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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1830)

Name of Candidate	Maniya Verma	Registration Number	658508
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	10/08/2022
Center	—		

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 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।
- 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।

Multicultural societies are prone to certain prejudices against certain sections of society which hinder their full participation in the life of society.

MAIN REASONS

- 1) Internalisation of roles by members by observational learning.
eg. Unequal father-mother relations at home lead to gender stereotyping in public.
- 2) Culture also perpetuates certain prejudices
eg. Caste system led to strong prejudices against Dalits.
- 3) Feeling of notion of superiority by certain

members

eg Masculine toxicity promotes patriarchy,
Hitler's Holocaust

- 4) Historical events eg Partition has
perpetuated notions against Muslims
manifested via frequent clashes, rioting etc.
- 5) Fundamentalism via aggressive doctrines
against non-believers
eg Xenophobia, Islamophobia
- 6) Poverty seen as individual problem &
not as social problem
eg Prejudice that low class people are
lazy & not hard working.

Hence a multitude of such factors
accumulate to develop social prejudices which
though are being challenged (Art 14-18), still need
more collective efforts to weed them out.

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

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

Persuasion refers to the change of beliefs and behaviour of target population in desired direction.

Pillar of attitudinal change & attitude formation —

- Repeated efforts of persuasion by multiple announcements & advertisement
eg Swachha Bharat Campaign.
- As a tool of social influence changing beliefs eg Gandhi Ji persuasion against non-violence
- Leads to social pressure among members
eg Darwaza Band Campaign led to Open Defecation Free Status

- Persuasion by credible members have long lasting impact
eg PM Modi's persuasion to not violate COVID guidelines during lockdown
- Relatedness with the event helps persuader to impact viewpoints.
eg Lakshmi Agarwal campaign against acid attacks
- Bringing out information, facts & evidences in public having long lasting informational change.

Hence persuasion changes beliefs → attitude and leads to formation of strong attitude.

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।

2nd ARC suggested to provide a code of ethics for civil servants to display highest ethical standards in execution of their mandate.

There must also be sanctions for violations of these values as it is very likely possible to deviate from the code of ethics due to arbitrariness providing huge scope for discretion.

Need of the hour

- Many aspects where Code of Conduct is silent
- Wide discretion providing scope for maladministration
- Need to address situations of Crisis of

Conscience & Conflict of Interest Comprehensively

- Need to uphold public ethics over private interest.
- Cases of collusive bribery & corruption becoming common
eg Recent case of IAS Pooja Singhal
- Political interference leading to politicisation of institutions which leads to skewed public policy.
- Helps to deal effectively with situations where rules are not applicable.

Hence there is an urgent need to incorporate a legally enforceable code of ethics

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 बचाव है? उदाहरणों के साथ अपने तर्कों की पुष्टि कीजिए।

The emphasis on Good Governance
has led to a shift towards more open &
transparent governance

eg RTI Act, open source data at gov.in,
Judicial activism etc.

Merit in withholding some information —

- 1) Information based on ^{national} ~~national~~ security and sovereignty if released in public poses serious threat of on security forces & the country.
- 2) Information received in confidentiality due to an international agreement

- 3) Information regarding Trade secrets, Intellectual property rights.
- 4) Information which may impede process of investigation
- 5) Info which is strictly prohibited by court & release of which may lead to contempt
- 6) Info received due to fiduciary relationship
- 7) Personal data hindering right to privacy under Article 21

Information helps in creating an awakened citizenry but there is need to balance the release of data as it may be manipulated by malicious hands.

Hence a law on Non-Personal Information can set clearer guidelines.

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।

Even though bribery is considered illegal under Prevention of Corruption cases, there are still evidences of institutional corruption leading to malfeasance.

FRAMEWORK TO ELIMINATE PRACTICE

- 1) Use of ICT simplifying transactions
eg ~~Single window clearances~~, Faceless assessments.
- 2) Promoting transparency via Integrity Pacts.
eg ~~ONGC signed MOU with Transparency International India & CVC.~~

- 3) Supervision via proactive vigilance & risk management
eg Integrity Tests
- 4) Classifying list of undesirable contactmen & suspected officials.
- 5) Disseminating service standards via Citizen's Charter
- 6) Ask public officials to explain their position in writing.
- 7) Usage of the protection under Prevention of Corruption Act 1988

Hence strong systemic reforms are needed to curb the menace of systemic corruption.

