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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1830)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Registration Number	364680
Center		Date	3/9/22

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		
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			

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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 archaic concept notion of impurity, weakness etc. are the main reason behind prejudices against sections of society.

Scheduled Caste → this is prejudiced group for its lower level of in hierarchy of society.

Ex. impurity and purity conceptions - Dalit.

Women → Women are seen as weaker Sex. they are taken inherently weak and only capable of rearing of children & care-giving.

Ex. No rights for reproduction, home bound.

LGBTQ → this community is considered as the opposite to natural action. Hence considered evil. (Theological connotation).
Ex. Disgust for community

Disabled people → these people are considered
as weak against perfection

of nature. (Racial connotation)

Ex Hitler sentencing to death.

However all these connotations
are false at instances. As Gandhiji
said Women are stronger than men
if we consider moral strength.

the Dalits are backward due to
centuries of discrimination and
underdevelopment,

two disabled and other discriminated
groups have their own inherent qualities.

"We can not measure strength of
fish by measuring its capability to rise
a tree." — Einstein

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 deliberate act of bring attitudinal change in target audience for desired action.

Role in Attitude formation & Attitudinal change

Persuasion is greatly defined by persuaders skills, it's legitimacy, knowledge and it's personality among persuadee.

- ① the persuaders the logical arguments / reasoning / likeliness leads to attitude formation.
- ② the persuaders aura, personality and speeches make positive effect on people towards attitude change.

for example, the Gandhiji persuaded the mass public that independence was possible, also persuaded to use satyagrah and Ahimsa as tool, which led people to use these tool towards avoidance.

Similarly primary Narendra Modi launched swachhta Abhiyan and urged people to be 'swachhta grahi' which lead to attitude change towards cleanliness.

Persuasion may also result in negative results/attitudes.

ex Hitler persuaded the majority in Germany towards Holocaust.

persuasion is double edge sword but highly beneficial to civil servants to bring positive change towards govt objectives.

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।

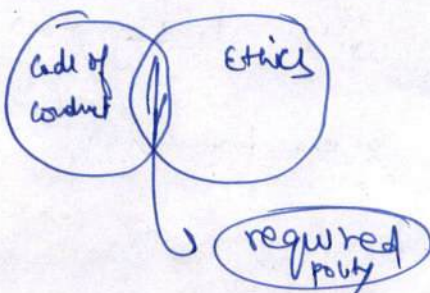
second ARC recommended for
the establishment of ethics commission
and enacting code of ethics for public
servants.

Need for code of ethics

- ① It will list the obligations on the civil servants (CS) to follow ethical standards.
- ② It will have deterrent effect against unethical practices.
- ③ It will fill the gap between the code of conduct & ethical behaviour required.

- ④ It will ensure public service delivery of higher standard.
- ⑤ It will do away evils like corruption and re-establish public trust towards bureaucracy & public.
- ⑥ It will work as guiding light for the civil servants.
- ⑦ It will also penalise the violation.

As civil servants hold public Trust, hence there is need for code of ethics. (2nd ARC)



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
is the sine-qua-non of the ethical
and good governance. sunshine law of
RTI is step in the direction.

However it has led to issues
as decision making deficiency, resource
crunch etc., there is argument for
upholding the information.

Arguments for withholding information

- ① the motivated RTI queries lead to
wastage of public resources.
- ② several information related to security
of state should be withheld.
- ③ The RTI in personal matters hamper

personal conduct officials, leading to stress and inefficiency.

4) Delayed decision making process.

however in A democratic country, the openness and transparency has more good than bad.

- ① It ensures accountability of officials.
- ② reduces discretion.
- ③ Improved service quality.
- ④ public scrutiny.
- ⑤ participative governance.

