



GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 417)

Name of Candidate Registration No.

Schedule Module

Place Time Date

Classroom Distance Learning Classroom & Distance Learning

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	10	
12	10	
13	5	
14	25	
15	20	
16	20	
17	20	
18	15	
19	10	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code).
उत्तर-पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं पचना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक नम्बर आदि।)
- There are TWENTY-FIVE questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.
इसमें पच्चीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों 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 (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ बिनिरदिष्ट 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।

GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 417)

Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

All The Best

Section A

Answer the following questions in not more than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis:

1. Are all professions morally equivalent or are some superior to others? (150 words) 10

क्या सभी व्यवसाय नैतिक दृष्टि से समान होते हैं या कुछ अन्य से श्रेष्ठ होते हैं?

An important ethical question relating to dignity of labour is raised by this statement.

All professions are a product of the society's need for a certain service.

The conditions of work, pay, social status conferred by the job cannot take away from the fact that a certain social service is rendered by those working in the particular field.

Of course, there is something known as essential services — like sanitation, health, education etc. These are the services vital for a society's physical

and mental well being. These may be contrasted with those like banking, legal industry etc - which while vital & in the economic sense, do not affect people as directly or in a manner as far reaching as the essential professions enumerated above.

Dignity of labour implies an understanding of the vital role played in human society by even menial labourers. It lets us acknowledge the fact that all are, indeed, equal as far as the importance of their work is concerned.

2. How are ethical judgments different from judgments of personal preference, taste, or prejudice? (150 words) 10

नैतिक निर्णय किस प्रकार से व्यक्तिगत प्राथमिकता/वरीयता, रुचि अथवा पूर्वाग्रह से भिन्न होते हैं?

The choices and value judgments made by humans are always coloured by their personal biases and preferences. This is why no two humans placed in absolutely identical scenarios act in exactly the same way.

Therefore personal preferences, tastes and prejudices may be together labelled as judgments of experience.

In contrast, we have ethical judgments. Ethical judgments may be described as judgments based on human conscience and morality. Now obviously, every person will have ~~their~~ ^{his} own idea of morality but true ethical judgment lies in transcending those biases and adopting the utilitarian concept of greater good for all. This must be balanced at the same time with decency and good sense.

We can freely use judgments of

experience in our personal life without harming any body, but when our actions have the potential of affecting the life of another human being, we should always fall back of ethical judgments - an acknowledgment that our exercise of power will be governed by the law tempered with human compassion rather than our own free will.

3. What are the major ethical concerns governing the functioning of government organisations? How are they different from those in private organisations? (150 words) 10

सरकारी संगठनों की कार्य-पद्धति के संचालन से संबंधित प्रमुख नैतिक चिन्ताएं क्या हैं?
ये निजी संगठनों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

Government organisations differ from private ones in the sense that they do not function for the good of a particular individual but are in fact trustees of the greater community, chosen by them to administer in their lieu.

Governmental action must be impartial, unbiased and aimed at uplifting those who are disadvantaged and weak. In contrast, private organisations function with a motive of profit.

They seek to derive the greatest benefit possible while working under the confines of the law.

This difference between good of the society and good of a few distinguishes both.

Therefore, the major ethical concerns for government organisations are:-

- * Balancing efficiency with social welfare. Profitable operations should not come at the cost of the disadvantaged and the poor.
- * Efficient discharge of the trustee's role - How far should the Government exercise its co-ercive powers over those who appointed it and for what aims?

4. What is corporate governance? How is it important in the Indian corporate sector? How will the mandatory provision of corporate social responsibility change the perception of private sector in the eyes of common man? (150 words) 10
- कापोरेट गवर्नेंस (Corporate governance) क्या है? भारतीय कापोरेट क्षेत्रों में यह किस प्रकार से महत्वपूर्ण है? कापोरेट सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी (Corporate social responsibility) के अनिवार्य प्रावधान, सामान्य लोगों की नजर में निजी क्षेत्र की धारणा को किस प्रकार बदलेगा?

Corporate Governance is a loosely defined term that deals with the management practices prevalent in a company. It defines the relations between the salaried employees of the company and its owners — i.e. the Shareholders.

In the Indian Corporate Sector, where many companies run as opaque family held firms, it acquires greater significance still. This is more so since an aspect of Corporate Governance also defines the company's relations vis a vis the broader society.

Corporate Governance In the Indian scenario needs to be well defined laying out the company's core ethical values - like profit making without breaching laws, terms of directors, conflict of interest, role of shareholders etc.

Corporate Social Responsibility envisages that a company that earns profits by selling goods or

services to the society also has certain obligations towards the society. The mandatory provision of CSR in the new Companies Act will ensure that companies use a part of their annual profits to indulge in works of greater public good. This will help the public appreciate that companies do not function solely as profit making enterprises but also discharge important social obligations.

5. B. R. Ambedkar was an ardent supporter of the claims of liberty, equality and fraternity. Explain the relevance of his teaching in modern day India and how they act as a backbone for our socio-political development. (150 words)

10

बी. आर. अम्बेडकर स्वतंत्रता, समानता और बंधुता के दावों के प्रबल समर्थक थे। आधुनिक काल में उनकी शिक्षाओं की प्रासंगिकता की व्याख्या कीजिये और वे किस प्रकार से हमारे सामाजिक-राजनीतिक विकास के लिए आधारशिला हैं?

Dr. Ambedkar's ideas regarding Indian society find their expression in the Preamble to the Indian constitution and in the Equality clauses of the Fundamental Rights Chapter.

His ideas, their relevance and their importance is discussed as under

a) Positive discrimination — Dr. Ambedkar realised that mere formal equality does not guarantee equity. True equality would involve giving a level platform to all by removing the privilege of past history. Thus,

reservations in educational institutions and jobs have led to the emancipation from feudal servitude of millions of Dalits and tribals over the last seven decades.

b) Freedom of Speech and Expression -

Dr. Ambedkar's prime focus was on ensuring that free flow of ideas was not restricted. The only restriction he envisaged was that of incitement to violence. Today, Article 19 of the Constitution protects these fundamental freedoms.

c) Social Reform - True fraternity would never come about till discrimination on the basis of birth and gender existed. Dr. Ambedkar's efforts led to the

abolition of untouchability, the reform of discriminatory inheritance laws and the guarantee of protection of civil rights to all.

