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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2214)

Name of Candidate	Nithh Mawya	Registration Number	507906
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	06/07/22
Center	ORN		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
6(c)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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।

'Dhamma' was given by Ashoka, the Mauryan King, to propagate his version of Buddhism.

The concept of 'Dhamma' present several learnings on public morality -

- ① Dhamma talks about obeying our parents and showing respect towards the weak. These are relevant for morals in our public lives.
- ② It also directs people to do their duties in a fair way. It is also important for order in public domain.

- ③ Compassion, tolerance as values in public life are emphasized. These can enhance social trust and harmony.

Relevance for public servants -

- ① The dictate of doing right duties is relevant to inspire a public servant to uphold public interest and do official duties.
- ② Tolerance, kindness and empathy are needed in administration to ensure values-based and ethical administration. These inspire a public servant to go extra mile to serve people in a responsive manner.

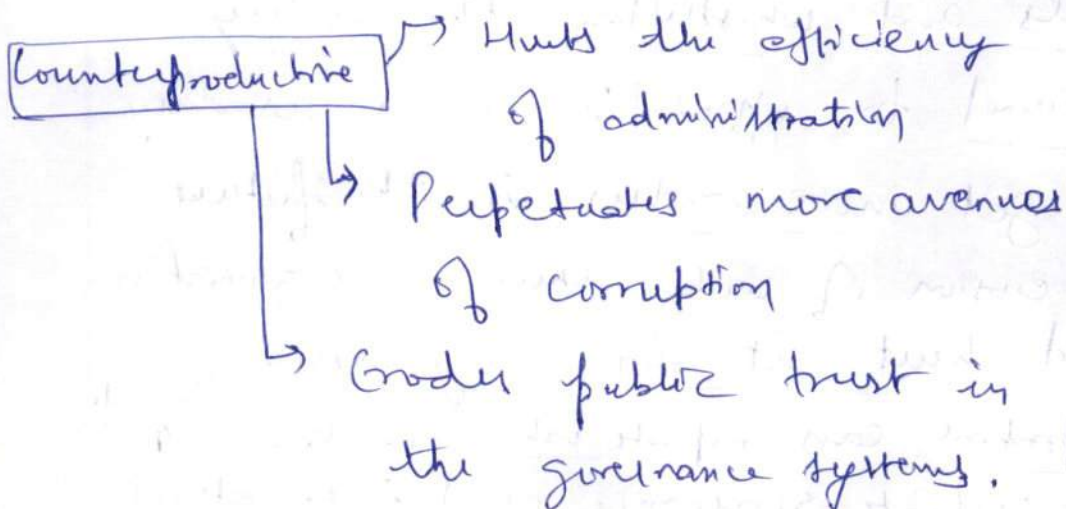
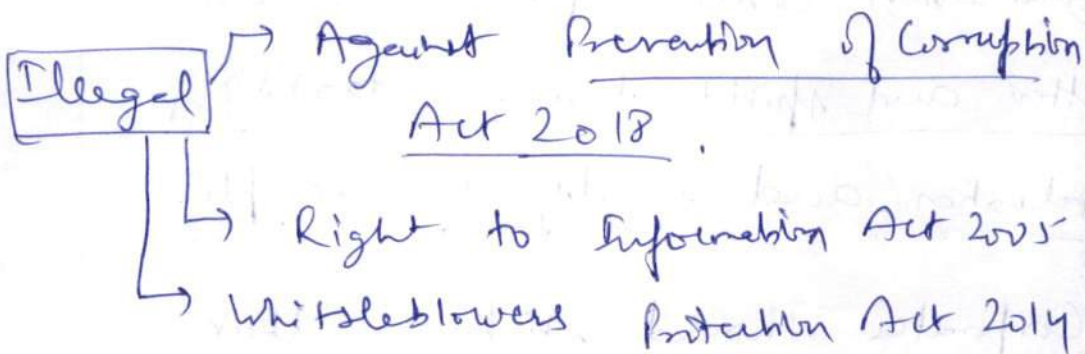
Hence, Ashoka's 'dhamma' has some progressive teachings which can become part of our morals in public life.

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

Ans. -

Corruption in the form of illegal gratifications like bribery and favours are rampant in our administration.



When corporations deal with the public officials in forms like participation in bidding, procurements etc; they are forced to pay bribery to get the particular decision or contract in their favour.

Framework -

- ① Frame a code of ethics in organization and implement it in letter and spirit through training, evaluation and leading by example.
- ② Corporates should stick to their ideals and whistleblow the bribery demand to officials seniors as they can get more orders in the future but erosion of work culture in organization would hurt it in long-run.
- ③ Corporations can corporate with each other in ^{this end} ~~terms~~ ^{terms}. Hence, corporate governance need to be ethical to ensure avoidance of corrupt bribery payment.

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।

Ans. -

In recent times, the problem of indecision and risk aversion has been highlighted in Indian bureaucracy. eg. - During COVID pandemic lockdowns, they were indecisive on the fate of migrants.

Suffers from Indecision
and risk aversion

- ① Due to rigid rules and procedures, bureaucrats, at times, are unable to take timely decisions,
- ② Due to ^{extreme} ↑ pressure from seniors, citizens, media etc., the bureaucrats are risk averse in their decision

making as they avoid the risky decisions to evade accountability, disciplinary actions in the future.

