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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2214)

Name of Candidate **SONAM**

Medium Hindi/Eng. **ENGLISH**

Registration Number **95658**

Center **ONLINE**

Date **14 Aug 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 लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- 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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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 was perhaps the first ruler in India who tried to intervene and promote ethical analog called 'Dhamma' for public morality.

Ashoka disillusioned by Kalinga war and then inspired by Buddhism- gave his concept of Dhamma- which was more than a religious doctrine- a way of life for people, to conduct in moral way.

Relevance of Dhamma for Civil Servants -

Dhamma presents a moral code of conduct to be followed in public life which can even be used by civil servants to -

- ① Have compassion for citizenry
- ② Work in a responsible manner.
- ③ Go beyond the materialistic aspect and have empathy.

Ashoka headed a new era, being the only king who gave up warfare to rather win people through his goodness than through violence which is a great inspiration for civil servants.

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

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

Bribery, despite so many provisions to stop, has been persistent in our bureaucratic system.

Various ways in which corporations can build frameworks to eliminate practices of offering kickbacks are-

- ① Trainings for its new employees as well as periodic ones for everyone to strictly reflect on our stand and principles against bribery and also possible conse-

- queues in case of violation, both within company as well as according to Indian law.

- ② Transparency and accountability specially related to teams, employees interacting with Government officials for various kinds of work.
- ③ Documentation of all correspondence with government officials to be done mandatorily and all payments be made through online medium.
- ④ Provision of proper Reporting of any instance of official asking for bribe to Government.

bribery is a curse that we all need to refuse at all costs, to ensure equality and fairness in Governance.

2. (a) It is argued that the Indian bureaucracy suffers from indecision and risk aversion. Do you agree? Justify with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

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

There has been arguments around Indian Bureaucracy suffering from indecision and risk aversion due to following reasons-

- ① Lack of support from superiors in case one takes innovative actions or decisions as per one's wisdom.
- ② Provisions in conduct rules being vague and the burden to prove one's innocence lying on officer itself.
- ③ There being no distinction between honest mistake and misconduct

if a trial begins, thus leading to risk aversion in officers.

④ There are so many rules, regulations and procedures -

eg. if a corporation misuses a loophole to secure a contract, the official would also be prosecuted (who granted it). Thus officers tend to sit on such contract decisions.

While there needs to be strict rules in case of misconduct, misuse of power by officials, there also is need of room for innovation, wisdom in decision-making for effective Governance.

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

(150 words) 10

हालांकि, खुले और पारदर्शी शासन ने लोकप्रियता हासिल कर ली है, फिर भी क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लोगों से कुछ जानकारी छिपाने में ही भलाई है? उदाहरणों के साथ अपने तर्कों की पुष्टि कीजिए।

Transparency and accountability
are two important pillars of
good governance, with Right to
Information Act being one of its
most significant manifestations.

But there still is some merit
in withholding some information
from people because of

① National security and safety -

such sensitive information like
on nuclear installations or defence
agreements can be misused by
foreign enemies, terrorist etc.

② Independence in working of institutions like

Judiciary - Supreme court can get hampered if everything like Appointment of Judges is open to public scrutiny.

③ Information on various deals - Potential
be it economic, defence might
be harmful if in public domain for successful completion of deal.

④ Even some negotiations with foreign counterparts might be kept out of public domain on their request.

Information to Public is a matter of right, but all information might not be important, needed or useful.

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।

Civil servants traditionally have been the executioners of the public policy and development work outside of public eye with Ministers / MLAs / MPs interacting with people on the front regarding it.

Anonymity as strength of Civil services -

- ① Objectivity - it helps civil servants to perform their duties objectively without getting emotionally invested to lack of human interface with beneficiaries.

② There would also be less public scrutiny of every action - public/private of civil servants, thus less stress on them.

This specifically came getting brushed in recent times, with people getting to know more of public servants through social media -

- their views on work circulating
- Personal lives being judged.
- Some civil servants also getting to public through social media

While social media or interaction with public can provide more information and empathetic touch to their work, it can also act counter-productive with populist tendencies, thus need to keep in check.

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. (150 words) 10

Discuss.

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।

While there are so many sources of code of conduct for civil servants, like conduct rules, constitution, etc, we still do not have a dedicated code of Ethics for civil servants, despite recommendation by various committees like ARC.