6. As the interaction and collaboration among the nations is continuously increasing, so is the number of ethical issues between them on the global arena? Justify with examples. (150 words) 10
- जैसे-जैसे राष्ट्रों के बीच पारस्परिक अंतःक्रिया और सहयोग लगातार बढ़ रहा है, उसी क्रम में वैश्विक परिदृश्य में उनके मध्य नैतिक मुद्दों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। उदाहरण के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

7. While it is important to expose a wrongdoing, a whistleblower should have the moral backing behind his act of whistleblowing. Comment. (150 words)

10

यद्यपि एक गलत कार्य को उद्घाटित करना महत्वपूर्ण है तथापि व्हीसलब्लोवर के अपने इस कार्य के पीछे नैतिक आधार भी होना चाहिए।

8. Integrity is different from honesty and is probably the most important attribute for a Civil Servant. Elaborate. (150 words) 10
सत्यनिष्ठा ईमानदारी से भिन्न होती है और संभवतः यह एक सिविल सेवक के लिए सबसे बड़ा गुण होता है। विस्तार से बताइए।

9. Colleges and schools are a microcosm of the real world. Elaborate as to how these are instrumental in character-building. Also suggest certain measures through which these institutions can play a greater role in the current scenario. (150 words) 10

विद्यालय और कॉलेज वास्तविक जगत के सूक्ष्म रूप होते हैं। चरित्र निर्माण में ये किस प्रकार से सहायक होते हैं? विस्तार से बताइये। इसके अलावा कुछ उपायों को भी सुझाइये जिसके द्वारा वर्तमान परिदृश्य में इन संस्थाओं की वृहद् भूमिका सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

Colleges and schools are institutions where a young child is exposed to the broader world for the first time.

The friends he makes, the social skills he learns as well as the independence he exercises at the graduation level end up defining his character and personality for the rest of his life.

Character building also depends on the education he receives.

Teachers are his early role

models and they influence his broader world view tremendously.

In the modern world, educational institutions can better discharge this role by

- Providing a holistic education that does not rely only on books.
- Ensuring diversity in classes so that children are sensitised to all sections of the society.
- Exposing children to the social evils prevalent and suggesting corrective measures.
- Trusting their wards with functional independence and

counselling them to exercise it responsibly.



10. Gandhi's compassion towards the weaker sections makes him different from other social reformers. What are the lessons that it conveys? Discuss a situation where you have shown compassion towards weaker sections of the society. (150 words) 10

कमजोर वर्गों के प्रति गाँधी जी का करुणा भाव उन्हें अन्य सामाजिक सुधारकों से अलग करता है। इससे हमें क्या शिक्षा मिलती है? एक ऐसी स्थिति की चर्चा कीजिए जब अपने समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के प्रति करुणा दिखाई थी।

Mahatma Gandhi was the first Indian politician to identify closely with India's poor and disadvantaged. These included the traditionally ostracised bhangis and other lower caste Dalits. He dined with

them, lived with them and cleaned their latrines.

* It conveys important lessons.

- Dignity of labour. No work is too dirty or too small.
- Treating those who serve you as fellow and equal human beings.
- Positive individual action rather than state action to remove blights like untouchability.

As a student of class 10, I was able to teach elementary written Hindi to an illiterate woman employed as a maid

at my house. With gradual practice, she was able to perfect her Hindi and in a year was able to secure a job as a personnel supervisor in the organised sector.

11. While individual beliefs and values determine one's subjective responsibility, it is the operational environment which guides/shapes the objective responsibility. Congruence between the two is inevitable for realizing the goal of objectivity in administrative decisions. Analyse. (150 words) 10

व्यक्तिगत मान्यताएं और मूल्य एक व्यक्ति की आत्मनिष्ठ उत्तरदायित्व को निर्धारित करते हैं, जबकि कार्यात्मक (operational) पर्यावरण वस्तुनिष्ठ उत्तरदायित्व को आकार देता है/निर्देशित करता है। दोनों के बीच अनुरूपता प्रशासनिक निर्णयों में वस्तुनिष्ठता के लक्ष्य को साकार करने के लिए अपरिहार्य है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

12. "Indian constitution is a treasure trove of ethical values for civil servants." Illustrate. (150 words) 10
"भारतीय संविधान सिविल सेवकों के लिए नैतिक मूल्यों की निधि (कोष) है"। वर्णन कीजिए।

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution contains the basic values of the Indian State.

These lie at the crux of the Civil Services' foundational values too. They are :-

a) Justice - Justice that is

economic, social and political.

It tells civil servants to aspire towards even-handed and equitable disbursement of this form of justice.

b) Equality - of status and opportunity

The Preamble along with Articles 14-18 speak of this form of positive discrimination and to treat everyone equally before the law.

c) Fraternity - To promote a spirit of brotherhood among all Indians.

In addition, the Fundamental Duties call upon all Indians including civil servants

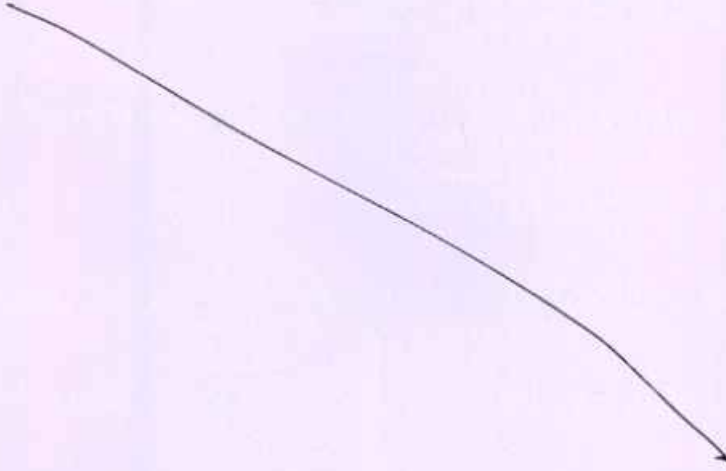
- To treat women with respect.
- To develop a scientific temper.
- To honour the symbols of
the Indian state.

