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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2214)

Name of Candidate	H. S. Bharana		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	13508
Center	Online	Date	22/7/22

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1(a)	10		<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।</p> <p>2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।</p>
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			

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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

(a) "Dhamma" by Ashoka outlined the basic morals and duties expected by law abiding citizens. The essence and root of Dhamma = was Ahimsa and Sewa Dharma Samabhava based on Buddhist ideals of Ashtang Marg.

Key learnings on Public Morality:-

1. Dhamma contained the following:-

→ Avoid violence and animal sacrifice

→ Respect ones teachers and parents

→ Respect to Brahmins and Buddhist monks = i.e learned

→ construction of roads, tanks and Public rest houses.

→ Propagate vegetarianism.

→ Abolished death penalty.

→ show compassion to all living beings.

Even today humanity follows these moral aspects

Relevance for Public Servants :-

- ↳ Public servants have duty towards the state & citizens.
- ↳ Concept of welfare state and paternalistic rule given in Dhamma.
- ↳ Empathy, Kindness, Compassion - needed as foundational values in a poverty, inequality ridden society.
- ↳ Public works - infrastructure, road, railways, rest houses ⇒ need to im be given importance.
- ↳ Value knowledge and experience.
→ (from respect to elders & teachers)

Dhamma will be relevant in all times to come as it lays on the strong foundation of 'Daya' and 'Karuna'.

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

1(b) Corruption Perception Index

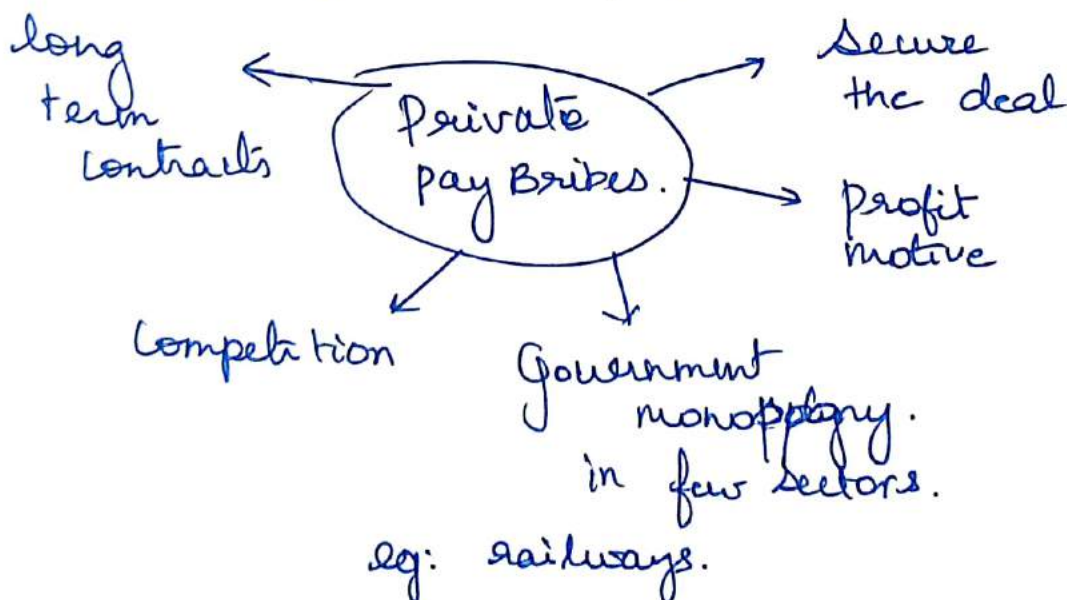
of Transparency International has ranked India at 85th place.

Corruption or bribery is private abuse of Public office.

↳ However Public officials still demand bribery.

eg: Kickbacks in Augusta Westland Copper scam.

↳ Most executives in private sector are tempted to pay.



ways in which corporations can build an ethical framework

1. Collusive corruption - ~~is~~ acceptance from bribe giver and bribe taker must be reduce.
2. Open Competitive bidding and auctions.
eg - coal auctioning, 5G network auction.
3. Transparent and accountable Government contracts and tenders
eg - now being placed through GEM portal.
4. Over arching regulatory body for fair competitive market practices
eg - sebi, CIC, CVC, Competition Commission of India.
5. Role of Board of Directors, Independent directors and auditors in corporations

A healthy market in line with ethics will help in building a sustainable society.

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

2(a) Indian Bureaucracy is often stereotyped as having "ABCD" attitude - Avoid, Bypass, Confuse Delay.

suffers from indecision and Risk aversion:

1. Colonial Culture - Rule Bound and hence suppresses new innovations or creativity.
 2. Excessive hierarchical structure and massive paper work.
 3. Many allocated funds lapse due to "non allocation" and "misallocation".
 4. Heavy penalty even for genuine mistakes. - leads to risk aversion.
- [eg] H.C. Gupta - arrested in Coal scam - was Coal secretary.
5. Suspension, punishment transfers are used as sticks by politicians.

New age bureaucracy is however proactive and engages with citizens at different levels.