As the government in a democracy is 'for the people', the openness should be brought except specific 'national interest' matters. As "sunlight is the best disinfectant." — SC



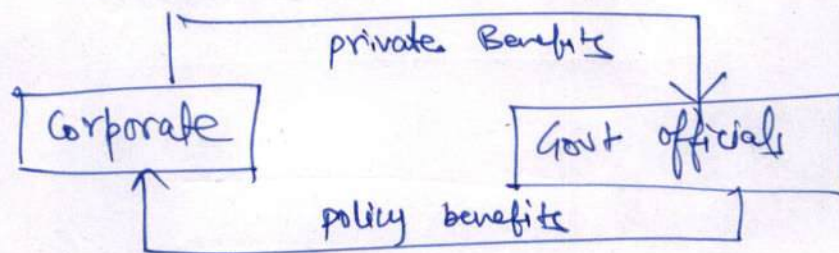
3. (a) Although bribery is illegal and counterproductive, public officials still demand bribes, and executives in the private sector remain tempted to pay up. In this context, discuss ways in which corporations can build a framework to eliminate the practice of offering kickbacks.

(150 words) 10

हालांकि, रिश्वतखोरी गैर-कानूनी और हानिकर 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।

ON Transparency Index of Transparency International, India ranks 25th in 2021. There is corruption and collusion between public official and corporates for private gain at cost of public welfare.

As and ARC has said, "Corruption greases the wheels of Administration in India." This shows gravity of issue.



Corporate not adhering to ethical corporate governance are ready to pay bribe even they know it's illegal & counter-productive.

Reasons —

Against Law — PMLA
— Corruption Act

Counter productive:

- ↳ Cancellation of 24 licenses
 - ↳ SC cancelling coal block allocation
 - ↳ Jail to Sanyam promoter Raju.
 - ↳ Lack of credibility of company.
- hence, corporate need to make policies

which are in consonance with legal, ethical and social requirements of company.

"wealth without work" & "commerce with morality" is sin. — Gandhi

—————

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।

With India, a growing large country with limited public funds, there is need to judiciously and ethically spend public funds—

Issues

- ① the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of public funds use

Ex cost overrun of projects.

Way forward (WF): timely & judicious use of public funds.

- ② the inequitable use of public resources
Ex: in cities, on men.

WF: Need for equitable distribution for funds with gender budgeting & regional equity.

- ③ the issues of freebies for populist gains

then infrastructure / capacity building
Ex TNC in Tamil Nadu.

WF: the resource (public funds) should
be spent in ways which enhances the
capacity of people. (Kaushik Basu)

④ Issue of corruption in Govt funds.

Ex Commission in public projects

WF: ethical use of public money.

As India is country with scarce
resource, it needs to invest its public
money on priority in sector which have
multiplier effect for all.

—————X—————→

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

This profound statement of Aristotle distinguishes between the societal morality and righteousness which may be at divergence at times.

Example: Raja Ram Mohan Roy was living in times where practices like women subjugation, child infanticide (girl) was established practices but there were not right practice. He followed his reason and fought what was right.

Similarly, Jyotiba phule and savitribai phule fought for rights of girl education despite facing of abuses and violence.

→ the societal norms (established) practices may be in vogue but are sometimes inherently wrong.

Ex Caste system and untouchability

Honour killing,

→ the righteousness and change orientation of people who work for right leads to change of established practices as

Ishwarchand vidyasagar legalised widow remarriage.