13. What are values? How are they different from ethics? (100 words)
मूल्य क्या होते हैं? ये नैतिकता से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

5

Values are a person's personal moral inclinations. These result from upbringing or are self-acquired. Values are ethics neutral. Depending on my personal predilections, they may be ethical or not.

Ethics on the other hand are universally accepted moral values. They are also described as the right way to act in a particular scenario. They are constant and do not vary from person to person.



Section B

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

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में, प्रस्तुत मामलों का अध्ययन ध्यान से कीजिए और उसके बाद पूछे गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए (लगभग 250 शब्दों में):

14. You are judging a high profile case of a rich businessman who is accused of holding back money of numerous investors in the country. You are facing tremendous pressure from politicians and an industrial lobby, asking you to be lenient towards the businessman as he has created close to a million jobs in the country and his bad reputation will be disastrous for the economy. The following are some suggested options. Please evaluate the merits and demerits of each of the options:

- A. Ask the senior judge to transfer you from the case.
- B. Ignore all the pressure tactics by various groups completely.
- C. Increase the duration of the court hearing to soothe down the pressure.
- D. Hold the case in abeyance and ask for an inquiry report from the regulatory body.
- E. Ask the media to stop reporting the case with such fanfare.

Also indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options), what would you advise, giving proper reasons. 25

आप एक ऐसे धनी व्यवसाय के उच्च स्तरीय केस की सुनवाई कर रहे हैं, जिस पर देश के कई निवेशकों का पैसा हड़पने का आरोप है। आप राजनेताओं और औद्योगिक लॉबी की तरफ से अत्यधिक दबाव झेल रहे हैं, जो आपसे उद्योगपति की तरफ उदार होने के लिए कह रहे हैं, क्योंकि उसने देश में लगभग लाखों की संख्या में रोजगार उत्पन्न किये हैं और उसकी बुरी छवि से अर्थव्यवस्था को भारी नुकसान पहुँचेगा।

कुछ वैकल्पिक सुझाव नीचे दिये गये हैं। कृपया सभी विकल्पों के गुणों और दोषों का मूल्यांकन करें:

- वरिष्ठ न्यायाधीशों से खुद को इस केस से स्थानांतरण के लिए कहेंगे।
- विभिन्न समूहों की सभी दबाव रणनीतियों को पूर्ण रूप से अनदेखा कर देंगे।
- दबाव को शांत करने हेतु, न्यायालय की सुनवाई की अवधि में वृद्धि कर देंगे।
- केस को ठंडे बस्ते में डाल देंगे और नियामक संस्था को जाँच के लिए कहेंगे।
- मीडिया को इस केस को जोर-शोर से दिखाने से रोकेंगे।

इसके साथ ही यह भी इंगित करें कि (सिर्फ ऊपर दिए गए विकल्पों तक सीमित न रहते हुए) आपकी क्या सलाह है, उचित तर्क भी प्रस्तुत करें।

In the above case, adopting option A would save me from the pressure and unnecessary interference but would amount to escapism and shirking of duty. This would violate my oath of office and is therefore unacceptable.

Option B is the ethically correct choice to follow as it gives precedence to my duty but merely ignoring pressure tactics ~~is~~ will not lead to their elimination as they may come back at a later stage.

To prolong the case as suggested

in option C may quieten down the situation but will be a fraud on the constitutional values of speedy justice.

To ask for an enquiry report as suggested in option D would make sense if an aspect of the case needs expert opinion. Otherwise it would again be a dilatory tactic and would amount to passing the buck.

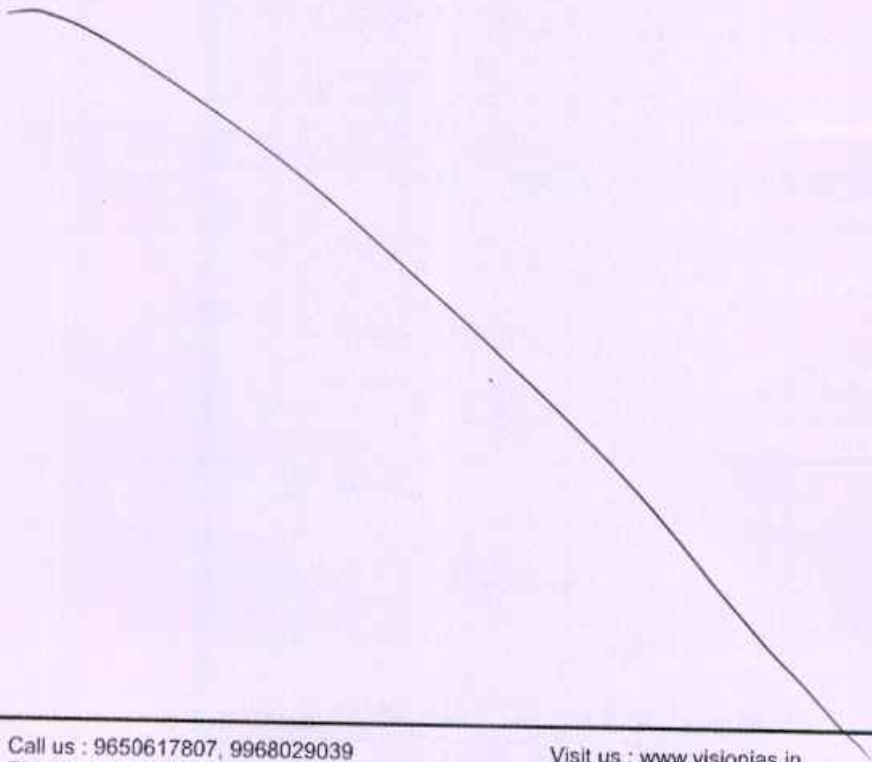
Curbs on the media as suggested in option E can reduce the bad publicity and not ~~affect~~ influence my opinion but would also amount to unnecessary secrecy and opaqueness in the adjudicatory process.

