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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2214)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	511795
Center		Date	5th August 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 उसका अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
1(a)	10		
1(b)	10		
2(a)	10		
2(b)	10		
3(a)	10		
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4(a)	10		
4(b)	10		
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7	20		
8	20		
9	20		
10	20		
11	20		
12	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

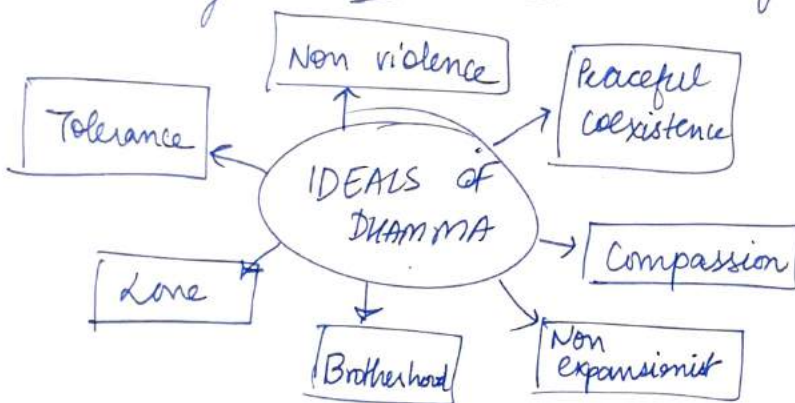
SECTION - A

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

(150 words) 10

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

Ashoka, the great, gave the ideals of 'Dhamma' which guide public morality and behaviour even today.

**LEARNINGS ON PUBLIC MORALITY**

1. Dhamma promotes tolerance in society — i.e. respecting and acknowledging others' opinions and beliefs.
Eg. Tolerance of all religions.
2. It promotes non-violence, i.e. not causing harm to any other living.

- being.
3. Dhamma is of great ~~a~~ relevance today due to rising violence, materialism, hatred, competition, and expansionism.
 4. Dhamma by promoting peaceful coexistence promotes fraternity, which also guides our CONSTITUTIONAL values.

Relevance for PUBLIC SERVANTS

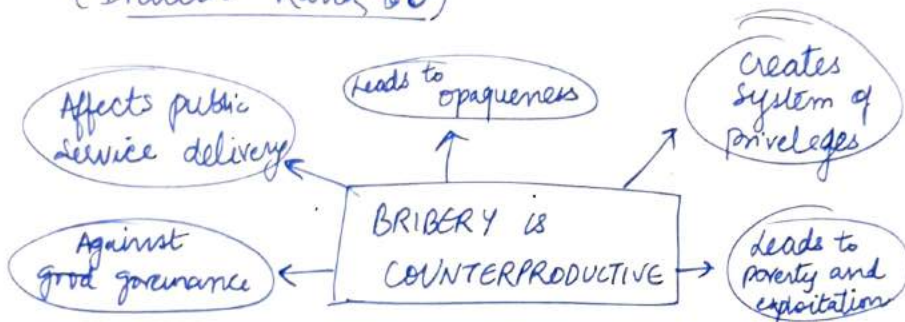
1. Dhamma promotes COMPASSION - which is important value for ~~the~~ public servants - to ensure SERVICE DELIVERY.
2. With focus on Transparency, it promotes openness and rejects secrecy.
3. It also promotes citizen partnership in governance processes.
4. It requires public servants to be RESPONSIVE and EFFICIENT.
5. Upholding Rule of Law.

Thus, Dhamma is still relevant even today.

1. (b) Although bribery is illegal and counterproductive, public officials still demand bribes, and executives in the private sector remain tempted to pay up. In this context, discuss ways in which corporations can build a framework to eliminate the practice of offering kickbacks. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, रिश्वतखोरी गैर-कानूनी और हानिकारक है, लेकिन सरकारी अधिकारी अभी भी रिश्वत की मांग करते हैं और निजी क्षेत्र के कार्यकारी अधिकारी उसका 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 and corruption are still very prevalent in India as indicated by report of Transparency International (India's Rank 86)



Bribery has also been declared illegal by various acts like Prevention of Corruption Act, Lokpal Act etc; yet its demand remains.

