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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2214)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	768483
Center	ONLINE	Date	21/08/22

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।

Ashoka's Dhamma was an amalgamation of tolerant precepts of co-existence, propagated towards a harmonious public life.

Key learnings on public morality

① Tolerance: Through freedom of religion.

(Communal tensions may flare up in its absence in public sphere.)

② Non-violence: Dhamma-vijya over violent conquest life
Kalinga War: Rock Edict 13.

③ Welfare state: with civic responsibilities

inculcated with paternalistic governance

④ Sensitivity: towards life, including
ban on Animal sacrifice

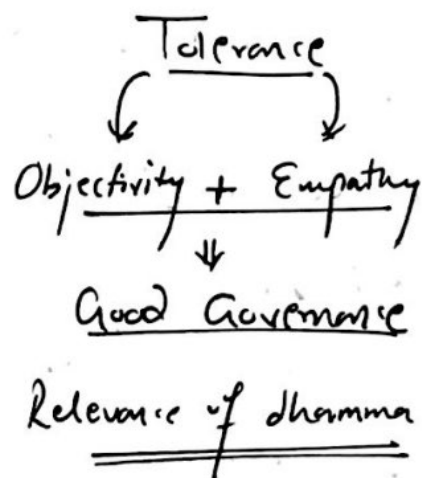
eg) Rock Edict V

Relevance to civil servants

① Public responsibility: towards welfare
as a duty. eg) steel frame of India.

② Rational Decision making: by listening
to different point of views.

③ Empathetic Governance
through tolerance.



④ Emotional Intelligence: Sensitivity
towards accommodating differences.

Dhamma is thus a beacon of
guidance for humanity society & governance

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

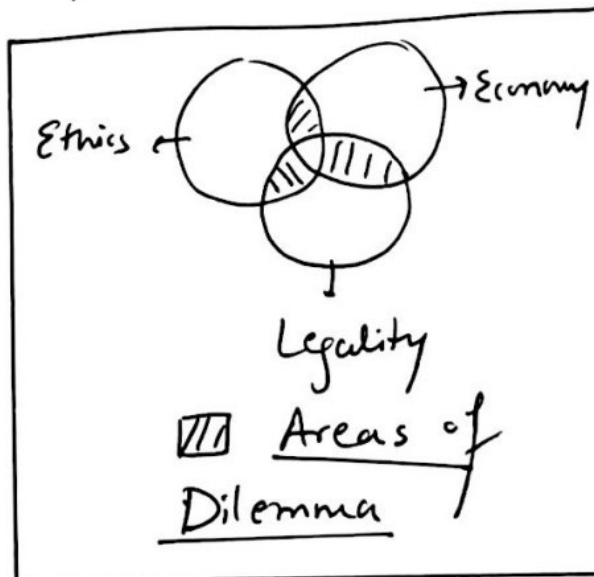
हालांकि, रिश्वतखोरी गैर-कानूनी और हानिकार है, लेकिन सरकारी अधिकारी अभी भी रिश्वत की मांग करते हैं और निजी क्षेत्र के कार्यकारी अधिकारी इसका भुगतान करने के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, उन तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे निगम रिश्वत देने की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए एक ढांचा तैयार कर सकते हैं।

India ranks 85/180 in Corruption

Perception Index. Building ethical frameworks is thus central for its improvement.

Ways to build framework

Framework will entail solving the grey areas of ethical dilemma ⇒



- ① Analyze and implement legal safeguards against corrupt officers
of Prevention of Corruption Act.

② Use of existing regulatory bodies

✳️ Serious Fraud Investigating Agency,
National Financial Reporting Authority.

③ Analysis of long-term financial burden of böses

✳️ hefty böses and spread
across hierarchies of system.
(LOGOS)

④ Risk assessment of company's
reputation and business brand

✳️ Uber-fakes exposed by Indian Express.

⑤ Internal Standards & Accountability
committee.

⑥ Model Code of conduct for employees:
moral imperative.

'Good Ethics is Good Economics.'

Corporate sector will ensure fair competition by controlling kickbacks.

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 में ग्रस्त है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

'Administration is a moral act
and administrator is a moral agent.'
(Ordway Tead). Structural inefficiencies
may however make this task
arduous:

Indecision?

① Rigid hierarchies: make
responsibility-aversion possible
⇒ Turning to higher authorities.

② Paperwork over performance
⇒ Insistence on red-tapist channels

③ Political pressure: masterly control
⇒ transfers & promotional setbacks
like IAS Anilk Khemka.

Risk aversion?

- ① Self-preservation: against political retribution
 ↳ towing the line syndrome.
- ② Status-querist: to maintain system of 'Babudam' privilege.
- ③ Medic trial: with breakdown of anonymity principle.