I would first seek a report from the Regulatory Body if there are complicated aspects here that need to be understood in order to do full justice. I would avoid all external pressure and apply my judicial mind to the report in order to see if the ~~the~~ authorities have taken into account all facts and the law in reaching their conclusion.

I would also restrict the media from converting the issue into a trial by media through speculation and would advise them to only report on the facts as disclosed during hearing.

My final judgment therefore would be transparent since it would be based on facts

already in the public domain.
It would also be a valuable
tool for me to counter the
pressure tactics as public
opinion would be moulded
according to the facts on
record.



15. Jyoti Gupta is the environmental compliance manager for a small plastics manufacturing company. She is currently faced with a dilemma on whether or not to spend money on a new technology that will reduce the level of a particular toxin in the wastewater that flows out from the back of the factory into a lake.

The factory's emission levels are already within legal limits. However, Jyoti knows that environmental regulations for this particular toxin are lagging behind scientific evidence. In fact, a scientist from the university had been quoted in the newspaper recently, saying that if emission levels stayed at this level, the fish in the lake and rivers in the area might soon have to be declared unsafe for human consumption.

Further, if companies in the region don't engage in some self-regulation on this issue, there is reason to fear that the government — backed by public opinion — may force companies to begin using the new technology, and may also begin requiring monthly emission level reports (which would be both expensive and time consuming).

But the company's environmental compliance budget is tight. Asking for this new technology to be installed would put Jyoti's department over-budget, and could jeopardize the company's ability to show a profit this year.

The following are some suggested options. Please evaluate the merits and demerits of each of the options:

1. Jyoti should focus on her company's financial performance and profits and forget the environmental issue as the compliance budget is already tight.
2. As the emission levels of the company are within legal limits, Jyoti should wait for new governmental regulations first and only after that should think about taking any action.
3. Jyoti should proactively report the matter to the higher management and ensure proper measures are taken but still profits of the company should receive the utmost priority.

Also indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options), what would you advise, giving proper reasons. 20

ज्योति गुप्ता एक छोटी प्लास्टिक विनिर्माण कंपनी की पर्यावरण अनुपालन प्रबंधक (environmental compliance manager) है। वर्तमान में वह एक दुविधा से गुजर रही है कि उन्हें एक ऐसी नयी तकनीक पर धन खर्च करना चाहिए या नहीं जिससे कि अपशिष्ट जल में एक विशेष विषैले पदार्थ के स्तर में कमी लायी जा सकती है जो कि कारखाने के पीछे से एक झील में मिलता है।

कारखाने का उत्सर्जन स्तर पहले से ही कानूनी दायरे के अंदर है। यद्यपि, ज्योति को पता है कि इस विषाक्त पदार्थ के उत्सर्जन संबंधी कानून वैज्ञानिक प्रमाण से अभिपुष्ट नहीं हैं। यहाँ तक कि हाल में ही विश्वविद्यालय के एक वैज्ञानिक ने एक समाचार पत्र में उद्धरित

किया है कि यदि उत्सर्जन का स्तर यही रहा तो उस क्षेत्र की नदियों और झीलों में पायी जाने वाली मछलियों को मनुष्यों के खाने के लिए असुरक्षित घोषित करनी पड़ेगी। पुनः यदि उस क्षेत्र की कंपनियाँ इस विषय में स्व-नियमन के कदम नहीं उठाती हैं, तो पर्याप्त कारण है कि सरकार-जनता की राय द्वारा समर्थित होकर कंपनियों को नयी तकनीकों के प्रयोग के लिए बाध्य कर सकती है (जो कि महँगी और समय लेने वाली, दोनों होगी)। लेकिन कंपनी का पर्यावरण अनुपालन बजट तंग है। इस नयी तकनीक को स्थापित करने की मांग से ज्योति के विभाग का खर्च बजट से ऊपर निकल जायेगा और इसके चलते कंपनी के इस वर्ष लाभ दिखाने की क्षमता पर खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है। कुछ वैकल्पिक सुझाव दिये गये हैं। विकल्पों में से प्रत्येक के गुणों और दोषों का मूल्यांकन करें:

1. ज्योति को अपनी कंपनी के वित्तीय प्रदर्शन और मुनाफे पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिए और पर्यावरण के मुद्दे को भूल जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि अनुपालन बजट पहले से ही तंग है।
 2. चूंकि कंपनी के उत्सर्जन का स्तर कानूनी सीमा के भीतर है। अतः सर्वप्रथम ज्योति को नए सरकारी नियमों के बनने का इंतजार करना चाहिए और उसके बाद ही कोई कार्रवाई करने के बारे में सोचना चाहिए।
 3. ज्योति को त्वरित रूप से इन मामलों के बारे में उच्च प्रबंधन को अवगत करना चाहिए और सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि उचित कदम उठाये जाएँ, किन्तु अभी भी कंपनी के मुनाफे को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।
- इसके साथ ही यह भी इंगित करें कि (सिर्फ ऊपर दिये गए विकल्पों तक सीमित न रहते हुए) आपकी क्या सलाह है, उचित तर्कों भी प्रस्तुत करें।

