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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2214)

Name of Candidate	Pourush Sood		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	1175138
Center	Online	Date	30 July 2022

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		
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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			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
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

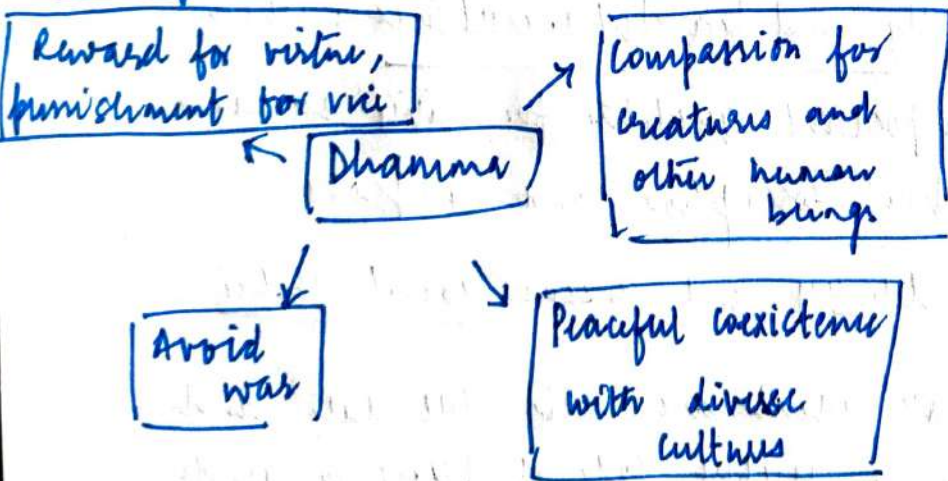
1. (a) The ideals of 'Dhamma' by Ashoka present key learnings on public morality. Discuss. Also, state their relevance for public servants.

(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।

Ashoka, one of the greatest and most peace loving kings in Indian history, presented the ideals of life through 'Dhamma'.

'Dhamma' was essentially a moral code of conduct that could guide individuals from all walks of life in their ethical behaviour. It was based on Buddhist learnings.



- The ideals of 'Dhamma' as propagated by Ashoka present the ideas of morality which are still very consistent and relevant, viz. compassion, empathy, honesty, etc.

Relevance for Public Servants

- Empathy and compassion: Extremely virtuous qualities of civil servants, which are a must to handle public relations.
- Emotional Intelligence: To understand what is right and wrong and to reward virtue and punish vice.
- Integrity and peaceful coexistence: which are important qualities for civil servants to reduce corruption and improve service delivery and ensure social justice.
- Ashoka's ideals are valid till date and provide a useful code of Ethics to guide civil service in their 'dhamma' of public service.

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 a form of corruption in which a public official demands money in exchange for efficient service delivery.

Why executives in private sector pay up?

- Deeply entrenched in society: Corruption has become a part of life.
- Lack of ethical conduct in a man-eats-man world: In the race to move ahead of peers.
- To keep unethical activities under the radar

How can corporations build a framework to eliminate this practice?

- Collective Action: Corporation based pressure groups (eg. FICCI, ASSOCHAM) should collectively take a vow to not practice in bribery.
- Code of Ethics: Should declare complete abstinence from bribery and should be followed in letter and spirit.
- Top of the pyramid: Top officials of the corporation should practice and encourage elimination of bribery.
- Reporting of incidents: Any incidents or instances in which bribery is demanded or carried out must be reported, without fear or favour.

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।

The Indian bureaucracy has played a major role in India's developmental climb in the past 75 years of independence. However, there are concerns that the bureaucracy is too one-minded, indecisive and risk-averse.

Indecision and Risk-Aversion in bureaucracy

→ Aversion from spontaneous decision making: It is said that the bureaucracy is extremely one-minded as a result of which:

- Red tapism
- Delays in service delivery and project execution
- Delay in grievance redressal

→ Media trials and harsh accountability mechanisms

- Corruption from higher ups and proper of punitive transfers

However, I believe that rule-based governance and right risk-aversion is also important in bureaucracy. Why?

- Long lasting impact of decisions : Impact on lives of many people requires deliberate and well thought out decision making.
- Reduces erratic decision making and makes governance more transparent.
- Indecision and dilemmas may result in consulting others for opinion, which can enhance and help plug loopholes in our decisions.

