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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2214)

Name of Candidate	AKSHANSH YADAV		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	111460
Center	Kanool Bagh	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
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

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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Delhi-110009

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।

After the Kalinga war Ashoka adopted the policy of Dhamma which represented key learnings on public morality.

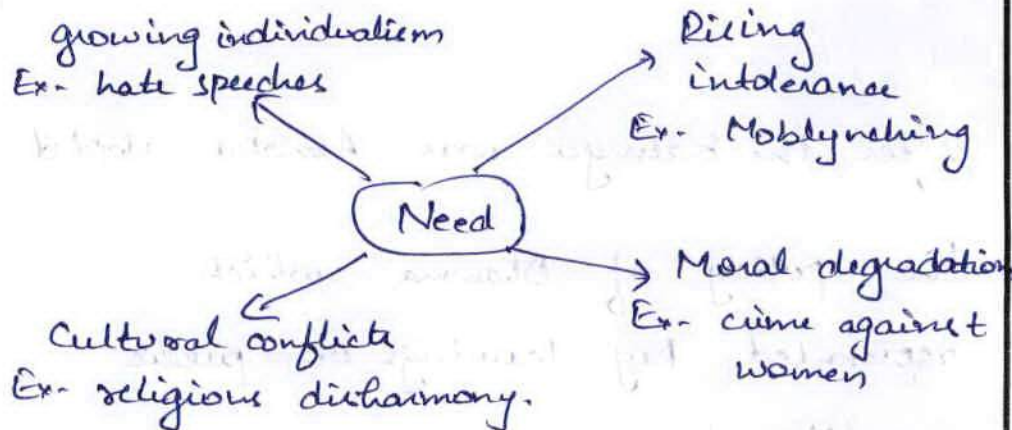
Ideals of Dhamma

1. Cultural conquest over physical conquest
2. Policy of tolerance & Acceptance
3. Harmony to difference

Learnings on public morality

- Respect for culture, Non-violence, Cultural Relativism
- Respect for differences, peaceful coexistence in the society.
- Promotion of peace and respect for individual liberty

Relevance of ideals of Dhamma for public servant



Dhamma teaches

- (1) Emotional Intelligence - to not get affected by emotion of others
- (2) Leadership - to show values through personal action
- (3) Tolerance & harmony to differences in society.
- (4) Peaceful coexistence in the society

Thus, ideals of Dhamma are very much relevant even today.

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 हानिकारक 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 an offence under Prevention of Corruption Act, but still very much prevalent due to both demand & supply.

Corruption/bribe

- coercive - bribe giver is an innocent victim
- collusive - both bribe giver & taker benefit at the cost of society.

Demand → lack of action on corrupt officials
↳ lack of integrity & probity

Executive pay → lack of patience to take honest path
↳ to overcome certain deficiencies in their tender
↳ gain illegal benefit.

Framework to eliminate bribery

- (1) for organisation - select employees with highest standards of integrity
- Reward / Punishment for good behaviour
 - Implement Citizen's Charter
 - Grievance Redressal Mechanism
 - Promote organisational ethics & values of corporate governance.

- (2) for individuals / professional
- value training at the joining
 - integrity pact
 - formation of positive attitude by instrumental conditioning
 - values of honesty, integrity & probity to be promoted
 - present full picture of their action → corruption → definitely going to harm a society at some point.

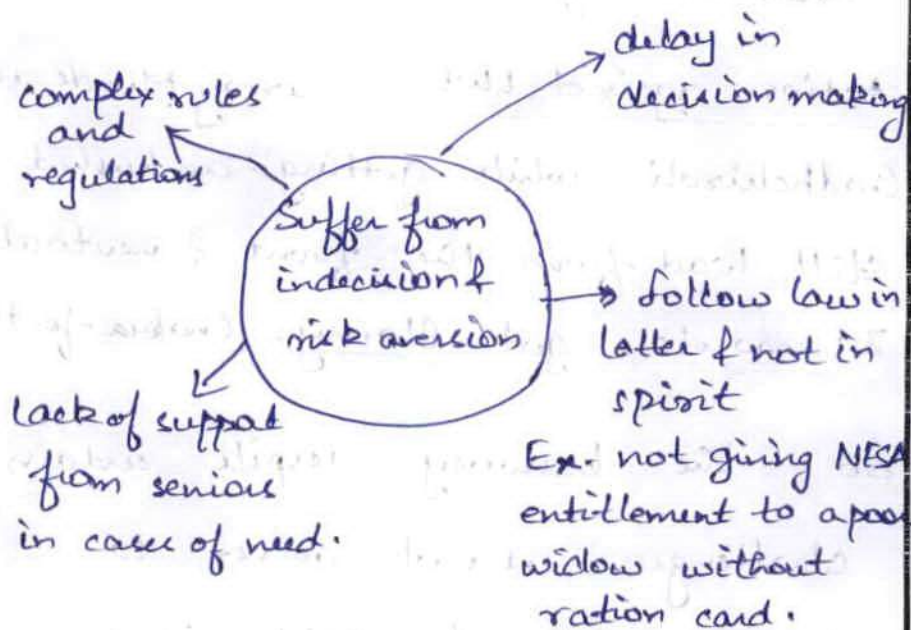
Thus, a mix of institutional & individual measures can end corruption.

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 works under immense pressure (public, media, politicians, seniors) which sometimes leads to allegations of indecision & risk aversion.



However, this is not the case everytime there have been instances where bureaucrats have been decisive and took risks.

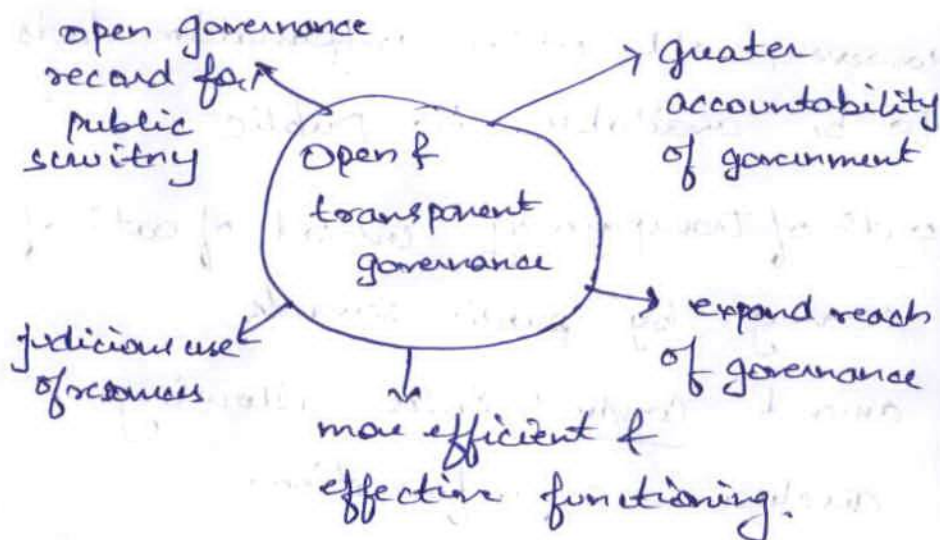
- (1) Electoral reforms in 1990s, to make elections free and fair, TN Sheshan then CEC acted decisively & despite political pressures acted independently.
- (2) Right separation in Punjab, Julio Ribeiro took risk for the entire force & was able to end the Khalistani force.
- (3) Action against LWE - Sonay Munde in Gadchiroli while getting ambushed still lead from the front & neutralized 30 Maoists, got Shamya Chakra for this.
- So the bureaucracy despite certain challenges is not averse to taking risks & decide issues decisively when public interest is at stake.

