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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 638)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	16791
Center	Bangalore	Date	

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	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	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 FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी 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 (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. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) What is the role of education in bringing about social change? Discuss in the context of India with relevant examples. 10

सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाने में शिक्षा की क्या भूमिका है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

Education has a huge impact on an individual's development with respect to his personality, outlook and perspective. It is not just a means of livelihood but it is a way to lead a more moral, satisfying and meaningful life.

The education about our history & culture teaches us to respect our past, bring our heritage to mainstream, learn from mistakes and take solutions from indigenous practices. eg the study of 1857 movement teaches us about the ills of society regarding sati, women's treatment, casteism. It generates a sense of commitment to remove such things from our present.

Study of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) can help us in making a more inclusive society eg technological solutions for more

targeted development using Aadhar,
Mother & child tracking system to
target healthcare solutions, research
in space to bring cost-effective
solutions to agriculture etc.

Study of humanities may help us
in understanding behaviour of members
of society and thus gives us power
to persuade and change their
actions to move away from bad
traditions eg scientific study & interpretation
of Vedic practices including Yajna etc

An egalitarian system of education
teaches us about the rights of everyone
being equal & respect to others
thus bringing change in thinking of
people.

Education gives an individual a
global outlook & removes the parochial
mindsets thus thinking overall about
humanity and planet earth eg focused

Study of environmental science & sustainable development at school level has led to a sense of awareness among children & many a time, they persuade parents to make change eg an 11 year old girl in Karnataka convinced her^{parents} & many other families to build toilet in home.

1. (b) Where the roots of private virtues are diseased, the fruits of public probity cannot but be corrupt. Discuss this statement in the context of civil services in India.

10

जहाँ निजी सद्गुणों की जड़ें व्याधिग्रस्त होती हैं, वहाँ सार्वजनिक मत्यनिष्ठता (पब्लिक प्रोबिटी) का लाभ/प्रतिफल नहीं मिलता, बल्कि इसका पतन होता है। भारत में सिविल सेवाओं के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

Any organisation is a set of individuals working together for a common purpose. ~~with~~ Civil services of India also are a follower of this principle. The behaviour, mindsets, personalities and moral of every individual impacts the ethics and image of organization as a whole.

1) If an individual is dishonest & corrupt and goes scot free, it will lead to increment in such case. And the self-aggrandising nature of bureaucracy will prevent probity as a whole.

2) The virtues eg accountability, openness, transparency in work and communication with peers & subordinate

are very important, (Nolan Committee)
if they are absent ~~from~~ⁱⁿ individuals
this will only perpetuate the
opaqueness in working & lead to
non-transparency.

eg Indian civil service is plagued
with legislations like official secrets
act which continues the colonial
nature of bureaucracy.

The reaction towards RTI and
open public hearing / social audit
of govt programs' implementation
has been low, which shows the
tendency towards non-acceptance of
scrutiny and probity.

2. (a) What do you understand by political attitude? What are the factors that shape the political attitude of a person? Discuss. 10

राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति से आप क्या समझते हैं? किसी व्यक्ति में राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति के निर्माणकारी कारक कौन से हैं? चर्चा करें।

Political attitude is not only related to politics or state or elections, as is widely believed. Any concern about the nature of society, ways towards its progress, organs of state & society and the community in general can be termed as political attitude. eg a student who is not otherwise active or involved in the election or student politics, but attends, lets say, a procession or rally against article 377 (criminalization of homosexuality) can be said to possess strong political attitude.

Factors that may shape an individual's political attitude :-

- ① Educational background of a person may have great impact towards shaping mind & thinking.

② Surrounding society and atmosphere
eg a person born in slum or a
daily wage labourer striving for
subsistence may have weaker
political attitude because of appalling
concerns in personal life than an
otherwise free individual.

③ Thus, economic status may also
impact it. But, there can not be a
direct correlation between the two.

As sometimes, very well-off people
may be indifferent but a leader may
emerge from ^{the} poorest family of slum.

④ Impact of ideologies around the
world eg our freedom fighters were
enthused with socialist ideologies
of the time and impacted by
Russian revolution.

⑤ Role of family is also very important
in shaping such attitudes. eg a
politically indifferent family is more
likely to retain this nature and drift
away to stronger

attitudes

2. (b) The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations provides blanket cover to the activities of diplomats and their family members? What are ethical issues arising out of such a wholesale cover? What would you suggest to address those problems? 10

राजनयिक संबंधों पर आधारित वियाना अभिसमय, राजनयिकों और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों की गतिविधियों को व्यापक सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है। इस प्रकार के व्यापक सुरक्षा प्रदान किये जाने से उत्पन्न होने वाली नैतिक समस्याएं कौन सी हैं? इन समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु आप क्या सुझाव देंगे?