It needs courage of conviction, fortitude and highest integrity to do right against odds of society.

~~~~~

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

→ This statement of Tiruvalluvar sums up the humanity in single sentence where compassion forms the basis of all virtues, being foundational virtue.

It do away the suffering of the world and makes it full of justice and equitable because "Injustice anywhere is threat to everywhere."

The compassion ~~of~~ is the aggravated desire of feeling with others and do away their sufferings.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy had compassion for fellow women of country and hence worked hard to alleviate their suffering.

Mother Teresa opened Missionary

of charity and devoted his entire life for the benefit of poor.

As Gandhiji said, "the best way to find ourselves is to devote in service of others". Here compassion provides opportunity to find true self in alleviating sufferings of others.

Compassion leads to help to less capables ensuring their life and dignity.

Compassion is a great virtue for civil servants as large population of India is poor and it helps civil servants in upholding morality and resolve dilemmas in case of crisis of Conscience.



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

Mahatma Gandhi here described the democracy as political system which empowers poor and provides them the opportunities to grow same as rich.

Indian constitution talks of social, economic and political justice and equality of status and opportunity which conforms to the above statement of Gandhi.

Here states also take affirmative actions for the empowerment of the weaker section.

Example of our PM Narendra Modi who used to sell tea at station, now is the de-facto head of Indian democracy.

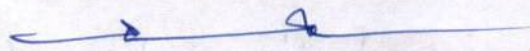
this is the biggest testament to the Gandhiji that democracy gives equal chance to poor as rich.

present president, smt. Draupadi Mukherjee also belongs to vulnerable poor santal Tribes of odisha.

Both these examples are of same wisdom.

however, even after 75 years of independence, 28% Indian population is mired in poverty (WB - MDPI 2021). The instances of discrimination based on caste, gender, religion come to the fore daily.

Democracy provides the means, it is upto the policy makers to achieve this equality. (Art 46 - social 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 is the knowing own emotions, understand and knowledge of other's emotions and use them in the desired manner—

Daniel Goleman has give 4 components

- Self Awareness
- self Management
- social/other's Awareness
- social Management

Instrumental goal in achieving Goals.

- ① If the emotional intelligence is used positively, it leads to achievements of the goals and development.

Example: Gandhiji inspiring the India to wrest independence with truth and non-violence

however if emotional intelligence is used in negative way, it leads to use of people as pawns in smaller objective / Negative goals.

Ex Hitler using emotional intelligence with nationalism lead to persecution of Jews.

Emotional intelligence is a productive tool for civil services which need to understand public demands and satisfy them with sometime confronting government objectives.

These EI are helping hand in achieving goals of development and better service delivery to public.



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, Compliance and Obedience  
are the adhering mechanisms to the  
instructions through actions.

Conformity It means to have values  
same as the opposite entity.

ex. A civil servant conforming to  
the social ethics / morality despite  
no pressure or authority.

Compliance → It is the adhering to the  
