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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2214)

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Center	ORN	Date	

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		
5(a)	10		
5(b)	10		
6(a)	10		
6(b)	10		
6(c)	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) The ideals of 'Dhamma' by Ashoka present key learnings on public morality. Discuss. Also, state their relevance for public servants.

(150 words) 10

अशोक द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'धम्म' के आदर्श सार्वजनिक नैतिकता पर मुख्य शिक्षाएं प्रस्तुत करते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, लोक सेवकों के लिए उनकी प्रासंगिकता को वर्णित कीजिए।

Ashoka propagated

Dhamma (principles of good conduct)
through his rock inscriptions

Key learnings on public morality

- ① Tolerance : as he promoted harmony among all religions
- ② Respect for Ethics and Family.
- ③ Peaceful co-existence (eg) His inscriptions present in three languages in Afghanistan.
- ④ Respect for women
- ⑤ Respect for nature will help tackle climate change.

Relevance for Public servants

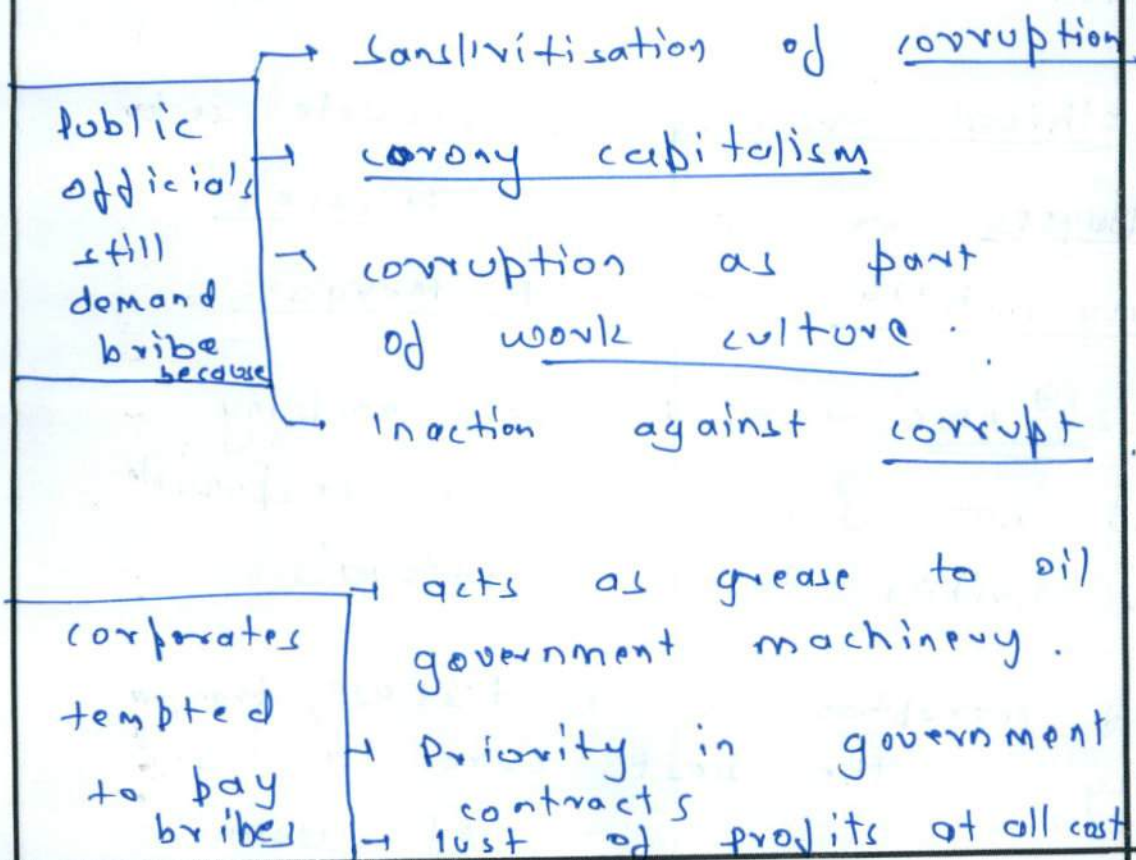
- ① use of soft power over hard power as Ashoka suggested
Devighosha (conquering land) to be
replaced by Dhammoghosa (conquering mind)
(e.g.) negotiating with protestors
to uphold law & order rather than
lathicharge.
- ② ~~Total~~ ~~set~~ Public interest over
self interest (e.g.) he abandoned
war after kalinga incident.
- ③ compassion (e.g.) tending to
war wounded & enemy comp.
- ④ Decentralisation of power & democratic
attitude as he devolved power
to federal states.