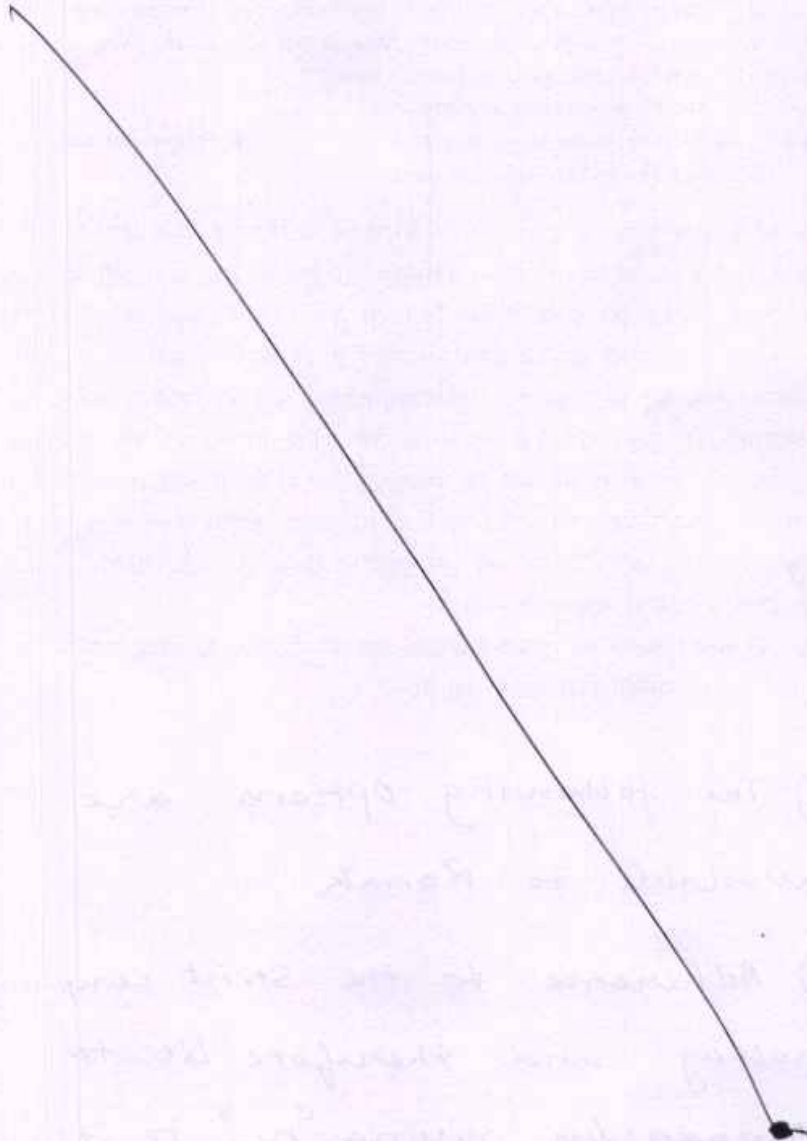
By adopting the course outlined in Option 1, Jyoti may be taking care of her company's bottomline for the immediate future but this will lead to adverse effects not only on the local environment but also on

her company's future profits. Stricter compliance reports will result and the bad publicity from an environmental disaster can only harm Jyoti's company's fortunes in the long run.

Option 2 is also status-quoist and no different. It may lead to short term profits but the long term effects from compulsory compliance and the harm to the environment can be disastrous.

As a committed employee of the company, Jyoti should ensure that she takes up Option-3 in a proactive manner. She should not present it merely as a matter of environmental safety.

but also as one that will affect the company for years to come. Blind importance to near profits will lead to great losses in the future. I would recommend that Gyoti insist that self-regulation is in fact an investment in the company's future profits and can only help the bottomline. Towards this end, she should disclose the costs of compulsory reporting, stricter norms and the loss of goodwill that may result as a result of legal action.



16. Ronak has heard from his manager that their organization will be downsizing; it could be as little as 5 percent or as much as 30 percent. However, the supervisor told Ronak that "we're all under strict orders to keep it quiet" so that the agency's best employees will not seek other jobs. Mohan (one of the finest professionals in Ronak's unit), upon hearing the downsizing rumors, told Ronak that he was sure that he could get another job at a new business if a reduction in force occurred. However, openings at the new business will close soon. Mohan asked Ronak, "Will there be layoffs?" and "Should I get another job now?"

- (a) What are the options available to Ronak?
(b) Evaluate each of these options and highlight which option you would have preferred, giving reasons for the same. 20

रोनक ने अपने मैनेजर से सुना है कि उसकी कंपनी में पदों की संख्या घटाई जाएगी; यह कम से कम 5 प्रतिशत से लेकर अधिकतम 30 प्रतिशत तक हो सकती है। हालांकि निरीक्षक ने रोनक को बताया है कि "हमें इसे गुप्त रखने के सख्त आदेश हैं" जिससे कंपनी के सबसे अच्छे कर्मचारी कहीं ओर नौकरियों की तलाश न करें।

मोहन (रोनक की इकाई का एक अच्छा कर्मचारी) ने पदों की संख्या में कटौती की इन अफवाहों को सुनकर रोनक से बताया कि उसे यकीन है कि यदि पदों की संख्या में कटौती की जाती है, तो उसे एक नए व्यवसाय/व्यापार में नौकरी मिल सकती है। हालांकि उस नए व्यवसाय/व्यापार में भर्तियाँ जल्द ही समाप्त हो जायेंगी। मोहन ने रोनक से पूछा कि "क्या छटनी होगी?" और "क्या अब मुझे नयी नौकरी ढूँढ लेनी चाहिए?"

- a. रोनक के पास में विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?
b. उन सभी विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और उस विकल्प को उचित तर्कों के माध्यम से उल्लिखित कीजिए जिसे आपने चुना है।

a) The following options are available to Ronak

i) Adherence to the strict company policy and therefore lie to Mohan: by saying 'no.' to both.

ii) An ambiguous answer hiding

the fact that he knows about the layoffs by saying 'maybe'.

iii) Be truthful to Mohan and tell him that at the worst, there is about a one-third chance of him being laid off but that he, as an exceptional employee, is probably safe.

b) The above scenario presents two ethical dilemmas to Ronak.

* His duty towards his company by ensuring that employees do not leave.