1. Amstrong Pame - built a crowd funded road in Manipur.
2. Operation Sulimani - By Kozhikode collector - to help poor people.
3. Similarly - Government Programs like
→ Mission Karmyogi - To train 'Role based civil servants' as opposed to Rule based civil servants.
→ Mission Satyanishtha - Ethical training to Railway Civil servants
4. With changing role of Government from that of regulator to facilitator Bureaucracy which was statinQuoist has now become more proactive and people friendly.

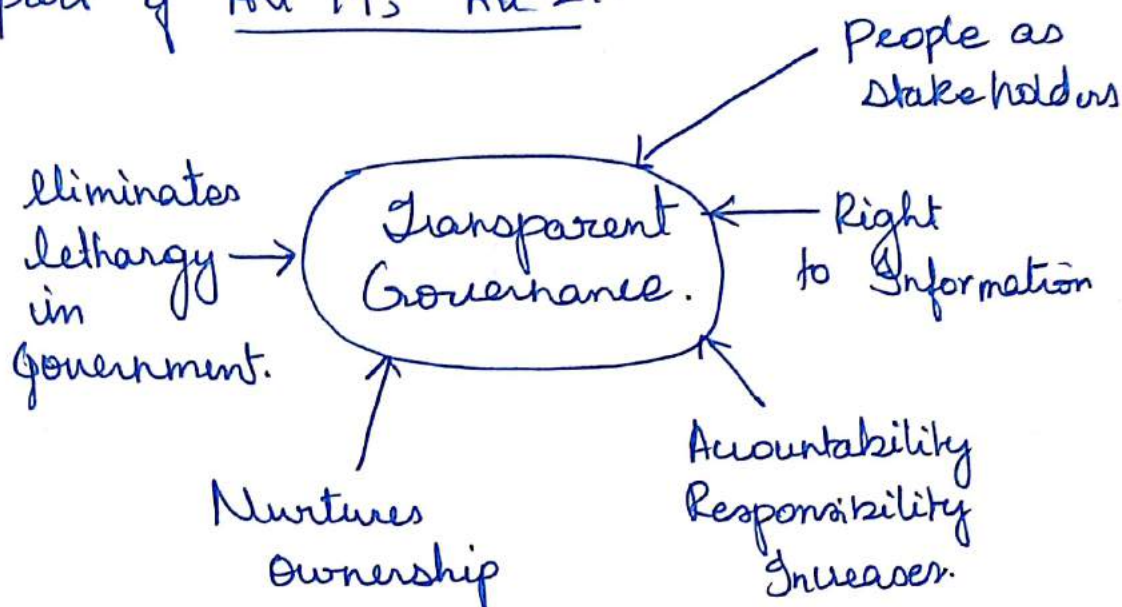
As PM Modi said we need "ROAD" Culture in Bureaucracy
Responsible, Ownership, Accountable
and Democratic.

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

2(b)

Right to Information has become an indispensable part of public life. It is also protected legislatively, and forms an intrinsic part of Art 19, Art 21.



Transparent Governance is in line with Good Ethical Governance and is sine Qua Non of functional democracy.

Merit in Withholding information

1. The Sec 8 of RTI Act 2005 provides for a list of exceptions.

2. The ~~act~~ clause 6 of Official secrets act - provides for categorization of information as Secret, Confidential, Top Secret. etc.

3. Ministers take an oath of secrecy.
→ Withholding information as a necessary evil.

↳ Safeguard Sovereignty & internal security.

[eg] Intel information may be misused by terrorists

↳ Need to protect personal data of Government - Executives.

[eg] - In line with Right to privacy

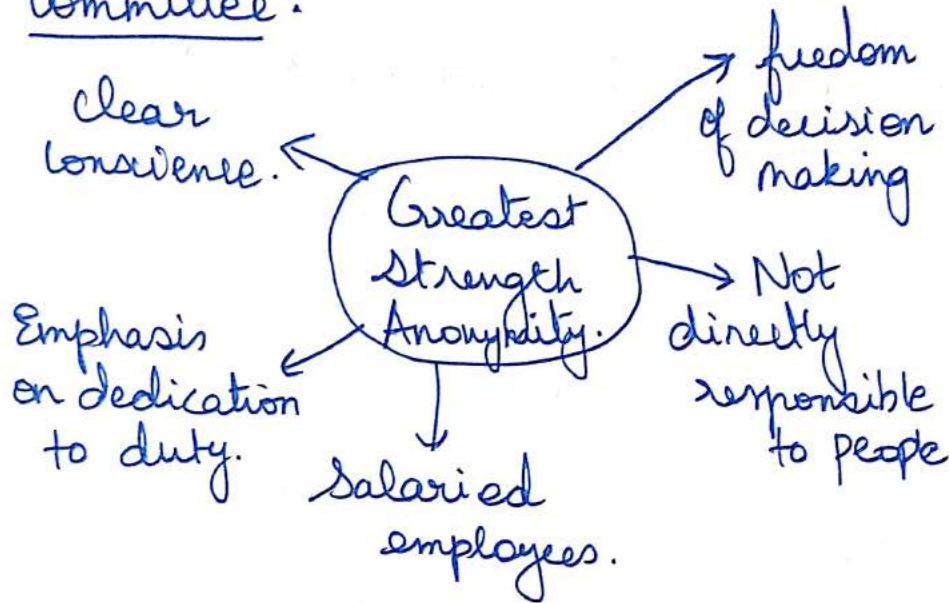
↳ For International treaties and friendly relations

Where it is required transparent governance and *suo moto* disclosure should be the norm and secrecy the exception.