However, there are ample examples of successful delivery by Indian bureaucracy life:

- ↳ Project 3F by Annachal Pradesh civil servants for fund raising.
- ↳ IPS Chetan Rathore using 'Tara Tara Mana' to quell angry crowd.

Efforts like Mission Kamayaji are making structural overhauling for bureaucracy as steel frame.

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 and information are the currencies of a democracy.'
(Jeremy Bentham). Sensitive subjects however do compel withholding some information too.

Withholding Information

① National security: matters then are crucial to internal security.

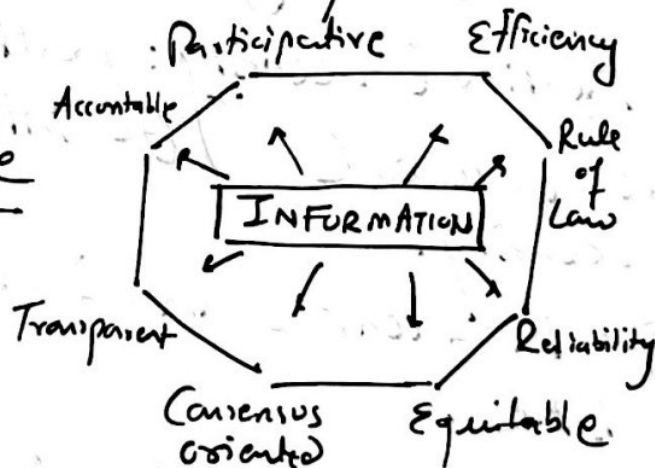
✶ Nuclear command details in BARC.

② Data legitimacy: authenticity to be assured before putting in public domain

✶ Consumer Expenditure survey.

- ③ Relations with foreign countries
- ④ 3rd party IPR rights.
- ⑤ Personal information
 ↳ violation of Right to Privacy
 under ARTICLE 21.
- ⑥ Functioning of security & intelligence agencies
 ↳ maintaining confidentiality of
 RAW intelligence.

However, it should be to the
minimum as in the principles
 of good governance

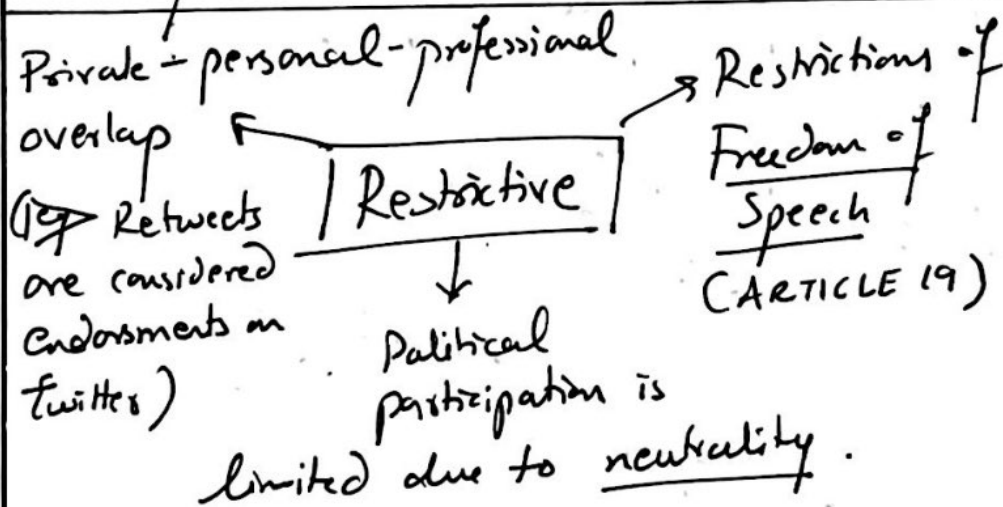


Sun rise laws like RTI
 establish essentiality of information dissemination.

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।

In India's westminster model, electd representatives have direct responsibility to electorate. Anonymity for bureaucracy makes it form the bedrock of administration.



Anonymity as Strength

- ① Political neutrality: to maintain continuity of administration as

against elected representatives.

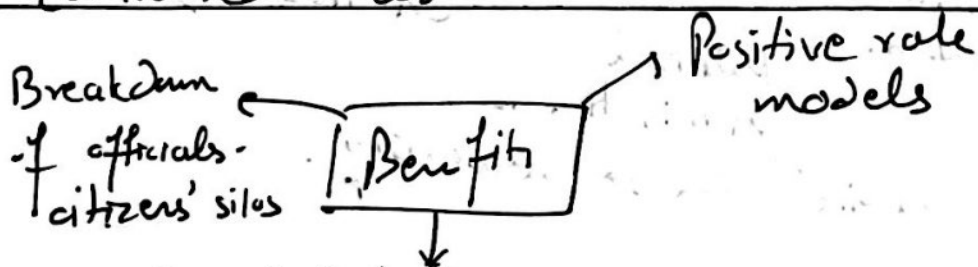
② Against celebrity status: associated
vices like vanity, show-off
culture etc.