DEMAND OF BRIBES CONTINUES BECAUSE

1. Acceptance of culture of corruption to skip lines by people
Eg. Bribery to get license of industries.

2. Some people feel that corruption greases the wheels of government.
3. Excessive discretion with public servants
eg. cancelling licence for violation of acts.
4. Weak enforcement of laws.
5. Nexus between politicians, bureaucrats and police.

To tackle this challenge, following steps must be taken up —

1. Use of TECHNOLOGY
Using e-governance to increase the Govt Government to Business link and decrease human interference. eg. MCA-21
2. e-Auctions —
eg. Auction of 5G spectrum online.
3. Empower the corporations to report the crimes. eg. CVC, Lokpal
4. Corporate Governance practices to eliminate culture of bribes.

'Once the snowball of corruption sets rolling, it only grows bigger'. Thus there is need to reduce corruption since 1st step i.e. corporations only.

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

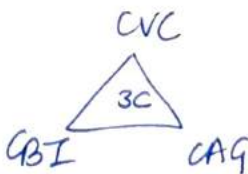
यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारतीय नौकरशाही अनिर्णय और जोखिम में बचने की प्रवृत्ति में ग्रस्त है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Sardar Patel called the Indian Bureaucracy as the steel frame of country, which is the permanent executive selected by merit.

However, it is found that INDIAN BUREAUCRACY suffers from INDECISION and RISK AVERSION.

1. There is Policy Paralysis -
eg. Post 2008 global financial crisis,
and rising NPAs, bureaucrats didn't
take policy decisions.

2. Fear of 3Cs



which prevents them from taking risk.

3. ~~There~~ very fine line between the bonafide error and Malafide error, which prevents them from taking bold steps.

4. Conflict of interest

At times, they are faced with conflict of interest. eg. Allocation of project to family member (who is lowest bidder)

5. Lack of motivation and job security
Due to limited pay they lack motivation to work

6. often, they are overburdened with ~~too~~ various tasks.

7. Lack of competence and Emotional Intelligence

8. ~~The~~ WORK CULTURE - The work culture in government offices ~~is~~ promotes risk aversion.

9. Red Tapism is also present.

However, in recent times, we have seen a shift - due to

1. Courage among bureaucrats -
eg. TN Seshan introducing electoral reform.
2. Timely Adherence to deadlines and Service quality.
3. Proper Training eg. Mission Karmayogi

The recommendations of 2nd ARC should be implemented to allow bureaucrats play the

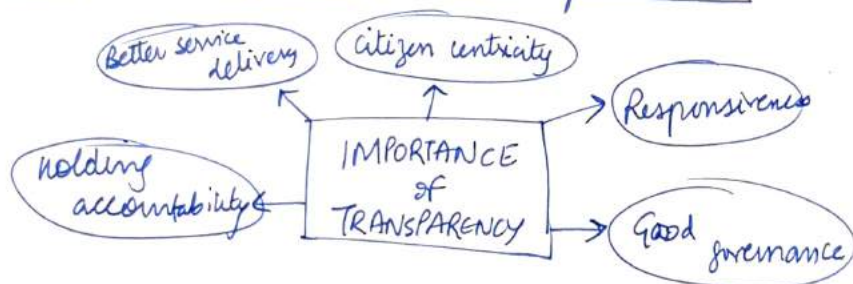
2. (b) Although open and transparent governance has gained ground, do you agree with the view that there is merit in withholding some information from people? Justify your arguments with examples.

(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।

According to ~~John~~ Kofi Annan, ~~good~~ transparent governance is the key to solving issues of poverty and hunger.

Transparency and openness is an important pillar for good governance.



MERIT IN WITHHOLDING INFORMATION FROM PEOPLE

- To ensure social fabric remains intact
eg. government didn't release caste census data 2011 fearing rise of communal acts.
- National security —
Details of army etc. are not released

due to national security interests.

3. International obligations —

Certain treaty requires government to maintain secrecy. eg. Trade agreements.

4. Ensure Law and Public order

eg. details of certain cases not released in public.

5. To maintain privacy of sensitive matters

eg. victims of rape

eg. Nishchaya's identity hidden.