While the Indian bureaucracy does suffer from indecision and risk-aversion, there needs to be a judicious mix of risk-taking and independent consultation-deliberation for good governance.

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 refers to adequate disclosure of information about the statistics and systems of service delivery by public officials. Transparency forms one of the foundations of good governance.

Open and Transparent Governance gaining ground

- RTI Act and activism
- Digitization / use of technology makes governance more transparent
- Giving teeth to Information Commissions

How is withholding some information justified?

- (i) Personal Data: The government has access to personal data of individuals like

addresses, income details, biometrics, etc. Such data should not be disclosed in the name of transparency because it violates one's Right to Privacy, a fundamental right as per the K.S. Puttaswamy judgement.

(ii) National Security: Disclosure of data related to defense, etc. may not be warranted, since it could be used to hamper the internal and external security of the country. Eg. intelligence data about sleeper cells.

(iii) Caste data: The SECC 2011 data on caste has not been released since it may aggravate caste consciousness and populism.

There is always a dilemma between secrecy and transparency, and it must be resolved on a case-to-case basis.

- हालांकि, यह प्रतिबंधात्मक प्रतीत हो सकता है किंतु अज्ञानिकता लोक संघर्षों की सभसे बड़ी ताकत है। हाल के दिनों में सोशल मीडिया के विकास के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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- Personal safety: Personal safety of civil servants can be compromised by persons on social media by hacking or revealing personal information like address, family, etc.
- Reduces politicalization: If not for anonymity, civil servants could make partial and partisan decisions to gain political clout and increase following on social media to make a political future.

Restrictions because of anonymity

- Reduces transparency and accountability
- Discourages proficient civil servants

While anonymity has its restrictions, it greatly helps in ensuring the independence of civil service by empowering the civil servant to make difficult decisions without fear or favours.

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।

A Code of Ethics is a set of guidelines that must be followed to guide one's behaviour in an organization. It upholds the ethical standards of the organization.

Why a legally enforceable Code of Ethics (CoE) for civil servants is needed.

(i) Currently the civil servants need to abide by the Code of Conduct Rules, but they are highly specific in nature and do not highlight the broad principles of ethics in civil service.

(ii) There has been increasing corruption and politicisation of the bureaucracy, which must be tamed through sanctions for violation of ethical principles.

(iii) The Public Service Delivery Bill, 2007 is a positive step in this direction and must be enacted.

(iv) Legal enforcement would ensure highest standards of accountability on the part of the civil servants.

While we do have a Code of Conduct for civil servants already, a Code of Ethics is essential to guide the morals of civil servants in difficult times.

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 is a pressing issue in the field of International Ethics since it can lead to external interference in the domestic politics of the country.

Ethical issues in foreign aid

→ Conditionality

↳ multilateral organisations like IMF give out loans to the global south which are conditional upon enacting policies like privatisation, liberalisation, reduction in subsidies, etc. eg. LPG reforms of India (1991), recent IMF aid to Pakistan (2022).

↳ Such conditions are generally tilted towards interference of western countries in the

polymaking of the developed countries.

↳ It leads to:

- (i) lesser say of the country's own people in domestic policy making
- (ii) lower social/public spending

→ Funding of human rights organisations/NGOs

↳ countries can fund NGOs and Rights organisations in other countries, but they can have their own vested interests in doing so.

↳ Eg. Pakistan is known to fund separatist organisations in Kashmir, some of which work under the garb of human rights.

While transparent and fair funding is essential for developing countries to improve social status, climate adaptation, etc, realpolitik suggests that vested interests guide donor countries, eg. debt trap diplomacy by China.

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 the standards, systems and machinery that corporations have in place to guide it towards the objectives of its stakeholders.

→ Environmental ethics has become increasingly relevant today, and hence must be a part of ethical frameworks of all organisations, including corporate entities.

Need for effective climate governance in corporate governance

(i) large corporations are some of the biggest contributors towards climate change and

pollution: Eg. The Closure of Sterlite Copper Plant in Thotukoodi, Tamil Nadu, for

being a consistent polluter in the region.

Also, ^{power,} mining and FMCG companies are some of the largest polluters in the world.

(ii) Going Beyond CSR: companies should have a compulsory Environmental component of CSR where they can promote sustainable practice.

(iii) Intra Company EIA: There should be internal Environmental Impact Assessments on energy consumption, wasteful practices, etc. of companies and their impact on environment.