③ eg. - The bureaucrats delay the decision making in granting the forest rights to tribals under the forest Rights Act.

However, on the contrary, there are various examples of timely decisions and risk taking as well -

eg. - Mumbai Commissioner took pro-active decisions to advance order the oxygen cylinders to avoid oxygen availability problem during 2nd wave of COVID.

The risk-taking and decisiveness depends upon the values such as fortitude, prudence, positive attitude among bureaucrats.

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।

Ans. -

There is an ever-present dilemma in bureaucracy about the information sharing and transparency versus confidentiality and secrecy.

Merit in withholding information -

① There should be information withholding on specific grounds such as sovereignty, security of country, confidential third party information, under Section 8, 11 of Right to Information Act (RTI)

② These ensure upholding of national interest which should not

be compromised by information disclosure

- ③ The Section 24 of RTI Act exempts various intelligence and security agencies from ^{its} ambit. This is also on grounds of national security, secrecy of working of armed forces.

- ④ Also, Official Secrets Act 1923 ~~exempts~~ is used to evade disclosure of information on similar grounds.

However -

- ① As Section 8(2) of RTI Act says, there should no ~~but~~ exemption under Section 8, 10, 24 and Official Secrets Act if the information disclosure is in public interest which overrides other concerns.

Hence, there is a need to use exemption provisions so that the spirit of RTI is not violated.

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।

Ans. —

Civil services are the basis of the government in a democracy. They need to execute the decisions of the political executive in an anonymous, behind the public gaze manner.

It may seem restrictive in the sense that civil servants have to be restricted from making public appearances and taking credit for any good work done by them.

However, it is one of the greatest strengths of civil services as —

- ① It preserves political neutrality of civil services.

② Avoids them being susceptible to publicity, as it would ensure selflessness, objectivity in their conduct.

In recent times, social media's advent has challenged this anonymity —

① While it is good that civil servants make people aware about schemes of government, various initiatives etc., but flaunting their successes on social media erodes their anonymity.

② It makes them prone to publicity, peer, public pressure and reduces their independence, objectivity in administration.

③ Also, it can lead to violation of the principle of political executive as the ultimate face of government.

④ It can reduce commitment, dedication towards public service.
Hence, civil servants should uphold anonymity even in today's age of social media.

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।

Ans. -

Code of ethics is a formal code to guide the civil servants in the discharge of their duties in a values-based and ethical manner.

Necessary → Code of Conduct is another
→ Conflict of interest, ethical dilemmas can be handled only by a code of ethics.
→ Ensure ethical governance.

eg. - ~~like~~ Code of Conduct has a provision that civil servants should maintain their ~~public~~ private finances

in a way to avoid habitual indebtedness and insolvency. This provision is often violated due to conflict of interests. Here, the Code of Ethics comes into play.

Code of Ethics should contain:-

① It should prescribe expected values in a public servant such as compassion, tolerance, emotional intelligence, dedication to public service, integrity etc. These would help in resolving ethical dilemmas in a way that public interest is upheld.

② When the Code of ethics is violated, there should be an inquiry, punishments to avoid repetition of this behaviour in the future.

Hence, a legally enforceable Code of ethics is the need to uphold ethics in administration.

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।

Ans—

Foreign aid is provided by a country to another country to help it in development, avoid financial distress etc.

eg.— India's aid to Sri Lanka in its recent economic crises.

Aid can ~~be~~ be in form of money, food, oil, medicines etc.

Ethical issues —

- ① There is an allegation on countries like China to use the foreign aid to advance their geo-political interests and put the recipient poor country into a debt trap.
- ② It is used as a tool for

interference in domestic politics and development of a nation.

eg. - Western nations are often accused of doing this in their strategy of neo-colonialism.

③ Various nations like China provide the aid to convert the country into a dependent situation, rather than developing its indigenous capabilities like industries, ~~trans~~ human capital. This is equivalent to pushing the poor nation into an unsustainable growth trajectory.

eg. - China's aid to African nations.

However, on the other hand, India provides developmental aid in form of grants for economic development, food security, education and health opportunities.

Hence, foreign aid should be ethical so as to serve the collective global interests.

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

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

Ans. -

Corporate governance refers to the rules, systems and procedures used by a corporate to govern itself.

There is a need for the corporate governance framework to be ethical by including concerns such as social justice, sustainability, climate change mitigation etc.

Need to include climate governance structure -

- ① Corporates should include a Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) in their governance regime.

This should include making climate sustainable products, reducing carbon emissions, contributing towards climate funding for adaptation and mitigation actions in the society etc.

② Corporates should earmark a portion of their profits towards CER activities

③ Need to disclose their environmental sustainability in their annual reports.

eg. - SEBI has recently launched mandatory Business Responsibility and Sustainability ~~Initiatives~~ Report (BRSR) for top 1000 companies.

④ This would ultimately benefit the corporates in the longer-run, though it may cost them in short-term.

Hence, corporates should voluntarily include climate governance in their governance structures.

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।

Ans -

Emotional intelligence (EI) refers to ~~the~~ recognizing and understanding own emotions as well as that of others. Its components include self-awareness, self-regulation, empathy, social skills and motivation.