3. (b) Identifying the issues associated with utilization of public funds, discuss the various ethical principles which can help devise strategies for better utilization of public funds in India. (150 words) 10
- सार्वजनिक धन के उपयोग से जुड़े मुद्दों की पहचान करते हुए, उन विभिन्न नैतिक सिद्धांतों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत में सार्वजनिक धन के बेहतर उपयोग के लिए रणनीति तैयार करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Public funds are held by officials in
a fiduciary relationship with the taxpayers.

Issues associated

- 1) Public funds are not utilised and sit idle in non lapsable accounts.
eg Nirbhaya Fund underutilised
- 2) Diversion of public funds for political advertisement
- 3) Substandard asset creation
- 4) Lack of accessibility to services hinders public trust
- 5) Non uniformity in utilisation of funds leading to equity gap between urban-rural, rich-poor

Ethical principles

- Responsibility to fulfill the satisfaction of taxpayers by ensuring quality service delivery
- Openness by disseminating service standards, reports on projects completed.
- Respecting timelines for project completion.
- Accountability to self and public regarding quality of assets created
- Encouraging public participation via audits, RTI etc.
- Effective complaints mechanism to take remedial measures to curb systemic deficiencies.

Hence trustees of public funds should fulfill the aspiration of public through quality service delivery.

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

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

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

(150 words) 10

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

Aristotle lays emphasis on following what is right and not necessarily what is established because what is established may not always be right. For eg Slavery was considered right in 17th CE or Untouchability was justified by the upper castes → However there is need to develop a broad understanding coupled with critical examination based on one's conscience to follow what is right.

It also implies thinking beyond what majority presupposes and to judge an action on facts and evidences rather than public morality.

Aristotle also emphasised on action rather than preaching morality — Hence instead of complaining against established norms, institutions which reek of injustice, it is necessary to raise one's voice for what is right.

This leads to challenging established norms which further lead to amendments and this is how institutions evolve with time. Hence it is essential to follow what is right & not what is essential.

4. (b) "It is compassion, the most gracious of virtues, which moves the world."
— Tiruvalluvar, Kural (150 words) 10
"करुणा, जो सबसे उदार मद्गुण है, विश्व को संचालित करती है।" - तिरुवल्लुवर, कुरल

Compassion refers to the quality of empathising with suffering of others with an inclination towards alleviating that pain.

In his book Tirukurral, poet Tiruvalluvar highlighted that compassion has power to move the world — Being compassionate is not requires tremendous strength — to feel the concerns of others over one's own.

It is the most gracious of virtues because it has the capability to change even the most rigid & aggressive individual For eg Ashoka wouldn't have been 'Ashoka - the Great' had he not adopted Dhamma propounding compassion. It is compassion that keeps the world united

as one big global family and to realise that service to mankind is service to God.

Compassion always lives on — it has the capacity to change the world. eg Mother Teresa lives on today due to her compassionate deeds, Gandhi marked history by gaining independence without violence.

Hence compassion helps create a peaceful, loving society eager to give without expecting anything in return.

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 in this quote has rightly pointed out towards the tenets of democracy being by the people, of the people & for the people.

Democracy is based on egalitarian principle wherein weak has the same chance as the strong. People are ultimate owner of power as it is they who decide who will be their representative.

India has seen leaders from all shades of background — proving the efficacy of democracy.

Democracy rests on liberalisation, freedom, rule of law as Kant puts it no person can tell me how to be happy in his own way.

There is need to uphold the tenets of democracy especially today when vote bank politics, buying of votes, restriction on individual freedom are becoming common.

To build a rule based society, it is essential to abide by Gandhiji's conception of democracy wherein the weak is at ~~par~~ with the strong.

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।

(EI) Emotional intelligence is the ability to regulate & control one's emotions and emotions of others.