Hence Ashoka is
ideal Philosopher King who did
what he preached.

1. (b) 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।

Bribery is illegal
under Prevention of Corruption Act
1988. As Pope Francis said
"Corruption is paid for by the
poor".



Way - to build a framework
to eliminate kickbacks

① Corporate ethics suggested by
Henry Ford. He said "A
business that makes nothing but
money is a bad business".

② Use Technology (9.4) Faceless
tax assessment, CRM for govern-
ment procurement.

③ ethical training of private sector
employees on lines of Mission
satyanishtha of J.P. Morgan.

④ 2nd ANC - hold the company
and not just employee responsible
for bribing public officials.

"If corruption is a disease, trans-
parency is the best cure available"
- Rafi anan.

2. (a) It is argued that the Indian bureaucracy suffers from indecision and risk aversion. Do you agree? Justify with logical arguments.

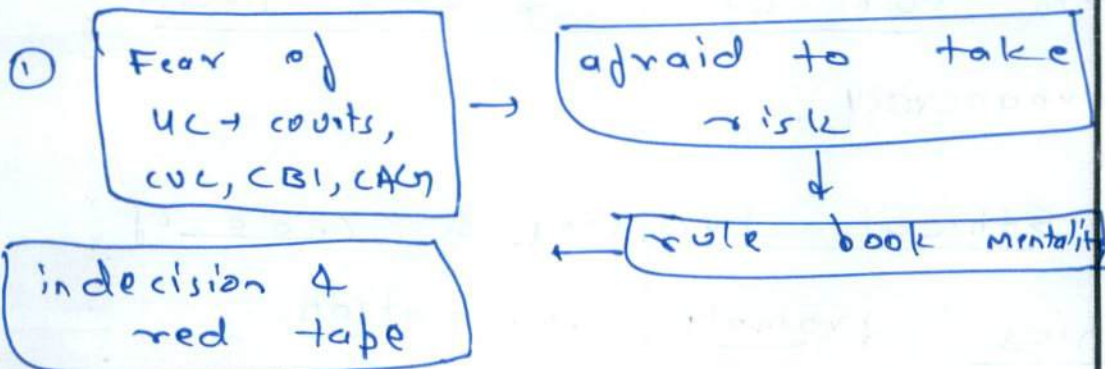
(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारतीय नौकरशाही अनिर्णय और जोखिम से बचने की प्रवृत्ति से ग्रस्त है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

"Indian Bureaucracy is a
sine qua non for good governance
under a democratic regime"
- Sardar Patel.

Does Indian bureaucracy suffer
from indecision and risk aversion?

Yes because :-



- ② immense job security.
③ High discretionary power with
weak accountability framework
④ Bureaucratic work culture: conservatism,

rigid, Hostile to reform.

(No) because

① Prioritisation of Public Interest

(e.g.) IAS Krishna Teja launching
operation Kottanad during Kerala
floods to save 10000 lives

② schemes to promote innovation

(e.g.) Mission Izarmyogi to move
from rule based to role based
bureaucracy.

③ Ethical training & code of
ethics promote innovation.

(e.g.) IAS Armstrong Pame using crowd
funding to overcome flood crisis.

on the balance, steps
such as Performance linked pay,
360° appraisal can help promote
innovation.

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।

Transparency has been referred as master key to good governance by 2nd ARC. Transparency implies, decisions, process of decision making are openly available to all in Public sphere.

Open & transparent governance gaining ground	→ RTI Act 2005 → social audit → e-governance → voluntary disclosure
--	--

Is there merit in holding some information?

⊙ No because

① John Locke + Government is a trust, people are trustees. Withholding information violates trust.

② Violation of Right to know of citizens

③ May promote corruption.

Yes because! -

① Utilitarian ethics + greatest good of greatest number should be prioritised (e.g) withholding information of border dispute to prevent war mongering.

② Important for national security
(e.g) intelligence with RAW, IB.

Hence case by case analysis is required. SC has suggest "doctrine of proportionality to withhold info."