Rationale behind the protection under Vienna convention was to respect the sovereignty of other friendly countries and not to use diplomats as a means to coerce other nations into doing certain acts or taking certain decisions,

But, the convention has been used to shield the family of diplomats & themselves from committing grave criminal acts as

① Many times, sons of diplomats in USA, Saudi etc have been charged of crimes like rape, murder and still have gone scot free due to the blanket immunity.

Recent case of Saudi diplomats in India, to have kept Nepali women into their captivity ~~and~~ where they underwent grave sexual & physical assault is a grave incident.

② The laws of the two countries have been sometimes misused by the diplomat to coerce the people eg Devyani Kobragade incident.

③ Ethical issues of a trade-off between categorically wrong acts and immunity for international relations.

④ The issue of nation vs human beings emerges.

⑤ Relationship with an ally may be impacted due to acts of a particular individual.

⑥

The measures to address:-

① There should be an amendment in Vienna convention to exclude

Certain grave & serious offences
eg sexual assault, children
crimes, homicide to name a few.

② Home countries of accused diplomats
should consider that if diplomats
are questioned or searched or arrested,
its not a question or the bilateral
relations but a simple case for
welfare of human beings & should
be cooperative instead of being
hostile towards investigation.

③ There should be independent investi-
gation including law-enforcement
agencies of both countries.

④ Immunity of diplomats & family
members should be separated &
complete cover should not be provided
to members, instead only protective
immunity.

⑤

3. Given below are two quotations of great moral thinkers/philosophers. For each of these quotations, bring out what it means to you in the present context:

(a) "Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all."—Aristotle. 10

महान नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के दो उद्धरण नीचे दिए गए हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक उद्धरण के लिए यह स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वर्तमान संदर्भ में आप के लिए इनके क्या अर्थ हैं:

(क) "हृदय को शिक्षित किए बिना, केवल मस्तिष्क को शिक्षा प्रदान करना कोई शिक्षा नहीं है।" - अरस्तू

There can't be anything worse than power without responsibility. Knowledge of books & technology gives us power to change the world but only a moral education with assumption of responsibility will change the world for the good, otherwise it is not only 'no knowledge' but it is 'destructive knowledge' eg terrorists are many times, very powerful leaders who have the ability to sway public opinion, persuade them to perform such tasks as suicide bombs, but they use it to destroy the humanity.

Many murderers are very good engineers, technocrats but they lack education of heart, the empathy, compassion and morality towards other people and hence their 'mind-education' serves the negative purpose.

Only being a teacher after graduating and passing exams is not the end but unless, a teacher, inculcates a sense of inquisitiveness, curiosity, morality in his/her students, the teachings of class may not build an ~~be~~ inclusive society.

As ~~Rat~~ JRD Tata had once said, 'I do not want India to become the richest or the biggest superpower of the world, I want India to be a happy country.'

The education of economics, mathematics may be of much use to humanity but only when put to correct purpose with the welfare of planet earth with a feeling of 'Vasudhain Kutumbham' (whole earth is family)

eg. Rata Tata's inception of Tata Nano was the manifestation of his dream of providing every middle class with a four-wheeler to avoid heat & rain. This is the biggest inspiration towards education.

3. (b) "The whole problem with the world is that fools and fanatics are always so certain of themselves, but wiser people so full of doubts."- Bertrand Russell. 10

"विश्व में प्रमुख समस्या यही है कि मूर्ख और कट्टरपंथी सदैव स्वयं के प्रति बहुत निश्चित होते हैं, लेकिन समझदार लोग अत्यधिक संदेह में भरे होते हैं।" - बर्ट्रेण्ड रसेल।

The

4. (a) "Persuasion makes society work smoothly while physical coercion grinds it to a halt". Giving examples, compare the effectiveness of persuasion as an influence tactic vis-a-vis coercion in bringing change in society. In what ways persuasion can be used by civil servants to remove social evils existing in society? 10

"अनुनय मे समाज सुचारु रूप से काम करता है जबकि भौतिक दबाव (शारीरिक बलप्रयोग) इसे ठहराव की स्थिति में ला देता है।" उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, समाज में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए प्रभावकारी भूमिका के तौर पर अनुनय की प्रभावशीलता की तुलना भौतिक दबाव के साथ करें। समाज से वर्तमान सामाजिक बुराइयों को दूर करने में लोक सेवक किस प्रकार अनुनय का उपयोग कर सकते हैं?