③ Moral integrity: as too much
popularity may interfere in personal
life of public servant.

ICP. rumour-mongering, faddism, etc.

④ Work free from favour & publicity
stunts

However, moderated use shall be
considered as:



ICP Encouragement to ensure COVID
appropriate behaviour through social
media in Bhilwara.

When used judiciously, social media reach
can be used to deliver governance in public
capacity.

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

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

Code of ethics lays down the right-wrong normative layout for a professional setting. Legal enforceability however is in a grey area.

Benefits

- ① Accountability: by legal repercussions.
- ② Objective assessment: by clearly laid down codes.
- ③ Moral + practical guidance: as critical aspects are backed by legal enforceability.

⑦ Citizen empowerment: to assess performance of civil servants on legal terms.

⑧ Efficiency of governance

↳ Performance based appraisal.

Concerns

① Subjectivity of ethics

↳ Giving ration to starving poor elderly goes against paperwork but is ethical.

② Structural shortcomings preventing individual discretion.

↳ political interference.

③ Objective measurement of ethics is a challenge.

↳ respect, integrity, intention may be hard to measure.

Institutional strengthening can thus then accommodate Code of Ethics (2nd ARC Report)

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 provided in times of need like disasters or for developmental needs. The same however gives a financial & gratitudinal leverage to the offering country.

Thus, consequent issues:

① Can be used for self-interests

↳ China's string of pearls by giving aid to Seychelles.

② Expectations for future returns

↳ China bailing out Sri Lanka & Pakistan to leverage Hambantota & Gwadar ports.

③ Compromise sovereignty of citizens

↳ Afghanistan surviving on aid after

ravaged by USA sanctioned Mujahideen.

④ Blanketing differential responsibilities
under the garb of charity

1c) Britain denying to give
reparations for colonialism.

⑤ High-handedness of dancing
countries over weaker nations

1c) Upliftment of Africa, reeling
under European scramble.

⑥ Imposed solutions

1c) Bretton woods institutions provide
liberal-market solutions to India
post 1991.

⑦ Western model of development: due
to large financial powers.

However, aid towards real humanitarian
grounds like India's free vaccines
assure global security & stability.

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

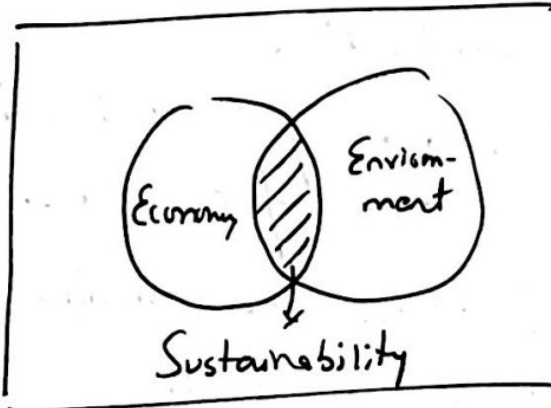
कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के व्यापक ढांचे के भीतर एक प्रभावी क्लाइमेट गवर्नेंस संरचना की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Corporate governance needs to account for negative externalities like climate change for long term sustainability (IPCC 6th Assessment Report)

Need for climate governance

- ① Differential responsibility : corporates with

large finances can invest in R&D to sustain changes.



- ② Capacity to sustain transition: short term losses will be difficult to be born by MSMEs.

1c) shift to renewable energy sources.

③ Market base : of corporates are large and thus can incite consumer behavioural change

1c) Eco-friendly packaging by Amul.

④ Participate in government initiatives to ensure cordial market regulatory participation

1c) Private production in UJALA scheme for LEDs.

⑤ Producer responsibility to address waste generation

1c) Plastic management Rule, 2016.