Instrumental in accomplishing goals

- EI makes an individual more aware and pragmatic
- Builds capability to build social networking
- Improves initiative taking and innovation
- Boosts the spirit of teamwork
- Builds decision making power by considering consequences for all stakeholders.
- Helps deal constructively with conflict, disagreement

Manipulating others

- EI can also be used as tool to rob people's capacity to reason by making them emotionally vulnerable
- It can be used to arouse aggressive stands and doctrines by manipulating emotions of others eg Fundamentalism.
- Plato had also cautioned against emotions taking over logic leading to detrimental consequences eg Dyer justified his stand against Jallianwala Bagh massacre due to his strong emotional passion

Hence there is a need to strike the right balance and sensitising individuals to differentiate between good and bad usage of EI.

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 three modes of social influence.

Conformity refers to change in values ^{based on} ~~due to~~ change in sub-cultural characteristics ^{eg} ~~Conform~~ one's own perception about what others do to dressstyle when moving from rural to urban

Compliance is a result of request made by an individual or organisation

Obedience is a result of rules and guidelines regarding behaviour in an organisation
^{eg} Dress code at office.

Relevance in civil services

- They can be used as tools to influence attitude of public.

- Technique of compliance can be used in usher in societal change
eg Direct request to maintain cleanliness, hygiene (Swachha Bharat Mission)
- Ambassadors can be used to propel campaigns eg Darwaza Band campaign to effectively implement government policies wherein peoples perception change will be self induced (conformity)
- For law and order maintainence, civil servants can use tool of obedience by issuing strict guidelines
eg During COVID, protocols regarding conduct of behaviour were issued.

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।

Despite of separate mechanisms to curb systemic corruption eg Declaring it electoral offence, RTI, Risk Management, POCA 1988, Complaint mechanism etc →

There are no ground level changes in administration :

→ Unholy nexus between administrators - politicians - criminals point towards inefficacy of internal control mechanism

eg Illegal mining cases, Lalu Yadav's Fifth conviction in Fodder Scams etc

→ 2nd ARC has highlighted need to change system as corrupt individual will be ousted by an efficient system.

REASONS

- 1) Colonial legacy of unchallenged power seeks to perpetuate corruption.
- 2) Asymmetry of power between officials and public.
- 3) Economy of scarcity — unlimited wants with limited resources.
- 4) Overcentralisation reduces accountability.
- 5) High monopoly and discretion.
- 6) Poor enforcement of Rule of law.

Corrupt institution will perpetuate corrupt society — "Tatha Raja, Tatha Praja" — society mirrors character of who runs it →

Hence urgent systemic changes are the need of the hour.

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।

According to Social Contract Theory -

state is known by the rights it provides.

In spite of various efforts, state has failed to deliver quality public services to poor &

underprivileged eg: Rural-urban digital gap,

inefficiency in PSS, Bogus beneficiaries, rising unemployment rate etc.

NEED

- According to SPSP, State has been vested with certain duties in ensuring equitable development
- As trustee of public money, there is need for providing ^{incentives} ~~capacity~~ to vulnerable sections

specially, to ensure them of full participation in the life of society.

- Need for building state capacity to be able to garner public trust and monitor social progress.

eg Recent lack of capacity in Sri Lanka led to unrest

- Need to ensure transparency to build an effective, efficient and economic system — eliminating malpractices

- Hence awareness about Citizen Charter, RTI, e-Kranti can act as way forward.

However the state needs to genuinely fulfill its obligations vis-a-vis quality service delivery.

SECTION - B

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

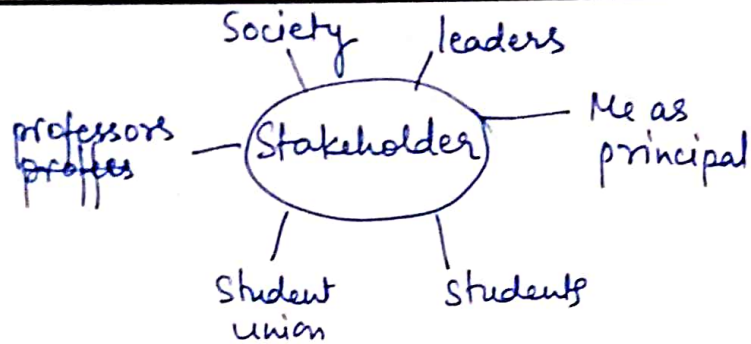
7. You are the principal of a college which has a long history of student politics. However, due to your personal belief, you are not in favour of conducting student elections and thus have kept the process of yearly student elections pending without any official announcement. While you are mulling over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