instructions of the authority.

for civil services, there are the constitution  
and lawfully elected governments.

↳ civil servants need to comply with  
the constitutional values than political  
master values if they are in dissonance.

Ex. Ashok Khemka Gurgaon land case  
deal nullification.

Obedience this is the blind adhering to  
the authority figure without  
verifying the ethical repercussions of same.

Ex child adhering to all instructions

Civil servants should not be obedient  
as it is adherence without questioning.  
It leads to private interests over  
public Trust.

This is the reason of corruption  
and declining ethical values in Administration

Ex. Civil servants taking and implementing

illegal orders. like arranging for  
buses for rally of ruling party.

Civil servants need to uphold highest  
standards of morality and should conform,  
comply and obey constitutional values  
only.

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।

corruption is a evil which  
now finds social acceptance in India  
and acts as "grease on wheels of  
administration." — 2nd ARC.

### Internal control System & Ineffectiveness

① Accountability mechanism — official responsi-  
bility for Act.

however collusion between officials & senior  
lead to failure of mechanism.

② Inefficiency of Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)

↳ there are inefficient and also goes  
through the same chain against which  
complaint is made.

Citizen charters — guaranteed the services  
but are good only on  
paper

(ex) the driving license in RTO office

the collusion between the official,  
governments and their sancritisation of  
corruption (Kaushik Basu).

### Solutions

the internal mechanism need to be  
strengthened like Accountability to be  
fixed for service delivery deficiency,  
GRMs need to be made responsive on  
SEVOTTAM guidelines

the internal mechanisms need to  
be supplemented by competent & independent  
external mechanisms like CVC, Lokpal  
etc.

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 की जाए।

The new headline like  
'death due to denial of PDS', 'person  
carrying child on handpulled cart  
than Ambulance', and Rank of 101 out  
of 116 countries in Global Hunger Index  
tells about the ineffectiveness of the  
public service delivery to its citizens.

there are numerous schemes for  
achieving these ends but the attitude  
of government service providers, lack of  
state capability and less transparency  
acts as obstacle in providing better  
services.

hence the provision of adequate

Space capacity with trained and compassionate staff, incentives like timely promotion, recognition of good work, better transfers along with transparency which brings down discretion and increases accountability would ensure better public service delivery.

Ex RTI, Social Audits.

→ The organisations need to adhere to the Sevottam Model (2nd ARC) for better provision of services.

It includes

- provision of services for feedback
- Increasing state capacity
- Incentives for service delivery

SEVOTTAM will realise the change of citizens from "beneficiary to customer" & entitlement from 'Benevolence' to 'Right'.

## 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)

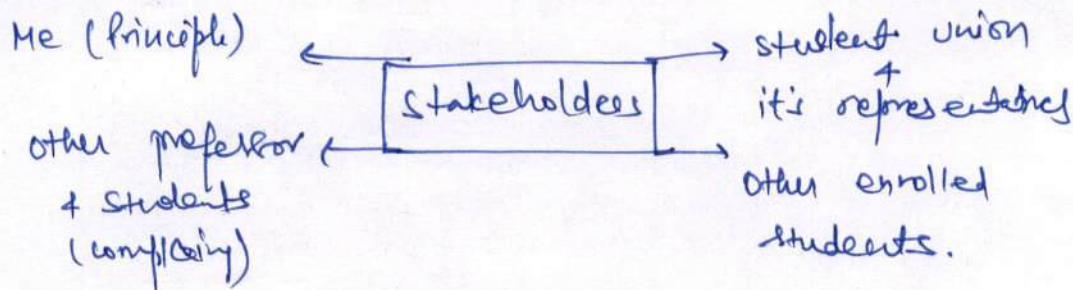
आप एक ऐसे कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल हैं जिसका छात्र राजनीति का लंबा इतिहास रहा है। हालांकि, अपने व्यक्तिगत विश्वास के कारण, आप छात्र चुनाव कराने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं और इस प्रकार आपने वार्षिक छात्र चुनाव की प्रक्रिया को बिना किसी आधिकारिक घोषणा के लंबित रखा है। जब आप चुनाव न कराने के निर्णय पर विचार कर रहे 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 पृथक् कर सकते हैं?  
(c) आप इस स्थिति से कैसे निपटेंगे?