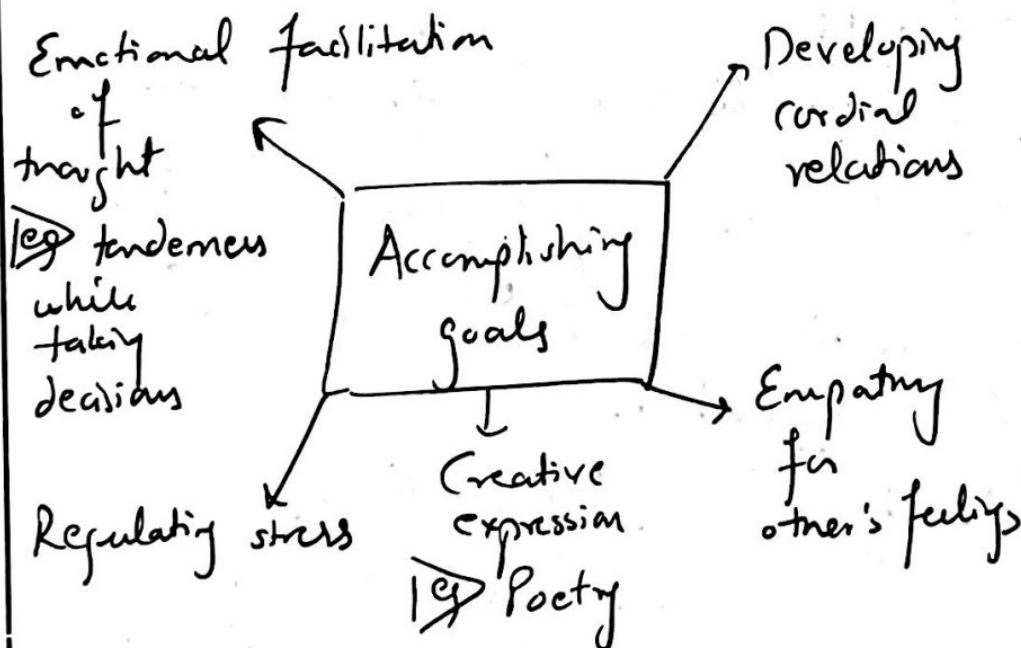
Recommendations of Narayan Murthy Committee must be followed towards compassionate corporate governance accounting for environmental governance.

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 ability to perceive, understand and manage one's emotions.
(Daniel Goleman)



Successful examples like Chutri Devi who was humiliated over a witch-hunt, used emotional trauma

to fight against injustice.

Dark-side : Manipulation

① Misusing one's understanding of
emotional control to affect others

1c) Hitler used the post Treaty
of Vienna humiliation to incite German.

② Excite passion over emotional
restraint!

1c) Communalisation of religious chants.

③ Cloud reason by aggravated emotions

1c) Involving one to 'be a man'
for aggression.

④ Naming and shaming emotions

1c) Calling women weak or men
effeminate when they get emotional.

IPS Chetan Rathore used EI by
singing national anthem to quell crowd.
Such intelligent use of emotions must be directed.

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

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

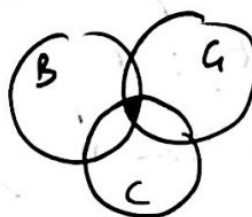
AI has been considered the biggest threat if uncontrolled in Nbakh Havar's Homo Deus. Substitution of humanity must be prevented to assistance by AI.

Values & Ethics
at stake

① Autonomy of machine learning:
fears of super-intelligence by self-learning.

② Accountability of AI decisions

Who will be responsible if accident happens due to AI driven cars.



B - Business *

G - Government

C - Civil Society

UN Model of Cooperation

③ Perpetuation of human bias: through algorithm
 ↳ Racial profiling.

④ Ethics infusion in machines: as against more cold calculation
 ↳ Killing. One elderly over youth based on utilitarianism.

⑤ Distribution of benefits of AI
 ↳ affordability, digital divide etc.

Thus, collaboration of B, C and A* are necessary to multi-pronged issues:

Government: Regulation & promotion
 ↳ Adoption in governance.

Business: Expertise & technology

↳ R & D investment, marketing.

Civil society: Equitable distribution & community protection from fallout.

Concocted effort will ensure humanity assisted by 4th Industrial revolution.

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 gave emphasis on examination based on reason.

This thus stands on grounds of constant questioning, including the established system.

The established system need not always be right.

→ Nazi Germany and Apartheid in South Africa were inhumane.

Following system blindly leads to compulsive obedience:

"A nation in need of a hero is in danger" — a herd mentality

Can easily be manipulated .
 ↳ Zimbabwe suffered under Mugabe.

Search for what is right
 demands unending introspection:
 "An unexamined life is not worth
 living." Thus, Gandhi Ji constantly
 endeavored on 'Experiments with
 Truth' to arrive at sanctity of
non-violence and satyagraha.

Only when people stand up for
 what is right, can positive
 transformation be expected

↳ Sri Lanka's Janata Aragalaya
 now promises a democratic future,
 synced with the aspiration of the masses.

Thus, Aristotle beseeches a life of
conscious efforts to arrive at ethical
positions and follow them towards betterment.

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 is not only to feel others' pains, it is also to be moved to help relieve it."

Tiruvalluvar in the 5th Veda or Sacred Book considered to be the Tamil Bible elucidates the same.

Compassion denotes the action element of Empathy. After understanding the feelings of other person, compassion provides moral

courage to step into action

eg) IAS Divya Devarajan learnt Gandhi to work on tribal welfare from the ground-up.



It is with compassion that the divide between haves and have nots or powerful and powerless is bridged. Only when those who have the means put them to use, those who need help are assisted.

eg → Sudha Murthy fought to transform Devadasi system relentlessly for 2 decades.