Persuasion is the use of soft power to influence a person to obey or change his decision or to act in a certain manner. While, coercion is the use of force to make people obey to our orders.

Persuasion is a better way to influence people because

- 1) It has a long-term effect on people's minds whereas coercion will be temporary. eg a mother who beats her children everyday to study will stop having effect on child after sometime as he/she will be habitual to this treatment.

- 2) The act of coercion develops an

antagonised feeling and it can not be used to integrate people's desires & wishes. eg child in the previous example may develop a feeling of disrespect towards the mother or show ignorance.

3) Persuasion will lead to the middle path which may solve the purpose of both parties, thus having the lasting effect.

4) Relationships with friends, family or society will jeopardise in case of coercive attitude. ~~eg~~

5) It may lead to other party using ~~a~~ roundabout ways to comply with coercion. eg one-child policy of China led to skewed sex ratio due to desire for male child.

Persuasion use of civil servants

① Sterilization & family planning measures should not be coerced &

proper dissemination of information, with future benefits should be increased to convince them as coercion in this matter is

- 1) Against right to privacy
- 2) will not be permanent.

② In cases of tackling female foeticide, the role of girl child should be focussed and persuasive measures to value them should be used apart from legal measures -

③ Behavioural changes in people for actually using the toilets in rural areas can be brought about through persuasion only.

④ Attitudinal ^{change} towards LGBT community & their upliftment should be encouraged through persuading people.

4. (b) What do you understand by emotional sensitivity? Elaborate how emotional sensitivity is important for ethical behavior. What measures have you taken to enhance our emotional sensitivity? 10

आप भावनात्मक संवेदनशीलता से क्या समझते हैं? नैतिक व्यवहार के लिए भावनात्मक संवेदनशीलता किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण है, वर्णन करें। अपने भावनात्मक संवेदनशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु आपने क्या उपाय किए हैं?

Emotional sensitivity implies the empathetic, compassionate and concern for problems of other. The ability to understand the emotions and act accordingly to minimize them are the meanings of emotional sensitivity.

Importance for ethical behaviour &

- ① An emotionally insensitive person will not take due consideration of impact of his actions on all sections of people particularly the weak, the vulnerable & the humble.
- ② The actions without emotional sensitivity will lead to coercion, hard power and a military state eg Hitler's treatment of Jews or Tiananmen Square incident of China

lacked this.

③ The judgement of an emotionally sensitive person may be skewed or incorrect or lacking in basic acknowledgement of human beings concern eg Hunter commission report about Jalianwala Bagh & awards to General Dyer.

④ It will lead to a mode of self-interested state engaged in perpetuation of its power eg non-transparent nature towards administration.

⑤ Strict compliance to regulations & rules jeopardising care for emotions of others will be a bad model. eg widow ^{old} lady who applied for a house under IAY, should be helped in any roundabout way even if she gets late in her application by a day or two. Ultimately, Gandhi's Toliman is the key.

Measures to enhance sensitivity:

- ① Watching history documentaries to learn from past mistakes and not to repeat them.
- ② Conversation with the weaker sections of society eg maids, auto-drivers etc.
- ③ Teaching children of surrounding areas which has helped in understanding their background & difficulties.
- ④ Helping old women/men to cross the road, giving way to disabled - these strong gestures help inculcate the respect for others.

⑤

5. (a) There are no universal moral rules which apply to all persons. Examine by giving relevant examples. 10

सभी व्यक्तियों पर लागू होने वाला कोई सार्वभौमिक नैतिक नियम नहीं है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए परीक्षण करें।

Morality is a personal concept. It originates from inner voice of an individual. eg believing in war is subjective concept. one may believe and another may not.

The basic 'calculations' of morality are devised on the basis of societal norms & acceptability. It changes with time, place and circumstances. eg wearing a short skirt in rural India may be a question on girl's character but it has nothing to do if one is in USA or Europe.

The definition of standards in society are also not fixed. eg 25 years back, sex before marriage may have been frowned upon but today, live-in relationships are

getting acceptability in urban India & SC has legalised it, considering the changing trends.

What may be moral to one person in the same environment, may not apply to another. So, it differs from individual to individual as well. eg ~~my~~^{one} friend may be a staunch believer in casteism despite similar society, education & background while another may not believe in it.

The evolution of morality, therefore has been dynamic since inception of civilization and it will be so in future as well. Hence, its best not to define any 'principles' and let the ruler take its own course based on the environment.