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।

As, 2nd ARC has put it transparency has to be the norm while withholding of information has to be an exception, there is greater demand for increasing transparency in governance.



This has been given a legislative backing by Right to Information Act, 2005

- Section 8 of RTI Act mention category of information to be withheld or not disclosed.

Merits of withholding information

- (1) Security of nation classified information regarding intelligence agencies can't be put in public domain.
- (2) Free functioning without any undue influence.
- (3) Efficient working of security agencies like police, army, intelligence agencies.
- (4) Maintain foreign relations.

However, all other information needs to be available to public

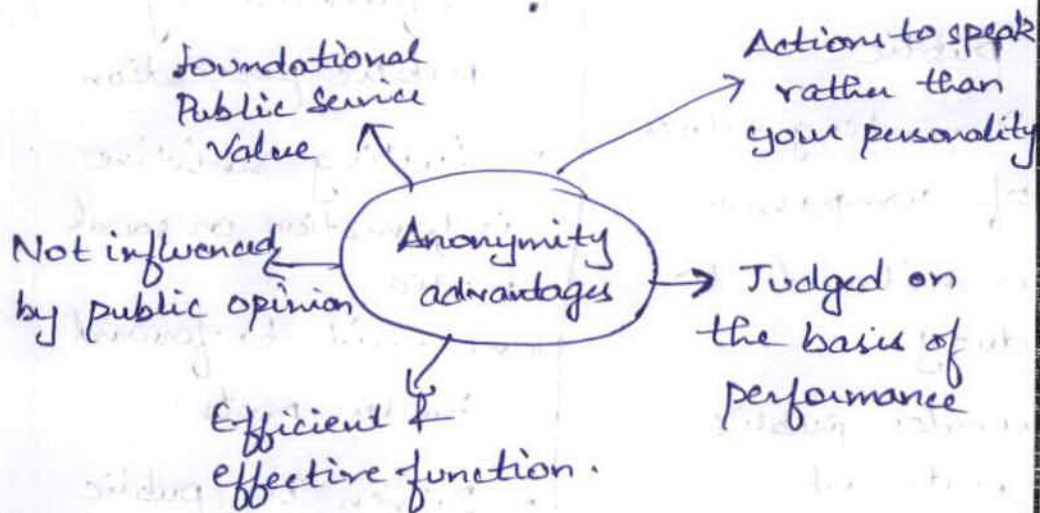
- (1) Oath of transparency instead of oath of secrecy by public servants.
- (2) amend Conduct Rules allowing disclosure of information.
- (3) Clearly define Secrets in Official Secrets Act.

Thus merits outweigh the need for withholding information.

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।

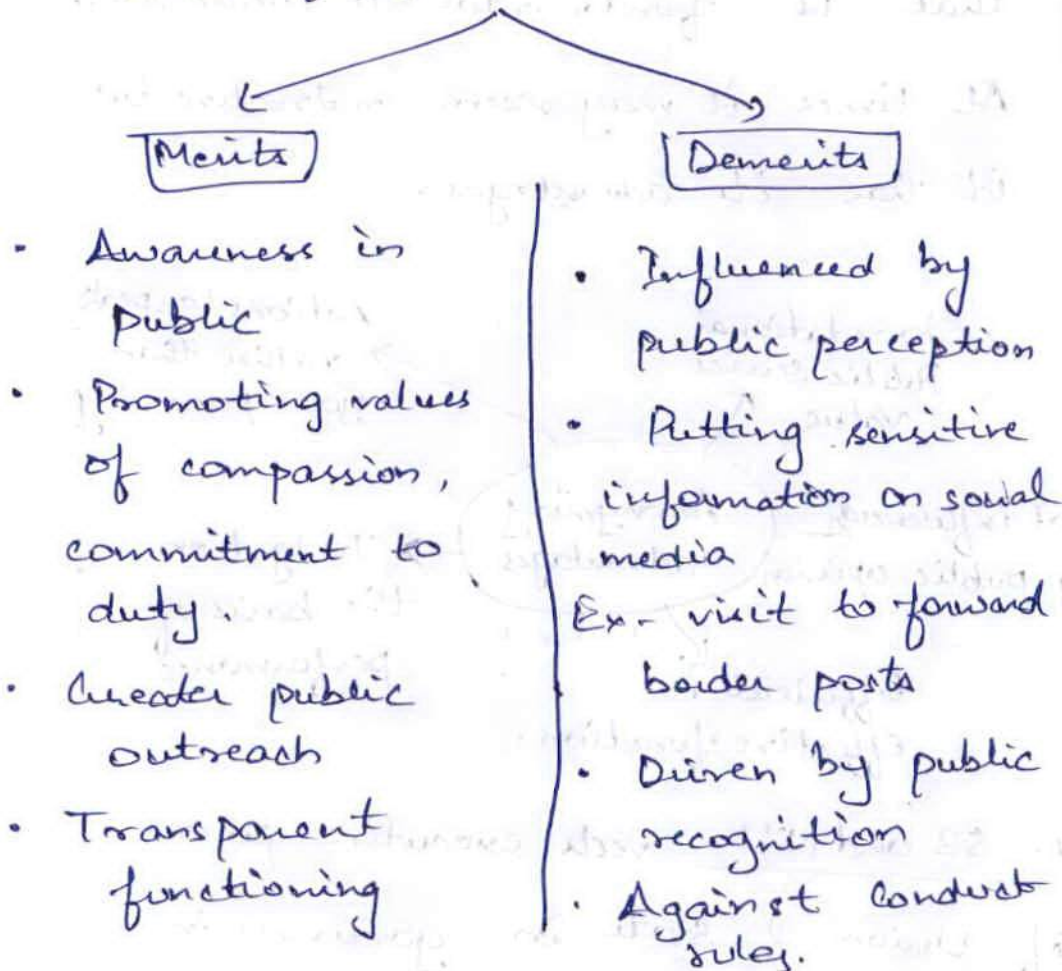
Anonymity is one of the values that is fundamental in public service. At times it may seem restrictive but it has its advantages.



Act 53 and 154 vests executive power of Union & State in governor in President through executive → permanent bureaucracy → which has to be remain anonymous to smooth transition in a democracy.

Impact of social media

- (1) Youtube channels, instagrams accounts by civil servants.
- (2) Posting official work videos on these platforms.



Thus, a proper policy outlines rules of Social Media use (separate personal & official account) need to be adopted.