Tool to achieve goals

- ① It can help a person in unraveling own emotions and use them for positive impact.
- ② It ~~can~~ can help a person to handle stress. eg. - for a public servant.
- ③ It can aid a person in building

team, spirit in the team and
have leadership values.

Weapon for Manipulation —

① It can be used by a person to
understand and manage the emotions
and thinking of other person.

② A ~~person~~ person good at this tactic
can manipulate the thought process
of another person to such an extent
that his prudence, logical abilities get
eroded.

eg. — A senior may use superior skills
of emotional manipulation to convince
an ethical junior to remove his
cognitive opposition to corruption and
persuade him to get involved.

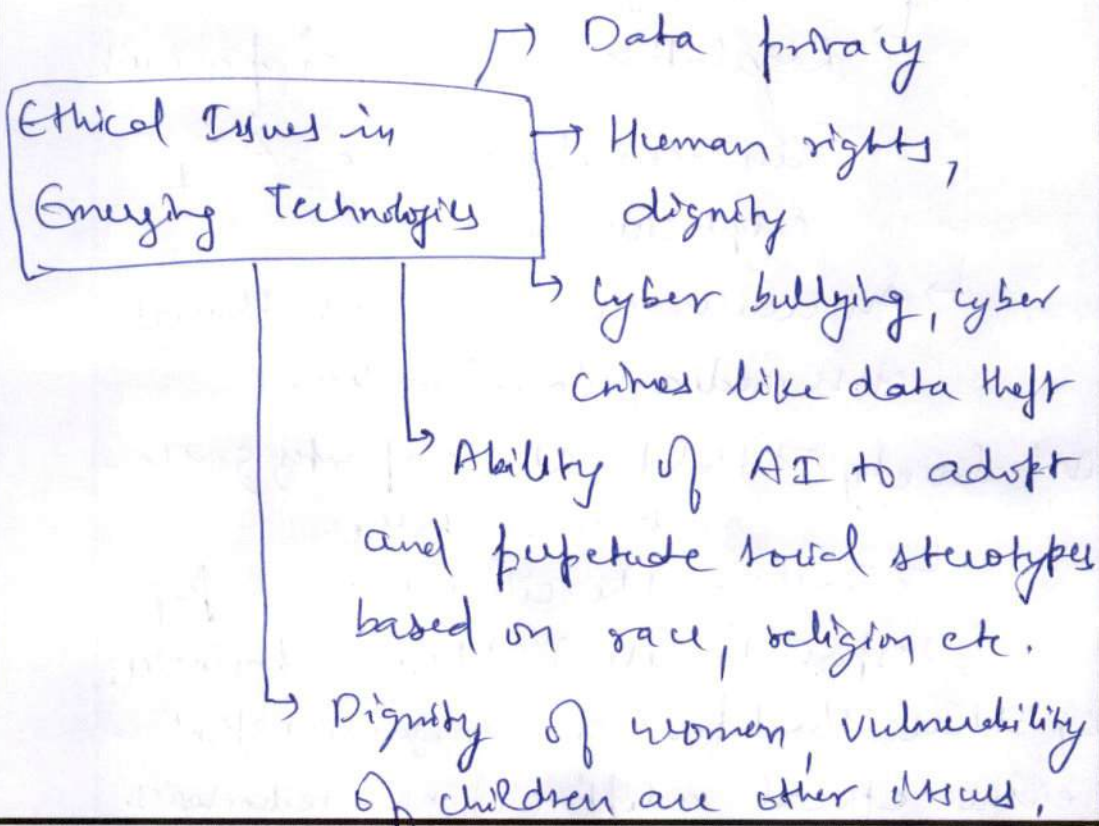
Hence, emotional intelligence is a double-
edged sword and it needs to be used
in a healthy and constructive manner.

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।

Ans. -

In recent times, there has emerged the issue of ethics in new technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Blockchain, Machine learning etc., due to their ability to be misused.



Measures needed -

- ① Business Leaders → Build ethical AI systems
- Respect for consent, responsible use of user data
 - Making people aware of risks.
 - Minimizing the susceptibility to cyber breaches, fraud; special protection to child users.

- ② Government → Develop a legal framework for responsible use of various emerging technologies
- Regulation of ethical framework in technologies like AI, cryptocurrency.
 - Awareness among citizens through mass media, social media.

- ③ Civil Society → Hold the corporate, government accountable
- Teaching the citizens on safe, responsible use of these technologies.
- Hence, there should be a synchronous effort to ensure ethical adoption of new technologies.

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

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके लिए क्या अर्थ है?

(a) "All persons ought to endeavour to follow what is right, and not what is established." — Aristotle

(150 words) 10

"सभी व्यक्तियों को जो सही है उसका पालन करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए, न कि जो स्थापित है उसका पालन करना चाहिए।" - अरस्तू

Ans. -

Ethics is the study of human action from the point of view of rightness or wrongness and are not same as following the ~~law~~, law, religion or socio-cultural norms.

The given statement of Aristotle is in line with the concrete meaning of ethics. We should always use the principle of right versus wrong, rather allowed versus not allowed.

Further it means that -

① We should resolve our ethical dilemmas by acting on the right maxim only.

eg.- A public servant working in a highly corrupt department, where bribery is quite established, would follow the right path of abstaining from it.