The recent Business Sustainability Guidelines

(BSR Guidelines) by SEBI are a good step in ensuring that ESG norms

(Environmental, Social and Governance)

become an important component 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 is the capacity to recognize and regulate one's emotions, and those of others, to guide response and behaviours.

Well developed Emotional Intelligence: Use and Misuse

→ A person with well developed emotional intelligence (EI) can enroll others in his/her vision through conviction.

Dark side: The same person can manipulate people, even through deceit, to make others blindly follow his/her vision, without reason.

→ High EI can allow a person handle situations of stress, pressure and conflict better.

Dark side: The same person can tactfully create situations of stress and conflict in the lives of others, since he/she knows the causative factors behind such situations.

→ An emotionally intelligent person can understand body language of themselves and those of others, and respond adequately.

Dark side: The same person can put others into uncomfortable positions or choose to display false signs of body language to manipulate others.

Emotional Intelligence must be detailed with virtues of integrity, compassion and probity to uphold the highest ethical standards.

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।

Emerging technologies like AI and Machine Learning have opened up a new realm of ethical issues.

Opportunities in Emerging Technologies

- Social justice, through targeted public service delivery (eg. use of AI to reduce over/under exclusion in government schemes)
- Improved last mile delivery (through drones, electronic systems, vouchers, etc.)
- Skilling through AI based educational technology, etc.

Threats

- AI systems are largely biased ^{against} ~~towards~~ people of colour, minorities, etc.

- Privacy issues: AI systems require huge amount of data (personal data in many applications), which can be misused.
- State surveillance: through Facial Recognition Technologies, Brain Fingerprinting, etc.
- Misguided justice delivery when AI is used in judicial systems (due to bias/discrimination)
- Way Forward
- Ethics in AI must be a part of the code of Ethics of governments, corporates and entities using emerging technologies.
- The state and corporates must vow to not unfairly target sections of people by exploiting the inherent biases in AI.
- Global commons (like Dsaka Declaration) must be encouraged to set standards in emerging technologies.
- Only a coordinated effort can allow for an efficient, non discriminatory use of emerging technologies.

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।" - अरस्तु

In this statement, Aristotle posits that persons have the power to change what is wrong, and must not blindly follow what is established.

→ Aristotle believed that humans are vehicles of change. The humans are rational beings who can understand the conceptions of right and wrong. A fulfilled life must make use of our rationality and conceptions of good and bad, to guide our actions.

→ Gandhi says, "be the change you want to see in the world" which is closely related

to this statement. If something is not right, one must have the courage to stand up to the injustice and continue on the path to truth, similar to Gandhi's Satyagraha.

→ Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela have all challenged the status quo and gone against the establishment to change its conception of what is right and what is wrong.

→ The world is not perfect, hence whatever is established undergoes continuous change, and it is our duty, as rational beings, to change and alter the status quo for the better, i.e., by doing the 'right' thing.

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।” - निरुवल्लुवर, कुरल

Compassion refers to our ability to understand and our will to ameliorate one's suffering. As per the Thirukkural, the zenith of Tamil literature, compassion is the most gracious of virtues.

→ Compassion helps us guide in understanding the right and wrong. It helps us put ourselves in others' shoes and feel the same pain that they are feeling. It makes us want others to find happiness.

→ Compassion is deep rooted in a democracy, where the majority does not overpower the minority, and people collectively strive for social justice due to compassion.

→ Similarly, our compassion towards other living beings like animals, and towards the environment encourages us to live sustainably and in harmony with the environment. If not for compassion, Earth would have become a wasteland by now.

→ It is compassion and humanism that has guided leaders and reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar to bring about changes for women.

As Kant says, "Humans are ~~ends~~ ends and not means in themselves". It is compassion that ensures that we do not use ^{other} humans as means to achieve our ends.

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

Through this single statement, Mahatma Gandhi emphasises the greatest virtue of democracy : the virtue of social justice.

(i) Democracy enshrines in itself the virtues of justice and equality. The preamble to the Indian Constitution calls for social, economic and political justice and upholds equality and liberty.

(ii) A ^{one} democracy, through universal franchise, places everyone, regardless of economic / social status, at the same level to vote for and choose their representatives. Hence it gives the same chance to strong and weak.