Student politics is microcosm of  
the true democracy which teaches the young  
students about the nuances of democracy  
and its efficacy, effectiveness & along with

demerits of the same.

present situation ~~has~~ presents the  
case of student unionism as interfering  
entities in academic environment.



II(A)

### Issues Involved

- ① Academic environment v/c the student union activities
- ② Personal preference v/c Right of students (not conducting election) to elect body
- ③ Rights of students wanting to study v/c Rights of students wanting elections
- ④ overall responsibility of order at campus

7(B)

As the principles about ~~me~~ elections of students are against my views but I will put my professional capacity ~~with~~ above my personal beliefs and prejudices about elections.

It is my duty to conduct all the activities at the campus as per required guidelines. I will conduct the student elections in conformity ~~of~~ <sup>with</sup> selflessness, neutrality and integrity (professional) of my post as principle.

It will require to sacrifice my own beliefs but it will be required of my principle post in larger public interests.

7(C)

As I have conflicting views of student elections, some students and professors

complaining of obstruction to academic environment -

I will take following steps -

① First, I will ascertain the veracity of claims of obstruction by professors and students to academic environment.  
(Objectivity)

② If the claims are found to be true, I will take the suitable disciplinary action against them. (Responsibility to ensure conducive environment for benefit of majority of students)

for it, I will also provide opportunity to students related to union to put their view. (Natural Justice upheld)

③ When the students resort to offensive activities and destruction of private property

(fundamental duty), I will ~~not~~ make them understand to refrain from these activities.

④ If they do not comply with the orders, to maintain law & order on campus, I will ~~order~~ ~~the~~ report them to police.

⑤ As the election of student union is not for certain students, I will hold free and fair elections of student union as per Lyngdoh committee recommendations.

→ The public morality should always triumph over the private morality to uphold public trust.



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।

India is one of the country  
which still use capital punishment for  
heinous crimes despite several voices

against it from internal and external actors.

7(A)

### Arguments for Capital Punishment - A Necessity

- ① Several crimes are so heinous that they require the end of life of culprits for justice.
- ② The example of these kind of criminals has to be made for deterrence for others.
- ③ Capital punishment is recourse/relief to victim which faces undescribed trauma for whole life or even death.  
Ex Nirbhaya case — Gangrape + death.
- ④ The capital punishment is institutional practice by sovereign representative parliament and hence, is in with conscience of societal morality.

- ⑤ The 'rarest of rare' crimes need the punishments which are exemplary and make free ~~for~~ society of these people.

Ex. Nithari case

- ⑥ These kind of people have no right to go in public as there are no chance of reformation & danger to society

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A BARBARIC PRACTICE - NEED TO BE DONE AWAY

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- ① Against human-rights of the accused
- ② Against the reformatory justice approach.
- ③ If state has no right to give life, it has no right to take.
- ④ Every body deserves a second chance.
- ⑤ It is against the foundation over which modern society found. (Ex reason, humanism)

8(2)