6. To prevent trial by media, which is on rise.

7. Information which gives selective edge to some people. eg. Insider Trading.

8. To prevent frauds.

Various acts like Official Secrets Act, RTI etc. have ^{this} provision.

Thus, only in exceptional circumstances where sovereignty of country to be ensured require ~~strict~~ secrecy. Rest government should promote transparency.

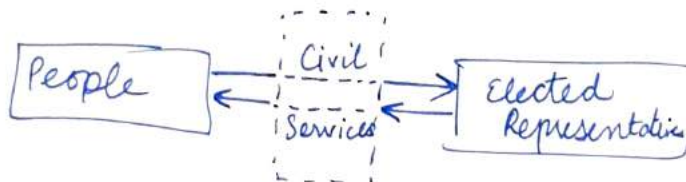
3. (a) While it may seem restrictive, anonymity is one of the greatest strengths of the civil services. Comment in the context of growth of social media in recent times.
(150 words) 10

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

Anonymity, i.e. not revealing the identity, is an important strength of civil services.
eg. The recent amendment in Income Tax ~~it~~ increases the anonymity of IRS officers investigating the case.

It is one of greatest strength because—

1.



Civil services was envisaged as anonymous only.

2. Prevents the culture of competition
3. Increased focus on SERVICE DELIVERY
4. Provides objectivity and fairness
5. Courage to take tough decisions.

Though at times, it may seem restrictive and may even lead to declining motivation due to non-recognition of work.

However, with growth of social media, the veil of anonymity is being removed. It has led to following issues—

1. May show their biasness in personal views.
2. Become a battle ground for civil servants
eg. 2 IAS officers of Kerala fought on Twitter.
3. Leads to diversion of attention from public service delivery.
4. They start seeking attention, which may lead to depression etc.
5. ~~Social~~ Growing challenge of fake news, deep fakes etc. may hurt their image.

social media should be used selectively by civil servants. Rather official accounts ~~reporters~~ (say DM account) should be used for spreading awareness.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Code of Ethics refers to the standards—ethical and moral, to be followed by civil servants to take ethical decisions and deal with crisis of conscience.

Till now, code of Ethics are only non enforceable and voluntary.

However, there is need for LEGALLY ENFORCEABLE CODE OF ETHICS

1. generate a liability on civil servants to follow it.

Example - Objectivity in decision making.

2. Formalisation of such codes.

Example - Transparency and suo moto disclosure of information (Section 4 of RTI Act)

3. Guide them when there are gaps in laws.

Example - Compassion and giving benefit of doubt in case of PDS Aadhar biometric mismatch.

4. Helps in bringing uniformity in decision making.

5. Reduce corruption by reducing discretion.

6. Introduce more accountability.

There should also be SANCTIONS for VIOLATIONS of these values

1. To create deterrence

2. Lensure compliance

3. Reduce faults and errors.

4. Enable strict enforcement.

While codifying ~~are~~ the ethical codes and making them legally enforceable is a welcome step, also ~~there~~ the law may not be exhaustive. Thus bonafide error of civil servants should be allowed to do social justice.

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।

The involvement of Cambridge Analytica in ~~the~~ USA elections (2016) shows the rising foreign aid in global politics, influencing domestic politics.

ISSUE OF FOREIGN AID IN GLOBAL POLITICS

1. Hurts the domestic social fabric.
Eg. funding for fuelling the communal and hate politics.
2. Against principle of Equality -
as the ~~well~~ party with foreign aids has undue advantage.
3. Raises issue of Environmental Ethics -
some big foreign MNCs may fund foreign elections to gain big projects in developing country, thus damaging environment.
4. Against Democratic Ethos.

5. Leads to Exploitation ~~2~~
eg. debt trap diplomacy of China.
6. Against the Kant's Deontological principles - i.e. using wrong means to win elections.
7. Also against principles of VIRTUE ETHICS, i.e. virtues of integrity in elections.
8. Leads to criminalisation of elections
9. ~~Leads to~~ Degradation of values.
10. Promotes materialism.

There is need to regulate foreign aid in global politics by enforcing Model Ethical Code, and laws like Foreign Contribution Regulation Act.

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 management of company following principles and values that ensure interests of all stakeholders.

Environment is an important stakeholder in Corporate Governance.