(iii) Gandhi believed in the concept of 'Sarvodaya', the benefit of all, especially the most downtrodden sections of the society. A true democracy will never be attained until everyone has uniformity in their voice. "The voice of the weak is as loud as the voice of the strong".

(iv) Hence Gandhi underscored that social justice is sine qua non to a democracy.

The central government's goal of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" underlines the same principle as Gandhi has stressed through the given quote.

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?

Eggs are one of the most dense sources of cheaply available protein, but their blanket usage has shown to hurt the sentiment of

Same religious groups.

(a)

Stakeholders

- ① Children (school going)
- ② Ruling party of the state + Education Minister
- ③ Parents of the children
- ④ Teachers of schools
- ⑤ Religious groups having opinion on the issue
- ⑥ ~~the~~ The civil servant.

(b)

Options Available

- ① Reversal of the policy.

Merits: (a) The hurt religious sentiments are pacified

- (b) Better chance of ruling party to win the next election

Demerits (a) Malnutrition among children will continue to remain a problem, hampering their physical and educational outcomes in the future.

- ⑥ pandering to certain sections of the society without considering the common good.
- ⑦ modifying policymaking for political gain. (Populism)
- ⑧ Going ahead with the policy and trying to bring religious groups into confidence

Merits: ① Would ensure impartiality, objectivity and compassion

② would make religious groups more aware about India's nutrition problems.

③ would help in nutrition enhancement of children.

Demerits: ① The ruling party might play punitive hand on us

② The ruling party might face setback in the next election.

③ Option 2 seems most apt here

Part ① Growing ahead with the policy with
adequate modifications

- Consent of guardians required
for serving eggs to their child.
- Nobody forced to consume eggs
- Alternative options like boiled
pulses / soybean / extra milk
given to vegetarians.

Part ② Bringing religious groups into
conference

- Spreading awareness about
malnutrition issue.
- showing why eggs are cheap,
nutritious and dense source of
protein.

↳ Placating their concerns about interference in religious practices since the scheme is optional.

at ③ Interacting with Ruling Party

↳ To make them understand that their policy is in the right direction and the concerns of religious groups can be addressed.

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।

Capital Punishment refers to the punitive execution of an individual in response to an act of crime performed by them.

② Arguments in Favour

① Sets an Example : Capital Punishment

Sets an example in the society on the fact that heinous crimes will not be spread. This is in line with the theory of Reinforcement learning by observation.

② Is a proportionate response to crimes involving killings : For criminals who

have deprived someone of their life, the death penalty is a proportionate response.

③ Carried out in most heinous of crimes :

In India, death penalty is carried out only in the rarest of rare cases

where the criminal is 'beyond reform'

- (iv) Threat to society upon release: The individual may be a threat to society ~~once~~ if he/she is allowed to live.

Arguments against Capital Punishment

- (i) An eye for an eye: The state has no role to play in depriving someone of their life. "An eye for an eye makes the world blind". The state by execution, falls on the same level as the criminal.

- (ii) Inhumane methods: Stoning in middle Eastern countries, lethal injection / ~~fighting~~ firing squads in some countries are borderline torture on the individuals.

(iii) Prospect of innocence: There have been cases in the past where innocents have been executed, especially in the USA.

(iv) Biases: Eg in the past, Blacks were more likely to get capital punishment than whites in the USA.

(v) Subjectivity in verdict: The jury's whims can deprive someone of their life. Supreme Court recently lamented the fact that courts do not properly perform background checks before announcing death penalty.

(vi) 'Beyond Reform': Saying someone is beyond reform calls for overhaul of the reform system, and not an

excuse to provide death penalty.

(vii) ~~Death excuses the person from punishment~~

(b) The world has moved on from ritual executions from the medieval era to

protecting and upholding human right.

However, I still believe that while it should be used extremely

sparsely, death penalty is not

morally wrong in today's world. Consider

the 26/11 attacks that took lives of over

300 people. What could have been a

proportionate response to the terrorist who

was captured alive?

→

Having said that death penalty must be an instrument of last resort and there

must be many layers of appellate

mechanism available for capital

punishment. Also, proper background checks

and strong circumstantial evidence are

a must before any such decisions are taken.

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 shows a failure of corporate governance and signs of corruption on the part of the government.