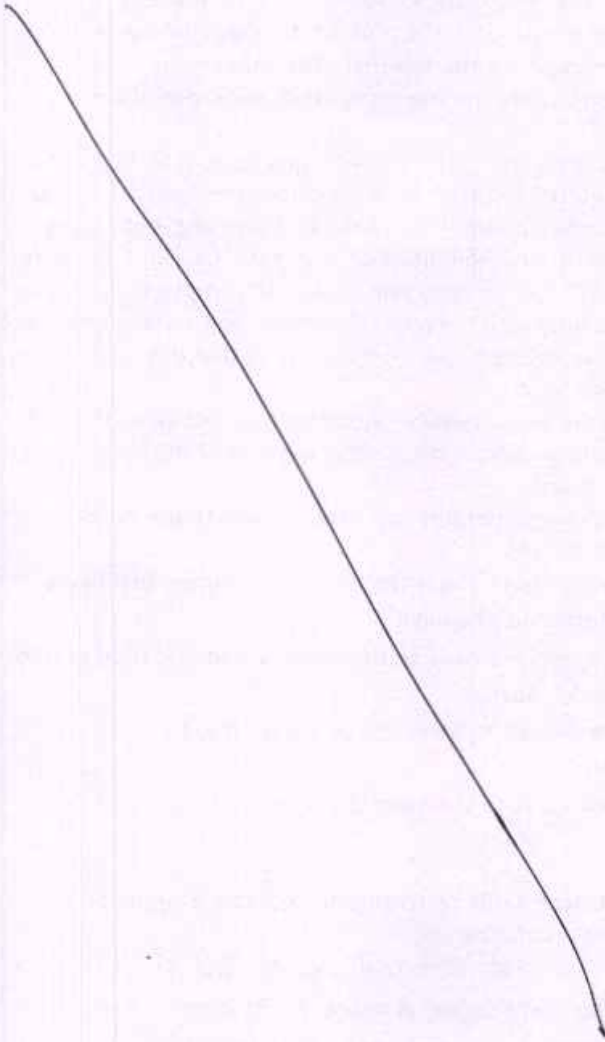
* His duty towards his subordinate who has reposed faith and confidence in him and who may suffer due to a false answer.

I would choose the third option for the following reasons.

→ My duty towards the company is to ensure that the best employees do not leave, rather than lie on its behalf.

→ Since the chances of a layoff are wildly fluctuating, disclosure to Mohan would not lead to a drastic resignation from him.

→ Knowing of the company's desire to retain the best talents, I would inform Mohan that he was one among them and would almost certainly not be laid off.



17. Mr. Sinha assigns a research problem in a high school calculus class. The problem is quite difficult and will require collaborative time and effort of a team. Mr. Sinha divides the class into groups of four students, gives them instructions, and tells them when the problem will be due.

Pradeep's group has an initial meeting and decides to divide up the work and then collaborate the information. Veena, one of Pradeep's group members, offers to write a particular section of the paper based on some great information she found on the Internet. The other members of the group, including Pradeep, divide the remaining work and proceed with their respective research.

One week before the project is due, Pradeep finds out that Veena has chosen to "copy and paste" most of her paper from the Internet source. Pradeep picks up on Veena's plagiarism and knows it is wrong, but he needs an "A" on this research problem in order to pass Calculus. Pradeep confronts Veena and asks her to redo her paper without plagiarizing, but Veena claims she is too busy with her other class work. She assures Pradeep that Mr. Sinha will never discover the plagiarism, and that if he does, she will take complete blame for it.

Pradeep finds himself in an extremely uncomfortable position. He feels partly responsible for the plagiarism because he is a part of the same group and he knows about it as well.

The following are some suggested options. Please evaluate the merits and demerits of each of the options:

1. Pradeep should forget about plagiarism as it is a common practice and ultimately he is not the one who did it.
2. Pradeep should highlight the issue to the whole group and then decide after taking everybody's advice.
3. Pradeep should talk directly to Mr. Sinha and leave it to him to take the right course of action.
4. Pradeep should himself redo the work of Veena and then submit the paper.

Also indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options), what would you advise, giving proper reasons. 20

श्रीमान सिन्हा ने हाई स्कूल के अवकल गणित (calculus) की कक्षा को एक शोध का सवाल हल करने को दिया। सवाल अत्यंत ही कठिन है और जिसके एक समूह के सहयोगात्मक प्रयास और समय की आवश्यकता होगी। श्रीमान सिन्हा कक्षा को चार-चार छात्रों के समूह में बांटते हैं, उन्हें निर्देश देते हैं और उन्हें बताते हैं कि सवाल का जवाब कब तक चाहिए।

प्रदीप के समूह की एक प्रारंभिक बैठक हुई और कार्य को विभाजित कर, सूचनाओं को संकलित करने का निर्णय लिया गया। प्रदीप के समूह की एक सदस्या वीणा, इंटरनेट पर प्राप्त एक महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी के आधार पर शोध-पत्र के एक हिस्से को लिखने का

सुझाव देती है। प्रदीप सहित समूह के अन्य सदस्य शोध काम को विभाजित करते हैं और अपने संबंधित अनुसंधान के साथ आगे बढ़ते हैं।

प्रोजेक्ट जमा करने से एक सप्ताह पूर्व प्रदीप को पता चलता है कि वीणा ने शोध पत्र का अधिकांश भाग इंटरनेट से "कॉपी और पेस्ट" किया है। प्रदीप को वीणा की इस साहित्यिक चोरी का पता चल गया है और वह जानता है कि यह गलत है, लेकिन उसे इस शोध पत्र के माध्यम से कैलकुलस में उत्तीर्ण होने हेतु "A" श्रेणी चाहिए। प्रदीप वीणा का विरोध करता है और वह उससे इस शोध-पत्र को पुनः चोरी किये पूर्ण करने के लिए कहता है, लेकिन वीणा कहती है कि वह कक्षा के और दूसरे कार्यों में अत्यधिक व्यस्त है। वह प्रदीप को भरोसा दिलाती है कि सिन्हा जी इस साहित्यिक चोरी को कभी भी पकड़ नहीं पाएंगे और यदि पकड़ भी लिया तो इसकी सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी वह स्वयं ले लेगी।

प्रदीप अपने आप को अत्यधिक असहज स्थिति में पाता है। वह इस साहित्यिक चोरी में अपने आप को भी जिम्मेदार मानता है, क्योंकि वह भी इस समूह का एक सदस्य है और इस चोरी के विषय में पता भी है।

कुछ वैकल्पिक सुझाव नीचे दिये गये हैं। कृपया प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुणों और दोषों का मूल्यांकन करें:

1. प्रदीप को इस साहित्यिक चोरी के विषय में भूल जाना चाहिए क्योंकि आजकल यह सामान्य बात और आखिरकार उसने यह चोरी नहीं की है।
2. प्रदीप को इस समस्या के बारे में पूरे समूह को अवगत करा देना चाहिए और फिर सभी की सलाह से निर्णय लेना चाहिए।
3. प्रदीप को सीधे सिन्हा जी से बात करनी चाहिए और आगे की उचित कार्यवाही उन पर छोड़ देनी चाहिए।
4. प्रदीप को वीणा के इस कार्य को स्वयं पुनः करना चाहिए और फिर शोध पत्र जमा करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही यह भी इंगित करें कि (सिर्फ ऊपर दिये गए विकल्पों तक सीमित न रहते हुए) आपकी क्या सलाह है, उचित तर्क भी प्रस्तुत करें।

Ans)

merits
option 1) * Would help in passing the course.