3. (a) While it may seem restrictive, anonymity is one of the greatest strengths of the civil services. Comment in the context of growth of social media in recent times. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, यह प्रतिबंधात्मक प्रतीत हो सकता है किंतु अनामिकता लोक सेवाओं की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। हाल के दिनों में सोशल मीडिया के विकास के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Anonymity refers to civil servants remaining behind curtains and letting political executive take blame or credit for policy.

(It may seem restrictive because)

- ① Violates freedom of expression of civil servants.
- ② Human nature - seeks appreciation for good work.
- ③ May discourage innovativeness as credit will be taken by political executive.

However, it is one of the
greatest strength because :-

① Ensure Public service not

Publicity service (e.g) civil
servants having millions of
followers on Instagram.

② Political
executive

Directly elected



Directly responsible
to public

Anonymity ensures
separation of power
between political
and permanent executive

③ uphold Public trust in government.

④ citizen centric administration

Hence adopting
code of ethics with anonymity

as a value (2nd Arc) is
way forward.

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

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

code of ethics refers
to a set of rules outlining
expected behaviour from members
of an organisation.

(Need for code of Ethics)

(a) Prescribe ethical values

① Ensure ethical governance (e.g.)

IAS Durga Shakti Nagpal showing
integrity to fight sand mafia

② check corruption (e.g.) objectivity
in award of government tender
contracts.

③ Promote compassionate governance

(e.g.) IPS Urinda Shukla opening
Asra home for covid orphans.

④ Sanctions for violations

① Deter violation of rules by
civil service

(e.g.) IAS in Tripura stopping
citizens for violating covid
guidelines.

⑤ As per Dillard's theory of
dear appeals (e.g.) compulsory
retirement for corrupt officials

Hence 2nd ARC
suggest code of ethics to
accompany a legally enforceable
code of conduct.

4. (a) Examine the issue of foreign aid in global politics from an ethical perspective. (150 words) 10

वैश्विक राजनीति में विदेशी सहायता के मुद्दे का नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से परीक्षण कीजिए।

Foreign Aid

refers to ~~an~~ unconditional or conditional help provided by one country to another in times of need.

ethical examination of foreign Aid

Positives

- ① uphold vasudeva kutumbakam
- ② India's aid to Afghanistan after earthquake.
- ③ uphold utilitarian ethics ③
vaccine maikri because no one is safe until everyone is safe.

③ Redistributive justice (e.g.)

USA donating to Vietnam

④ A Friend in need is a

friend in deed (e.g.) India's \$3.5b

aid to Sri Lanka in economic crisis

Negatives

① egoism (e.g.) Debt trap diplomacy
of China.

② conditionalities that violate
sovereignty (e.g.) IMF bailout packages
which mandate austerity,

③ Made in national not global
interests (e.g.) USA aid to Ukraine
to buy american weapons.

Hence aid must be
subjected to ethical scrutiny
in UN to ensure Sarve Bhavanto
Sukhina

4. (b) There is a need for an effective climate governance structure within the broad framework of corporate governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के व्यापक ढांचे के भीतर एक प्रभावी क्लाइमेट गवर्नेंस संरचना की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

According to
Advison Cadbury corporate governance
refers to the way a company
is directed and controlled.

Need for climate governance
in corporate governance

- ① corporates are largest CO₂ emitters (e.g) shell energy.
- ② uphold corporate environmental responsibility (e.g) Tata's initiative to conserve Mahaseer fish.
- ③ support tribals displaced due to corporate takeovers (e.g) posco plant in Odisha.

e.g) sterlite copper plant in
Tamil Nadu

④ complement government, civil
society in environment conservation

e.g) Donation of CSR funds
for compensatory reforestation
and social forestry.

Two way forward

① Global best practices e.g)

EU's green law make corporate
equal partners in climate change
mitigation.

② Green buildings to house
corporate offices.

"There is enough for everyone's
need but not enough for everyone's
greed!" This message of Gandhiji
fits abtly on corporate.

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

refers to intelligent application

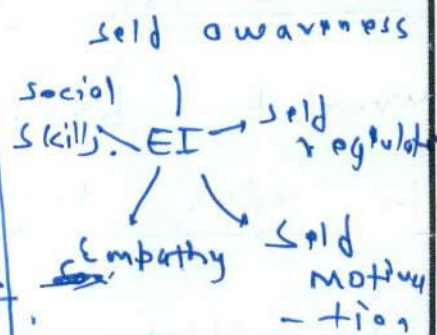
of emotions in a given situation

to behave in a socially

desirable manner

EI → instrumental tool

① help regulate emotions



② Sachin Tendulkar scoring century day after father's death.