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

3(a)

Anonymity is one of the foundational values of civil servants as given by Nolan Committee.



Growth of social media has however increased the civil service presence and direct interaction among the public.

[eg] Verified twitter handles of Public Servants.

Such social media presence is good because :-

1. Direct grievance redressal and civil servants can know the pulse of the people.

2. Reduces the "civil lines culture" of Bureaucracy.
3. Creates awareness among the people about various Government schemes.
4. Acts as a motivation and inspiration
5. Keeps the Civil servant dedicated and committed as they receive appreciation

Negative aspects

- ↳ Increased media attention - leading to derelection of duty.
- ↳ Many bureaucrats favour such pomp and bypass the elected representatives.
- ↳ Receive the Credit for doing their duty ← which they are paid to do.

While anonymity is essential during the age of social media a healthy balance has to be maintained — between work values and personal choices.

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

3(b).

Code of ethics - gives a detailed framework about the ethical conduct of civil servants. The code of conduct is already present. ARC 2 report recommended a similar ethical code.

Need.

- Deteriorating ethical values.
- Lack of empathy and compassion - making the civil servant rule based machines.
- Increasing corruption.
- Need to achieve maximum good governance standards.

Legally enforceable code of ethics

1. To act as a guide line in discharging their duties.
2. Certain aspects requires dealing with ethical dilemma and results in crisis of conscience

→ ethical code can reduce the dissonance.

3. Can aid in increasing the speed of decision making.
4. Guide the usage of principles of Natural Justice - where needed.

Penalty ⇒ Or Sanctions =

1. To reduce corruption.
2. Check deliberate dereliction of duty or intentional harm.
3. Enforcement of ethical codes to be ensured - by observing the outcomes.

As public servants deal with critical and sensitive posts highest standards of ethical governance is expected from them - although ethical code is difficult to formulate and highly subjective - having one is a baby step towards good governance.

4. (a) Examine the issue of foreign aid in global politics from an ethical perspective. (150 words) 10

4(a)

Foreign aid or grant is given by the developed countries to poor and under developed countries.

Necessary
as.

- Colonial exploitation of countries - made them poor & vulnerable.
↳ Moral obligation
- Inequality, poverty reduction
- Altruism - common good approach.
- Needed to face new challenges of climate change, global warming and sea level change.

Ethical Concerns

1. Often lead to dependence and erosion of sovereignty.

[eg] → Debt trap diplomacy of china leading to bankruptcy of Sri Lanka.

2. Come with Conditions attached-

eg loans from WB, IMF - require democratic form of government, certain standards of quality to be maintained

3. Can be manipulative - were for votes in UN. - form groupings.

4. Seen during World War II, in Marshall plan and Maltou plan. G which had a domino effect and led to cold war.

5. Changes in ideology, culture and social aspects is also visible.

Way forward - International Organizations can start a common pool of funding, NGOs, eg Bill and Melinda Gates foundation etc can effectively coordinate and contribute in a fair and just manner.

Foreign aid should be done with a noble intention of moving towards Varudiva Kutumbakam

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

4(b) The NASA report has observed an increase of 2°C in the average temperature of the earth from mid 1800s.

Need for Climate Governance Structure

1. To arrest the rapid changes observed through global warming, climate change, sea level rise, air, water, soil pollution.
2. Increasing role of Corporates - especially in manufacturing, service delivery and utilization of natural resources.
3. Public Sector as a facilitator and guides the corporate by rules, laws and guide lines.

Effective Climate Governance within Corporate Governance.

↳ shift focus on Sustainable development, cyclic economy and durable - environmental friendly production.

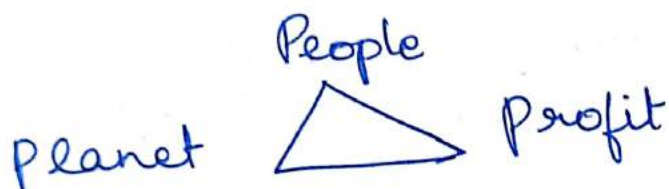
↳ Emphasis on role that Corporate play in Climate governance

→ Creation of dedicated environment / climate governance bodies.

↳ Reform the Corporate production to cater to new needs

eg → Mahindra e20 → battery operated cars.

↳ Balance the 3 Ps



↳ Work in sync, synergy with the needs of developing world.

→ Utilization of CSR to aid environment

eg - Infosys CSR - in afforestation activities.

Climate governance is an indispensable face of corporate governance and is the need of the hour.

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

5(a)

Emotional intelligence is the ability to understand and relate to one's own emotions along with understanding and responding to the emotions of others.

Instrumental tool in accomplishing goals.

1. According to Daniel Goleman a man is 80% successful due to Emotional intelligence (EI).
2. EI impacts a person's cognitive, affective, and behavioral part of attitude.
3. Self awareness, social awareness, self control and relationship management are all essential to achieve one's goals - whether tangible or intangible.

A very well developed EI has a dark side :-



↳ Used for manipulation by understanding the person's weakness.