Demerits

- * Disclosure will lead to failure.
- * Plagiarism tantamounts to cheating.
- * Would be unfair on the other

members who are unaware.

Option 2

merits

- * Would lead to solving the problem.
- * Pradeep will not have to bear individual guilt

Demerits

- * The group may condone academic malpractice in order to ~~that~~ pass.

Option 3

merits

- * Would counter academic malpractice

Demerits

- * The whole group may end up failing.
- * Pradeep would be accused of not making efforts to address the problem

internally and colluding to have
Veena fail.

Option 4

merits

* Would address the issue.

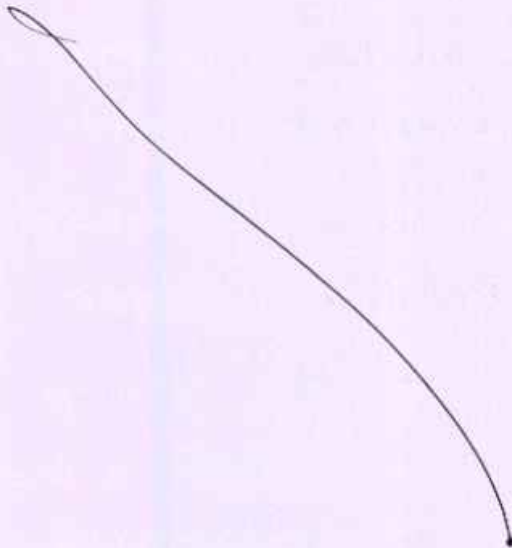
Demerits

* Pradeep may not be able to
complete on time ~~to~~

* would leave Veena free to
repeat her misconduct.

The situation involves questions
of academic malpractice and
loyalty to one's peers. I would
suggest that Pradeep disclose
the plagiarism to the group
as it would be a breach of trust
towards them if a potentially
dangerous document was submitted

in their name. Pradeep should also suggest dividing Veena's assignment between the members of the group so that they can finish the work on time. This would address the issue of malpractice and would hopefully convey the message to Veena.



18. A terrorist group states that it has concealed a nuclear bomb in Delhi. The authorities have captured the leader of the group. He says that he knows the location of the bomb. He refuses to reveal the location. Torture is guaranteed to produce the information needed to ensure the diffusal of the bomb.

(a) Is it ethically acceptable for the authorities to have him tortured to find out where the bomb is and thus save thousands of lives?

(b) Suppose instead of catching the leader, the authorities have captured his 16 year old daughter. She is refusing to cooperate with the authorities. In your opinion is it morally justified to have her tortured to acquire necessary information and save thousands of lives? 15

एक आतंकवादी संगठन का कहना है कि उन्होंने दिल्ली में परमाणु बम छुपाया है। प्राधिकारियों ने उस संगठन के नेता को पकड़ लिया वह कहता है कि उसे बम की अवस्थिति मालूम है। उसने बम की अवस्थिति बताने से इंकार कर दिया है। बम को निष्क्रिय करने हेतु आवश्यक सूचना प्राप्ति के लिए उसे प्रताड़ित किया जाना आवश्यक है।

a. क्या प्राधिकारियों के लिए नैतिकता की दृष्टि से यह स्वीकार्य है कि उससे प्रताड़ित किया जाये और बम का पता लगाया जाये जिससे हजारों जाने बचायी जा सकें?

b. यदि मान लिया जाये कि उस नेता को पकड़ने की बजाय, अधिकारियों ने उसकी 16 वर्ष की बेटी को पकड़ लिया होता और वह प्राधिकारियों के साथ सहयोग करने से मना कर रही होती।

The above situation raises ethical questions about whether it is right to harm one person in order to benefit a larger number.

Utilitarianism would answer this in the yes while morality would hold that the use of something

Repugnant like torture is a violation of human values.

a) Yes, it is ethically justified to use torture on the terrorist leader if he is certainly the one responsible for planting the bomb because :-

- i) He is an adult and responsible for his own actions.
- ii) The harm that he may suffer under torture would not be proportionate to the loss of life of thousands.
- iii) Torture should be limited to securing the location of the bomb and not to have him convict himself too.

b) Torture is not permitted on the daughter if she has been arrested only on suspicion. In that case she is being made guilty by association - something anathema in our legal system. However if it is certain that she is aware of her father's location ~~and~~ or that of the bomb, minimum torture to that extent may be used. At the age of 16, she is beyond the age where Indian law exempts her because of minority (i.e - 12).

19. You are in a supermarket with your younger brother. Your brother draws your attention to a young child stealing food packets from the counter. He looks needy and he is taking advantage of the crowded store which the owner fails to manage in peak hours. The owner has a reputation of being a greedy and mean person.

What will you do and why?

10

आप अपने छोटे भाई के साथ एक सुपरमार्केट में हैं। आपका भाई, काउंटर से भोजन के पैकेट चोरी करते हुए एक बच्चे की तरफ आपका आकर्षित करता है। वह जरूरतमंद लग रहा है और वह दुकान में भीड़ का लाभ ले रहा है, जिसे दुकान का मालिक व्यस्ततम समय में संभाल पाने में असमर्थ है। मालिक एक लालची और मतलबी व्यक्ति के रूप में जाना जाता है।

आप क्या करेंगे और क्यों करेंगे?

This situation raises ~~ethical~~ questions regarding the balancing of one's ethical duties with those of pressing need of life's essentials.