③ helps leverage mass support

④ Gandhiji's Satyagraha against British.

③ provides immense motivation

④ Stephen Hawking carrying on research even after paralysis.

Dark side of ET

① manipulate masses ④ Hitler

turned German public opinion towards Genocide and War.

② Radicalise youngsters ④

terrorist propaganda of Osama Bin Laden, Baghdad.

③ Prionitise self interest ④

Duryodhana convinced his father (Dhritrashtra) to support him in war.

Hence ET is double edged sword. Value education of children, Value training of Adults is needed to minimise its misuse.

5. (b) The opportunities and threats created by emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) require leaders across business, government and civil society to understand the importance of values and ethics in technological development. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) जैसी उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों द्वारा उत्पन्न अवसरों और खतरों ने यह आवश्यक बना दिया है कि व्यवसाय, सरकार और नागरिक समाज के अग्रणी व्यक्ति तकनीकी विकास में मूल्यों एवं नैतिकता के महत्व को समझें। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

AI and other
emerging technologies have
generated debate in field
of applied ethics.

Importance of values & ethics

For businesses

① Prevent monopolisation (e.g.)

Allegation of Google using AI to eliminate competing search engines.

② Build public trust (e.g.) open
source soft ware such as
Android.

- ③ Prevent Data colonisation of developed countries.

For Governments

- ① Avoid state surveillance & AI based facial recognition

- ② Respect Right to privacy

- (e) GDPR regulation of EU:
For civil society

— Ensure accountability of stakeholders with respect to use of technology (b) Aadhar Data leak
Way forward

- ① Asilomar AI principles for ethical AI in business.

- ② Data protection law to be enacted by Government.

Further civil society initiatives to highlight flaws such as Cambridge Analytica scandal Way forward

6. 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

"One can always do what
one ought to do" — I. Kant

Both these statements highlight
need to follow conscience &
morality over customs & traditions
or cost benefit analysis -

One should endeavour to
follow what's right because

① clear conscience (P. 4)

Refusing a bribe even when
there is no risk of
getting caught -

② social respect (e.g) Grandhi
referred as father of nation
as he refused to adopt violence.

③ long term gains (e.g) Lord Ram
following father's instructions
to go on 14 year Van Vasi.

limitations of what is established

① may be based on decadent
customs (e.g) Sati, untouchability.

② may prioritise self interest over
ethics (e.g) sanctification of
corruption in India (Kaushik B. S.)

As Chinua Achebe
said → "The truest test
of ethics is it's blunt refusal
to be compromised". One should
display fortitude in adherence to values.

6. (b) "It is compassion, the most gracious of virtues, which moves the world."
— Tiruvalluvar, Kural (150 words) 10

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

"Compassion refers to not
just feeling the pain of
another but being moved to
help relieve it."

— Daniel Goleman

Compassion moves the world
because

- ① Promotes Altruism (e.g.)

Mother Teresa's work among
leprosy patients.

- ② Uplifts the downtrodden

(e.g.) Kailash Satyarthi's work
among against child labour

- ③ Provide spiritual well being
as Swami Vivekananda said

service of Jiva is worship of
shina.

- ④ creates social cohesion &
harmony ⑤ Distributing food
to migrant workers during
covid lockdown.

How to inculcate

- ① Visiting slums, old age home
- ② Watching movies such as
Pathar Panchali of Satyajit Ray
which realistically portray poverty.
- ③ Bharat Darshan doc civil servant
Catherine Pulsifer is
right when she says "No
matter who we are, no matter
how successful, no matter what
our position is. compassion is
something we all need to give
and receive."

6. (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

Gandhiji does not
subscribe to narrow view
of democracy as being limited
to free and fair elections,
Freedom of speech.

He adopts a
broad view whereby democracy
leads to empowerment of
poor, elderly, sick, women
and children.

This is because,
Procedural democracy may lead
to majoritarianism, democracy

becoming a head counting
principle and a game of numbers.

He prefers Sarvodaya
and Antyodaya and says
"poverty is the worst form
of violence". To remove this
violence true democracy i.e.
grass root democracy and
party less democracy is needed
to achieve Ram Rajya.