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।

With instances of violation of ethical norms by civil servants, there has been demand to introduce legally enforceable code of ethics.

- Code of ethics underlining the ethical values like integrity, transparency, openness, accountability etc. and also prescribe sanction for their violation.

Need for code of ethics

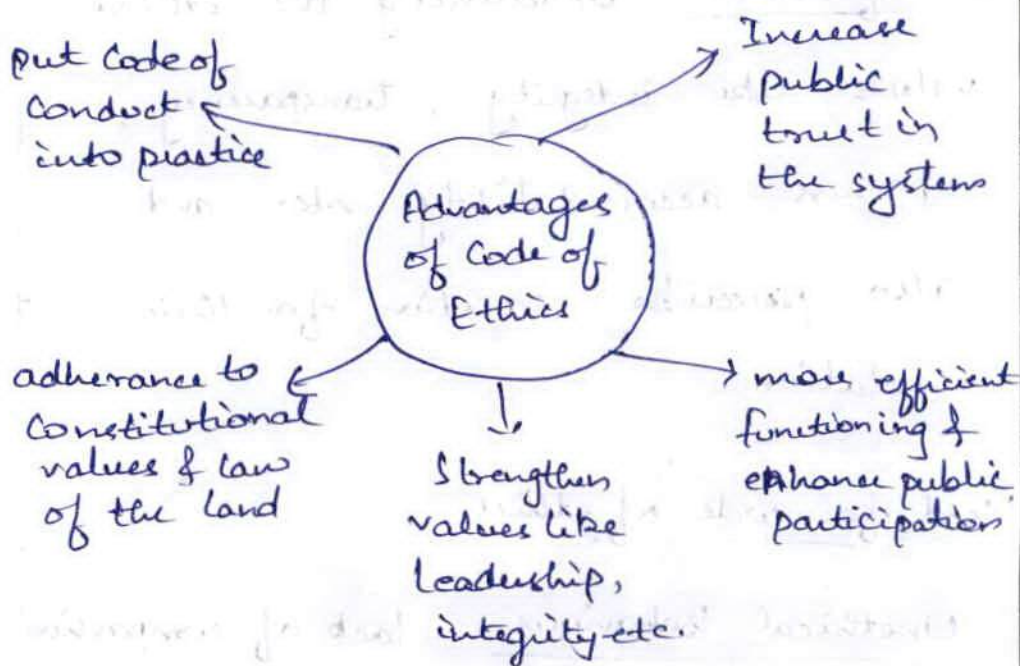
- (1) Unethical behaviour - lack of compassion & empathy towards weaker sections
- (2) Corruption & dishonest conduct leading

to loss to public exchequer

Ex- large cash recovered from house of
IAS couple in MP.

(3) Surveillance case for snooping
against ADA Rashmi Shukla for
breach of privacy.

(4) Opaque functioning / Red tapism
behaving as regulation rather
than facilitator.

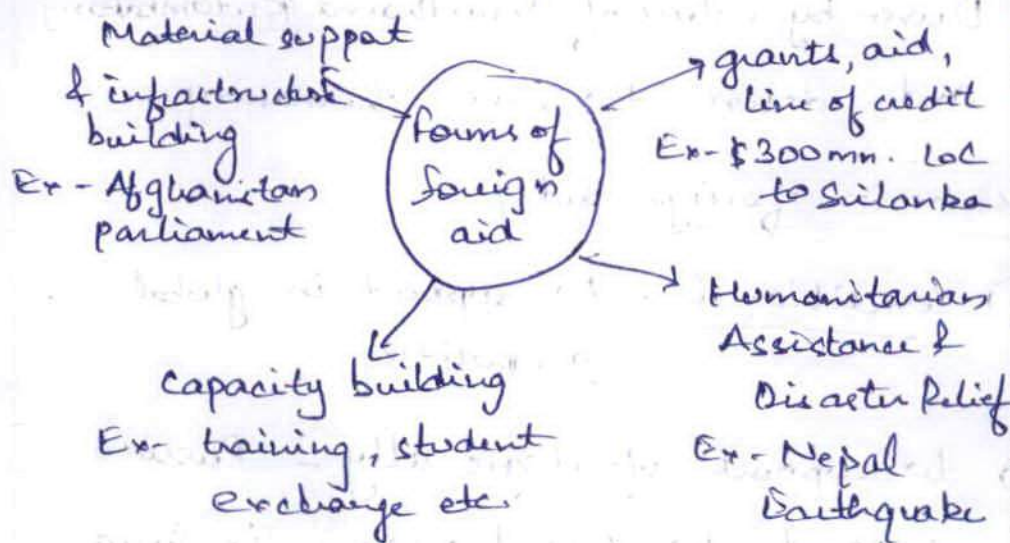


Thus, legally enforceable Code of
Ethics will be helpful in adherence
to ethical values in public life.

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।

India provide \$6.4bn in aid annually to friendly nations. This is driven by geopolitical interests as well as ethical values.



Ethical dimension in foreign aid

- (1) Responsible nation / first responder

India in its Neighbourhood plays role of Net Security Provider

Ex - Water crisis in Maldives

- (2) Driven by compassion to alleviate

the hardships of Public

Ex- food security support in Afghanistan

(3) Not conditional - the aid has to be free from any condition or non reciprocal (Cajal Doctrine)

(4) Driven by values of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam and desire to serve humanity

Issues in foreign aid

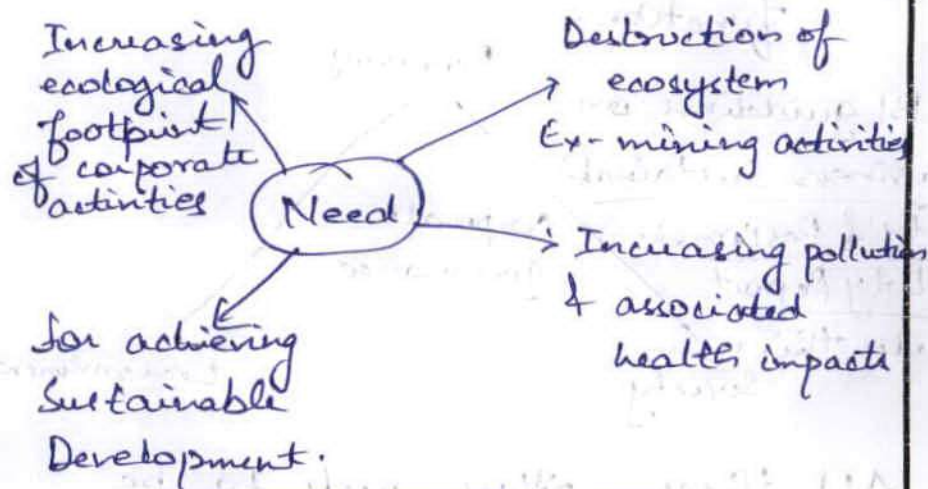
- ① Conditional - to support in global geopolitic
 - ② to support strategic ally - Russian support to Assad regime in Syria
 - ③ Not equivalent to capacity - India's development assistance more than South Korea or Australia
 - ④ Promote harm to environment
development project causing degradation
Ex- Belt & Road Initiative
- Thus, foreign aid needs to be driven by ethical values & not parochial national interests.