Eg. Mining project damages surrounding environment.

NEED FOR EFFECTIVE CLIMATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

1. It is rightly said that 'There is no planet B', thus climate governance will help in CONSERVATION.
2. create ETHICAL and MORAL LIABILITY to take environmental friendly steps.
i.e. Eg. Rationalisation of Air Conditioners in the offices.

3. Generate ACCOUNTABILITY of company.
4. Moral Responsibility of the BOARD including Directors to insure climate governance.
5. ~~Provide~~ Help in allocating funds for greener alternatives.
6. Sustainable use of resources within the company to reduce wastage.
7. Annual report will have Environmental Impact in public domain, thus incentivising environment friendly methods.
8. Aid government in meeting the Global Paris Targets.

There is need to incorporate Climate Governance in Ethical Governance to promote equitable distribution of resources for all and future generations.

5. (a) "A well-developed Emotional intelligence is not only an instrumental tool in accomplishing goals, but has a dark side as a weapon for manipulating others by robbing them of their capacity to reason." Analyse.

(150 words) 10

"एक सुविकसित भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता न केवल लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण है, अपितु इसका एक नकारात्मक पक्ष यह है कि यह दूसरों की तर्क करने की क्षमता को समाप्त करके उन्हें धोखा देने के लिए एक हथियार भी है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Emotional Intelligence refers to understanding and controlling one's own's emotions and also that of others.

HELPS IN ACHIEVING GOALS

1. Deal with difficult situations.
eg. Doctors EI during COVID-19 saved lives.
2. Maintaining calm and composure in tough situations.
eg. girls stuck in landslide used EI to save their lives and helped others.
3. To address challenges.
eg. EI of administrator to deal with heavy work load.
4. Effective Management of Resources.

However, EI may be used as weapon
to MANIPULATE OTHERS

1. By manipulating and controlling
others' emotions —

eg. emotional appeal by beggars, who
are part of big gang.

2. To attain vested interests.

eg. EI by big businessman to gain
a project.

3. To reduce the others persons' reasoning
ability.

eg. Emotional appeal in Youtube ads.

4. Managing others' emotions to ~~make~~ ^{meet}
self interest

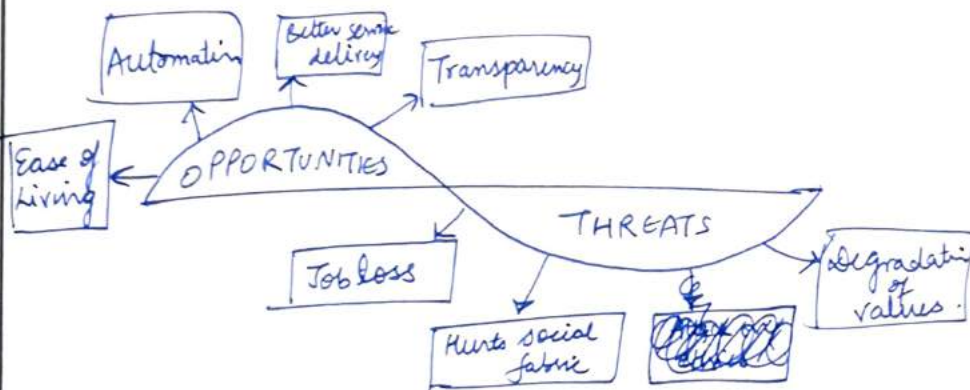
While EI is a double edged sword,
one must use it ethically to help
oneself and others.

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

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

With the Industrial Revolution 4.0, there is rise of Artificial ~~Technology~~ intelligence technology. Eg. Sophia humanoid etc.

APJ Kalam - 'we have guided missiles, misguided men'.



These emerging technologies have both positive and negative sides. There is

need for leaders across business, government and civil society to emphasise importance of Ethics in Technology.

A. Leaders across BUSINESS

1. To ~~avoid~~ ensure ethical use of technology.

eg. Not using outer space for
militarisation.

2. ensure that technology doesn't cause
damage to humans -

eg. ~~Google~~ AI ~~h~~ Microsoft's AI had
to be shut since it gave death
threats in chat.

3. Setting ethical standards for technological
development.

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

1. To regulate the development of such
technology.

eg. Regulation of cryptocurrency.