Compassion not only makes physical changes but also transforms the heart. It is this that Gandhi Ji wanted to arouse in the heart of the Britishers.

Compassion empowers both the ends, by action & reception.

eg → I.F.s Ganveer Dhamshille's transfer was protested by tribals due to compassionate bonds.

Figures like Mother Teresa show that losing oneself in the service of others, is finding compassion.

6. (c) "I understand democracy as something that gives the weak the same chance as the strong." — Mahatma Gandhi (150 words) 10

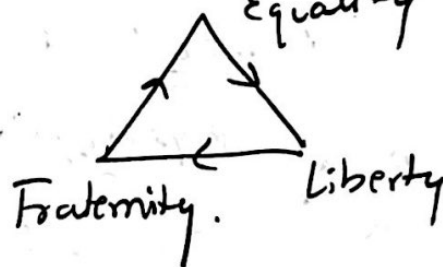
"मैं लोकतंत्र को एक ऐसी व्यवस्था के रूप में समझता हूँ जो कमजोर को मजबूत के समान अवसर प्रदान करती है।" - महात्मा गांधी

Mahatma Gandhi was a proponent of Human Dignity and upliftment of the marginalised life-long.

He envisioned democracy as a system that assisted towards these moral responsibilities.

Democracy is grounded on the principles of :

The road is a self-perpetuating cycle where each leg is equally essential:



- Without equality, the majoritarian rule may stifle minority.

✶ Sri Lankan Tamils < Sinhalese.

- Without liberty the minority may

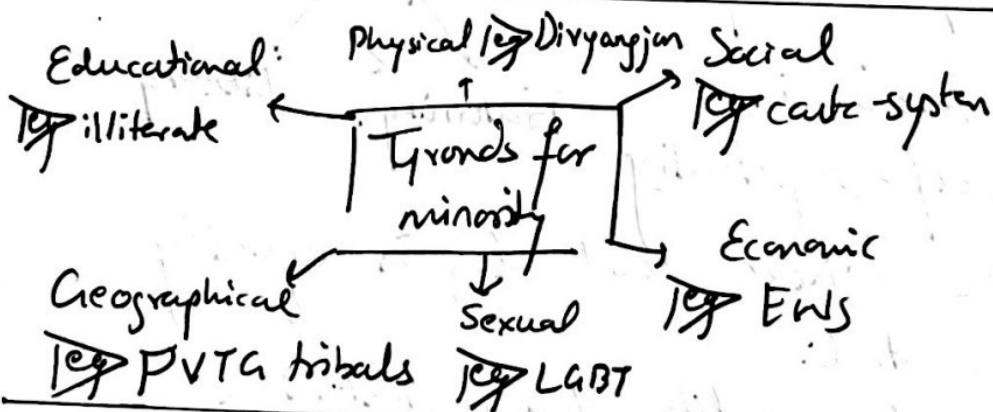
feel afraid of expression

→ primary of ARTICLE 19.

- Without fraternity, collective development is impossible.

→ Affirmative action and progressive taxation may be resisted to weaken state capacity.

Gandhi Ji thus gave more ones to the majority to make the minority feel safe. It may not only be in numbers but also in:



Gandhi Ji thus views democracy as the collective strength for inclusive development for: Antyodaya se Sarvodaya.

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:

- Highlight the stakeholders in the given case study.
- Examine the options available in the given situation.
- 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।

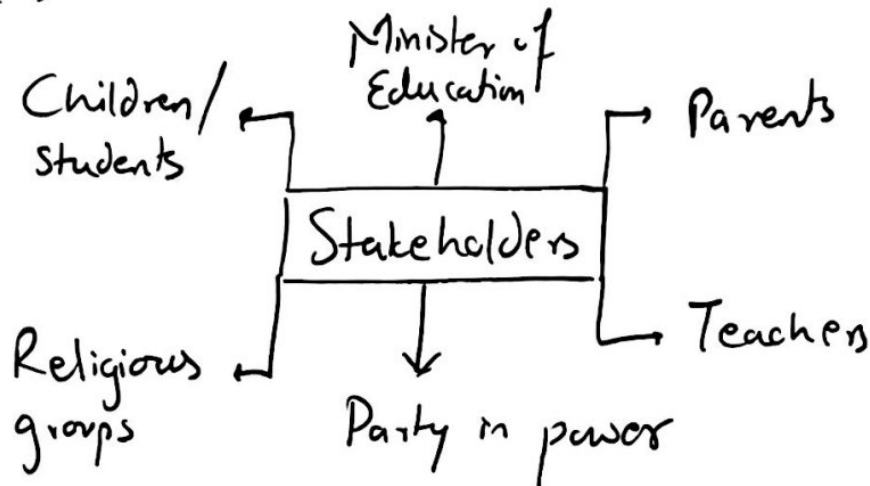
इसके आलोक में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

One-third of Indian children are stunted and underweight while one-fifth are wasted (NFHS-V). The given case study

Endeavors to introduce much needed nutrition through eggs.