[eg] - In development of self doubt - if a person constantly puts one's capabilities down and unappreciated.

↳ Knowing the predictable response of the other person.

[eg] - lying or deception - by knowing how the person responds.

EI can be channeled to achieve the highest goals. - eg like Rahul David - successful U-19 coach - understood the pulse of each player or it can be used for manipulation & deception

eg - Vijay Mallya, Nirav Modi.

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

5(b)

4th Industrial revolution has brought humongous changes in ICT, automation, robotics by incorporating AI, Virtual reality, Augmented reality, IoT etc.



These opportunities and threats require leaders across business, government & civil society to understand - ethics & values in Technological development as:-

- 1) Inequality, poverty still persisting.
- 2) It can increase digital divide
- 3) Leave out a large population from having the fruits of development
- 4) Scope for errors - value of life.
eg- Tesla driverless car caused accident
- 5) Empathy, Compassion - required in certain situations - eg poverty alleviation schemes, PDS etc.

An optimum mix of technology with ethical governance - where technology is slave and man is the master is the way out in future.

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

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

(150 words) 10

6(a)

Aristotle's principle of Plato explains the importance of being right and ethically upright in the above quote.

→ All persons ought to endeavour to follow what is right and not what is established.

⇒ The colonial British rule which was despotic, alien, exploitative was established by rule of law. It was however against the basic tenets of humanity → thus it led Mahatma Gandhi to lead a non-violent movement to establish a rightful rule and authority.

⇒ The slavery prevalent in USA was established, but it led to violation of basic human rights of man.

and leading to abolition of
slavery by Abraham Lincoln.

→ What is right? Is very subjective
however depending on Universal morality
human rights, Common good approach
an ethical aspect can be considered
as right. - A person with virtuous
conduct would always follow his
conscience and do what is right.
as against to what is established
if it's wrong.

(b) "It is compassion, the most gracious of virtues, which moves the world."
— Tiruvalluvar, Kural

(150 words) 10

6(b) Compassion is putting oneself in others shoes and experience the pain and suffering the person undergoes with a pure intention to alleviate the pain and provide a practical solution.

→ It is also said that "The highest form of knowledge is compassion"

→ Compassion - leads to love, care, bonding, fraternity ⇒ Social Capital

It also emphasises on intangible goals and purpose of humanity as opposed to finding happiness in materialistic and consumer goods.

→ It moves the world - Compassion exhibited by Mother Theresa;

Grandhiji - even led to winning freedom from British rule.

→ Acts of tolerance and compassion by Yasser Arafat - In hope of peaceful resolution of Israel - Palestine conflict

→ Development Aid, lines of credit, vacant diplomacy, evacuation of nationals during crises - by India was all on Compassionate grounds.

It can be said that

"He only lives who lives for others, others are more dead than alive" - Swami Vivekananda.

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

6(c) Democracy is "for the people"
'by the people' and "of the people"

→ It is the least evil of all forms of governance. It has given weak - the same chance as the strong.

[eg] 1) Representative polity in India.

2) Universal Adult suffrage Art 326.

3) Vote for men and women -
One vote - Same value

4) Not based on any privileges.

However in USA - Women were given voting rights very late. despite being the world's oldest democracy.

→ The form of democracy practiced in China is different.

It is not democracy per say but the way it is practiced.

In India - Free and Fair elections.

- Multiparty system - voice to all ideologies.
- Inclusive - reservation to SCs.
- Equal opportunity to women to contest and elect.
- Elections to all offices of the government, Executive - Republic.

In the form of democracy we adopted - The weak and strong are both fairly represented and equal.

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?

7)

The given case study is similar to a recent incident which happened in Udupi district of Karnataka. Where eggs distributed in Mid-day Meal were protested against.

(a) Stake holders in given study.

1. The students of the Government school.

↳ Are malnourished - need balanced diet.

2. Parents and teachers of the school.

↳ few may favour or revolt the more depending on the eating habits.

3. The religious groups of the area.

↳ who want to capture attention and fame - pursue communal agenda.

4. The state government and Minister of Education in particular.

↳ who has assured a public reversal of policy.

↳ Can gain or lose votes due to such sensitive issues.

(b) The options available in the situation are:-

⇒ Since the Education minister has assured a public reversal - adhere to his promise

Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Gain the votes and be assured of victory in coming elections.* The religious group may consider voting in the ministers favour.* protect the religious beliefs of a particular community - Avoid escalation of conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Malnourished children are at disadvantage.* Secular institution should not heed/give in to demands of religious groups* Work in best interest of the public.

⇒ Consider referring the latest ASER and NFHS reports - study the malnutrition prevalence and continue distribution of eggs.

Merits

- * Malnourished children get required amount of protein - healthy development.
- * Upholding secular credentials.
- * Choice of food should be left to the children.

Demerits

- * May antagonise the religious groups present.
- * It may escalate into full blown riots
- * going against public assurance - seems less trust worthy
- ↳ May lose the next election and cost the seat.

⇒ Conduct a survey - among the students as to who prefer eggs - and try to provide eggs only to them. Other children who do not prefer should be given a choice to opt for similar quantity of milk - as a lacto-vegetarian alternative.