Need for such code of Ethics -

- ① A legally enforceable code of ethics would ensure principles of transparency, comparism, accountability, responsibility, objectivity - all essential for good and inclusive governance.

- ② With increasing human interface and between civil servants and public through social media / awareness - it becomes important for civil servants to show ethical conduct in their public pursuits.
- ③ Challenging situations like corruption, bribery, nexus with politicians - can only be dealt with by officers with ethical conduct.

While a code of ethics is thus very important to have public servant know about principles they need to follow, providing sanctions for its violation should be dealt with by more research, as it is a very subjective domain to analyse.

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 one of most important sources of funding specially in low developed countries and developing countries.

While it helps in infrastructure development, education, healthcare, etc, there are many ethical issues also associated with it like

- ① Furthering ideology through aid like done through Christian Missionaries/ NGOs
- ② Interference in the domestic politics of the recipient country for vested interests like
 - to have favourable ruling dispensation for some trade deal
 - or for support in their own global/ regional agenda

③ Instability - The foreign aid can also be pushed to create political/ social instability through journalists / NGOs to weaken the political system of country e.g. Amnesty International was banned in India for this.

④ New colonialism is also a threat through foreign aid like China is doing through its debt trap diplomacy in various countries.

While foreign aid to help fellow countries also develop is an ethical intention in itself, but using it to further one's vested interests creates various complexities.

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 principles of good governance being followed in corporate setup like- fair competition, Equality between Men & Women Employees, Inclusion, Diversity etc.

With climate change and global warming impacting everyone across the globe, it is not enough for government only to take responsibility to tackle climate change, Rather even companies & businesses need to step forward to do their bit.

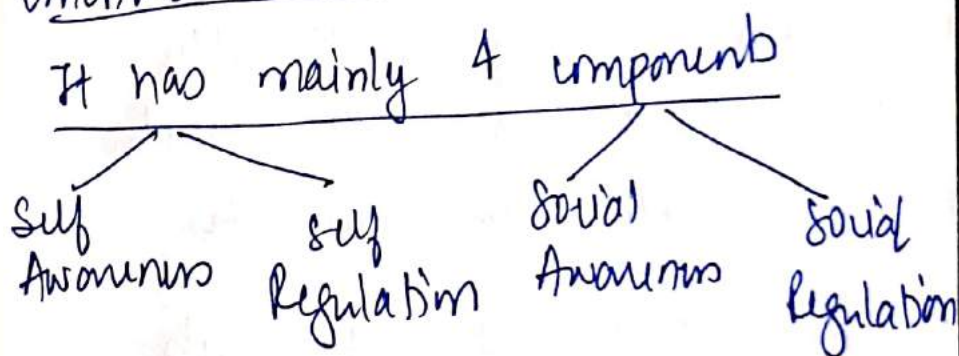
And an effective climate governance structure can be incorporated in broad framework of corporate governance for this, as

- ① Now Climate Conscious Governance and business is as important as fair, inclusive business.
- ② Companies using AI's, Machines are very much responsible to do their part to neutralise their externalities.
- ③ This would also ensure that employees at all levels understand the importance of working towards environment friendly production, governance. Companies can make public pledges with regard to their environmental commitment which would also help create awareness among general public.

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 means knowing
one's own emotions and regula-
-ting them as well as others
emotions as well.



Emotional Intelligence as tool in
accomplishing goals -

- ① If we can regulate our emotions,
we can work more effectively as
goal completion requires only 20%
Intelligence Quotient but 80% Emotional

Intelligence (EI).

- ② EI can help in engaging more productively and consciously with any social situation by not servant to think out a solution

Dark Side of Emotional Intelligence as weapon for Manipulating Others -

- ① Politicians are very Emotionally Intelligent and use people's emotions to manipulate them for votes.
- ② Religious Gurus and Babas also cash on manipulating emotions of innocent followers.
- ③ Terrorist Organisations do their recruitment brainwashing youngsters like in Kashmir, ISIS, etc

Thus EI is a two headed sword,
can be used either way basis our intention

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।

Artificial Intelligence and other emerging technologies come with a package of their own of both opportunities as well as threats.

