funds to disaster
funds.
- 2) enhancing the infrastructure
and making it resilient acc
ording to NOMA guidelines
- 3) taking action like afforest
ation etc. involving go
locals which would also
give them additional
employment

Thus my approach would be that
"Each life is precious"

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 द्विगमन 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 में 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।

"Happiness is when what you think ~~do~~, what you believe and what you do are in harmony"
— Mahatma Gandhi

Subject Matter: Test of integrity of
a customs officer
who has obtained a large
amount of Red Banders but
is being pressurized not to
report.

The case study involves the
following ethical issues

- 1) Businessman - politician - Admini
stration network.
- 2) Corruption in the department
- 3) me as a customs officer to
follow conscience or orders
of seniors.
- 4) Fear of taking the right step.

Options

13) ~~and~~ Option 1: File no complaint,
 what for seniors brothers.

Merits.

- brothers followed
- goodwill with seniors
- career progression

demerits

- guilt of going against senior voice
- seniors might strike a deal
 ↓
perpetrators
 • abetted
- may corruption ignored
- smuggling goes on

Option 2: say no need to
seniors, file the
complaint.

Merits

- listened to

demerits.

- I might get transferred before

conscience
→ perpetrators ~~to~~
would need
to testify

any action is
taken
→ effect on
career
→ disobeyed
the senior

Option 3: Talk to the senior
I trust and knows it honest
and take him into confid
ence, ~~to~~ wait for ~~for~~ him
to take charge and hold
guilty accountable. If I
feel that he ~~is~~ has not
been that proactive or allowed
the proceedings then file a
complaint. using whistleb
lowsers act against corrupt officers
and criminal against perpetrators
under WIPA, 1972

Merits

- Merits
- did not disobey rules
 - talked to seniors listened to their advice
 - also did not let my conscience by guilty by finally taking action
 - upholding subject ~~law~~ law

Demerits

- Demerits
- senior might not take action
 - still fear of a worse reaction by depart ment towards me

Hence in this way, I would try my ~~new~~ best to not go against

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। उन्होंने 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 वयस्क हैं। वे घर से बाहर चले गए हैं और साथ रहने लगे हैं। इससे दोनों परिवारों में और अधिक नागजगी 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 परिणत 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।

Subject matter of Case Study :

Caste as a matter in
deciding the conduct of civil
affairs.

Ethical dilemma

- 1) Right to privacy of girl and
(Article 21)
her boyfriend vs old
tradition of caste in the
village
- 2) Police & collusion with the local
leader and not taking action →
dereliction of public service
- 3) Families accusing each other →
might turn out into a
law and order situation
- 4) Local leader can put pressure
on me to not interfere
- 5) Professional ethics vs nice,
smooth career and life
- 6) Right to life (2) as honour

Killing of girl ^{boy} Or killing of
boyfriend
family member might occur

Course of action

- 1) Talk to both the families. Enquire
them if any abduction has
happened would be taken
care of.
- 2) Also make them aware with
warning that they can't go
against rights of girl and
her friend or they will be
booked under SCST Act.
- 3) Especially tell the leader to not
involve in any wrong act or
can influence his image.
- 4) Inquiry against those who didn't
file complaint.
- 5) Meanwhile ensure some trustee

police officers are with girl
and boy to prevent death
threats and such actions.

- 5) In the meantime talk to girl
and boy; if they want to
live together and marry. If yes
then their choice be upheld
under SMA Act through appropriate
state actions.

Long term

- 1) Making a 'dedicated helpline' to
my office for such cases
- 2) Raising civil society and NGOs
to spread awareness against
caste, especially to the two
families.

Reasons behind sanctions

- 1) Law only able to impose the ethic, however no moral change among community to actually accept
[eg]: Rising SC/ST crimes like recent Patan Gaurav Vahi case.
- 2) Leaders politicize and upper caste hangs on to the tradition for their gains. [eg]: Uttar Pradesh
- 3) moral sinking in society to carry killings.
- 4) Lack of awareness regarding Religion, customs and ethics
- 5) Abetment by Police, administration [eg]: Katuna case

Thus a mere law cannot target