② We need to understand that an action, behaviour or principle which is established and followed by a large number of people, does not make it right in the ethical sense.

eg.- Today everyone is aspiring for materialistic life and it is also supported by the society. But we need to focus on good of soul, fairness as it is ethical.

③ The urge to follow right would ultimately help in exercising virtues such as temperance, fortitude in our daily lives.

Hence, the ultimate barometer of an action should be its rightness or wrongness.

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

Ans-

I agree with the statement of ~~greater~~ great Indian thinker ~~Thiru~~ Tiruvalluvar.

Compassion is the ability of a person to feel care or warmth with others and feel their emotions by putting ourselves in their position.

It moves the world —

① At an individual level, compassion as a virtue leads to healthy, happy soul.

② In a society, it ensures the social cooperation, harmony. It

ensures social justice for even the most vulnerable sections of a society,

③ Overall, Compassion as a virtue builds a nation in a sustainable manner in the long-term.

eg.- Compassion towards minorities, SC, ST would lead a nation to pursue policies relevant for inclusive and sustainable growth.

④ Further, in the international domain, compassion by advanced nations towards the concerns of poor nations can result in more equal, just world.

eg.- Compassion as a virtue can guide the western nations to uphold principles of Common but differentiated Responsibility (CBDR) and fulfill their funds, technology commitments to developing nations, especially LDCs. Hence, compassion is truly the most gracious

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

Ans. -

This statement of Gandhi is correct in its entirety as democracy is about equal opportunities and justice for all.

Further it means that -

- ① True democratic system in a country would ensure equal liberty, opportunities for growth, and participation in socio-economic and political domains.

eg. - Concerns of the vulnerable sections like transgender, women, SC, disabled etc. should be given equal attention, if not more, by the government.

- ② It is as relevant in a cooperative society as in a nation, eg. - poor farmers should have equal rights in a farmer producer cooperative as the rich farmers.
- ③ In the context of political parties, the dynastic members should give the newcomers equal representation, opportunities to ensure inner party democracy.
- ④ Democracy is also relevant in international organizations such as UN, World Bank, IMF, WHO etc., where the weaker nations like least developed countries should be given equal voice as the dominant, western nations, through holistic reforms.

Hence, for a democracy to exist in true sense, weak needs to be given a fair and equal chance.

SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

7. You come across a news report of a state 'X', which has a considerable number of school going children suffering from malnourishment. To overcome this, the state recently rolled out a policy to introduce eggs in mid-day meals in schools. However, some parents, teachers and a few religious groups have protested against the move. The report states that the Minister of Education of state 'X' has assured the public of a reversal in the policy. You are aware that this may be because elections are approaching in the state and the party in power may not want to antagonise a particular religious group, which is its key supporter.

In light of this, answer the following:

- (a) Highlight the stakeholders in the given case study.
- (b) Examine the options available in the given situation.
- (c) According to you, what is the best course of action and why?

(20)

आपको एक राज्य 'X' के बारे में एक न्यूज रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है, जिसमें काफी संख्या में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे कुपोषण से पीड़ित हैं। इस पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने हेतु, उक्त राज्य ने हाल ही में स्कूलों में मध्याह्न भोजन में अंडे को शामिल करने की एक नीति लागू की है। हालांकि, कुछ माता-पिता व शिक्षकों और कुछ धार्मिक समूहों ने इस कदम का विरोध किया है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि राज्य 'X' के शिक्षा मंत्री ने जनता को नीति में बदलाव का आश्वासन दिया है। आप जानते हैं कि ऐसा इसलिए हो सकता है क्योंकि राज्य में चुनाव नजदीक आ रहे हैं और सत्तारूढ़ दल एक विशेष धार्मिक समूह जोकि पार्टी का प्रमुख समर्थक है, उसका वो विरोधी नहीं बनना चाहती है।

इसके आलोक में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

The given case highlights the dilemma of developmental initiatives in conflict with socio-cultural norms and political interests, ultimately

putting the developmental discourse
on the back-burner.

(a) Stakeholders —

① School going children — their
malnourishment, growth of body, mind,
productivity in future as vital human
capital.

② Parents → Attention to non-vegetarian
diets
→ Social, religious beliefs.

③ Teachers → Personal values against
egg-based diet
→ Trying to cooperate in the
cause of parents

④ Religious groups → Upholding their
religious beliefs
→ Trying to use this
situation to get some
political brownie-points.

⑤ Ruling Party → Victory in elections
→ Support of the particular
religious group.

(b) Options Available

(1) Reversal of policy -

Merits → Win for party in power
→ Diffuse the opposition from parents, teachers, religious groups
→ Avoid further volatility of the situation.

Demerits → The aim of reducing malnourishment in children neglected,
→ Not in future interests of the children's growth
→ Poor human capital ultimately drags a nation's growth.

(2) Reversal and then re-introduction of policy after elections

Merits → Balancing party's win and the growth of children
→ Short-term placation of opposition.

Demerits → Betrayal of public mandate
→ The opposition to the policy may be greater in this scenario.