The third option would be the most suitable choice. and best course of action :-

- 1) Upholding choice-given to the students - who can opt.
- 2) Devoid of interference of any religious group.
- 3) Does not compromise on the health of students
- 4) Need based solutions to protect the religious harmony in the state

Demerits - It may incur additional costs and overheads. However trade off between the childrens health and choice of food is needed.

Children are the future of India - giving the right nutrition along with pristine environment of harmony and tolerance is vital for their upbringing.

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 से परे स्थिति के लिए या किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थापित प्रक्रियाओं का पालन किए बिना भी दिया जाता रहा है। मृत्युदंड का विभिन्न समूहों द्वारा अधिक अनौपचारिक रूप से पालन किया जाता है और वर्तमान में भी इसे जारी रखा गया है, जैसे कि आतंकवादी समूहों, शहरी गिरोहों और भीड़ द्वारा। यूरोप और अमेरिका में सदियों से जारी चर्चाओं ने आधुनिक राज्यों के संस्थागत व नियम-आधारित प्रक्रिया तथा गंभीर आपराधिक आचरण और कार्रवाईयों को नियंत्रित करने वाली कानूनी व्यवस्था के रूप में मृत्युदंड पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। मृत्युदंड के संदर्भ में, उपर्युक्त चर्चा के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

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

8)

Death penalty is an institutionalised punishment according to Indian laws. The latest execution of Nirbhaya case convicts were carried out in Jharkhand Jail. The law provides for execution by death in case of heinous or grievous assaults - eg. - Rape and murder of minor child, terrorist activities etc.

a) Arguments in favour of capital punishment

→ Acts as a deterrent - keeps the crime rates low.

→ gives a sense of closure to the case - victim would have suffered grievously

eg. Nirbhaya case.

→ Needed as the convicts - are beyond any rehabilitation - considered as evil to society.

→ Present in many other countries. eg. Russia, China, Saudi Arabia.

Against having a capital punishment!

- Right to life - is a basic human right - given by God - cannot be taken away.
- "Every sinner has a future" - MP. High Court - in annulling the death sentence of a child rapist.
- No room for corrections - As it ends life itself.
- Leg Case of Timothy Evans in UK - wrongful execution.
- Acts as a Deterrent - cannot be statistically proved. As its the certainty of law and not severity of punishment that acts as a deterrent.
- ~~It goes~~ goes against reformative justice → to retributive justice.
- Many countries like UK, Sweden, Norway have abolished death penalty - have lesser crime rates.
- ~~sig~~ Undue delay and pending execution Act on the mental health of convict - eg. Shatrughan Chauhan case.

b) Capital punishment - place in civilized society.

↳ The value of human life can never be ascertained.

→ Who has the right to take away life?

→ Barbaric action of Execution - Pain and violence.

These questions the place of Capital punishment in a civilized society.

⇒ humanity, compassion and empathy form the base of humane society.

⇒ "hate the crime not the criminal"

- M.K. Gandhi

is the basis of social cohesion and fraternity.

→ Consider the mitigating factors also in a rational manner rather than focusing merely on aggravating factors - Bachchan Singh Case
Macchi Singh Case.

→ Follow the rarest of rare doctrine and avoid unnecessary and arbitrary awarding of death sentence.

Moral implications of awarding it?

↳ Playing God - by determining another person's death.

↳ By what moral authority - Can one cause another's death.

↳ How can one be sure of the future - the convict may be a successful asset to society.

↳ Close all avenues of reform.

↳ Impact on close family and relations - Their agony:

It has been retained as a necessary evil. The law commission report has advocated removal of death penalty. While NCFR has advocated sparing use of death penalty. It should only be used in rarest of rare cases.

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

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

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

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

9). The above case presents a situation of classic erosion of business and corporate ethics.

a) ethical challenges in the case.

- loss of trust and global image of Indian company and Indian Government.
- Doubts about credibility of other company / projects and contracts arise.
- loss of social trust / social contract that exists between citizens and government - as fair and just means - were not followed.
- Interests of shareholders, board and other stake holders - violated.
- sets a wrongful example - may lead to deeper and critical issues.
- Focus on ends rather than means and goals.

b) Different stakeholders involved
are:-

→ Company in telecom sector:-

* To bag the contract and expand its business

→ profit maximization as end goal

→ European HQ - whistleblower:

↳ Care about the 'illegality followed - to set the means right

→ Indian government officials:- who were bribed:- private interest over public interest. and short term returns.

→ Indian public - Citizens and society at large - who are the users of the service - and costs will be recovered from them ultimately.

→ Country as a whole - suffer damage to reputation and branded as corrupt.

(c) Being the CEO of the firm, I would consider the allegations of the whistle blower seriously.

↳ Conduct a special inquiry into this incident

↳ Collect the particulars and take the guidance of an independent investigative industry - to establish credibility of investigations.

↳ Take the board and shareholders concerns regarding the development of the case.

↳ Since these allegations have put the business operations under scanner

→ maintain fair reports for scrutiny and coordinate with public officials.

↳ go ahead with independent board enquiry.

↳ See to that any records and required files are not lost.