This can be
achieved through democratic
decentralisation as done by
India under 73rd, 74th amendment
act 1992.

SECTION – B

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

7. You come across a news report of a state 'X', which has a considerable number of school going children suffering from malnourishment. To overcome this, the state recently rolled out a policy to introduce eggs in mid-day meals in schools. However, some parents, teachers and a few religious groups have protested against the move. The report states that the Minister of Education of state 'X' has assured the public of a reversal in the policy. You are aware that this may be because elections are approaching in the state and the party in power may not want to antagonise a particular religious group, which is its key supporter.

In light of this, answer the following:

- (a) Highlight the stakeholders in the given case study.
 (b) Examine the options available in the given situation.
 (c) According to you, what is the best course of action and why?

(20)

आपको एक राज्य 'X' के बारे में एक न्यूज रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है, जिसमें काफी संख्या में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे कुपोषण से पीड़ित हैं। इस पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने हेतु, उक्त राज्य ने हाल ही में स्कूलों में मध्याह्न भोजन में अंडे को शामिल करने की एक नीति लागू की है। हालांकि, कुछ माता-पिता व शिक्षकों और कुछ धार्मिक समूहों ने इस कदम का विरोध किया है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि राज्य 'X' के शिक्षा मंत्री ने जनता को नीति में बदलाव का आश्वासन दिया है। आप जानते हैं कि ऐसा इसलिए हो सकता है क्योंकि राज्य में चुनाव नजदीक आ रहे हैं और सत्तारूढ़ दल एक विशेष धार्मिक समूह जोकि पार्टी का प्रमुख समर्थक है, उसका वो विरोधी नहीं बनना चाहती है।

इसके आलोक में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
 (b) दी गई स्थिति में उपलब्ध विकल्पों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
 (c) आपके अनुसार, सबसे उपयुक्त कार्रवाई क्या है और क्यों?

This case study
 highlights how politicisation of
religious sentiments can create

hindrance to achieve SDG 2:
zero Hunger. In India, 19%
children are wasted, 35% are
stunted and 32% are underweight.

Vision statement

"One should be open to
cultural practices of other
religions without being uprooted
by them" — Gandhiji

Stakeholders

- ① Me, as concerned citizen,
- ② ~~Government~~ District administration,
- ③ state government,
- ④ Ruling party in power
- ⑤ Minister of Education

⑥ Parents, teachers and religious groups opposing egg.

⑦ Malnourished children

⑧ Public at large.

OPTIONS

① Ban eggs

Merits	Demerits.
① Adequate vegetarian supplements available	① <u>Politicisation of religion</u>
② Respect religious sentiment.	② <u>Encourage communal elements</u>
③ Uphold <u>secularism</u> given in preamble.	③ Decision under pressure not on merit.

② Allow eggs to continue

Merits	Demerits
① <u>cheapest & fastest</u> way to remove <u>malnutrition</u>	① <u>Disrespects</u> <u>religious sentiments</u>
② uphold right to <u>life</u> (Article 21) of children	② <u>Article 25 to 28</u> violated.
	③ May lead to <u>communal propaganda</u>

③ (a) Form a consultative committee
of secretary, ministry of Education,
Parents, religious leaders and NGOs
to discuss the issue.

③ (b) A try social influence :-
i) Provide choice - children can
refuse to take egg.
ii) school teachers will ensure
parents will over good choice
is respected.

iii) emotive appeals : it is
fundamental duty of all citizens
to support removal of malnutrition
iv) leverage religious leaders,
local celebrities to support egg
(e.g. "Sunday ko ya Monday
koj Ichao Ande") .

③ stop serving egg only if
public can not be persuaded

④ Explore healthy alternatives to egg
option 3 is best option because -

① Social influence to change
attitude .

② De-politicisation of religion

③ Reduced malnutrition ,

④ consultative approach ;

Display of social
intelligence to respect religious
sentiment without compromising on

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 हेतु, 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 अपराधिक 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:

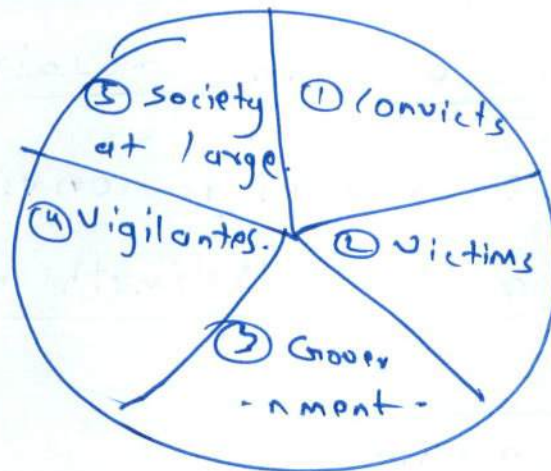
(a) अपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में मृत्युदंड के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क क्या हैं?