And with such technological advancements, the importance of values and ethics for leaders across businesses, government and society is even more now as

- ① Artificial Intelligence can be used even for destructive works like
→ Frauds in Banks,

- Digital Impersonation,
- Can reveal patterns from data regarding people's political likings, health related data, etc.

And many other unanticipated challenges as well which might come with its development.

So responsible development and deployment of such technologies can be done only if there is importance of values and this,

- About the right to privacy
- The rightful use of technology

In the end, it all comes down to how we want to use a particular technology, for our betterment or not.

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

→ There is a distinction not often realised between what is right and what is established

e.g. Untouchability was established in India in 19th century and Slavery in U.S.A. but these were not right.

→ So what a person should endeavour to follow is the right thing - no matter how difficult it is, or if it is even against the established order.

e.g. Ishwar Chandra vidya sagar spoke against established order of Child Marriage and advocated

Widow Remarriage which was not acceptable at the time. And had to bear brunt of orthodox Hindus for it.

→ It is only when we want to pursue only what is right,

Can we lead a peaceful life but also become agents of positive change in society.

e.g. People speaking no Honour killing and violence these days.

→ Society keeps on looking towards Samman Bhum only because of actions of people who pursue right irrespective of its establishment status.

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

A human's basic needs are food, clothing and shelter beyond which one might not need to even work.

Yet we see people volunteering for various social works, our Prime Minister working for 16 hours a day, Bureaucrats are living in remote, rural areas to work for and among the people, etc despite having other options also with more convenience.

So what is common among all these Examples? It is compassion.

One may be very Intelligent,
Rational, Responsible but with
Compassion, he/she can't do
good for the people, can't move
the world - for he would not
feel the requirement to.

Thus one can give up his
individualistic, narrow minded
tendencies only if one has sense
of compassion for others.

Who better to quote here than Mother
Teresa who devoted her entire life
for people.

And thus those who do move the
world are the ones with compassion
for all beings above all virtues.

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

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

Democracy is one of the most celebrated virtues of our times and our country is celebrating its 75th year as a democracy this year which is an achievement in itself.

But What does Democracy really mean?

It means rule of the people,
for the people and by the people.

And these people constitute both rich and poor, weak and strong irrespective of the differences.

According to Mahatma Gandhi,
Democracy should give equal
chance and opportunities to both
weak and strong.

→ This is seen manifested in various
positive discrimination legislations
by state -

for Reservation in Educational
Institutions and Jobs, to ensure
that they have equal chances to
get to these institutions despite
their historical limitations

→ Concept of Participative Democracy
at village level and 33% reservation
for women also ensure that all
have equal chances to participate
in policy making decisions about
village resources, etc thus true Democracy

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 कार्यवाई क्या है और क्यों?

This case study revolves around the issue of malnourishment in children and how eating habits are related to religious beliefs and

Personal values, also highlighting apparent politics prevalent in India.

a) Stakeholders in this case study are-

- 1) Children - School students who are undernourished.
- 2) State Administration - Responsible for tackling malnourishment in children through policy intervention
- 3) Parents - of students
- 4) State Political Leaders - who have electoral interest in State.

b) Options Available in given situation are

① Continue with policy of Egg introduction -

This can help improve nutritional

Status of children.

but it disregards the choice of children, their guardians and parents as well as religious beliefs

→ Some people opt vegetarianism even without any religious belief, but on humanitarian grounds.

→ And such a policy continuance can also lead to protests and parents pulling out their children from schools which is even worse.

② Roll back the policy

→ As has been promised by Minister of Education.

→ This will ensure that the eating choice remains with students and beliefs are not hurt.

→ But the issue of malnourishment will remain unaddressed due to appeasement politics -

which would now impact their capabilities to study, be productive, etc.

c) Best course of action according to me is the following -

Modification of the policy

① The issue of malnourishment can be easily addressed by introduction of egg for those students who do eat egg.

② The school authorities should have a consent form signed

by parents regarding whether or not
their wards can be sured eggs.

③ Basis this categorisation, other
alternatives can be introduced
alongside like pancer, bake to
provide protein to students who
don't eat egg.

④ Parents need to be assured of
respect for their own beliefs and
practices with separate arrangements
and

Most importantly, the issue of
malnourishment can be addressed,

which is most significant as
they are the future of our country.

In a diverse country like India,
we need to find a balance between
religious beliefs, values as well as nourishment,
development, etc.