2. Establishing ~~standards~~ minimum
ethical requirements.

ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY

1. To pressurise government and businesses
to perform their duty.

2. Maintain checks and balances.

Thus there is need of holistic efforts to
prevent misuse of Technology.

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

ethical values are the ones which define 'what is right' and 'what is wrong', thus guiding human behaviour. example - values of compassion, tolerance etc.

By this quote, Aristotle implies that what is established, may not always be right.

Today, we have various laws, rules etc. which guide our behaviour.

But at times, there is contradiction between these laws and the ethical values, and thus we must follow the ETHICAL VALUES.

example - Sati was an established practice in 18th century India, but it was immoral.

Similarly, say there is rise of crony capitalism and materialism, but there is need to follow compassionate capitalism (which is right)

During the times of conflict between the established values, there may be CRISIS OF CONSCIENCE. And thus Aristotle guides that ~~the~~ one SHOULD follow only RIGHT values and VIRTUE ETHICS.

example - Gandhiji undertook satyagraha and non violent route to attain independence, when violence was mostly used.

Similarly TN Sesham introduced electoral reforms, at time when such malpractices were established.

Thus, there is need for our actions to be guided by ethical value.

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 the virtue of not only understanding others' pain and suffering but also taking steps to alleviate that pain.

Tiruvalluvar, by this quote highlights the importance of Compassion — which thrives the life on Earth.

~~This is the compassion of~~
Compassion holds great importance in holding society together and to uplift the downtrodden.

example - Mother Teresa, who is epitome of compassion, worked selflessly for the old aged leprosy patients.

Compassion requires working for others without expecting anything in return.

Compassion also helps in addressing the rising inequality.

Eg. Bill and Melinda Gates foundation running charities across world.

The tough times like COVID-19 brought many difficulties, yet compassion helped tide over such times.

Eg. Donor Good helping migrant workers in returning home.

Similarly Kailash Satyarthi, fought for children's rights and worked against the exploitation of child labour.

② Compassion is also an important value for civil services (Nolan committee)

Thus, today the world is moving ~~slow~~ not because of speed of many, but COMPASSION of FEW.

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 gave this quote, highlighting the importance of democracy and decentralisation, which founded the basis of Indian system.

Democracy is the system of government of the people, for the people and by the people — MARTIN LUTHER KING.

Thus, Democracy provides Equality of opportunity to all, irrespective of the caste, colour, need or race.

Kofi Annan has said that Democracy has helped in lifting ~~so~~ millions out of poverty by empowering them.

A Democratic system gives the power in hands of weak and downtrodden.

This is why the French fought a great revolution to establish democracy.

While an autocratic regime is marred by exploitation and inequality, democracy on other hand empowers even the last person in line.

The concept of Antodaya and ~~low~~ Sarodaya is possible only in a democratic setup.

Democracy limits the powers of the strong and establishes a system of check and balances, thus strengthening the weak and poor.

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?

The given case highlights the dichotomy of malnutrition ~~and~~ on one hand and hurt religious sentiment on the other hand, with the pressure on Minister of Education about upcoming elections.

a) STAKEHOLDERS —

1. Malnourished children
2. Parents of these children
3. Teachers and School
4. Religious groups
5. Minister of Education of state 'X'.
6. Administration - rolling out policy.
7. Me

The parents, teachers and some religious groups are protesting against the use of EGGS in MID DAY MEAL, which was government policy.

The Minister of Education has assured reversal in policy.

b) [OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO ME]

1. Reversal of the policy be implemented

PROs

1. Address the people's grievance.
2. Religious sentiments taken care of.
3. ~~Elections~~ farouable for upcoming elections

CONS.

1. Hurt the nutritional aspect.
2. Show poor policy derising.

2. Continue with Providing Eggs

PROs

1. ensure nutritional security.
2. Fight 'Hidden Hunger'

CONS.

1. Protests may intensify causing law & order problem.
2. Hurt elections result
3. Religious sentiments hurt

3. ~~Separate~~ Separate egg distribution after Parents' Consent

PROs

1. Address problem of law and order.

CONS.