(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।

Execution of Nivbhaya
convicts and introduction of capital

punishment by Punjab and MP
in spurious liquor cases has
brought the debate to the fore.

Stakeholders



① Argument in favour of capital punishment

- ① Deterrence: time tested punishment to deter heinous crimes
(e.g.) child sexual abuse, terrorism.
- ② Sense of closure to family of victims (e.g.) Nirbhaya case

- ③ Sense of Justice in society
e.g. Hanging of Ajmal Kasab
- ④ Tool of last resort available
to judiciary.
- ⑤ Helps police in resolving
cases by encouraging convicts
to plead guilty (Molimath committee)

Arguments against

- ① violates right to life (Article
21) of convicts.
- ② No scientific proof on
deterrence effect.
- ③ Promotes mob justice (e.g.)
Dhole lynchings.
- ④ Violates international conventions
(e.g.) UDHR ⁽¹⁹⁴⁸⁾, ICCPR (1966).

① Delays in execution amount to mental torture (SC in Shiv Agnihotri case) .

② Does capital punishment have a place in modern society

Yes because ,

- Deters heinous crimes .
- Protects human dignity of victims .
- upholds utilitarian ethics of greatest good of greatest number .
- As per Teleological ethics punishment is proportion to harm done .

(No) because

↳ Violates deontology → Gandhi ji
said punish evil not evil doer

↳ Against human values of
compassion, peace

↳ Man assuming domain of God
by deciding who lives, who dies

↳ supports instant justice

(e.g) mob lynchings

On the balance,
SC judgement in Bachan Singh
case (1980) to use capital
punishment in rarest of
rare cases is a part
Buddha's middle path

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 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:

- (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 highlights
 issues of nexus, crony capitalism
 and violation of corporate
ethics. ~~here~~

- ① ethical challenges
- ① Nexus between company executives, third party, government officials.
- ② Violation of means (corporate ethics) for ends (profits)
- ③ Potential media trial as news has raised demand for justice.
- ④ Threat to image of India and its soft power in Europe.
- ⑤ Violation of Gandhi's trustee ship model for lust of profits.
- ⑥ social sin of commerce without morality, wealth without work.

⑥ stakeholders	interests.
① telecom company	① <u>safeguard reputation</u> ② <u>Avoid additional cost.</u> ③ <u>Maintain profitability.</u>
② company executive	① <u>quick promotion</u> ② <u>vested interests</u> ③ <u>Profit at all cost</u>
③ government official	① <u>Self interest (corrupt)</u> ② <u>Avoiding punishment for corruption.</u>
④ Third Party	① <u>Mediation for illegal gains.</u> ② <u>vested interest due to shareholding.</u>
⑤ Government of India.	① <u>Protect soft power.</u> ② <u>Maintain friendly relation with EU</u> ③ <u>quick resolution of case.</u>

⑥ European
citizens.

① Prevent corruption

② Prevent misuse of
exchequer -

③ quality telecom
services

⑦ Response as CEO

① Order detailed enquiry by
third party investigators :-

1.1 Build Public trust.

1.2 Reduce pressure on company.

1.3 low chances of partiality.

② Based on enquiry :-

2.1 Sack local executive

2.2 let go of contract

↳ short term pain long term gain

~~2.3~~ ③ Public outreach to assure.

3.1 company was not aware
of dealings of local executive.

3.2 quick review of entire
procedure to prevent such
outcome in future.

(4) Comprehensive review of
business operations in India and
abroad :-

4.1 to build public trust.

4.2 compliance with local laws.

4.3 following corporate ethics.

Narayan Murthy

has given compassionate capitalism.

Kumar Mangalam Birla ^{committee} has

suggested Integrity Pacts to
avoid such cases.