③ Replacement of eggs with other protein-rich food such as soybean:-

Merits

- May be more acceptable to the community including parents, religious groups
- Potential to reduce malnutrition in children
- Balanced approach; addresses the concerns of all stakeholders

Demerits

- May be difficult to make ~~under~~ those opposing, understand due to volatile situation, distrust on the state government.
- Soybean, other protein-rich foods are expensive in comparison to eggs. This may hurt the efficiency of utilization of public funds.

(c) As per me, option 3 seems to be

the best course of action. The reasons are -

- ① It seeks to address the concerns of religious group, teachers and parents, while ensuring nutritional diets for the children.
 - ② Better option than a complete reversal of policy as it seeks to negotiate, address the existing situation without compromising on the aim of the policy.
 - ③ To address demerits such as funds availability, the use of CSR funds, NGO contributions, community funds etc. may be used to supplement the funds in the policy implementation.
- Hence the action seeks to ~~ad~~ ensure a win-win situation for all the stakeholders.

8. Capital punishment, or "death penalty," is an institutionalized practice designed to result in deliberately executing persons in response to actual or supposed misconduct and following an authorized, rule-governed process to conclude that the person is responsible for violating norms that warrant execution. Punitive executions have historically been imposed by diverse kinds of authorities, for an expansive range of conduct, political or religious beliefs and practices, for a status beyond one's control, or without employing any significant due process procedures. Punitive executions also have been and continue to be carried out more informally, such as by terrorist groups, urban gangs, and mobs. For centuries in Europe and America, discussions have focused on capital punishment as an institutionalized, rule-governed practice of modern states and legal systems governing serious criminal conduct and procedures. In light of the above debate of capital punishment, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the arguments in favour of and against having capital punishment in the criminal justice system?

(b) Do you think capital punishment has a place in modern civilised society? Examine in the context of moral implications involved in awarding it.

(20)

फांसी या 'मृत्युदंड', एक संस्थागत प्रक्रिया है, जिसे वास्तविक या कथित कदाचार की प्रतिक्रिया में जानबूझकर व्यक्तियों को प्राणदंड देने हेतु डिजाइन किया गया है और इसके लिए एक प्राधिकृत, नियम-आधारित प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जाता है ताकि इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा जा सके कि व्यक्ति उन मानदंडों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है जो प्राणदंड का प्रावधान करते हैं। मृत्युदंड, ऐतिहासिक रूप से विभिन्न प्रकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा आचरण, राजनीतिक या धार्मिक विश्वासों और प्रथाओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला हेतु, किसी के नियंत्रण से परे स्थिति के लिए या किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थापित प्रक्रियाओं का पालन किए बिना भी दिया जाता रहा है। मृत्युदंड का विभिन्न समूहों द्वारा अधिक अनौपचारिक रूप से पालन किया जाता है और वर्तमान में भी इसे जारी रखा गया है, जैसे कि आतंकवादी समूहों, शहरी गिरोहों और भीड़ द्वारा। यूरोप और अमेरिका में सदियों से जारी चर्चाओं ने आधुनिक राज्यों के संस्थागत व नियम-आधारित प्रक्रिया तथा गंभीर अपराधिक 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:

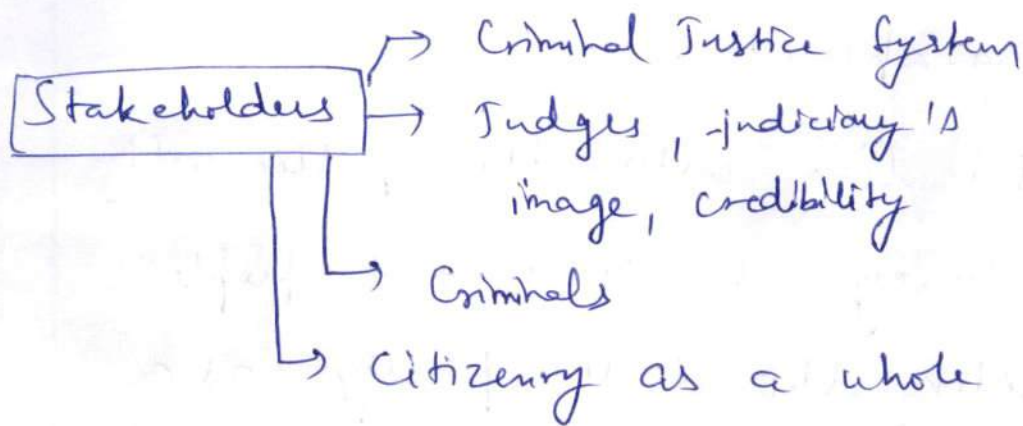
(a) अपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में मृत्युदंड के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क क्या हैं?

(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।

Ans. -

Recently, Supreme Court took a suo-motu hearing on the use of

capital punishment provided by the judges and provided some guidelines for its responsible use.



(a)

Arguments in favour —

- ① It can act as a deterrent against inhuman crimes such as ~~murder~~, murder, gangrape etc.
- ② Can serve retributive justice as the person violating the other person's right to life or the society's dignity, need to ^{be} inflicted upon with proportionate justice measures.

③ Becomes necessary in extreme cases as highlighted by Bachchan Singh Case (1985). eg. - Terrorism, genocide, gangrape etc.