(a) Ethical Challenges

- ① Corruption: Through bribery. In this case, both government and the executive have engaged in collusive corruption.
- ② Conflict of Interest: The fact that the executive, the government official as well as the third party had some business interest in common, shows that all the parties had a conflict of interest in the deal.
- ③ Lack of integrity, honesty and transparency in dealings.
- ④ Failure of corporate governance, given that the case was exposed through the whistleblower.

⑥ Stakeholders and interests

- ① The company: Which is interested in expansion and would not want any maligning of its name.
- ② The whistleblower: Who has brought the incident to highlight and seek justice.
- ③ The government official: Who would had conflict of interest in the dealing and engaged in corrupt behaviour.
- ④ The third party consultant: Who also had a conflict of interest.
- ⑤ The executive: Who engaged in corrupt practice through the loophole of using a third party consultant.
- ⑥ The European country: Would want to bring justice in the case.
- ⑦ The Ruling Party in India: Would not want its name to be associated with the case.
- ⑧ Me, the CEO: I would not want

my company to face setback and investigate the issue thoroughly.

(c) (i) First, I would ensure that the whistleblower is protected, remains anonymous and is assured of investigation.

(ii) Through an internal committee, I will go through the complaint and determine its merit.

(iii) The internal investigation would involve going through the records, interrogating the executive, determining the contractual relationship between my company and the third party, etc.

(iv) If discrepancies are found, a formal complaint will be lodged against the official, the third party and also the government official.

(v) Other whistleblowers will also be encouraged to speak up. Only in cases where transparency and accountability is encouraged, efficient corporate governance is possible.

(vi) In case the issue gets handed over to the police force, I will ensure full disclosure of all the information about the case, without fear or favour.

such incidents, while involving huge sums of money, are fairly common globally. Whistleblowers Protection Act should be made stronger for private companies as well, in India.

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-माइक्रोफोन जैसे हाई-टेक उपकरणों का उपयोग करने और ब्लूटूथ डिवाइसों को विग 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?

②

Ethical Issues

- ① Personal conflict of interest : Since my daughter aims to clear the exam
- ② Cancelling the exam would be an injustice to the honest candidates
 - Their time/money spent would be wasted
 - My decision would impact many lives.
- ③ Not cancelling the exam would be unfair to the ~~candidate~~ aspirants who had honestly given the exam but did not clear it or cleared it with lower marks than those who cheated
- ④ Taking no action would result in dishonest sub inspectors entering the system which would cause challenges later on.
- ⑤ Taking no action would embolden the cheaters and would be a case

of denial of justice

⑥ Prevalence of Cheating in Exams

① Heavy competition: In India, there are too many applicants for too few posts in government jobs. This is because of

- Jobless growth
- lack of job security in both organized and unorganized sector
- Perks of government service like insurance, job security, etc.
- Inadequate opportunities in formal sector for educated individuals.
- Historical social standing of government jobs

② Desperation

- Many students prepare for each exam for years and try to clear it by any means whatsoever.
- To get income security as soon as possible, even many applicants come from disadvantaged backgrounds.

③ Cynicism: Many applicants believe that cheating is the only way to enter the system. This is because

- Deep Rooted Corruption: Now considered a way of life.
- Belief that cheating is rampant, and they ~~can get~~ will fall behind if they do not cheat.
- Antagonism to reservations.

④ Lack of proper value education curriculum in schools

③ Measures against such situations

- ① Increased security: better frisking mechanisms, more invigilators, etc.
- ② Use of Technology: CCTVs in every room, use of network jammers, use of electronic scanners for frisking.
- ③ Devising a code of Ethics for the applicants with a compulsory undertaking to abide by the same.
- ④ Increase in public confidence to ensure that the public does not lose trust in the process and resort to unfair means.

A transparent and secure examination system is a must for restoring faith of the citizenry in governance.

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 पर्यटकों 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।

② Issues faced by Suril

- ① Emotional Intelligence : Handling stress, pressure from all sides
- ② Desperation of the people who are trapped as well as of their loved ones.
- ③ Prioritising foreign dignitaries' lives against others' is against integrity.
- ④ Managing the crowd waiting to hear news about trapped family members.
Extreme compassion and empathy towards them.
- ⑤ Emergency helpline : Prioritising actual emergency calls over once just asking for information.