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 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 में 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।

This case study focuses on the debate surrounding capital

punishment across the world, which has been banned by many countries and is still practiced in many others like India.

a) Arguments in favour of having capital punishment in criminal justice system -

- ① Acts as deterrent to heinous crimes like murder, rape, terrorism, etc.
- ② Collective conscience of the citizens needs to be respected, like was sentiment of people against Hydrabad rape accused.
- ③ Providing for inmates with no scope of reformation through out their lives doesn't seem to

be a reasonable utilisation of state resources.

Arguments against State Capital Punishment are -

- ① Right to life is for every individual and should not be violated.
- ② Capital punishment empirically has done no good as deterrent to any heinous crimes.
- ③ Delay in execution most often leads to mental harassment of the convict, not appreciable in a civilized world.

b) Capital punishment does exist in India and many other countries

→ While gross level execution of a human doesn't look right, but it is still a need in the world as implied by law commission reports and Supreme court rulings as well.

→ In India, law is known in its breach and without enough deterrence by state - situation can get even worse.

→ Capital punishment also strengthens the collective conscience of people as having control over things happening in society through

punitive punishments

→ And for the argument of it not being deterrent enough, the problem is with implementation and not law in itself. Delays in system make these ineffective.

Various moral implications involved being - Taking away right to life of a person - but it is justified under Utilitarian principle to protect majority citizens.

In order to maintain peace and harmony in society, it sometimes becomes imperative to implement some tough measures like capital punishment.

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

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

(20)

एक भारतीय कंपनी दूरसंचार क्षेत्र में सक्रिय है और विश्व भर के अन्य भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में स्थित एक दूरसंचार कंपनी के अधिकांश शेयरों की स्वामी है। इसके यूरोपीय मुख्यालयों में से एक में, यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि एक स्थानीय कार्यकारी अधिकारी स्थानीय सरकार से दूरसंचार केबल बिछाने और निर्माण अनुबंध प्राप्त करने के लिए स्थानीय सरकारी अधिकारियों को रिश्वत दे रहा था। कथित तौर पर एक तीसरे पक्ष के मलाहकार के माध्यम से घूम 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 कंपनी का संयुक्त स्वामित्व विद्यमान है। उक्त कंपनी को विशेष रूप से भारत में मतासूत्र व्यवस्था के निकट माना जाता है और इस आरोप ने अब इसके भारत में संचालित व्यापार को भी जांच के दायरे में लाने का दबाव बढ़ा दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

This case study highlights nexus
corruption between politicians,
business houses and others and
its manifestation through a

Micro contract.

a) Ethical challenges in the given case are -

① Rule of law v/s Professional Profit

Company involved wanted to shortcut in getting approvals from government to start making profits but this was breach of rule of law as due process was not followed, might have affected other more deserving companies by diminishing healthy competition

b) Different stakeholders and their interests are -

- ① Company - to maximize their profit.
- ② Local Executive - Both as part of company plus vested interest in common with the third party and local government official
- ③ Local Government - to have the best company get the contract at fair competition credentials.
- ④ Company's contacts with Indian ruling dispensation - as the case opens pandora box of similar accusations in India as well.

c) As the CEO of the company,
I will take following course
of action -

- ① I will constitute a Inquiry

committee at local level in the given quered jurisdiction as well as one at the company level across the geographies to check truth about accusations.

② In the mean time, the quered employee will remain suspended and the whistleblower will be given protection so that he/she can cooperate in investigation.

③ I will also make a public statement about the values and principles of our company being fair, honest competition

and good ethical corporate conduct
and also appraise people through
media about the inquiring committee
doing the investigation in the given
matter.

- ④ I will also assure full cooperation
with local government authorities
for any inquiry.
- ⑤ Meanwhile, updated trainings will
be made mandatory for all employees
regarding code of conduct of company.
- ⑥ And if the inquiry, either internal or
external finds us guilty, I will
take full responsibility, pay compensation,
fines, etc.

And this can, irrespective of result be
a good lesson to our employees across
board regarding importance of fair & ethical practices.