1. Still hurt religious groups.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Voluntary eat eating of eggs. | 2. Problem of <u>malnutrition</u> may not be completely addressed. |
|---|--|

4. Introduce New Alternatives

PROs	CONS
1. As Won't <u>hurt</u> religious sentiments. 2. Address problem of <u>malnutrition</u>. 3. Tackle <u>law and order</u> problem.	1. Might be <u>costly</u> 2. <u>Take time</u> to find such alternative 3. No <u>guarantee</u> of <u>alternative</u>. 4. Alternative may also raise <u>issues</u>.

c) BEST COURSE OF ACTION —

The best course of action would be —

1. Hold ~~p~~ consultative meetings with parents.

Parents need to be made aware about the problem of Malnutrition

2. Use social influence and PERSUASION

to convince parents.

3. Use of School Management Committees to search for alternatives of eggs.
eg. Increased protein content in diet by using soyabean etc.
4. Also role in role models, celebrities to convince parents about role of Balanced Diet.
5. Consultations with Religious groups.
6. Parents to be given option to ~~allow~~ either allow egg for their children and serve them separately.

The problem of Malnutrition is very grave and requires ~~so~~ holistic steps to enable children become demographic dividend.

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 उस नतीजे पर पहुँचा जा सके कि व्यक्ति उन मानदंडों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है जो प्राणदंड का प्रावधान करते हैं। मृत्युदंड, ऐतिहासिक रूप से विभिन्न प्रकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा आचरण, राजनीतिक या धार्मिक विश्वासों और प्रथाओं की एक विस्तृत शृंखला हेतु, किसी के नियंत्रण में 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।

With Taliban executing people for petty crimes like theft, to Saudi Arabia awarding capital punishment for heinous crimes like rapes, the debate on CAPITAL PUNISHMENT continues.

a) ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR

1. Creates deterrence against commission of crimes.
Eg. capital punishment to ~~case~~ 4 convicts in Nirbhaya ~~to~~ rape case.
2. Maintains law and order condition in the state.
eg- Taliban
3. Required for crimes which shakes the conscience of people
eg. Terrorist attacks, brutal rape, serial murder
4. Ensure adherence to rules and norms.
5. Some crimes require punishment equivalent to death penalty.

AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

1. There may be Misjudgement or Lapses in process of trial.
Eg. tampering with evidence leading to wrong conviction.
2. Difficult to ensure 'due process' due to human errors.
3. ~~Capital~~ Humans are not 'life givers' and thus can't be life takers.
4. Reduces the scope of Rehabilitation for criminal, which is Basis of our criminal justice system.
5. May be misused for political or religious gains.
eg. capital punishment for blasphemy in Pakistan.
6. Use for fear. eg. by Taliban.
7. Illegitimate control over people's lives.

- b) In modern society, driven by institutions, rule governing bodies and ethics, there is limited place for capital punishment.

Like the honourable Supreme Court has stated in various judgments, capital punishment should be used in RAREST OF RARE cases only.

Rather than capital punishment, in rest of the cases, the focus should be on REFORMATIVE JUSTICE to transform the convict and criminal to give up on crime and lead better life.

Crimes like Brutal rape, serial murders, ~~the~~ terrorist activities etc,

which shake all ethical virtues
and the common conscience,
should only be awarded with
death penalty, that too after
serious adherence to criminal
laws and procedures.

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

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

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

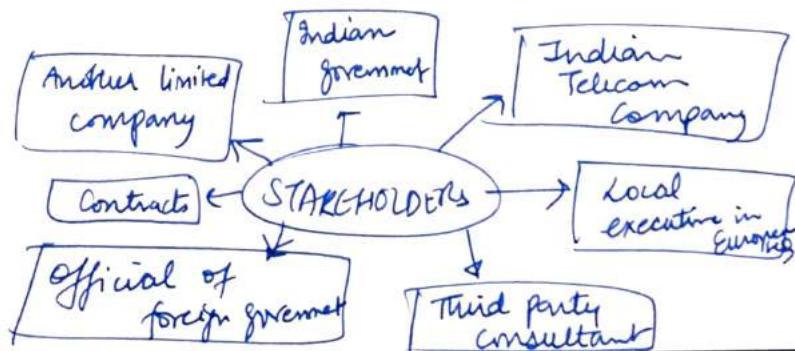
- दिये गये प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक चुनौतियां क्या हैं?
- विभिन्न हितधारकों और उनके हितों की पहचान कीजिए।
- उक्त कंपनी के एक सी.ई.ओ. के रूप में, आप दी गई स्थिति में किस प्रकार प्रत्युत्तर देंगे?