④ In line with the public will as surveys highlight that people consider the death penalty as a right measure in various circumstances.

Arguments against -

① Not in line with the ideals of a civilized society which respects human dignity, rights even for criminals.

② There is no conclusive evidence to prove that death penalty creates a credible deterrence.

③ Retribution should not have a place in a democratic, civilized society as it represents the psychology of revenge.

④ There can't be any credible framework for providing death penalty, leading to some arbitrariness in decisions of judges.

⑤ Not in line with today's progressive ideas of reformatory and rehabilitative justice. eg. - open prisons.

(b)

Moral Implications -

① Reduces the human worth of the criminal by dehumanizing him or her.

- ② It is equivalent to a state-inflicted murder.
- ③ The purpose of justice in a civilised society should be reformation, rehabilitation in society and not depriving the criminal of a chance to improve.
- ④ Public will affecting the decisions of judges erodes their independence, credibility.

Hence, capital punishment should be used only in "rarest of rare instances" and the recent guidelines of Supreme Court should be referred to regarding upholding this doctrine.

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

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

(20)

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

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

The given case highlights the nexus between multinational company officials and government officials to involve in a corrupt act.

(b) Stakeholders -

① Indian Company → Preserving its reputation, business interests,
→ Avoiding disruption of its operations.

② Local Executive → Nexus exposed
→ Possibility of inquiry, punishment, dismissal
→ Career, public image at stake.

③ Local Government → Erosion of trust in investors to invest there
→ Credibility of the government hurt
→ Loss of public confidence

④ Third-party Consultant → Career prospects in danger
→ May face legal actions

⑤ Ruling Party → Public trust in question
→ May expose its nexus with corporates.

(a) Ethical Challenges -

- ① Local executive, third-party and the local official are involved in a collective effort to fleece the government and the citizens.
- ② Local executive going primary to personal interest over organizational interest and personal values like honesty, integrity.
- ③ The third-party consultant is not behaving in a professionally ethical manner with values such as neutrality, minimum personal contact with clients etc.
- ④ The local official is violating the foundational ethical values of a civil servant such as probity, integrity, objectivity etc.

(B) The image of the telecom company is coming into conflict with the political interests of the ruling party.

(C)

Course of Action -

① Firstly, disinfect the local executive there ~~at~~ with the help of local managers in European headquarters.

② Engaging with the Indian government and the European nation's government to repose their trust in the company by persuading them about some preventive steps in the future.

- ③ Develop a Code of Ethics, implement it in letter and spirit.
- ④ Ensuring ethical work culture in all the branches through accountability mechanisms, ethical values, evaluation and leading by example.
- ⑤ In line with rule of law, I will accept the punishment or restrictions imposed by the government of either nation on the company as a whole.

Hence, the outlined response seeks to ensure damage control in the short-term, while ensuring deterrence mechanisms in the long-run to prevent any recurrence in the future.

10. You are the Chairperson of Staff Selection Commission of a state. Recently, an exam for recruitment to the position of sub-inspectors was conducted by the Commission. But a video of some students using hi-tech devices like spy-mics, and placing "solvers" to cheat in the exam by hiding bluetooth devices in wig, has been surfacing on the internet. Also, this is not an isolated incident; many instances of organized cheating scandals have shocked the state in recent years. Students are agitated and demanding cancellation of the exam and there is pressure on you to resign. However, your daughter had also appeared in this exam and is confident of clearing it. There are many other students who had waited for this exam for a long time and are hopeful of clearing it with honest efforts. Whatever decision the Commission takes is bound to affect the career of a large number of candidates who appeared in the exam, including your own daughter.

(a) Highlight the ethical issues concerned in the case.

(b) Why is cheating in examinations prevalent in many states across India?

(c) What measures would you take to make sure that a similar situation does not arise in future?

(20)

आप एक राज्य के कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं। हाल ही में, आयोग द्वारा सब-इंस्पेक्टर के पद पर भर्ती के लिए एक परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी। लेकिन कुछ छात्रों द्वारा स्पाई-माईक्रोफोन जैसे हाई-टेक उपकरणों का उपयोग करने और ब्लूटूथ डिवाइसों को विग में छिपाकर परीक्षा में "सोल्वर्स या फर्जी परीक्षार्थी" बैठाने का एक वीडियो इंटरनेट पर सामने आ रहा है। साथ ही, यह कोई अकेली घटना नहीं है; हाल के वर्षों में संगठित तरीके से नकलबाजी की घटना के कई उदाहरणों ने राज्य को भयाकुल कर दिया है। छात्र विरोध कर रहे हैं और परीक्षा रद्द करने की मांग कर रहे हैं तथा आपके ऊपर इस्तीफा देने का दबाव है। हालांकि, आपकी बेटी भी इस परीक्षा में शामिल हुई थी और वो इसे पास करने के लिए आश्वस्त है। ऐसे कई अन्य छात्र हैं जिन्होंने लंबे समय से इस परीक्षा का इंतजार किया था और ईमानदार प्रयासों के साथ इसे पास करने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। आयोग जो भी निर्णय लेगा, वह आपकी अपनी बेटी सहित बड़ी संख्या में परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों के करियर को प्रभावित करेगा।