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।

Corporate Governance refers to incorpora-
tion of principles of sound &
compassionate capitalism to benefit
society, economy & environment.

This calls for incorporating climate
governance within corporate governance
framework.



Principles to be incorporated

(1) Environment Impact Assessment

for every project to reduce
harmful impact.

- (2) Gender inclusivity as women disproportionately more affected by harmful climate impact.
- (3) Inter & Intergenerational equity leading to inclusive & sustainable development
- (4) Climate Justice / Environmental Justice activities not to be harmful for other life forms.

Ex- doesn't ~~disrupt~~ disrupt ecological function.

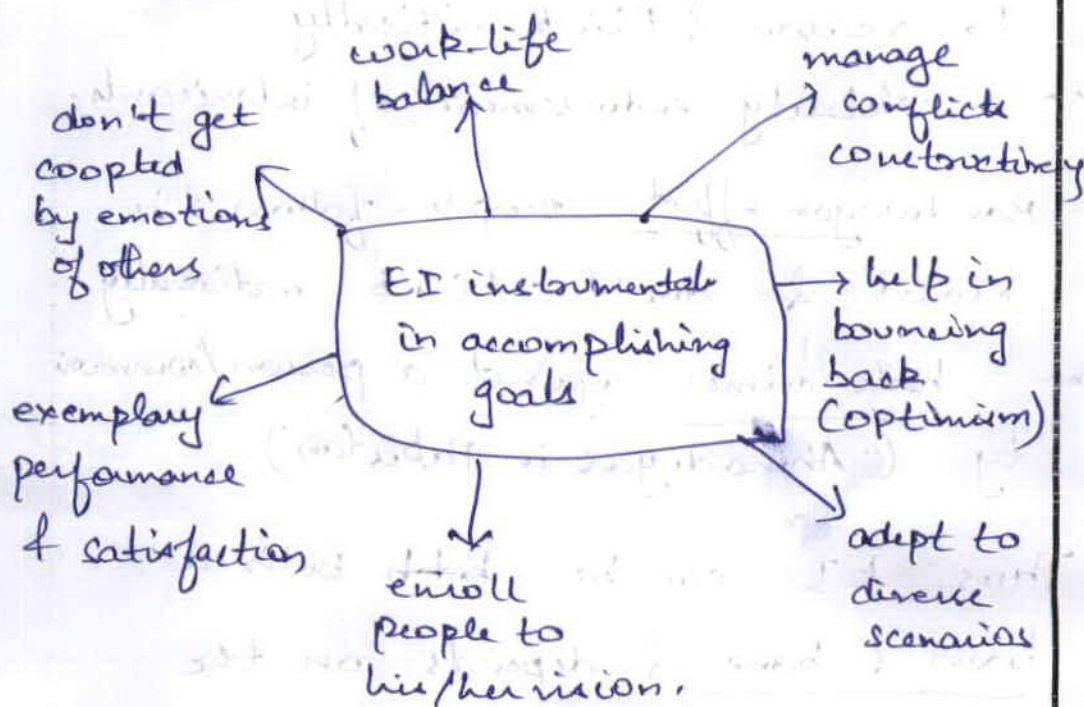


All three pillars needs to be given equal focus to in any framework of Corporate Governance

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 the ability to manage & understand emotions of self & others and use it for human advantage.



Ex 'I have a dream' speech by Martin Luther King was a perfect balance between ager & hope,

reason & emotions which infused energy into Civil Rights Movements in USA.

But EI can be used to manipulate others

(1) Role of Hitler - great orator, justified his policies against Jews & instilled desired behaviour in the people of Germany.

(2) Awestruck effect - people loose ability to reason & think critically
Ex - celebrity endorsement of intoxicants.

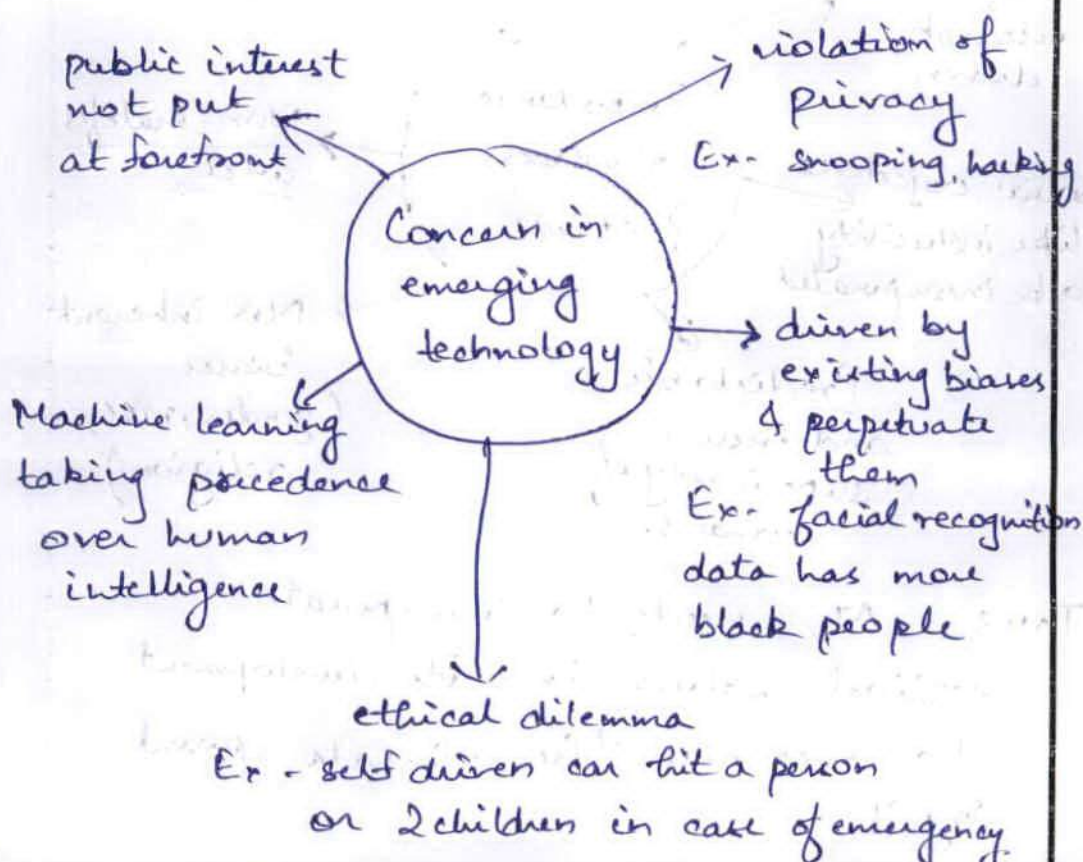
(3) Bandwagon effect people follow the crowd & don't think rationally.
Ex - hate crimes against a person/community (Ahmadiyas in Pakistan)

Thus, EI can be ~~both~~ both a boon & bane & depends on the wielder to use it for the benefit of society or for his personal agenda.