The capital punishment in modern society is too reminiscent of the archaic practices which satiate the human desire of revenge which is observatory and instant.

however As Gandhiji said, "A eye for an eye will make the whole world Blind". Hence it is not fit for the world today which is based on the human rights of the criminals also.

however, the awarding of capital punishment has moral implications

① As modern states need to adhere to human right and give a second chance to these people for reformation,

② It increases the desire/culture of

violence in general public which further promotes violence culture.

Ex Gun shooting in USA  
Mob lynching in India { instant killing }

③ It also lowers the legitimacy of states when people award capital punishment themselves. (Ex Mob lynching)

It is imperative that the modern states do away the capital punishment to do away this archaic method and adopt newer approaches of reformative justice as 'Reformative justice is the bending Arc of ~~Justice~~ Humanity' — Aristotle.

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:

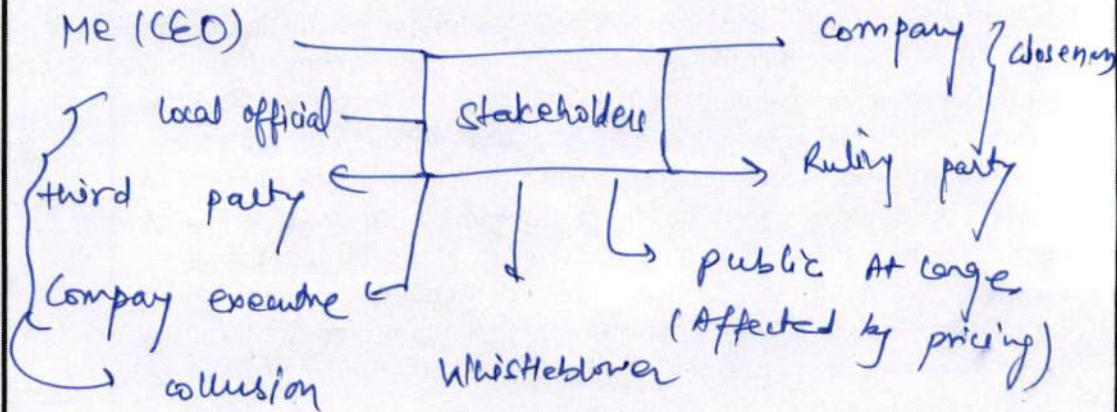
- (a) What are the ethical challenges in the given case?  
(b) Identify the different stakeholders and their interests.  
(c) As the CEO of the firm, how would you respond to the given situation?

(20)

एक भारतीय कंपनी दूरसंचार क्षेत्र में सक्रिय है और विश्व भर के अन्य भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में स्थित एक दूरसंचार कंपनी के अधिकांश 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:

- (a) दिये गये प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक चुनौतियां 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 प्रत्युत्तर देंगे?

this case is example of corruption  
as a culture, crony capitalism and  
negative effects of globalisation on the  
business and society alike.



Q1A)

### Ethical challenges

- ① Corruption v/s Business/ company ethics (for company)
- ② private gains v/s public morality (executive, local official & third party)
- ③ impartiality v/s loyalty (towards company close to ruling dispensation - for Indian officials)
- ④ Wrong work culture promoting bribes for business opportunity
- ⑤ Bribe (wrong means) affecting pricing for customers
- ⑥ Whistleblowing v/s company/org interests (whistle-blower)

q(15) Telecom Company → the unethical practices  
by the executive declines  
its credibility of ethical corporate governance  
all over industry India. (Interest → Expansion of  
business)

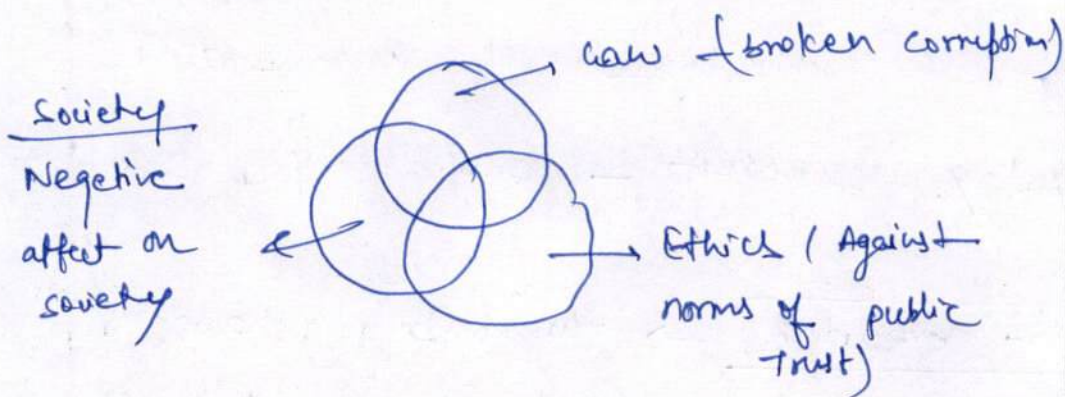
Whistleblower: the dilemma of public  
disclosure of organisation  
loyalty. Interest — public welfare

Corrupt Executive → the bribing shows the  
lack of personal morality  
lacking (if company not involved systematically)  
Interest → Ex → stocks in holding company

Third Party / Executive → the placement of  
private gains before  
public trust / welfare. Ex kickbacks

Officers at India / Indian Govt the public welfare  
vs the relationship  
with company.  
Ex election funding

The above case is example of the company not following it's corporate ethics which should converge among law, ethics, social obligations.



9(c)

As per CEO:

- ① As there is demand of investigation of Business operation of India, and there seems collusion between company executive, public official and third party, I will open the inquiry myself in alleged corruption.
- ② To retain the public trust, I will conduct

and whistle blower complaints objectively, with neutrality and integrity; if found wrong I will take stringent action against the erring official.

③ I will also open company to public scrutiny so as to adhere to compliance of open governance & larger transparency.

④ If it seems a pattern across operations of company, I shall too take moral responsibility and resign.