5. (b) Some decisions, which are in the best interest of the organisation, require deviation from the existing policies, rules and guidelines. As a civil servant how would you deal with such situations. Illustrate. 10

संगठन के सर्वोत्तम हित में कुछ निर्णयों के लिए वर्तमान नीतियों, नियमों और दिशा निर्देशों से इतर कार्य करने की आवश्यकता होती है। एक लोक सेवक के रूप में आप इस प्रकार की स्थितियों से कैसे निपटेंगे, स्पष्ट करें।

Incrementalism is not always the way forward. Sometimes, overhaul of system, policies & methods is required. But, there are many problems associated with it;

- 1) Lack of interest in people to switch to new method.
- 2) Lack of expertise to deal with upcoming challenges & ways.
- 3) Resistance of informal organizations or trade unions to maintain the status-quo.
- 4) Fear of burden of work or loss of power/authority or increased accountability.
eg changing from a fixed regime to building an open and

more engaging organization may require citizen charter, RTI implementation, attitudinal change to part with information, increased service-orientation etc. Such challenges may be overcome by:

- 1) ~~Providing~~ Providing proper training to individuals - to deal with citizens, technological changes, creation of charter, proactive involvement, suo-motu uploading of information.
- 2) In every sector, good-performing people should be created as the nodal leadership access points.
- 3) In changing policy, all stakeholders should be involved from initial stages & feedback should be taken on-board.
- 4) They should be assured about the benefits it will accrue to themselves and organization both eg more financial accountability will lead

to cost saving & economical
nature of organisations.

AP

6. Developing 'scientific temper' is one of the fundamental duties of Indian citizens under Article 51A of the Constitution. What do you understand by scientific temper? Explain its role in increasing tolerance in the society. What have you done to develop your scientific temper? 10

'वैज्ञानिक मनोवृत्ति' का विकास करना संविधान के अनुच्छेद 51-ए के अंतर्गत भारतीय नागरिकों का एक मौलिक कर्तव्य है। 'वैज्ञानिक मनोवृत्ति' से आप क्या समझते हैं? समाज में सहिष्णुता बढ़ाने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। अपनी 'वैज्ञानिक मनोवृत्ति' का विकास करने के लिए आपने क्या किया है?

Scientific temper is the development of a concern towards the basic human nature of curiosity, to develop this inquisitiveness and question the traditions, works & methods around so that there is an empirical base behind everything and use of assumptions, superstitions is minimized in life of an individual.

Role in increasing tolerance

- ① It will lead to questioning not only other's faiths but our own ways & practices as the bias is towards science and not religion.

② The proven ways of doing things will lead to our rejection of unbiased methods and it will reform all religions equally.

eg A Hindu should come forward to question the claims of Ganesha idols drinking milk than others.

③ Tolerance will be enhanced by our focus towards education, build a resilient society where individuals are not easily persuaded by Godmen/women for their benefits.

Steps to increase

① I have questioned my parents for their faith in astrology — which has no scientific base till today.

② I focus on reading the facts, assumptions & detailed multi-perspectives behind any issue to get proper understanding & then

only reach a conclusion.

③ I have tried deliberately at home for Ganesha drinking to sway my family that it does not exist & is untrue. It has upheld my scientific temper as well.

④

7. There are only crimes, no criminals. In the light of this statement, examine retributive and reformatory forms of punishment from moral perspective. 10

यहां केवल अपराध है, कोई अपराधी नहीं। इस कथन के आलोक में नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से दंड के दंडात्मक और सुधारात्मक रूपों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Death penalty has been used as a deterrent, to provide a closure to victim or his/her family and to strengthen the ^{solving} states resolve towards harsh crimes.

But capital punishment & similar other ~~pro~~ methods have not considered the view that the ultimate aim of criminal justice system should be to reform and not revenge.

Retributive forms have not been successful in deterrent theory as well as NCRB data has proved that there is no decrease in the homicide rate despite death penalty. Awarding these harsh punishments is also extremely judge-centric &

Subjective in nature. Most of the death penalties of lower courts have been upturned by HCT SC which shows their urgency & non seriousness.

Instead, an individual is criminal due to his circumstances, society, or background. 'No one is born a murderer. Society makes him so' as has been said. Therefore, to bring back his humanity, the responsibility also lies on society & state.

Therefore, reformatory theory should take precedent in the system of justice. There should be a chance provided to an individual to give back his contribution. Guiding principle should be,

'State should not punish with Vengeance.'