(a)



(b) Option 1: Roll back the scheme to respect religious sentiments

Merits

- ① Religious sentiments will not be hurt.
- ② Possible deterioration in law & order is averted.

Demerits

- ① Compromise on people's nutrition.
- ② Populist measure triumphs.
- ③ Unsound policy implementation

- ④ Majoritarian sentiment may stifle minority religious voices

Option 2 : Advise the Minister to see rationale behind implementation

Merits

- ① Informed choice may be made by party.
- ② Manifesto may include rotational delivery

Demerits

- ① Minister may not be ready to compromise his electoral image.
- ② Appeasement politics may persist.

Option 3 : Assess the number of students ready to eat eggs, consult with protestors and then advise government:

Merits

- ① Multi-pronged approach accommodating all stakeholders.
- ② Viability of scheme can be ascertained
 /eg> In case of prevalent vegetarianism
- ③ Consensus can be built against religious dissent.
 /eg> Separate stock.
- ④ Government can sense the pulse of the public as well as policy

Demerits

- ① Engaging with protestors will need sustained Emotion Intelligence.
- ② May still not be implemented if government keeps electoral gains as priority.

(c) Option 3 will be the best course of action, as along with already mentioned merits, it will:

(i) Discourage populist pressure
 ↳ Opposite of 'revdi culture'
 highlighted by PM.

(ii) Religious bridging

↳ IPS Suresh Khopade's
 Community policing and trust building
 exercises in Bhivwandi.

(iii) Can access further picture of
more additions in diet.

↳ Fruits and pulses for
 nutrients.

(iv) Engage parents in nutritional
 needs of the children

↳ Use of pathos by emotional appeal.

(v) Informed manifesto may be adopted
 by government to improve health.

A healthy present is wealthy future.

Area-specific dietary supplements can
 enhance health eg Vidyalyaya Vatikander NEP.

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 कार्रवाई को नियंत्रित करने वाली कानूनी व्यवस्था के रूप में मृत्युदंड पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। मृत्युदंड के संदर्भ में, उपर्युक्त चर्चा के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि आधुनिक सभ्य समाज में मृत्युदंड का कोई स्थान है? इसे दिए जाने में शामिल नैतिक निहितार्थों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India remains one of 30-odd
countries in the world where

Capital punishment is still applicable. albeit under the domain of 'procedure established by law' (ARTICLE 21), Law commissions have successively deliberated on its viability.

(a) Arguments - For

- ① Retributive justice: for heinous crimes like murder where life-for-life principle is followed.
- ② Outraging public morality: in grotesque crimes like Nishkaya case that shocked the soul of the nation.
- ③ Deterrent: to prevent further such acts for fear of death
 eg → POSCO amendment acts, prescribing death penalty for child sexual

harassment.

- ④ Social security: fearing such elements running free in the society.
- ⑤ Lack of trust on reformation:
after having lost humanity
→ Molesting innocent children.

Against

- ① Right to life: state has no right to take life as it does not give life.
- ② Human rights: Ethical stance provides for human dignity and natural justice even to heinous criminals.
- ③ Retribution against civilisation
→ Gandhi Ji's maxim that an eye for an eye will make the whole world blind.

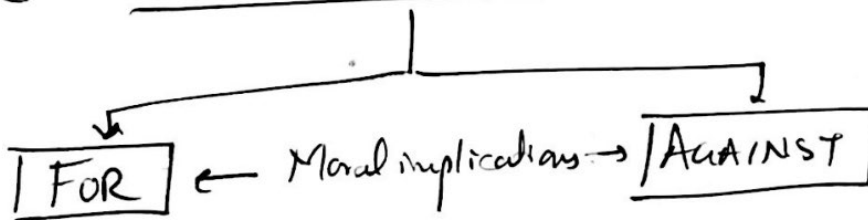
④ No proof of deterrence

eg → UK court has highlighted lack of data, for claim.

⑤ No scope for reversal: In case the judgement is faulty.

eg → Better to acquit 100 criminals than punish 1 innocent person.

(b) Modern civilised societies?



① Security of the Society: onus of the state.

② Social contract: based on balance of rights and duties

① State overreach: as the

eg → Leviathan of Thomas Hobbes

② Moral turpitude

eg → Insensitivity for executed.

③ Blood-thirsty justice:
eye for an eye.

④ No scope for
reformation: as the
most benign goal
of justice

Thus, in absence of scientific data and in accordance to reformative justice, sensitisation and education before the crime is done is necessary.

↳ Gender sensitisation.

However, in the unfortunate incidence of crime, an effort to reform the criminal must be embarked as social responsibility. One life lost can save another than the finality of execution.