↳ Maintain a detailed note

on proceedings of the investigation
↳ On collection of proper evidences
refute the allegations if found
false

↳ Ensure protection to whistle
blower - If he is an employee.

Being the CEO of the firm
I would also like to establish
ethical governance in long term

Measures

- follow the rules of law
- adopt fair and just procedures
- means and ends to be of
equal importance
- should not jeopardise the brand
image of company and country
- go for fair bidding in auction
- protect share holder interest.

The need of the
hour is to instill morals of
integrity and honesty in all
the humans to work towards a
fair and just society.

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?

10. The above case presents a situation similar to the mass cheating in exams conducted in Bihar, Haryana PSC etc.

→ Such instances of cheating in exam are unfortunately still prevalent.

Ethical issues

1. Deontological v/s teleological
Means v/s ends debate - where the end - marks are more visible and important.
2. Lack of value education among students
↳ resort to cheating - shorter and easier way to get employment.
3. Unfair and erodes the effort of sincere students
↳ Questions their hard work.
↳ feel demotivated.
4. Conducting re exam - dis honours the fair efforts of sincere students
↳ like punishing the faithful and honest students for no fault of theirs.

5. Personal interest - My daughter has also appeared for the exam.

6. protests may escalate leading to further losses and time delay in recruitment.

Why is cheating in exams prevalent in India?

↳ Misplaced value system - which places more importance on marks rather than the learning obtained in school.

↳ Increased Competition - and peer pressure. ⇒ leg. cutoff in prestigious colleges are close to 99%.

↳ Emphasis on rote learning and theoretical exams. ⇒ whereas skill learnt and practical knowledge should be tested.

↳ Moving towards Materialism and Hedonism - where quick fix and easy solutions are more preferred.

↳ Rising importance of education
→ necessitates social pressure
on parents who often help
their children to cheat.

eg. Parents passing chits to
students seen in Bihar.

Measures to prevent similar
situation in future

Short term -

1. calling a re exam is inevitable
although it

- punishes the honest students
- Increases expenditure
- Causes delay and increases human resource deployment.

2. Ensure through scanning of every
student is done

→ Bio metric authentication to
avoid impersonation

⇒ Recording of exam process in
every room - CCTV cameras

⇒ Deploy inspection teams and flying squads.

⇒ Provide strict invigilation and patrolling of premises.

Long term

→ Rehaul in examination pattern opt for digitized and personalised tests.

→ Leg GRE and SAT. Importance to skill and moral learning as opposed to extra focus on marks.

→ Enable the child to appreciate and adopt fair & just practices. by value inculcation.

"Tomorrow's future is in Today's class rooms" - Abraham Lincoln.

Which are to be built as responsible and persons of integrity. Such lapses showcase the faulty upbringing of children by society.

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)

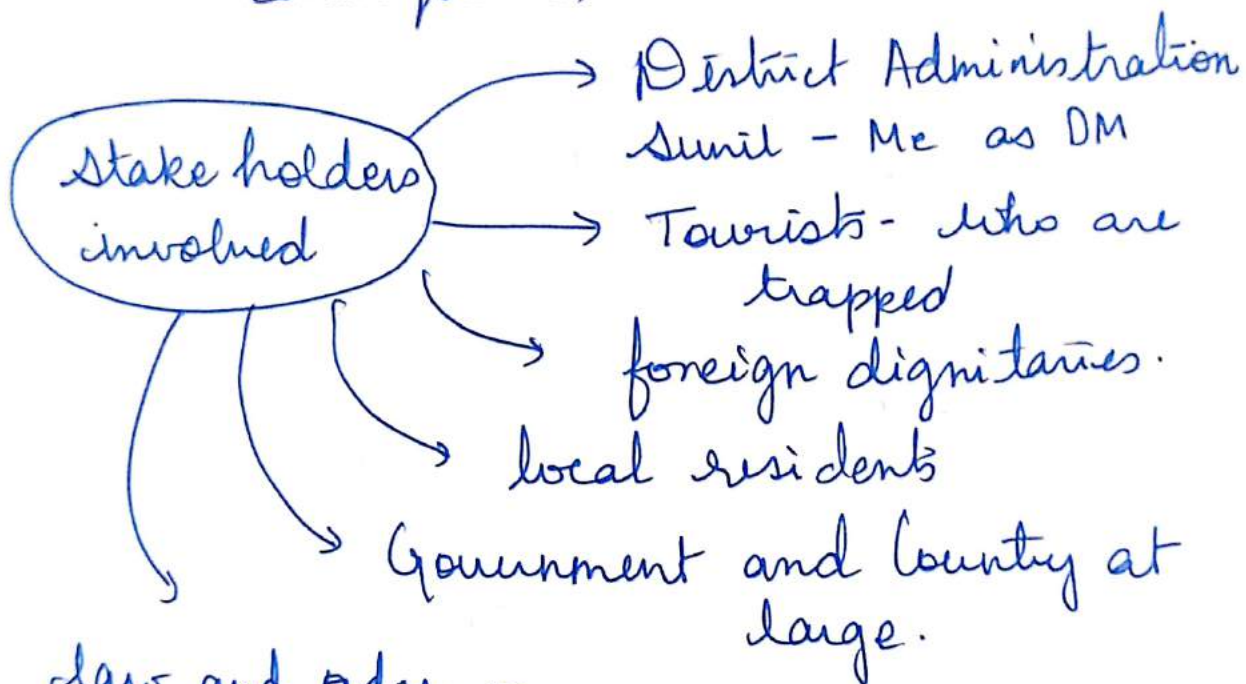
सुनील को अनेक प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्य एक पहाड़ी जिले में डी.एम. के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला एक तीर्थ स्थल के लिए प्रसिद्ध है और अक्सर यहां पूरे भारत के पर्यटकों द्वारा यात्रा की जाती है। इसलिए, स्थानीय लोगों का प्रमुख कारोबार आतिथ्य व्यवसाय से संबंधित है। दुर्भाग्य से, उसके पदस्थापित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