- (a) What are the issues involved in the case above?
(b) How can you separate your personal ethics from professional ethics?
(c) How would you deal with this situation? (20)

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

- (a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में कौन-से मुद्दे शामिल हैं?
(b) आप अपनी व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता को पेशेवर नैतिकता से कैसे पृथक कर सकते हैं?
(c) आप इस स्थिति से कैसे निपटेंगे?

This case study presents political activity in colleges obstructing academic environment



a) ISSUE INVOLVED

- ① Long history of politics Vs my personal belief
- ② Political activity Vs concerns of students & professors
- ③ Aggressive activity by student unions
- ④ Student unions obstructing academic environment
- ⑤ Vandalisation of college property

b) Separation of personal ethics from professional ethics —

- ↳ Know my job well.
- ↳ Understand my responsibilities
- ↳ Is my personal ethic hindering my professional ethic — contemplate the consequences for stakeholders

- ↳ If personal ethic obstructing professional ethics → go by Deontology ethics (action from perspective of duty)
 - ↳ Arrive at the best conclusion which helps upholding the vision & mission of my college.
 - ↳ Address the concerns of all stakeholders and arrive at the optimal solution.
- c) • First of all, I will issue guidelines to not indulge in destructive activity and hold talks with leaders to calm down
- If destruction persists, I will arrange for law enforcement agency in the college
 - Address concerns from leaders in writing and from students regarding their academic concerns
 - Since college has a long history of students

politics it would not be easy to shun off elections all of a sudden.

- Take assurance from student union that they will not hamper academic activities else student unions may be banned & future elections cancelled.
- Issue guidelines regarding activities of students union with a construct to reduce their activities to minimum in the coming years
- Enable proper complaint mechanism for if students to complaint if academic atmosphere is being disturbed.
- Pacify the situation and conduct normal activity of college.

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 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।

Capital punishment is deliberate execution for misconduct based on authoritative order.

Arguments in favour

- One should be punished in equal terms with the crime executed.
eg Execution of Nirbhaya rape victim
- To send a clear message to society that gross misconduct will not be accepted
- To deal with state sponsored and external terrorism
eg Execution of Kasab (26/11)
- Based on rule of law as order approved by President
- Based on restitutive form of justice delivery

Against capital punishment

- Right to life of individual
- Modern society based on reformatory laws
- Every life is precious

- No difference between civilised & barbaric institutions
- Need is of reforming people by changing behaviour, attitude rather than death
- An eye for an eye shall make whole world blind.

b) - Modern civil society preaches Rule of law, Right to life and Reformatory Jurisprudence as against barbaric institutions based on public guillotine.

- The task of civilisation is to develop divinity & uphold humanism
- Death can punish perpetrator but what is the difference between perpetrator and modern institutions.

- Death penalty unless in extreme cases against public morality, degrading humanity to lowest eg Multiple murders, Terror attacks killing people wherein perpetrator is adamant to their ideology & refuses to change is justified
- However in other cases, criminal should be provided an opportunity to reform & change their life by commuting sentence to life imprisonment & evaluating conduct.

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

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

(20)

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

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

a) Ethical challenges —

- 1) Case of collusive bribery.
- 2) Unfair edge in approving contract
- 3) Lack of ethics in government functioning
- 4) Corruption in telecom sector

5) Information by whistleblower —
authenticity

6) Image of India is hurt

b) STAKEHOLDERS

1) Local executive aimed to ^{obtain} ~~get~~ telecom
telecom cabling & construction contract.

2) Local government — business interest in
officials common

3) Third party consultant — business interest
in common

4) Indian company — uphold the image
of company & protects its interest in
telecom sector.