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 is a case of the situation where it demands the most efficiency of public servant while*

upholding the reputation of nation, the  
compassion ~~of~~ towards affected and maintain  
law and order when there is immediate  
relief to be provided in disaster.

Issue being faced by Suneel

① Immediate

- ① priority for rescue of Tourist-  
dignitaries v/s common people. (Equality)
- ② Relocation, & Rehabilitation of earthquake  
<sup>rescue</sup> affected people.
- ③ optimum use of available resources  
with preference to foreign ~~dignity~~ delegation.
- ④ to console emotionally charged people
- ⑤ law and order situation.
- ⑥ find available way for rescue (road broken)
- ⑦ livelihood assurance of local people.

Longterm

- ① Longterm and resilient infrastructure

## ② Resumption of Activities.

Here, Suneel is facing the multi-dimensional challenges of providing relief to every stakeholder at once.

10(B)

In this situation, the life saving has to be first priority.

① Suneel needs to rescue the foreign delegation as they are the visitor of India and India has responsibility for them as "Atithi Devo Bhava:"

② Suneel needs to activate disaster response system and activate machinery as per District disaster management plan with alternate roads.

↳ Rescue of people

↳ deployment of medical services

③ As these kind of situation will lead to law and order situation, He needs to make institutional arrangements like deployment of police at various locations.

④ In these times, vulnerable sections like women, children, old age people are more susceptible to gender crimes and others, hence they are needed to be rescued on priority.

⑤ The calls of people who needs emergency assistance are needed to be responded on priority basis.

⑥ The media is also to be taken in efforts to send message of help to affected people.

⑦ There is need to arrange water and

Food supply - for vulnerable people.

- ⑧ livelihoods of the local people is to be started as soon as possible.

In long term, As the district is prone to disasters, Suneel as DM need to emphasize on disaster resilient structural and proper plan of management of disaster.

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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)

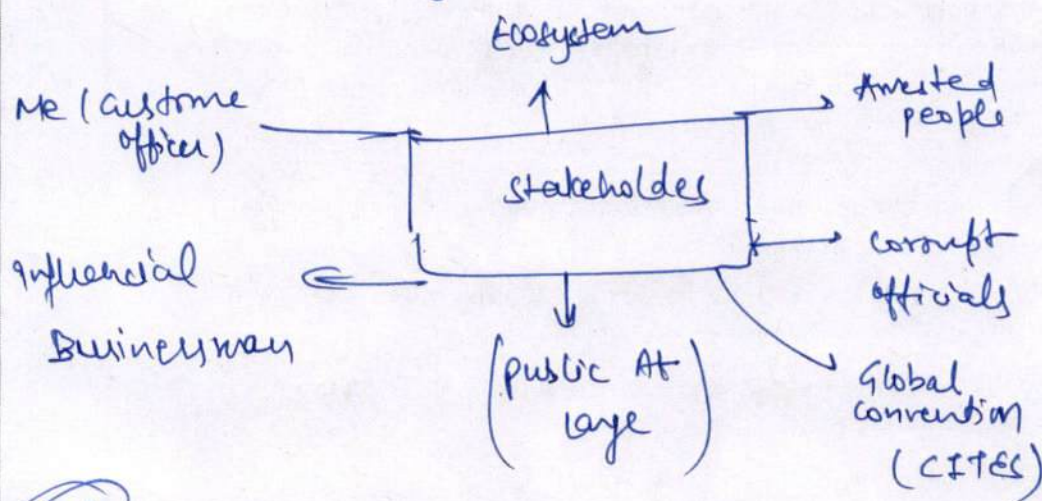
आप भारत के एक प्रसिद्ध बंदरगाह शहर में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं। आपकी टीम ने हाल ही में 5,000 किलोग्राम से अधिक लाल चंदन की एक खेप को पकड़ा है। लाल चंदन, जिसे रेड सैंडर्स के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, जो निर्यात के लिए एक निषिद्ध वस्तु है तथा इसे वन्य जीवों और वनस्पतियों की लुप्तप्राय 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।

In India, Corruption is institutionalised  
and greases the wheels of Administration  
and governance. This case is also glaring

example of crony capitalism and the  
collusion / nexus between criminals,  
officers and governments.



option 1

11CA)

Arrest the culprits and Book them

Merits

- ① upholding of Rule of law
- ② upholding of global obligations (CITES)
- ③ the public welfare over personal choice
- ④ ~~possible drawbacks~~ corruption is checked

Demerits

- ① the departmental enquiry
- ② fear of reciprocity from officials, businessman
- ③ ~~corruption is checked~~

Option  
2Not Avert two individualsMerits

- ① No animosity with fellow officers
- ② No departmental enmity
- ③ possible kickbacks

Demerits

- ① Personal gain over public morality
- ② Breach of public Trust
- ③ Against rule of law
- ④ Against global obligations
- ⑤ integrity not followed.

1118)