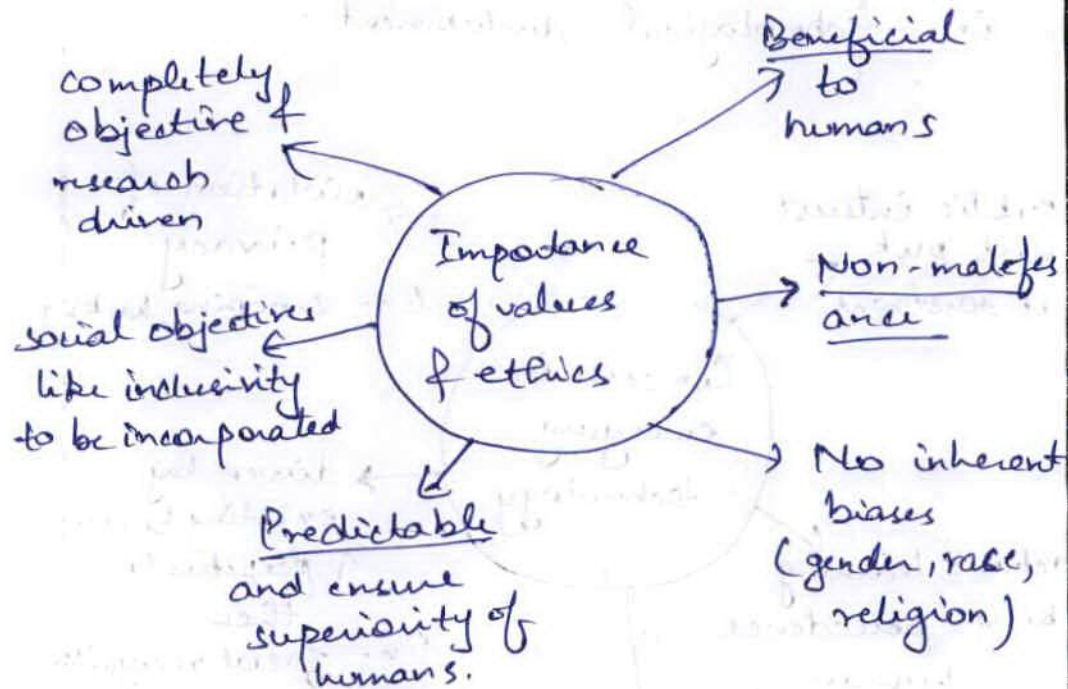
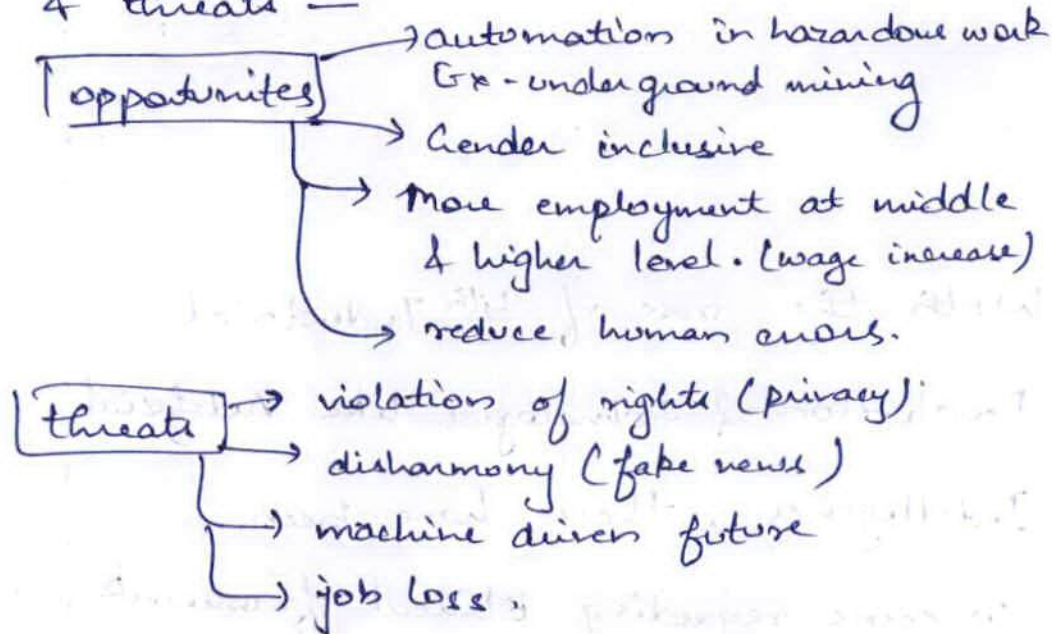
5. (b) The opportunities and threats created by emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) require leaders across business, government and civil society to understand the importance of values and ethics in technological development. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

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।

With the rise of 4th Industrial Revolution & technologies like Artificial Intelligence, there have been concerns regarding ethical framework in technological development.



AI has created number of opportunities & threats —



Thus, AI needs to incorporate ethical values in its development to overcome the threats posed by it.

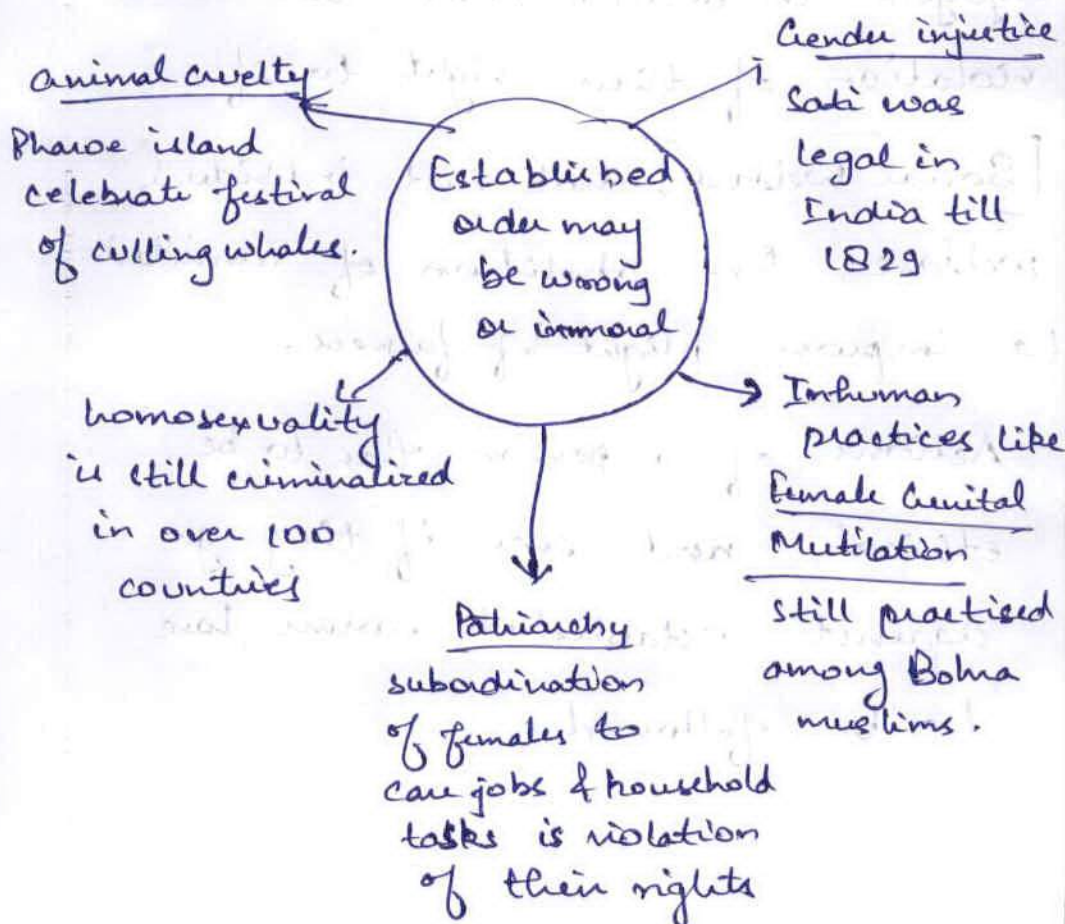
6. What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