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

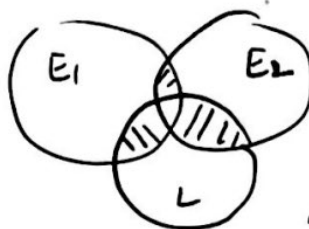
- (a) What are the ethical challenges in the given case?
 (b) Identify the different stakeholders and their interests.
 (c) As the CEO of the firm, how would you respond to the given situation?
 (20)

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

Corporate governance refers to the management of private business, governed by the board of:

- Economy (E₁)
- Legality (L)
- Ethics. (E₂)



/// Areas
of Ethical
Dilemma.

(a) Ethical challenges

- ① Allegations of bribery & kickbacks : executive + govt. official.
- ② Mediation for unlawful alliances : by 3rd party.
- ③ Compromising competition : in the foreign market.
- ④ Impacting reputation : In India.
- ⑤ Complicity of trade towards possible money laundering : in undisclosed asset.
- ⑥ Holding accountability : Of Indian firm, its foreign holdings, executive,

3rd party & government official.

(b)

<u>Stakeholders</u>	<u>Interests</u>
① Indian company	① Clear its name ② Ensure financial propriety. ③ Maintain business.
② CEO	① Steer the company from crisis. ② Ascertain accountability.
③ Local executive	① Face allegations & prove innocence.
④ Government official	① Prove innocence or face action.
⑤ Third party	① Clear name from alliance.
⑥ Market	① Free & Fair competition

⑦ Governments
(India + foreign)

Regulation and
punitive action
if needed.

(C) Response as CEO

- ① I'll verify the claims of the whistleblower by double checking:
- Authenticity of source
 - Rationale behind claims
 - Any submitted proofs.
 - Eliminate any scope for ulterior motives like defamation or harming company reputation.

② Local executive will be interrogated as we hold majority stake in the company.

③ I'll try to use the foreign jurisdiction's counterpart to investigate as per their anti-graft and criminal laws against public official & 3rd party.

④ Based on evidence-based reports I'll take punitive actions as per company laws, if needed.

⑤ As a course correction, I'll take the moral responsibility of Oversight on our part in foreign firm.

⑥ However, I'll reiterate that Indian firm is free for scrutiny and will encourage transparent corporate governance. Good Ethics is good Economics. The same will govern our approach to the given case.

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 हार्ड-टेक उपकरणों का उपयोग करने और ब्लूटूथ डिवाइसों को बिग में छिपाकर परीक्षा में "सोल्वर्स या फर्जी परीक्षार्थी" बैचने 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?

*Deontological stance does not
justify means for ends. Virtue
ethics will also stand against*

those who cheat to gain unfair advantage, as in the given case.

(c) Ethical issues

① Compromising meritocracy by using external means like solvers.

② Injustice for those expected to clear with own hardwork.

③ Institutional faith dwindling

↳ UPSC has maintained its reputation, providing it authenticity

④ Personal conflict of interest:

Chairperson's own daughter involved.

⑤ Unemployed youth is already high
(7.1% post COVID pandemic)

⑥ Possible law & order situation.

↳ Protests against Agneepath scheme.

(b) Why is cheating prevalent?

① High unemployment rate: making clearing exams for jobs a do-or-die desperation.

② Poor qualifications: making external sources compliant.

③ Fear of competition

1e) High demand for SSC jobs.

④ Prestige for government services

⑤ Security sought for long term despite short-term risk.

⑥ Complicity of authorities

1c) Paper-leak racket in Bihar 12th boards.

⑦ Social pressure: to succeed in

the rat-race even by crooked means.

⑧ ~~Fair~~ Moral turpitude: where personal gains are prioritised over principles like institutional integrity and nation-service.

(C) Measures

- ① Thorough investigation through sources divulging the cheating instances.
- ② Disqualification and barring from future appearance to those caught cheating to set deterrence.
- ③ Penitive actions against compliant officials including invigilators, paper leak, assistants etc.

④ Use of technology for future
exams
eg) CCTV, biometrics.

⑤ Training of invigilators for
'Zero-tolerance' policy.

⑥ Reach out to schools and
coaching academies to impart
moral encouragement as well as
punitive discouragement on cheating.

Meritocracy will be maintained
in a bid for fair competition
and selection of the best.

'Shilam Param Bhushanam' i.e
character is the best jewel
must be the guiding light for
aspirants.