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 स्टाई-माईक्रोफोन जैसे हाई-टेक उपकरणों का उपयोग करने और ब्लूटूथ डिवाइसों को बिग में छिपाकर परीक्षा में "सॉल्वर्स" 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 नकलवासी की घटना के कई उदाहरणों ने राज्य को भयाकुल कर दिया है। छात्र विरोध कर रहे हैं और परीक्षा रद्द करने की मांग कर रहे हैं तथा आपके ऊपर इस्तीफा देने का दबाव है। हालांकि, आपकी बेटी भी इस परीक्षा में शामिल हुई थी और वो इसे पास करने के लिए आश्वस्त है। ऐसे कई अन्य छात्र हैं जिन्होंने लंबे समय से इस परीक्षा का इंतजार किया था और ईमानदार प्रयासों के साथ इसे पास करने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। आयोग जो भी निर्णय लेगा, वह आपकी अपनी बेटी सहित बड़ी संख्या में परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों के करियर को प्रभावित करेगा।

- (a) इस प्रकरण से संबंधित नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।
- (b) भारत भर के कई राज्यों में परीक्षाओं में नकल क्यों जारी है?
- (c) भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

This case study reflects on
problem of cheating in various
examinations and negative impact
it has on honest students.

a) Ethical issues concerned in this
case are

→ Merit based selection - is compromised
due to such scandals and wrong-
doings.

→ Issue of Reexamination -

While students who are confident
of clearing, including my own
daughter want it not to be cancelled.

But others are demanding its
cancellation.

Either way honest students are
going to get impacted and suffer.

b) Cheating in examinations is
prevalent in many states because-

① There is intense competition in

jobs, specially government jobs,
making people take such extreme steps.

- ② Corruption in Indian Governance system is a well known fact, making it easy for students to exploit by using money-power.
- ③ Even Muscle Power and Political Influence is used to get students/ aspirants connected to political individuals to get through.
- ④ Lack of Employment opportunities in private sector make people desperate to get government jobs/ clear an exam at any cost.

Q) Measures that can be taken to make sure that similar situation doesn't arise in future are-

- ① As chairman of SSC, I will institute a committee to deal this matter once and for all
- ② The guarding of the examination centres can be done using Reserve Police force.
- ③ Proper ~~providing~~ guidelines can be given in examination Admit card regarding droo code and what can't be brought to exam centre.
- ④ Proper frisking to be done before entering the exam centre and but previous examples can be taken from NEET examination

rules as well.

- ⑤ Also I would recommend a law to be passed, to make the act of cheating as well as assisting a criminal offence and the investigating / invigilating teachers to be also made accountable through prosecution, so that people take their jobs seriously.

- ⑥ Also invigilators can be given prior training on possible ways in which students cheat to be better prepared for them.

Such scandals demoralise the honest and hardworking candidates and thus need to be dealt seriously.

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 वचाव अभियान में लगाना है। आपदा के कारण लोग भावनात्मक रूप से व्यथित हैं और इनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु अधिकारियों की विलंबित प्रतिक्रिया ने जिले में कानून-व्यवस्था के लिए प्रतिकूल स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी है। अन्य राज्यों के लोग जिनके परिवार फंस गए हैं और उन्हें तत्काल सहायता की आवश्यकता है, वे भी व्याकुल हो रहे हैं तथा आपातकालीन हेल्पलाइन पर शिकायतों और अनुरोधों की संख्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हो गई है।

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

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

This case study highlights disaster vulnerability of hilly areas, and

also VIP treatment culture prevalent in society.

a) Issues being faced by Sunil in given scenario are -

① To properly divide and manage the limited resources he has at his disposal.

② Also Ethical dilemma stress as he is being made to divert most of resources for foreign dignitaries.

③ Law and order situation in the district as it is going out of hand.

b) Course of Action that Sunil must take is

- ① Appoint an emergency task force to implement rescue operation on mission mode.
- ② He can ask state to authorise helicopters and para military officers for airlifting of people stranded in inaccessible locations.
- ③ The ground forces can be divided into various sub teams like -
 - Ⓐ To ~~tackle~~ tackle the incoming inquiries and calls, to assure people of best efforts at place.
 - Ⓑ One team to start rescue operations near the pilgrimage site and other crowded areas around.
 - Ⓒ One to provide essentials like

food, medicines and water to
happid people through helicopters, etc
as roads and bridges are damaged.