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

Aristotle wants to convey the importance of following certain moral principle in personal behaviour even though they are against the established order.



Thus, actions of a person need to be guided by his conscience & moral compass not established order.

(1) Value of compassion led to abolition by slavery in US. Abraham Lincoln was moved by this inhuman practice

(2) Human dignity gladiators were enjoyed in ancient Rome but it was violation of their right to life.

(3) Social Welfare not just individual welfare. Ex- abolition of zamindari to improve plight of farmers.

(*) Actions of a person has to be ethical and even if they go against established norms have to be followed.

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 the ability to feel the pain of a person & take action to alleviate it.

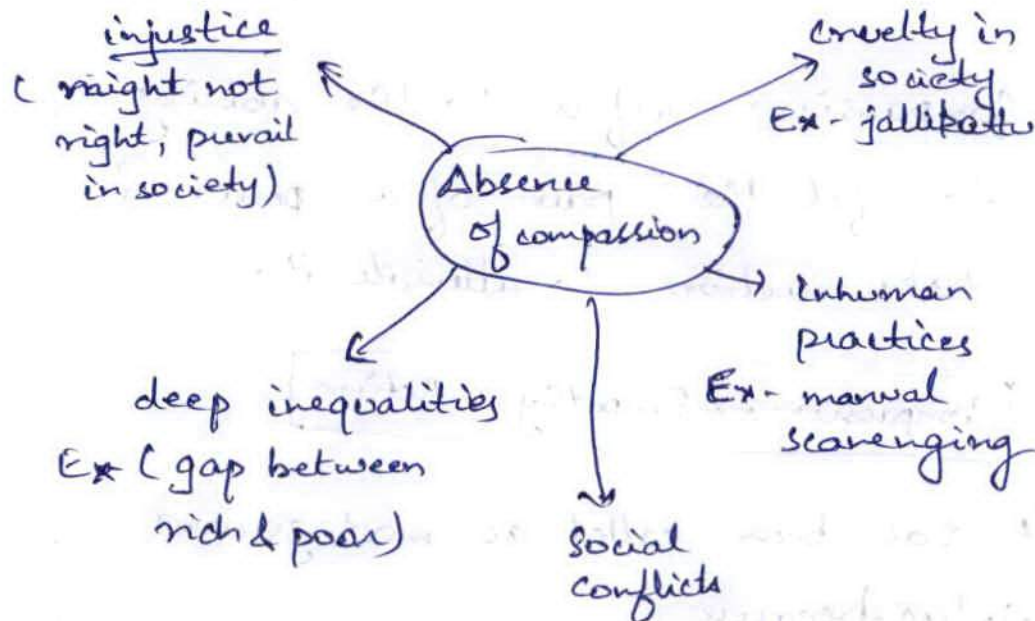
Compassion → Empathy + Action

• It has been called as most gracious virtue because

- helps in creating a just society
- helping hand to marginalized section
- following the law not just in letter but also in spirit.
- end inequalities & create an inclusive society.

Ex- Chardiji while travelling around India on his return from Africa was moved due to compassion towards the plight of untouchables & decided

to work for it.



Inculcate compassion

- Institutes of socialization - family, school, media
- Value based education
- Act as change agents
- Humanistic legal framework
Ex - Art 17 abolition of untouchability

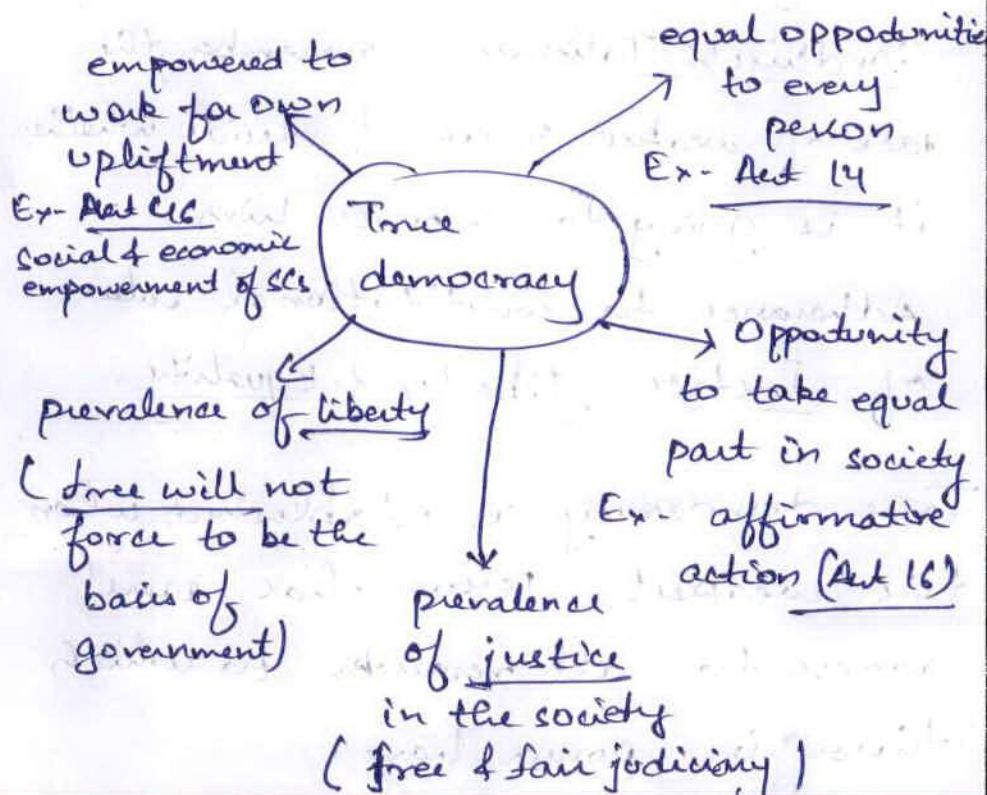
Compassion is the most desired virtue & needs to be inculcated in every living being.