⑥ Course of Action

- ① Follow the NDMA, 2005 guidelines on Earthquakes and implement first-responder measures.
- ② Quickly Engage with the State and District Disaster Management Authorities for fast response.
- ③ Publicly ensure familiarity of adequate action and make them aware of the issue with emergency helpline.
- ④ Create an alternate helpline for non-emergency queries and publicize it very quickly using social media like Twitter and Whatsapp.
- ⑤ Ask center for reserve force like CRPF to bring in additional

reinforcements for rescue operations,
immediately.

⑥ Be in contact with the High Commission of the foreign countries and ensure them of the rescue process.

⑦ Plan the rescue in such a way that it maximizes the number of lives saved rather than prioritizing the rescue of certain people.

⑧ Keeping in contact with SDMA's of different states from where tourists have come and ensuring them of appropriate rescue response.

⑨ Calling for peace among the people and ensuring them about

the quick and fair response of
the rescue.

- ⑩ Engaging with nearby hospitals
for reserved capacity, calling on
Health Department of State to
ensure sufficient emergency
medical supplies.

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:

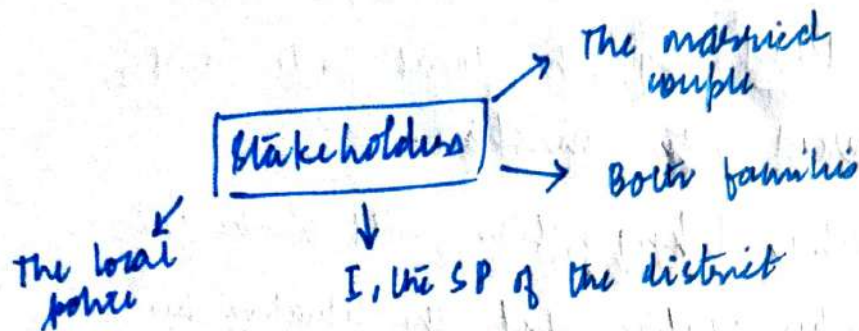
- ✓(a) Bring out the ethical dilemma faced by the you.
- ✓(b) What would be a suitable course of action to resolve the issue?
- (c) At times, such instances lead to violence and may end up in honour killings. Discuss the reasons behind their social acceptance in parts of India despite the legal sanction 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।

Inter caste marriages, and relationships, despite being lawful in India, have continued to be opposed by many, resulting in honour killings,

banishment, etc.



(a) Ethical Dilemma Faced by Me

→ Whether to temporarily relocate them to a safe place or not

↳ Relocating would assure their safety for the time being, and give more time to address the situation

↳ However, relocating would also mean that we are pandering to the whims of the families and not directly confronting the injustice.

→ Whether to take action on the local police or not

↳ Taking action would serve as an example against police inaction

↳ However, the police itself might be threatened by the local leader and coerced into inaction.

↳ Also, taking action will make the families realize that the situation has aggravated and might make them more hostile to the couple.

→ Whether to confront families or not

- ↳ could aggravate the safety threat to the couple
- ↳ could lead to caste violence in the area.

Ethical values considered

Compassion, empathy (for the couple)

Emotional Intelligence

lack of integrity shown by the local police

⑥ Course of action

(i) Since both the boy and girl are adults, they have the legal right to

choose whomever they want to live with, and their families have no legal role in the same. Hence the families are clearly in the wrong.

(ii) Given the threat to life, my first step would be to provide them safety through police protection.

(iii) Then, I would summon the ^{local} police and understand the cause of inaction and try to address the same.

(iv) I will ~~request~~ request my superiors for additional forces in case caste violence gets aggravated.

(v) I will personally meet the two families to discuss the situation. I will explain them why they are morally wrong and also make them aware of the couple's rights under Article 14 and 21 of the constitution.

(vi) If the families still do not agree, legal action against them is warranted.

(vi)) The couple's protection will be ensured till the case does not get resolved, and they will be allowed to return and stay in their village.

Reasons behind social acceptance of caste-based violence

- Deep rooted inequalities : Aggravated by the historical caste based discrimination.
- Lack of literacy and awareness : Especially among the older people of rural areas.
- Stress on arranged marriages : which are intra-caste.
- Caste dominance in villages : where the dominant caste displays hegemony.
- Delayed justice : Though Prevention of Atrocities against SC/STs Act exists as a legal discourse, sometimes the justice is delayed or the case is muffled.
- Populism and majoritarianism by politicians aggravates caste consciousness.

The historical caste system plagues the country to this day and awareness is the key for its eradication.