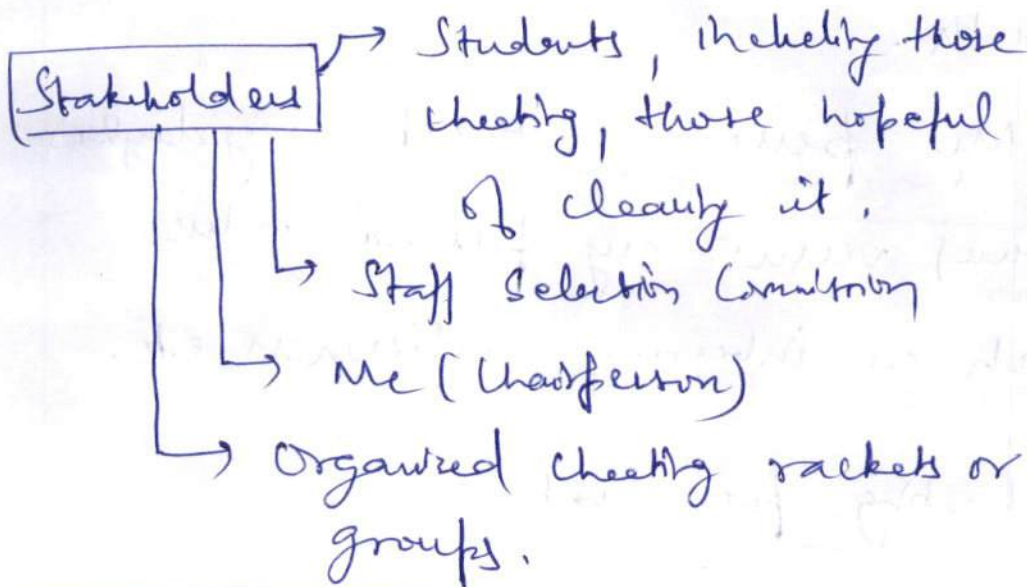
(a) इस प्रकरण से संबंधित नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) भारत भर के कई राज्यों में परीक्षाओं में नकल क्यों जारी है?

(c) भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

The given case involves ethical dilemma of where the career prospects of the students is

Coming in conflict with the fairness and trust in the examination process.



(a) Ethical Issues -

- ① Hard working students are suffering due to maleficent ~~at~~ practices of a few ~~at~~ students.
- ② Agitating students' interests versus those hopeful of clearing it.
- ③ Questions on fairness, credibility of Commission's recruitment process.
- ④ Justice to all the candidates is not possible due to contradicting

interests.

⑤ Lapses of ethical values in our youth.

⑥ My personal interest (my daughter's future) versus my personal values such as integrity, selflessness etc.

(b) Cheating prevalent -

① Increase in avenues of cheating due to advancements in technology.

② Lack of value education in our education system.

③ Acceptance attitude towards cheating in the society, including the youth.

④ Presence of organised cheating groups or rackets which extort

money through this practice.

- ⑤ Low deterrence actions by the police, judiciary. This enlarges the incentive to cheat.

- ⑥ High unemployment, deprivation acts as a forced trigger to cheat.

(C)

Measures —

- ① Firstly, in the present case, I will institute an inquiry and bring the perpetrators to justice to set an a deterring example.

- ② The technical systems would be made more resilient to capture any malpractices.

- ③ The examination officers would be specifically trained in the

Counting of the use of emerging
tech devices, technologies,

④ There would be a standard
operating procedure (SOP) to filter
the culprit candidates so that
the hard-working candidates don't
suffer and the matter gets
resolved without cancellation.

⑤ Also, I will write to the
State as well as Central departments
of education to include values-
based education in the school,
college curricula.

Hence, there is a need to
take short and long-term measures
to avoid future recurrence of
such situations.

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)

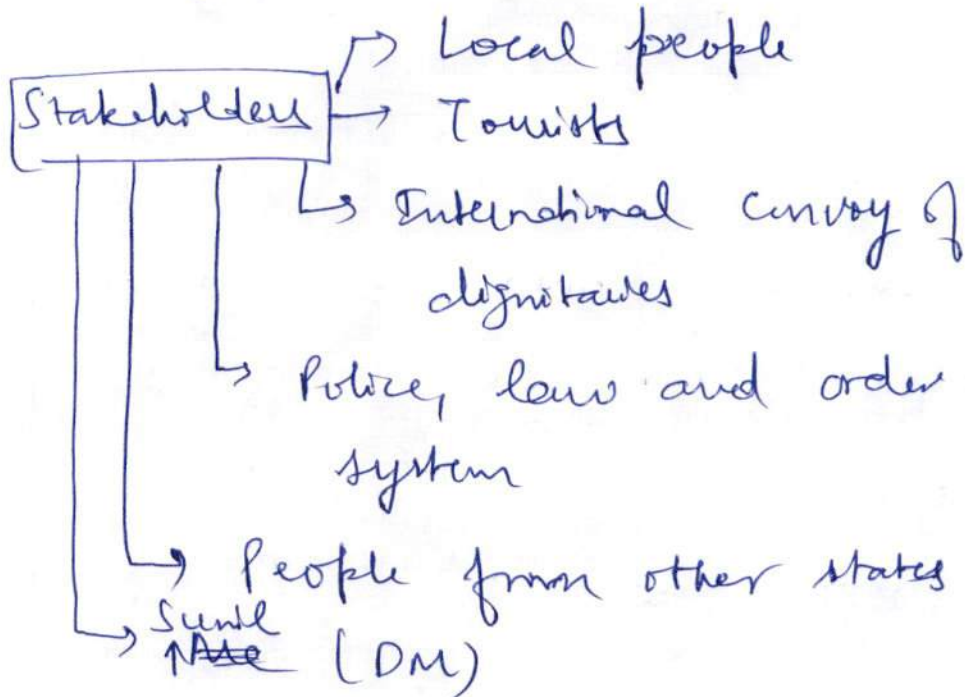
सुनील को अनेक प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्य एक पहाड़ी जिले में डी.एम. के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला एक तीर्थ स्थल के लिए प्रसिद्ध है और अक्सर यहां पूरे भारत के पर्यटकों द्वारा यात्रा की जाती है। इसलिए, स्थानीय लोगों का प्रमुख कारोबार आतिथ्य व्यवसाय से संबंधित है। दुर्भाग्य से, उसके पदस्थापित 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।