10. You are the Chairperson of Staff Selection Commission of a state. Recently, an exam for recruitment to the position of sub-inspectors was conducted by the Commission. But a video of some students using hi-tech devices like spy-mics, and placing "solvers" to cheat in the exam by hiding bluetooth devices in wig, has been surfacing on the internet. Also, this is not an isolated incident; many instances of organized cheating scandals have shocked the state in recent years. Students are agitated and demanding cancellation of the exam and there is pressure on you to resign. However, your daughter had also appeared in this exam and is confident of clearing it. There are many other students who had waited for this exam for a long time and are hopeful of clearing it with honest efforts. Whatever decision the Commission takes is bound to affect the career of a large number of candidates who appeared in the exam, including your own daughter.

(a) Highlight the ethical issues concerned in the case.

(b) Why is cheating in examinations prevalent in many states across India?

(c) What measures would you take to make sure that a similar situation does not arise in future? (20)

आप एक राज्य के कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं। हाल ही में, आयोग द्वारा सब-इंस्पेक्टर के पद पर भर्ती के लिए एक परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी। लेकिन कुछ छात्रों द्वारा स्पाई-माईक्रोफोन जैसे हाई-टेक उपकरणों का उपयोग करने और ब्लूटूथ डिवाइसों को बिग में छिपाकर परीक्षा में "सोल्वर्स या फर्जी परीक्षार्थी" बैठाने का एक वीडियो इंटरनेट पर सामने आ रहा है। साथ ही, यह कोई अकेली घटना नहीं है; हाल के वर्षों में संगठित तरीके से नकलबाजी की घटना के कई उदाहरणों ने राज्य को भयाकुल कर दिया है। छात्र विरोध कर रहे हैं और परीक्षा रद्द करने की मांग कर रहे हैं तथा आपके ऊपर इस्तीफा देने का दबाव है। हालांकि, आपकी बेटी भी इस परीक्षा में शामिल हुई थी और वो इसे पास करने के लिए आश्वस्त है। ऐसे कई अन्य छात्र हैं जिन्होंने लंबे समय से इस परीक्षा का इंतजार किया था और ईमानदार प्रयासों के साथ इसे पास करने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। आयोग जो भी निर्णय लेगा, वह आपकी अपनी बेटी सहित बड़ी संख्या में परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों के करियर को प्रभावित करेगा।

(a) इस प्रकरण से संबंधित नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) भारत भर के कई राज्यों में परीक्षाओं में नकल क्यों जारी है?

(c) भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

This case study
highlights menace of cheating
in government recruitment exams

along with peripheral issue
of conflict of interest for
Chairman in this case. Similar
situation was observed during
TET exam in UP (2021) and
BPS exam (2022).

Vision
statement

"Act as if your
every action was to
become a universal moral law"
— I. Kant —

(a) ethical issues

(1) Violation of means (cheating)
to achieve ends (jobs) -

(2) Violation of Right to equality
(Article 14) for honest students.

- (3) Conflict of interest as daughter
of chairman is a candidate.
- (4) Possibility of false media
trial:-

e.g. accusing chairman of
facilitating cheating to help
daughter.

- (5) Violation of IPC, CrPC, SSC
exam rules.

- (6) Societal apathy and administrative lapses leading to
repeated cheating cases.

Why is cheating prevalent

Institutional reasons

- (1) Inadequate use of technology.
- (2) Solver rackets run by
private coaching institutions.

④ Head of coaching was
prime accused in TET leak
in UP.

③ Administrative lapses → inadequate
police deployment.

④ Nexus with teachers.

⑤ low technology adoption such
as CCTV, AI based supervision

Ethical reasons

① Social attitude which
reverses success rather than
values.

② Instrumental conditioning (liking)
as those who cheat become
successful while honest suffer.

③ Poor value inculcation by
parents, schools, society.

Measure

① strict crack down on cheaters,
solves :-

1.1 Disqualify cheating candidates
from future exams

↳ Deterrence as per
Dillard's theory of fear appeals.

1.2 Use of technology such as
cctv, Face recognition, AI supervision
(Done in NEET exam)

② Recusal to avoid conflict
of interest and uphold Public trust

③ Re conduct exam to provide
equality for opportunity (as done
in Bihar).