I will follow option-1 since it conforms to rule based order with values of integrity, objectivity adhered to. the duty of public official is to put public welfare before every thing else, this action will adhered towards this also.

In Additional to this —

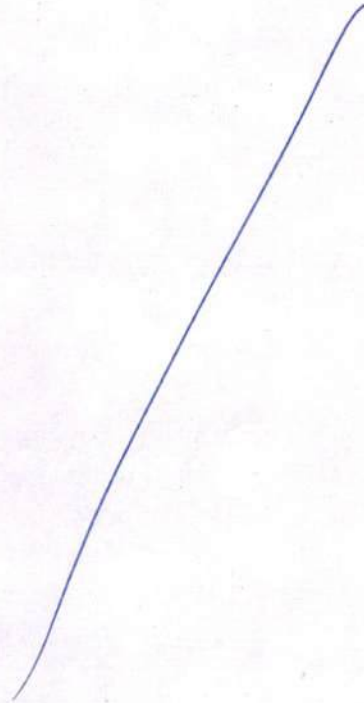
- ① I will also ensure that complaints of

intimidating officials is made ~~at~~ to  
the higher officials.

- ② If there is no chances of positive  
action, I will try to take help of  
media as it is 4th pillar of democracy.
- ③ I will also put this matter in the  
writing for future reference and  
deterrence.

public morality has to be on  
higher pedestal than private morality,  
hence this culture of corruption is needed  
to be tamed.





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 वयस्क 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।

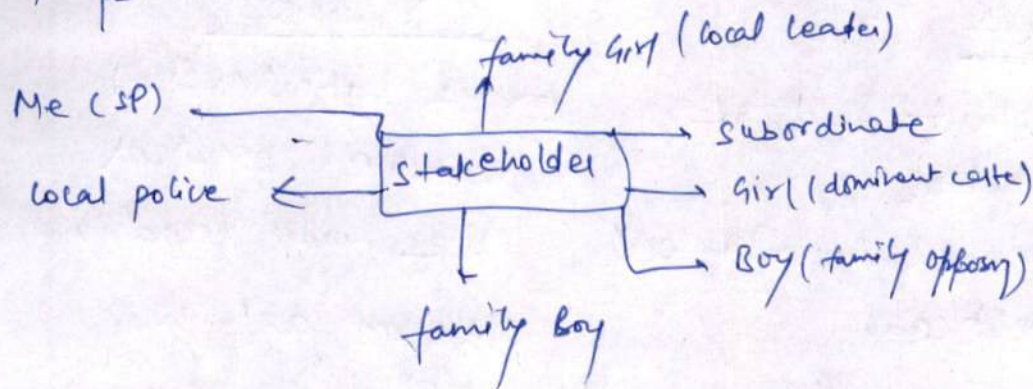
(b) इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कार्रवाई का एक उपयुक्त तरीका क्या होगा?

(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।

*This case is example of gender inequality where girl is considered as property / reputation and has no agency of her own to choose his life partner*

(Article 21 of constitution).

this also shows the relationship between local leaders, local police and caste-association/groups.



12(A)

### ETHICAL DILEMMAS

- ① Believing information of subordinate or verify claim first.
- ② societal morality (no intercaste marriage)  
v/s constitutional morality (life partner Art 21)
- ③ saving reputation of police v/s public welfare/duty  
(local officers not helping providing security)
- ④ Public welfare/duty v/s private interests  
(Girl's father is reputed politician — transfer etc.)

12(B)Option 1NOT TAKE ACTION ON COMPLAINTMerits

- ① Instant end of matter
- ② No clash with local politician.
- ③ Societal morality upheld.
- ④ No bad image of police due to inaction of local police station
- ⑤ private loss (possible) averted.

Demerits

- ① It institutionalised repressive practices like gender inequality, casteism and Honor killing.
- ② Against duty for public welfare
- ③ Against fundamental right 14 + 21
- ④ Against values like impartiality, objectivity and compassion toward couple

Option 2Giving Assistance to the CoupleMerits

- ① upholds the fundamental rights of equality & life (14 + 21)

Demerits

- ① It may go against private interests

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>② upholds rule of law</li> <li>③ protects public welfare over private interests</li> <li>④ Constitutional morality upheld.</li> <li>⑤ Objective &amp; impartial decision full of integrity.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>② Against social morality</li> <li>③ may arise law &amp; order situation in district</li> <li>④ <del>Against</del> image of local police officers may be tarnish of <sup>whole</sup> <del>all</del> police department.</li> </ul> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

I will ensure option - 2 with following  
Actions additionally -

- ① providing security to couple.
- ② transferring & enquiry of local police officials to ensure security to family.
- ③ the couple to be produced in court/  
Against magistrate for their statement.

As both are adult and want to live together, there is no case of abduction. They have their right to live with dignity.

12(C)

the societal Actions are guided by both law (external) and external standards (internal). However, in India Honor killing goes unabated →

### Reasons

- ① the morality of patriarchy, casteism in the society.
- ② social acceptance of crime within society and fear of dominant groups.  
Ex Haryana Khatia Panchayat.
- ③ collusion between local police and the leaders → do not take action
- ④ political will absent.

New India needs to follow  
inclusive & equality based governance.