5) Ruling dispensation — ~~pressure to~~ To come
clean amidst allegation on company

6) Society — to weed out corruption

- c) - First of all, I will address the concerns of all stakeholders and assure them of the ethicality of the company
- Verify the allegations of whistleblower as it may even be to tarnish the image.
 - If found untrue, matter is solved
 - If found true, take actions against corrupt officials
 - Issue circulation of guidelines against corruption
 - Build in an efficient complaints mechanism
 - Apologise for the conduct of members in public and assure that such acts won't be repeated
 - Build in a Code of Ethics for Company and Citizen Charter highlighting standards of the company.

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

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

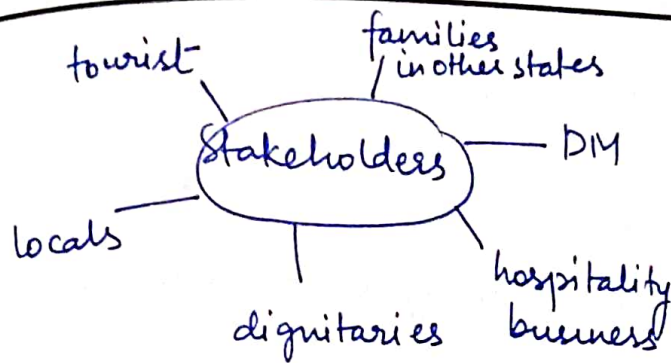
(b) Mention a course of action that Sunil must take to maintain law-and-order as well as to expediate rescue operations of all concerned. (20)

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

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

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

*This case represents the vulnerability
of sites prone to natural disaster with
huge huge tourism uptake (pilgrimage)*



a) ISSUES —

- 1) Loss of life and damage to essential infrastructure
- 2) Tourists, locals and dignitaries stranded
- 3) Lack of adequate resources for rescue operation
- 4) Law and order situation in district
- 5) People from other states getting tensed
- 6) Flooding emergency helplines
- 7) Lack of experience ~~in~~ the administration of district as recently posted
- 8) Livelihood opportunities of locals affected

- b) As the DM it is my responsibility to maintain law and order in district and make efforts to bring back district to normalcy as soon as possible.

Course of Action

- Sunil must arrange for SARF forces to undertake rescue operation
- Meanwhile the available resources must be diverted towards rescue operation of foreign dignitaries (Support from Air Force can be taken)
- Address the public via media and ensure them that adequate efforts are being taken to calm down law & order problem
- Arrange for rehabilitation camps with Medical officers and food - clean water

supply

- Ensure that rescued people are given enough attention
- Set up teams to co-ordinate in different affected parts of the state
- Ensure that roads are open or alternate connectivity routes identified
- Provide relief to victims from DDRF Funds

Hence Sunit must remain alert and try to address public with important updates to maintain calm condition in district.

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 compliant 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.

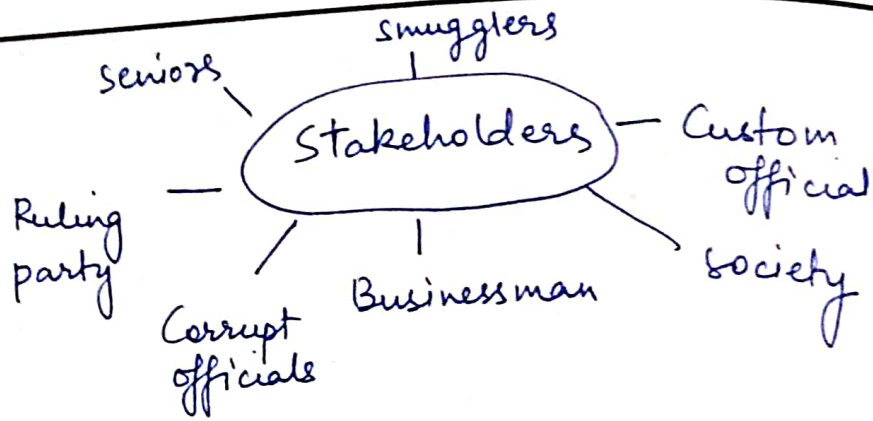
(20)

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।

This case represents violation of CITES Convention by engaging in smuggling of illegal prohibited item.



a) OPTIONS AVAILABLE

① File the complaint.