The given case presents the case of globalisation of bribery, its domestic implications and corruption as whole.

a) ETHICAL CHALLENGES —

The case raises the following Ethical concerns —

1. Corruption - and Misappropriation of funds.
 2. Conflict of interest
 3. Favouritism in politics.
 4. Inefficient utilisation of resources
 5. Breaching Public Trust.
 6. Crony capitalism.
- 7 Also there is Ethical dilemma for the government, which is close to the telecom company.

b) STAKEHOLDERS

STAKEHOLDER	INTEREST
1. <u>Indian Telecom company</u>	→ Expand <u>business</u> and <u>Make profit</u> .
2. <u>Local executive</u>	→ Make <u>gains</u> in cabling contracts → <u>shareholding</u> in <u>limited company</u> .
3. <u>Third party consultant</u>	→ <u>shareholding</u> in <u>limited company</u>
4. <u>Local government official</u>	→ Make <u>quick gains</u> (corruption) → <u>shareholding</u> in <u>limited company</u>
5. <u>Indian government</u>	→ Close contacts with the Telecom company.

c) As the CEO of the firm, upon the revealing of such situation, I will —

1. Suspend the local executive and take full responsibility.
2. Order an enquiry into the matter by forming team of independent directors, auditors and experts as head of company in that country.

3. Address the media / shareholders about a free and fair investigation of the matter and adequate punishment to those found guilty.
4. I will also cooperate with the foreign government and Indian government regarding any inquiry etc.
5. Order an ~~indep~~ audit by independent auditor in Indian and foreign to generate and rebuild public trust.
6. Corporate Governance and Ethical Governance to be promoted in the organisation in India and Abroad.
7. Also check for irregularities in

other operations in other countries.

~~or~~ ~~business operations~~

8. ~~Even~~ Tackling up the problem as true leader, will even offer to resign for the misappropriation.

There should be no place for corruption, and corporate governance should be promoted.

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)

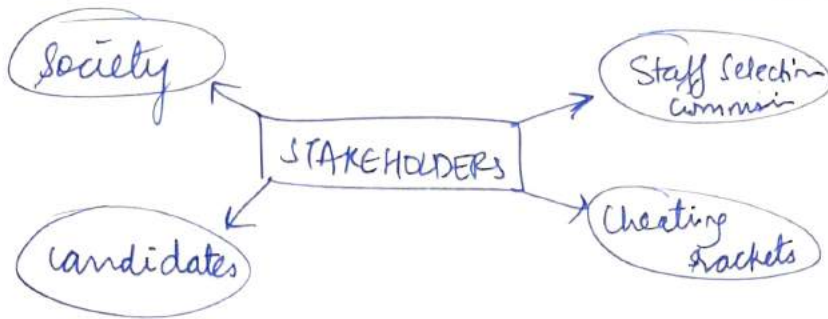
आप एक राज्य के कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं। हाल ही में, आयोग द्वारा सब-इंस्पेक्टर के पद पर भर्ती के लिए एक परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी। लेकिन कुछ छात्रों द्वारा स्पाई-माइक्रोफोन जैसे हाई-टेक उपकरणों का उपयोग करने और ब्लूटूथ डिवाइसों को बिग में छिपाकर परीक्षा में "सोल्वर्स या फर्जी परीक्षार्थी" बैठाने का एक वीडियो इंटरनेट पर सामने आ रहा है। साथ ही, यह कोई अकेली घटना नहीं है; हाल के वर्षों में संगठित तरीके से नकलवाजी 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 मुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

The given case deals with the issue of organised cheating scandal, thus putting future of so many candidates in jeopardy.



a) ETHICAL ISSUES

The ~~for~~ given case deals with following ethical issues —

1. Cheating - use of inadequate means
2. ~~for~~ creating inequality and Rule of Law
3. Denying lack of equal employment opportunity
4. Breach of Public Trust.
5. Inefficiency of SSC to control cheating.
6. Hurting objective recruitment.
7. future of candidate uncertain.
8. corruption
9. opacity.