The case involves a plethora of ethical and other issues faced by

a young civil servant Sunil is managing the disaster situation.



(a) Issues faced —

- ① Appropriate allocation of resources for resupply various categories of stakeholders.
- ② Restlessness of people creating a law and order situation.
- ③ Need to make the people

trust the administration.

- ④ Concern of people from other states; vulnerability of tourists in the state.
- ⑤ Image of tourist site at stake which may hurt the hospitality business and thus the livelihood of hilly people in long-run.
- ⑥ This situation's handling is going to potentially shape the hilly people's trust in the ability of administration.

(b) Course of Action —

- ① Direct interaction with the people using emotional intelligence and persuasion.

- ② Use of police support, if necessary, to dispel any violent protest.
- ③ As soon as the international dignitaries are rescued, there should be total focus of resources (human, financial) for rescuing of tourists and local people.
- ④ Meanwhile, the necessary supplies like food, medicines to be made to reach to the people trapped.
- ⑤ After rescue, the people could be provided necessary shelter, basic provisions so that their rehabilitation can be done.

⑥ In the instance when dignitaries are the primary focus, the resources can be augmented with the help of NGOs, social groups, volunteers etc.

⑦ In the long-run, SOP and a proper blueprint for the ^{optimum} resources allocation, law and order management and a disaster-proof social and physical infrastructure such as roads, telecommunications etc.

Hence, there is a need to address the concerns of all the involved stakeholders.

Further, tourism industry's image needs to ^{be maintained} ~~be managed~~ by wide awareness regarding the actions of administration to make it a safe tourist site.

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

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

आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक (SP) के पद पर तैनात हैं। आपके अधीनस्थों में से एक ने आपको सूचित किया है कि एक लड़की ने उसके पास संपर्क करते हुए उसे और उसके प्रेमी, जो दूसरी जाति से संबंधित है, को जान से मारने की धमकी के बारे में शिकायत की है। दोनों परिवार उनके साथ रहने के खिलाफ हैं। उसने यह भी बताया है कि स्थानीय थाना न तो कोई शिकायत दर्ज कर रहा है और न ही उसे सुरक्षा का कोई आश्वासन दे रहा है। वह लड़की उस क्षेत्र की प्रभावशाली जाति से संबंधित है और उसके पिता सत्तारूढ़ दल के एक प्रमुख स्थानीय नेता हैं। आगे की पूछताछ में, आपको पता चला है कि लड़की और उसका प्रेमी दोनों वयस्क हैं। वे घर से बाहर चले गए हैं और साथ रहने लगे हैं। इससे दोनों परिवारों में और अधिक नाराजगी उत्पन्न हो गई है और वे एक-दूसरे पर अपहरण का आरोप लगा रहे हैं। दिये गये परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

These are several instances of death threats and honour killings of an inter-caste couple. The

Given case illustrates the same issue,

(a) Ethical dilemmas —

- ① Death threat to the couple is in clear violation of right to life, marriage.
- ② extent of influence I should warrant given the fact that ~~this~~ this is a potential social and political issue.
- ③ Political accountability as the local leader might try to use his influence to coerce me into his intended action.
- ④ The decision has the potential to fuel social tensions between the castes.

(5) Right to marriage for adults
versus socio-cultural norms of
the community,

(6)

Course of Action —

(1) Direct persuasion of local
leader, through awareness of
laws, ethical issues,

(2) Provide police protection to
the couple,

(3) Interaction with the community
including both the castes to
have acceptability regarding
inter-caste marriages as this
leads to social harmony and
development of society as a whole.

④ In the extreme case, use the law machinery to dispel any violence. ✖

⑤ In long-run, launch a Campaign for inter-caste harmony in the district by involving the DM and local MP, MLAs.

c) Reasons behind social acceptance —

- ① Socio-cultural norms,
historical prejudices.
- ② Perpetuation of caste system.
- ③ Inability of education system to instill ethical, humane

values in people

④ Collusion of local police.

⑤ Poor implementation of laws

Hence, there is a need to
use the approach of legal
mechanisms, attitude change
and values - sensitisation of
the society to avoid such
instances.