Merits	Demerits
- Upholding CITES - Preventing smuggling - Exposing corruption	- Departmental action - Conflict with seniors - Harassment by businessman

② Do not file complaint

Merits	Demerits
- No departmental action - Given a share in pecuniary gain - Relations with seniors built	- Against professional ethics - Encouraging corruption - Encouraging smuggling - Violation of CITES.

③ Explain to my seniors about my stand and persuade them to file departmental enquiry.

Merits

- No departmental action
- Corruption contained
- Check on smuggling
- Professional ethics upheld

Demerits

- Pressure from seniors
- Harassment from businessman
-

b) As the Customs Official, it is my duty to see that the import-export activity is being run as per the law and to prevent any sort of illegal activities

My course of action

- I will prepare a report with all evidences and all legal laws against the smuggling of Red Sanders

- Present the report to my seniors and persuade them to file complaint.
- If they disagree, present the matter to Departmental head
- If department still instructs me to not file complaint → I will demand orders in writing.
- Failing which I will file a complaint and bring the matter to limelight to expose cases of corruption of business ethics.
- It is better to expose corruption than to silently become a part of it. It will show courage of conviction and stand by what I believe is ethically the right thing to do in discharge of my duties.

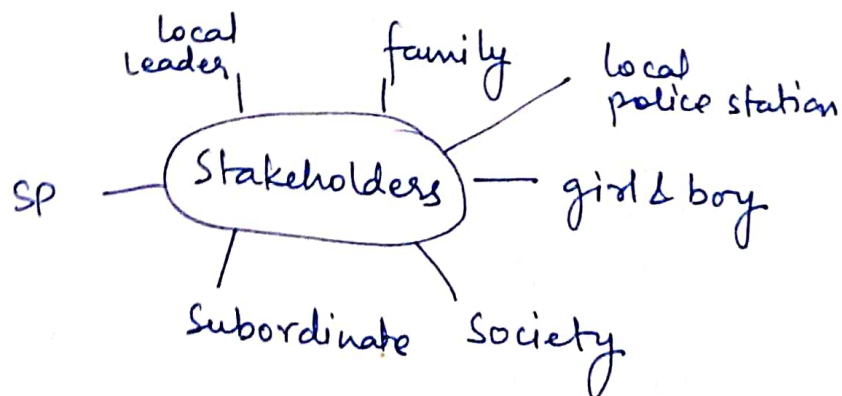
12. You are the Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district. One of your subordinates informs you that a girl has reached out to him and complained about a potential death threat to her and her boyfriend who belongs to another caste. Both the families are averse to their union. She has also informed 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:

- Bring out the ethical dilemma faced by the you.
- What would be a suitable course of action to resolve the issue?
- 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 ज़िले 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 करने 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 पृष्ठतालिका 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:

- आपके द्वारा मामला की जाने वाली नैतिक दुविधा को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कार्रवाई का एक उपयुक्त तरीका क्या होगा?
- 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।



a) Ethical dilemma —

1) To provide legal protection to couple
versus maintain social harmony as
families averse to union

2) Professional ethics (duty) versus
sidelining with local leader

b) As the SP it is my duty to maintain
law and order while abiding to
tenets of Constitution in making an
egalitarian caste free society.

Course of Action

→ First of all I will provide adequate
safety to the couple

→ Hold talks with families and address
their concerns

→ Make them aware of legality of intercaste

marriages under Special Marriage Act.

- Present Supreme Court rulings on previous cases of intercaste marriages
- Provided that the couple is adult, they have the Right to Marriage under Art 21
- Enlighten the family about how present society favours meritocracy over caste rigidities
- If complaints persists, I will encourage parents to take up constitutional methods rather than endorsing over caste rigidities on their children.
- c) Such ^{instances} ~~intenses~~ lead to violence wherein Caste orthodoxy is deep rooted and end up in honour killing without respect to legal sanctions.

REASONS

- 'Honour' as vested in women's body and honour killing seen as justification for community pride
- Deep rooted patriarchal mindset in backward regions
- Rigid caste orthodoxies perpetuating such killings eg Khap Panchayats
- Seen as a personal affair without respect to legal laws
- Low rate of conviction under such cases
- Gender inequality.

Need is to build gender equality (SDG 6) and work towards meritocracy and socially denounce such derogatory practices making punishment under law more stricter.