b) REASONS FOR PREVALENCE OF CHEATING —

1. There is corruption.
Syndicate between the ~~exam~~ officers
and people cheating.
2. Inadequate enforcement
and improper checking at centres.
cf. No Jammers at centres.
3. High rate of unemployment
∴ People resorting to cheating.
4. Lack of transparency in the
exam conducting bodies.
5. Growing competition, thus increased
cheating.
6. Evolution of Newer Technology
eg. bluetooth devices, spectacles etc.
7. Poor implementation of laws like
Prevention of Corruption Act
8. Pendency of cases injunctive.

MEASURES TO PREVENT SUCH INSTANCES

1. Utmost secrecy in making of question papers.
2. Responsibility fixing about the conduct of exam.
3. Ensure strict checking of candidates at centre.
4. Use of jammers to prevent use of mobiles, blue tooth etc.
5. Steps like disabling internet in the region where exam is being conducted.
6. Strict enforcement of the exam conduct rules.
7. Background check of the invigilators by schools.
8. Ensuring the videography and

use of CCTV cameras in exam
halls.

Serious
~~stupid~~ Candidates, who devote their
time, energy and money for
such tests are the worst hit. Thus
steps should be taken to prevent
such cheating cases in future.

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

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

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

(20)

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

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

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



a) ISSUES FACING BY SUNIL —

1. Sunil faces the issue of Ethical dilemma of —

Protecting foreign dignitaries first
vs Saving the local people first.

2. Ensuring adequate resources to the disaster hit people.

3. Tackle the law and order situation

4. Ensure the reconstruction of basic infrastructure like roads, bridges etc.

5. Tackling the families of trapped people and ~~their~~ addressing their complaints.
6. To make the pilgrimage site disaster ~~set~~ resilient for future.
7. Inadequate knowledge of the district since he joined few days back only.

4) [COURSE OF ACTION]

1. Deploy one unit of the disaster relief to rescue the dignitaries since it is matter of international importance and image of country.
2. Deploy ~~another unit~~ rest units to the rescue of local

- people. and ensure basic food, water for meanwhile
3. At the same time, urge to centre for providing additional Disaster Relief Troops to hasten the process of rescue.
 4. To control the law and order situation, by deploying police force in the area.
 5. Address to the people by personally visiting the area to stay calm.
 6. Use of media to address the complaints of families of locals that all steps are being taken at warfooting pace to rescue the people.

7. Address the emotional distress,
by use of religious gurus of
pilgrimage.
8. Take help of other districts to
rebuild the basic infrastructure
like roads etc. to hasten
rescue operations.

Such disaster situations require
quick response and emotional
intelligence and check true leadership
skills.

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 बयस्क 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।

The given case presents the case of honour killing and threat to such couples. Also there is prevalence

of caste issues even 75 years of
independence.

a) ETHICAL DILEMMA

1. To provide security to couple vs
dealing with political pressure

2. Ensure the right of adults
to choose their partner. vs
Address the abduction case.

ETHICAL ISSUE

1. Right to choice
2. Liberty and freedom
2. caste based discrimination
4. Use of political clout
5. Influencing for personal use.

b) [Suitable course of Action]

1. There is need to provide safety to the couple to prevent the threat to their life.
2. ~~Req~~ If false complaint of abduction reported by parents, then action be taken against them.
3. Greater sensitisation of local police about such matters.
4. Awareness among people about
 - Right to Equality
 - End of caste based discrimination
 - ~~End~~ Promote fraternity.

- c) Usually such cases lead to honour killing and violence.

It is more prevalent in Northem India like Haryana, Delhi etc.

REASONS

1. Acceptance of the decision of Khap Panchayats for honour killing.
2. Lack of awareness about caste equality.
3. Lack of awareness about the laws like Supreme Court judgement to choose partners by adults.
4. caste system is entrenched in the society.

5. Poor enforcement of laws -
6. Nexus between police and the
khap leaders.

There is need to spread awareness
to ensure equality for all and
eliminate caste based discrimination.