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

Democracy is defined as government of the people, for the people & by the people.

Here, people doesn't only include ruling class or those with nearness to power center but the weakest of the person in the society.



However, the capture of power by elite sometimes lead to weak being neglected in democracy.

Role of civil servants in establishing true democracy (Bulwarks of democracy)

- 1) Fair conduct of election
- 2) Commitment for citizen's concern & public good
- 3) Compassion for weaker sections of society.
- 4) Gandhiji's Tolkein remember the face of weakest person & decide whether it is going to empower him.
- 5) Adherence to constitutional values of Justice, Liberty & Equality.

True democracy is established when the weakest person has same access to all resources to which those in power have.

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?

The given case present a conflict between raising nutrition of children (Art 47 of DPSP) and socio-cultural food practices of the society.

Stakeholders in the given case

1. Children of school - suffering from malnutrition
2. Teachers, Parents - concerned about health of children & their cognitive development.
3. Minister & State administration bound to raise level of nutrition of children under Art 47 of the constitution.
4. Religious groups opposing introduction of eggs in mid day meal.
5. Society Health v/s food choices balance.

(b) Various options available

1. Roll back the scheme

Merits

- increase trust in the government
- may benefit in upcoming election

Demerits

- no courage of conviction
- malnutrition persist in children
- case under pressure

2. Let the scheme continue Eggs in MDH ?

Merits

- Improve nutrition level in children
- Show steadfastness
- concern for public good
- public interest over electoral gains

Demerits

- antagonize religious groups
- may hurt negatively in elections
- may result in dropouts from schools
- increase in cases of vandalism

3. Talk to religious groups & persuade them

Merits

- continuation of scheme
- public confidence & participation in decision making
- reduce opposition to scheme.

Demerits

- opposition may persist
- undue influence in policy implementation
- show hasty formulation of policy without consultation.

4. Look for alternative options to raise nutrition levels & continue egg for those who wish to consume.

Merits

- Achieve win-win solution for all stakeholders
- improve nutritional status of children
- Public participation in decision making.

Demerits

- Lack of decision making capability of children
- Protest may continue till withdrawal

(c) Best course of action

Will be a mix of option (3) & (4)

- (1) Try to persuade religious groups, teachers & parents (use tools of social influence & persuasion)
- (2) Alternate means of raising nutrition
Ex- using fortified cereals, increase milk & soyabean consumption
- (3) Continue egg for those who wish to consume - take their parents permission to give them eggs.
- (4) Take help of local NAOs to raise awareness about issue of malnutrition & need to introduce eggs in MDM.

- (5) Use of Emotional Intelligence to persuade public & enroll to the vision of the policy. It is for the betterment of the children.

India ranked 101/116 in Global hunger index with high rate of child stunting & wasting. Thus, we need a mix of measures including nutritional support, institutional support to improve the level of nutrition among children.

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 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।

(a) Favour of capital punishment

- Retributive justice - The criminal has to be punished as a form of retribution for the crime committed.
- Deterrent Theory - Capital Punishment act as deterrence for further commission of offence by criminals.
- Utilitarian aspect - by punishing a criminal, we are safeguarding the entire society from the crime.
- Sense of justice - among victim & society by punishing the criminal by capital punishment.
- Just like a good act needs reward/praise a bad act needs to be punished and in proportion to the crime.

Against capital Punishment

- (i) Reformatory theory - The idea of punishment is to reform the criminal,

there is no such scope in death penalty.

- (2) Deontological theory the duty of state to maintain law & order and secure social order is not fulfilled by eliminating criminals.

Ex- Scandinavian countries have low crime rate but no capital punishment.

- (3) Lack of data to substantiate the claim that death penalty reduces the level of crime in society.

- (4) Right to Life (Art 21) extends even to convicts. Death penalty violates this right.

- (5) Given up by almost 150 countries around the world. Precondition for EU membership that no death penalty in Criminal Justice System.

(b) In modern civilized societies, the death penalty has been used decreasingly as a form of punishment.

- We can follow the procedure laid down by Supreme Court in Bachchan Singh V/s Punjab
- Death Penalty in rarest of the rare case
- In cases of heinous crimes like rape & murder.
- Crime against state, terrorist acts etc.

Moral Implication

(1) Violation of Right to life of convicts

(2) Principle of Ahimsa (non-violence)

Gandhiji said even while hating the evil, we should love the evildoer, hatred alien to the nature.

(3) Conscience as source of ethical guidance

Ethical behaviour is guided by empathy & compassion.

- (4) Idea of Justice guide by right
not might
- (5) No Rights based Approach for convict.
no chance for reformation given.
- (6) Virtue of love, care are
ignored in death penalty

Thus, death penalty should be
used very sparingly and in
subset of the rare cases as enunciated
by Supreme Court.

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?

The given case raises issues of
corruption and crony capitalism

(a) Ethical challenges

- Business ethics - based on public welfare & honest conduct were broken.
- Corruption - to get the contract
↳ collusive corruption - between government, company & third party consultant.
- Crony capitalism disrupting level playing field.
- Erosion of public trust in the government.
- Violation of norms of Corporate Governance
- Conflict of Interest

(b) Stakeholders & their interests

- (1) Whistle blower - who raised the issue
↳ threat to security.
- (2) Telecom company & its executive - getting the contract for their company
↳ reputation of company at stake
↳ criminal conduct (violation of Prevention of Corruption Act)

(3) Local Government officials - transparency in contract

- loss to exchequer
- quality of service provided may be affected
- loss to public trust

(4) Local public - provision of quality services

- ethics in public administration

(5) Indian Government - foreign relations may be affected

- credibility of India may get hit
- affect future contracts to Indian companies
- goodwill & trust may get hit.

(c) Response as CEO of the firm

Priority - protection of whistleblower

- check the allegations
- clear any misunderstanding surrounding the issue
- protect the goodwill & image of the company.

Cause of Action

- (1) Protect the identity of whistle blower.
- (2) Form a committee to look into the allegations & prepare a detailed report and share it with the local government.
- (3) Ban the third party consultant from further engagement with the company,
- (4) Check for conflict of interest among executive, 3rd party & government official
- (5) Follow norms of transparency & Corporate Governance as laid down by SEBI for operation in India.
- (6) Clear ~~the~~ distinction between company's operation in India & in Europe.

To avoid such cases, government can think of -

- (1) Legalize lobbying like US, and introduces lobbying activities (Regulation) bill.
- (2) No conflict of interest between the commercial activities & ~~the~~ the public engagement of a company.
- (3) Strict adherence to corporate governance norms

Thus, a fair inquiry in the given case has to be conducted and further action has to be taken as per the outcome of the enquiry.

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 हार्ड-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?

The given case raises the issue of use of unfair means in the exams and prevalence of organised groups to facilitate such cheating.