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 में संबंधित है। दुर्भाग्य से, उसके पदस्थापित होने के कुछ दिनों के बाद, जिले को एक बड़े भूकंप का सामना करना पड़ा। इससे अनेक लोगों की मृत्यु तथा सड़कों और पुलों जैसे आवश्यक बुनियादी ढांचे को भारी क्षति हुई है। स्थानीय लोग और पर्यटक दोनों अलग-अलग मार्गों और स्थानों पर फंसे हुए हैं। तीर्थस्थल पर आए पड़ोसी देश के गणमान्य व्यक्तियों का एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय काफिला भी आपदा के कारण फंस गया है। इस वजह से सुनील को अधिकांश उपलब्ध संसाधनों को विदेशी गणमान्य व्यक्तियों के बचाव अभियान में लगाना है। आपदा के कारण लोग भावनात्मक रूप से व्यथित हैं और इनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु अधिकारियों की विविध प्रतिक्रिया ने जिले में कानून-व्यवस्था के लिए प्रतिकूल स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी है। अन्य राज्यों के लोग जिनके परिवार फंस गए हैं और उन्हें तत्काल सहायता की आवश्यकता है, वे भी व्याकुल हो रहे हैं तथा आपातकालीन हेल्पलाइन पर शिकायतों और अनुरोधों की संख्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हो गई है।

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

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

The given case study compels

prioritising in the wake of disaster management in front of Smil. Short term addressal of law & order and medium term efforts towards rescue-relief-rehabilitation-reconstruction & eventual recovery, will drive his actions.

(a) Issues faced

- ① Prioritising: dignitaries, stranded tourists and locals.
- ② Addressing law & order situation.
- ③ Expediating delayed administrative response.
- ④ Consequent addressal of emotional distress.

- ⑤ Rescue - Relief - Rehabilitation.
- ⑥ Long term Reconstruction & Recovery.
- ⑦ Addressing the capacity of helpines.

(b) Course of Action

Short term

- ① Balance the needs of foreign dignitaries and national citizens.
- ✍ Having assured safety of the former, direct attention & efforts to the latter too.
- ② Reach out for renewed forces for disaster management efforts
- ✍ Private BPO handlers for helpines on temporary basis,

SDMA & NDMA personnel and Army if assistance is necessitated,

③ Check the bottlenecks that are delaying response, that is the main source of discontent.

④ Address the shortcomings including workforce or funds, to ensure rescue efforts on mission mode.

⑤ Meanwhile, reach out to sites threatening law & order disturbance and personally assure the revitalised efforts of rescue force → Use of Emotional Intelligence by empathising with distress.

⑥ Try to rope in locals engaged

in law and order disruption towards rescue efforts, as they're more aware of local conditions and invested in recovery.

- ⑦ Arrange shelters with food, ~~the~~ clothing and sanitation ^{for} tourists & transportation ~~to~~ ^{with} have State-coordination if possible.

Long term

- ① Invest in disaster-resilient infrastructure ^{eg} Sendai framework guidelines.
- ② Local best practices for construction ^{eg} Dhajji Diwari of Himalayas & Bhungas of Kutch in construction.
- ③ Dedicated teams for disaster preparedness as area is prone.
- ④ Sustainable tourism ^{eg} tourists as per ecological carrying capacity, community tourism. With multi-pronged rescue & disaster risk preparedness, ~~loss~~ of life & property will be averted.

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 उद्वाहरण 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।

Article 21 provides consenting adults the Right to marry by choice as a part of dignified life.

Endogamy and patriarchal affiliations of female honour equated with familial honour is however a deterrent to expression of this freedom.

(a) Ethical dilemmas

- ① Individual liberty Vs Community norms : while the adults want to assert their choice, the community prioritises traditions of caste lines.
- ② Partnership Vs social ostracisation : for girl and boyfriend as one will exclude the other.
- ③ Constitutional duty Vs harm to self as possible from the local leader, agitated by the daughter's defiance.

(b) Suitable course of action

Short term

① Provide immediate protection to the girl and boyfriend as prima-facie the case presents threat to her life with boyfriend.

② Hold local police station accountable for possible denial of service.

③ Investigate the criminal intent of the family including caste discrimination if any.

Long term

① Dissemination of constitutional rights for concerted efforts to introduce constitutional morality over social morality.

② Village visits to deter honour-based crimes, at regular intervals.

③ Community building exercises especially between younger generations with the elderly.

→ IPS D. C. Rajappa used literary summits to encourage creative expressions of youth's aspirations.

Police force thus is not only about maintaining law & order & deraiment, but in assisting a law abiding citizenry.

(1) Reasons for acceptance

① Persistence of caste system segregation.

② Concept of 'purity' through endogamy

③ Patriarchal control : with female

Sexuality as a shame for
the family name.

④ Assertion of traditional power
holders

⇒ Men over women, upper caste
over lower caste etc.

⑤ Communal divisions

⇒ Perceptions of love-jihad.

⑥ Social pressure and fear of
ostracisation

⇒ Concept of gao-Bikala &
bedakhali [Daam-paar band]

⑦ Lack of social mobility: making
compliance a necessity for survival.

Ambedkar viewed annihilation of caste
as emancipation of aspirations. Same
shall be an endeavor for a free & progressive
India.