ii) The above case presents a situation similar to the occurrence of Earthquake / Natural disaster in the Himalayan pilgrim tourist centers.

eg) Kedarnath cloud burst, Katmandu Earthquake, Amarnath Cloud burst etc.



law and order -
police and rescue teams.

a) Ethical issues faced by Sunil

↳ Occurrence of Earthquake is a sudden and natural disaster.

1. Prioritization of rescue and relief work

2. Safe passage of Foreign Dignitaries
↳ as its a question of national prestige
3. Rescue and rehabilitation of other pilgrims.
4. Livelihood of locals - Relief measures needed.
5. Means to be adopted for safeguarding lives of public, Infrastructure.
6. In experience of Sunil - and - dimension of resources to rescue foreign dignitaries - v/s lives of our own people.
7. Avoid any grave law and order issues - which may further ~~take up~~ aggravate the situation
8. Questions about the belief in God if ~~the~~ pilgrims who had come to visit shrine - met this unfortunate fate.

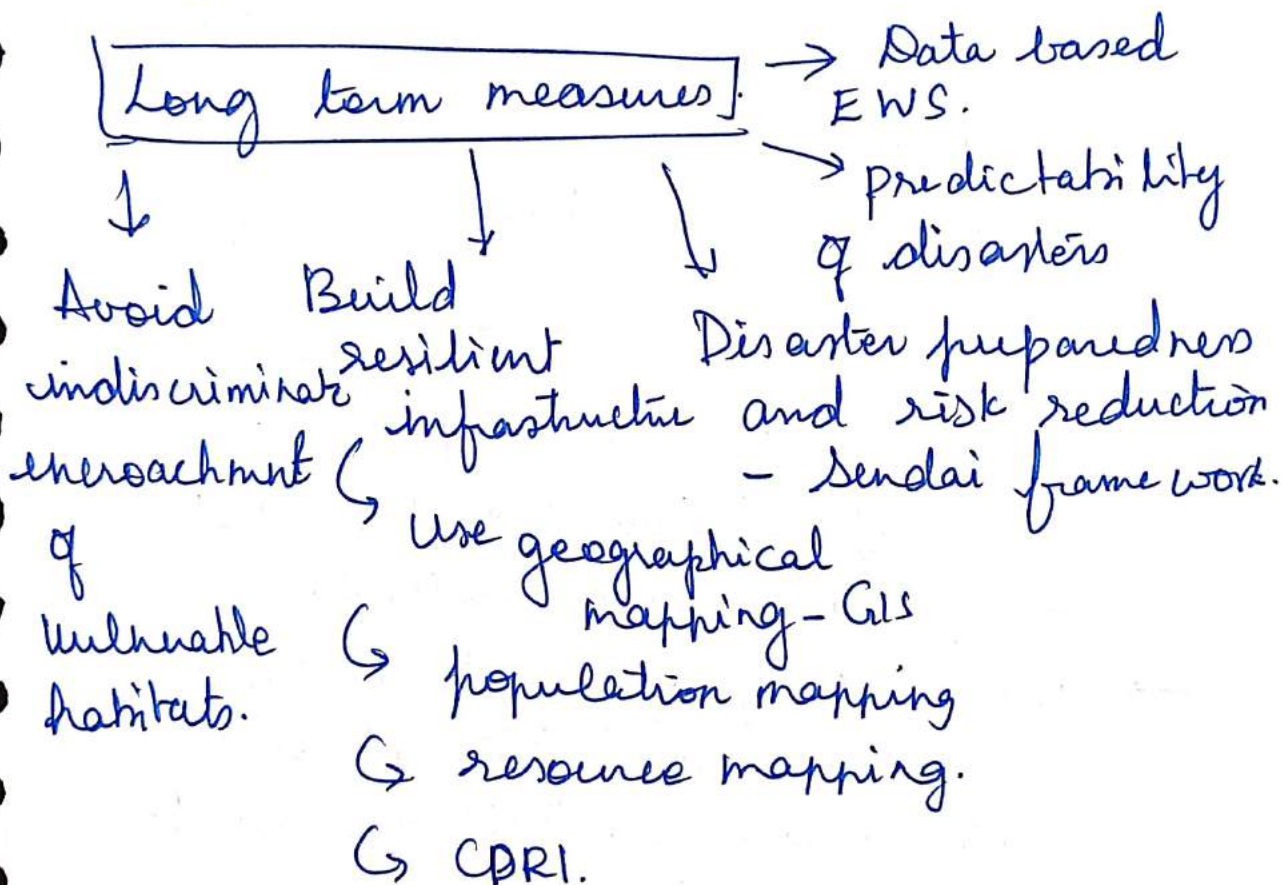
(b) course of action

- 1) Follow the SOPs which are present as the district is present in an earthquake zone
- 2) provision for rescue of foreign dignitaries - Call for support of army, National Disaster Response Force, State Disaster response force for quick action.
- 3) Establish communication links - satellite networks or mobile stations.
- 4) Provide for rescue teams - to rescue the people trapped.
- 5) Set up temporary shelter homes, food and basic amenities.
↳ medical aid centers to avoid spread of infectious diseases.
- 6) Support of locals who may volunteer to assist the rescue operations.