(a) Ethical issue in the case

(1) Personal Relation v/s Professional

Integrity - daughter appeared in the exam

(2) Erosion of public trust in government institutions

(3) Corruption use of unfair means to clear the exams

(4) Lack of honesty & integrity - among students

(5) Use of technology in subversive means to facilitate cheating in the exam.

(6) Lack of fulfillment of duty conduct fair examination.

(7) Future of candidates who appeared in the exam.

(b) Prevalence of cheating

- (1) Shortcut mentality - to success without doing hard work
- (2) Erosion of ethical values of honesty, integrity among officials.
- (3) Poor educational standards - thus, students lack employability.

Ex. According to a survey, 47% of graduates lack employable skills.

- (4) Lack of regular conduct of exams - so students want to clear it by any means even using unfair means.

(5) Spoils system in Public Service

Commission Lack of competent candidates in PSC impact their competency.

- (6) Not adherence to Public Service Values of highest standards of integrity & probity, professional excellence etc.

- (7) Lack of action against those involved

in such scandals.

(C) Measures

Punitive - enquiry of the case
- take action as per the law

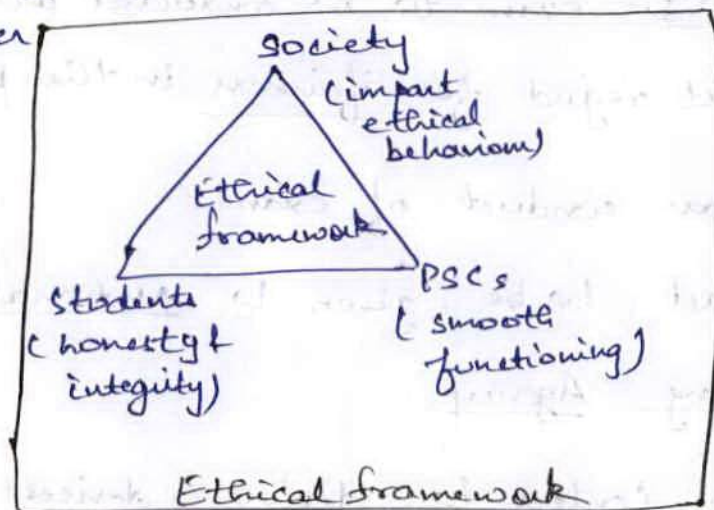
Preventive - exam to be conducted with
highest regard for fairness in the process

- regular conduct of exam
- contract to be given to National Testing Agency
- Exam. Centers to deploy devices to check any electronic item with the students.
- Improve functioning of the SSC
- Debar anyone found to be cheating, from further participation in exams.

Promotive - Use of technology for exams.
online mode

- Awareness among students
- Promotion of ethical values

- value training to members of PSC.
- Integrity Pact - being made part of the application form.
- strengthen cyber infrastructure & cyber security for any leak of question paper



Thus, all stakeholders need to work together to make exams fair & retaining trust of students in exam process

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 यहाँ 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 वचाव 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 प्रसिद्धि में सुनील द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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

The given case raises the ethical dilemma of life (foreign dignitaries) v/s life (local pilgrims).

(a) Issues faced by Smit

- (1) Conduct of rescue operations smoothly to save any trapped persons & relief to the rescued persons.
- (2) Crisis of Conscience - to use resources to save anyone who can be saved first or give priority to foreign dignitaries.
- (3) Optimal utilization of resources to ^{xi}maximize the ~~the~~ output of relief operations
- (4) Maintain law & Order for smooth operation of relief & rescue
- (5) Public Service Values of Compassion & Empathy to weaker & downtrodden sections of society.

(6) Utilitarian approach to use resource to save maximum number of people or to direct them to save few dignitaries

(7) Intellectual integrity v/s Obedience to Authority saving locals v/s saving foreigners as it is important.

(8) Intrinsic value of life same for all whether common person or some dignitary.

(b) Course of action

- Maintain Law & Order Situation
 - deployment of NDRF, local police, fire fighters, homeguards, SDRF for rescue operations.
 - Regular briefings about the rescue operations to be shared with media
 - Set up a Command & Control Center

to address call from distressed family members.

Rescue of foreign dignitaries & other tourists

- Ask for additional force.
- Take help from civil societies, NCOs for volunteers and people who are aware about the terrain & area.
- Separate team to rescue foreign dignitaries
- No slipup in rescue operation of other pilgrims.
- Take part in rescue operations to show the level of commitment, so that public don't create any L&O situation.

At the same time take long term measures to reduce hazard vulnerability of the region.

- (1) Restrict infrastructural activities in the region (no slope cutting)
- (2) Promote ecotourism

(3) Quota on number of tourists that can travel in a season/per day.

(4) Hazard vulnerability mapping of the area.

(5) Capacity building & resilience of locals as per Disaster Management Act, 2005

(6) Disaster Resilient Infrastructure.

Thus, a mix of mitigation & adaptation measures will be required to reduce impact of disasters 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:

- Bring out the ethical dilemma faced by 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 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:

- आपके द्वारा सामना 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।

The given case raises issues of honour killing threats, casteism & right to choose partner as well as lack of action by police.

(a) Ethical dilemmas faced

- Personal Ethics v/s Social Order
Casteism is prevalent in society & inter-caste marriages still not very much accepted
- Protection to the couple v/s Law & order disturbance by the community members
- Adherence to public service values - of protector of rights & upholder of law
- Right to choose partner of couple under Art(21) v/s promote social order (Art 30) to secure welfare of people.

(b) Suitable Course of Action

- (1) Talk to the family members, senior village leaders.
- (2) Reach out to the couple & ensure their safety & security
- (3) Provide protection to the couple.
- (4) Warning to family members about any adverse action against the couple
- (5) Look into the issue of non-filing of complaint & take action against the responsible person.
- (6) Raise awareness about inter caste marriages
 - use social influence / persuasion (nukkad natake, dramas etc.)
 - awareness in schools against casteism
 - rope in local NAOs to act as change agent
 - take examples of successful inter caste marriages in the nearby areas & promote these examples
- (7) Role of political parties to remove

stigma surrounding intercaste marriages.

(C) There have been instances where such cases lead to honour killing.

According to NCRB, there have been 29 cases of caste related deaths just after marriage in 2020 (Crime in India Report)

Reason for acceptance

- (1) Deep rooted casteism in society
- (2) Presence of Khap Panchayats which still have control over public life in some states
- (3) Lack of implementation of law & poor conviction (lack of evidence)
- (4) Poor reporting of cases (more than 80% not reported).
- (5) Strict rules about endogamy still prevalent.

Ex- Matrimonial ads in newspaper clearly mention caste

of prospective bride / groom.

(6) Low level of education & awareness in the society.

(7) Patriarchal issue - still females have limited say in choosing their life partner.

(8) Economic dependence of females on their family results in lack of autonomy in choosing partner.

Thus, a mix of legal, institutional (NAB, CSO) & awareness campaign

is required to get rid of the honour killing issue in the Indian society.