In long term, until
and unless society rejects cheating,
it's root and branch eradication

11. 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)

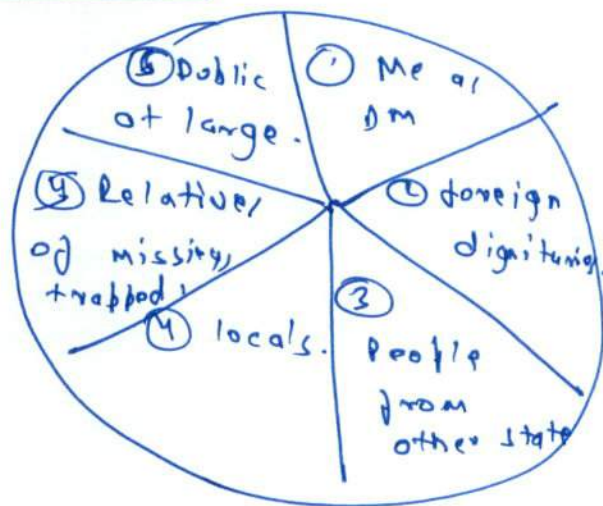
सुनील को अनेक प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्य एक पहाड़ी जिले में डी.एम. के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला एक तीर्थ स्थल के लिए प्रसिद्ध है और अक्सर यहां पूरे भारत के पर्यटकों द्वारा यात्रा की जाती है। इसलिए, स्थानीय लोगों का प्रमुख कारोबार आतिथ्य व्यवसाय से संबंधित है। दुर्भाग्य से, उसके पदस्थापित 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।

The case reflects ethical dilemmas faced by civil servants in times of crisis. This case closely resembles Kedarnath earthquake and cloudburst tragedy in Uttarakhand in 2016.

Stakeholders



a) Issues

- ① Prioritising rescue of foreigners (to enhance India's reputation as per Atithi Devo Bhava) or rescue of locals

② Public pressure and restlessness
to perform efficiently . .

③ Threat to Right to life
of trapped pilgrims, tourist

④ International media attention
as foreign pilgrims involved.

⑤ Threat of local unrest
if foreigner's rescue prioritised.

⑥ Restoring long term livelihood
of locals .

⑦ Resource crunch  Financial
manpower .
natural
(power, food, water)

⑧ Fulfilling public expectations
to uphold public trust in
government .

Course of Action① Multi-stakeholder approachas done in Sidchar flood:-1.1 Use NDRF, SDRF funds for
procuring relief material.1.2 Deploy NGO, ex. damdistributing purified water to trapped
tourists during Kashmir flood.1.3 seek help from IAF, Army
Air force as done byIAS Krishna Teja during operation
Kuttanad.② Use helicopter for immediate
rescue of foreigners.2.1 help reduce international
attention.2.2 Atithi devo Bhava.2.3 Right to life of all.

③ simultaneously deploy helicopters
for rescue of locals.

2.1 helps avoid local
backlash.

④ Reassure families of tourists
through TV, social media,
~~that~~ not to panic and state
is making its best efforts.

⑤ Appeal to local industrialists
to donate for restoration
of tourism infra in the
long run.

Build back better,

Disaster
~~time~~ resilient infra and

climate change mitigation are long
term measures to avoid such
tragedies in future.

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 highlights
how patriarchy denies basic
human right to choose life*

partner because girls are considered "honour" of family which must be protected. It also highlights continued prevalence of caste. In India, only 11% marriages are inter caste (NSO).

ethical dilemma

① self interest (career progression threatened as girl's father is from ruling party) v/s Public interest (uphold rule of law)

② Family's wishes v/s lovers wishes

③ Modern values (live-in relation) v/s traditional values (marriage with caste)

④ Rule of law (freedom to couple) v/s Rule of customs (endogamy)

Suitable course of action

① ~~convince~~ counselling parents to respect wishes of children.

② Police mediating between lovers and Parents to arrive at mutually acceptable solution

③ Persuasion of local leader over how allowing such a marriage could help him garner votes across caste divide.

④ Provide security to lovers to avoid mishap of honour killing,

⑤ Respecting decision of couples
as they are both adults
and right to choose partner
is fundamental right under
Article 21.

Reasons for social acceptance

① Customary morality :
manusmriti prescribe caste
endogamy.

② Politicisation of caste.

③ Deep rooted patriarchy :-
^{Dogma}
~~belief~~ that girls deserve punishment
(so called)
for violating a "family honour".

④ low penetration of modern
values of Liberty, equality, dignity.

In long term,
constitutional provisions (Article 17),
legal provisions (SC/ST Act 1989)
and ethics (respecting dignity
of all and antyodaya of
Grandhi ji) is way forward