4) Deploy Chopper squads to reach inaccessible areas - to identify missing persons and dead bodies.

8) protect the sanctified pilgrim site to avoid any miscreant activity and theft.

9) Regulate the law and order to prevent crime and theft, stock holding and inflation of necessary essentials.



"Go world & go as a tourist but to India & come as a Pilgrim"
- Mark Twain

Sustainable and responsible pilgrimages are the need of the hour.

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:

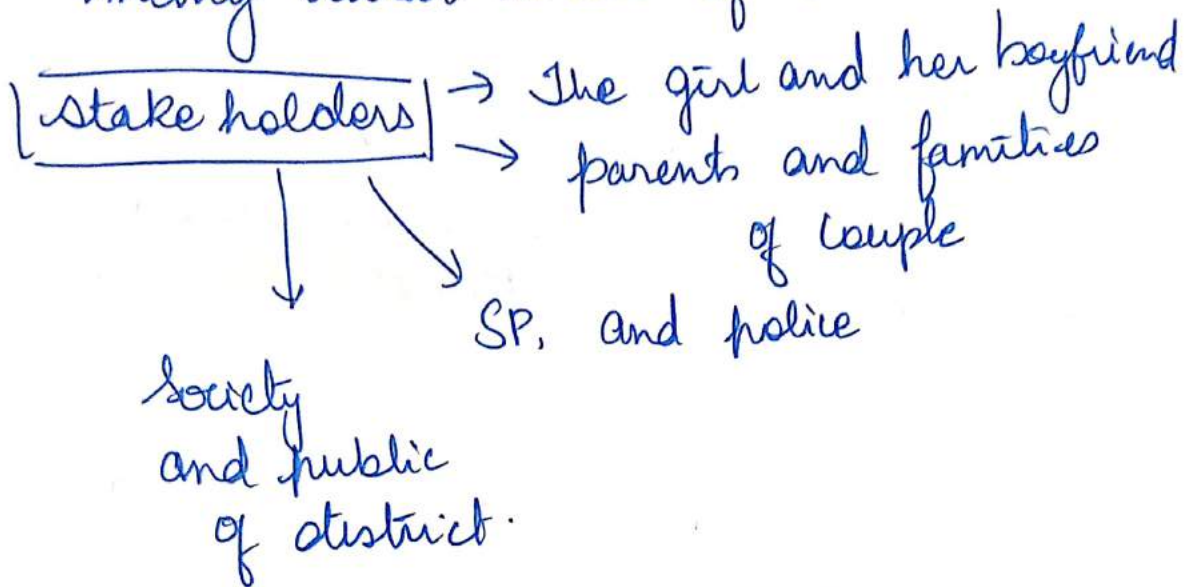
(a) आपके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली नैतिक दुविधा को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(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।

12).

The above case presents a typical situation of honour killing. - which are rampant in many rural areas of India.



a) Ethical dilemmas involved are.

- ⇒ choice to marry to the couple v/s the assertion of parents.
- ⇒ legal provisions v/s prevalent social norms and customs.
- ⇒ fall out of such a marriage - where love and individual choices - are dictated by society and community.

b) Ethical and suitable course of action

- ↳ Since both the parties are consenting adults the allegation of abduction by family does not hold.
- ↳ Registering a complaint - of threat and follow up investigation while providing required protection to the couple
- ↳ This action is not illegal. As their right to marry is protected under Art 21. and SC has recognised love in relationship.
- ↳ Since this is a sensitive issue and has the potential to be blown into a serious communal-caste based tension.
- ↳ Counselling of family members can be resorted to.

↳ Since the girl's father is a prominent leader - He can set an example in the society - of harmony and forgoing Caste distinctions.

↳ Full protection and required security shall be provided to the couple till ~~that~~ required. While if the issue takes a legal course then corresponding action will be taken.

(c) Reasons behind social acceptance of honour killing.

↳ Entrenched Caste Stratification based on notion of purity and pollution.

↳ Girl as a mark of family honour. and any deviance in her behaviour questions the character of the girl.

↳ Marriages in India are not an individual affair - "A family marries a family"

↳ linked class inequalities with caste

↳ The humiliation and social pressure / or even boycott the girls parents need to face -

Reputation and dignity in society is highly valued in India over individual choices.

Despite legal sanctions, honour killings continue to mar ~~and~~ the social fabric - keeping our society divided on caste, class and religious lines. Instances of inter caste marriages are rising in urban societies, however.

caste endogamy is still the norm.