- ④ Meanwhile, I will address the
public through media assuring
them of best efforts being
put in to complete rescue
operations at the earliest and
explaining our plan of action
to get their confidence.
- ⑤ Since there is rescue death,
I will contact all neighbouring
districts and state authorities to
send help - human resources,
essential commodities, etc.
- ⑥ I will also have teams pick
up volunteers from civil society

who want to help, to organise them to get the operation expediated.

- ⑦ As all of this might continue for a few days, I will stay on ground with teams, address media on regular intervals and get broadcasting of do's and don'ts for everyone's safety and security.

This situation like this is pretty unfortunate, but the resolution and rescue requires the support and cooperation of all stakeholders including general public and even the volunteers from them can be super helpful in such times.

12. You are the Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district. One of your subordinates informs you that a girl has reached out to him and complained about a potential death threat to her and her boyfriend who belongs to another caste. Both the families are averse to their union. She has also informed that the local police station is neither filing any complaint nor giving her any assurance of protection. The girl belongs to the dominant caste of the region and her father is a prominent local leader of the party which is in power in the state. On further enquiry, you come to know that both the girl and her boyfriend are adults. They have moved out of the house and have started living together. This has further angered both the families and they are accusing each other of abduction. In the given scenario, answer the following questions:

- Bring out the ethical dilemma faced by the you.
- What would be a suitable course of action to resolve the issue?
- At times, such instances lead to violence and may end up in honour killings. Discuss the reasons behind their social acceptance in parts of India despite the legal sanction against them. (20)

आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक (SP) के पद पर तैनात हैं। आपके अधीनस्थों में से एक ने आपको सूचित किया है कि एक लड़की ने उसके पास संपर्क करते हुए उसे और उसके प्रेमी, जो दूसरी जाति से संबंधित है, को जान से मारने की धमकी के बारे में शिकायत की है। दोनों परिवार उनके साथ रहने के खिलाफ हैं। उसने यह भी बताया है कि स्थानीय थाना न तो कोई शिकायत दर्ज कर रहा है और न ही उसे सुरक्षा का कोई आश्वासन दे रहा है। वह लड़की उस क्षेत्र की प्रभावशाली जाति से संबंधित है और उसके पिता सत्तारूढ़ दल के एक प्रमुख स्थानीय नेता हैं। आगे की पूछताछ में, आपको पता चला है कि लड़की और उसका प्रेमी दोनों 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:

- आपके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली नैतिक दुविधा को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कार्रवाई का एक उपयुक्त तरीका क्या होगा?
- कभी-कभी, ऐसे उदाहरण हिंसा का कारण बनते हैं और ऑनर किलिंग में परिणित हो सकते हैं। इसके खिलाफ कानूनी प्रतिबंध होने के बावजूद, भारत के कुछ हिस्सों में इसकी सामाजिक स्वीकृति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

*This case study highlights
resistance surrounding inter-caste
marriages which are now in our*

country and has the couple, their families and police administration as primary stakeholders.

a) Ethical dilemma faced by me in the given situation

① Rule of law vs Moral beliefs of people -

While Indian law allows for inter caste relations and weddings, but it is still not accepted at societal level with people still practising caste endogamy.

②

b) Suitable course of action to resolve the issue can be -

- ① Firstly, an FIR needs to be registered in local Police Station, for which I will have the local police officers pulled up for dereliction of duty.
- ② Then the couple can will be given police protection, basis their complaint of death threat.
- ③ The families of both girl & boy would be called up as per investigation
→ and would try to resolve it harmoniously with all parties present.
→ If no cooperation by them, they would be made aware of possible criminal action against

them in case of any harm to girl/boy.

c) Reasons behind acceptance of honour killings in India by society-

- ① Caste Endogamy is still considered important in India.
- ② Such marriages are thus considered violation of the caste respect and subsequent reaction to it is to curb such activities.
- ③ Families consider such marriages/association as disrespect to themselves and thus resist it.
- ④ Caste Hierarchy - though caste system has ceased to function

but unconsciousness of caste hierarchy
in terms of pure & impure is still
present in minds of people.

Honour killing violence is not
an indicative of civilised society.
Our constitution gives us the right
to marry anyone of our choice
under Article 21 and even at
humanistic level, it sounds about
logical. Caste system has anyways
broken down due to Modernisation,
So why do we need to drag
its such adverse practices leading
to consequences as grave as
Honour killing?