By letting the hungry child steal, I would be conveying a message to him that stealing is an accepted tactic to get one's needs in life. My inaction can be a trigger letting

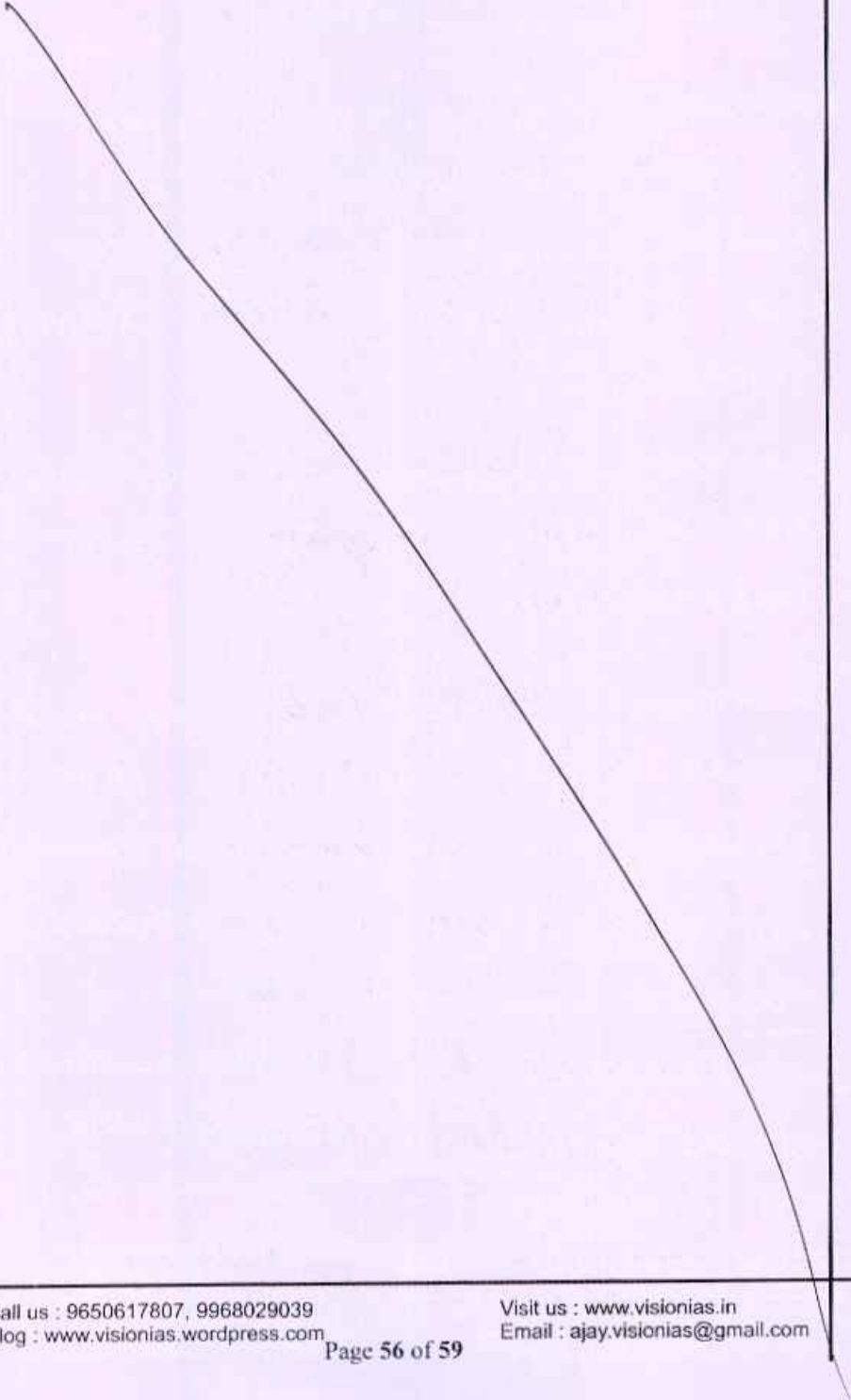
him move towards a life of crime and delinquency.

However punishing him for an act committed due to hunger is not only unfair but may also make him resentful.

The values ~~to be~~ relevant here are honesty, empathy and reformation.

I would gently take the child aside to remind him that stealing is wrong and may will only result in punishment. I would also tell him that I understand his predicament and am therefore not reporting him. I would then offer to buy him some of the packets for

his immediate needs.



20. During your election duty you caught hold of a vehicle full of cash. On inquiry, it was revealed to you that the vehicle belongs to a very popular politician of the region and even the exit polls are predicting his victory. The politician calls you up to release the vehicle. You try to approach your senior to seek advice but can't reach him.

(a) What are the options available to you?

(b) What course of action will you take?

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अपनी चुनाव ड्यूटी के दौरान आपने नकदी से भरा एक वाहन पकड़ लिया। जाँच करने पर आप को पता चला कि वाहन क्षेत्र के एक बहुत लोकप्रिय राजनेता का है और यहाँ तक कि एग्जिट पोल उसकी जीत की भविष्यवाणी कर रहे हैं। राजनेता वाहन छोड़ने के लिए आप पर दबाव बना रहे हैं। सलाह लेने के लिए आपने अपने वरिष्ठ अधिकारी से संपर्क करने की कोशिश की, किन्तु सफल नहीं हो सके।

a. आप के पास उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या है?

b. आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे?

a) The options available to me are :-

- i) Release the vehicle based on the politician's request.
- ii) Seize the vehicle for violating the Code of Conduct.
- iii) Do not support the seizure till I have taken my senior's advice.

b) The scenario raises questions of probity and integrity.

By releasing the vehicle, I am trying to ~~secure~~ ensure that I enter the good books of the powerful politician. However, it would mean compromising with my ethical values for personal good and not discharging my duty.

waiting for my senior's advice would be a form of escapism and would demonstrate lack of initiative on my behalf when I have the necessary legal mandate.

I would prepare a punchname of the vehicle seized and

demand an explanation from its owner. If the said explanation does not satisfy me I would impound the same according to procedure established by law.