— Emperor Ashoka

8. What do you understand by 'belief'? How does it shape into value system? Illustrate with examples from your personal life. 10

'आस्था/विश्वास' से आप क्या समझते हैं? हमारी मूल्य प्रणाली में यह कैसे आकार लेता है? अपने व्यक्तिगत जीवन से उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए।

Belief is a set of principles in an individual's life which guide his behaviour and action. eg if I believe in untouchability, I will not allow people around me to take any discriminatory measures towards weak people.

When beliefs of an individual change into those of collectives - groups or friends, and further scale up to include larger community of religion, or a country - they take the form of value system. eg a believer of strong human rights in Europe's renaissance period of Voltaire, Rousseau influenced others & this led to whole value system of countries

being focussed towards the universal human rights.

eg if my cousin did not believe in caste-system and persuaded my parents for his inter-caste marriage. The conversation with the family of bride and grooms after marriage have led to destruction of many misunderstandings & misconceptions in my family about the other caste - this has led to integration and the secularism - in its true sense has become the nature & ~~of my family and~~ value-system of our family.

SECTION – B

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

9. Ram is an Indian student in Oxford University. His best friend 'Harry' is a Britisher. Recently they both watched the debate where an Indian MP argued that Britain owes an apology and reparations to India for the historical wrongs committed during its rule. Harry objects the idea on these grounds: "I never exploited any Indian. None of my family members ever worked for British East India Company. I don't know why I should have to pay for someone who exploited Indians, generations before I was born". Making present-day citizens to pay reparations for the past wrongs, seems to raise some concerns. They both come to you (an Ethics professor) and ask you to decide who among them is correct. Critically analyze their arguments and bring out the ethical issues involved. 20

राम ऑक्सफोर्ड विश्वविद्यालय में भारतीय छात्र है। उसका सबसे अच्छा मित्र 'हैरी' अंग्रेज़ है। हाल ही में उन दोनों ने एक ऐसी वृहत् देखी जिसमें एक भारतीय सांसद तर्क देता है कि ब्रिटेन को अपने शासन के दौरान की गई ऐतिहासिक गलतियों के लिए भारत से क्षमा मांगनी चाहिए और उसका प्रायश्चित्त करना चाहिए। हैरी अग्र उल्लिखित आधारों पर इस विचार का विरोध करता है: "मैंने कभी किसी भारतीय का शोषण नहीं किया है, मेरे परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य ने कभी भी ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के लिए काम नहीं किया। यह मेरी समझ से परे है कि मुझे क्यों किसी ऐसे कृत्य के लिए भुगतान करना चाहिए जिसने मेरे जन्म से पीढ़ियों पहले भारतीयों का शोषण किया।" अतीत की गलतियों के लिए वर्तमान नागरिकों से क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान कराना थोड़ा चिंताजनक प्रतीत होता है। वे दोनों आप (एथिक्स प्रोफेसर) के पास आते हैं और आपसे इस बात का निर्णय करने को कहते हैं कि उनमें से कौन सही है। आलोचनात्मक रूप से उनके तर्कों का विश्लेषण करें और इसमें सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Though, the economic losses and social, cultural problems still persisting in Indian society can be a reason due to the exploitation of the Britain. But, now jeopardising the relation between two friendly countries due to that is not advisable.

Colonialism & imperialism was the political reality of those times & it can not be blamed as that was the rule of order.

If historical ^{existing} ~~claims~~ separations from all colonizing nations, it would impede the idea of nationalism & friendship born post that period.

To day, both countries ~~possess~~ have friendly people to people & govt-to govt ties and this must not be a reason to jeopardise it.

Also, the calculation & estimation of such loss is very difficult. Hence, the idea seems impractical.

I will tell that though both countries' students should know & understand history & its impact, they should not live in past because future belongs to forward-lookers and they should learn from its impact & move towards building a friendly society.

The ethical issues may involve:-

- 1) Respect of freedom movements of colonies & paying reparations to country as a recognition to their effort.

- 2) ~~Relationship~~ Carrying baggage of past to impact future relations between people or countries is not correct.

10. A common sight in India at traffic signals, railway stations and urban markets, is that of a destitute woman, begging, with a child in her arms. At times, out of pity or out of fear, from being cursed by God, or out of irritation, we tend to give them some coins or money and drive them away. In this context, bring out the ethical issues associated with beggary. Indicate the socio-economic reasons behind it. Also, discuss the attitudinal aspects of people towards beggars. What feasible steps can be taken to effectively control this serious problem of our country? 20

ट्रेफिक सिग्नलों, रेलवे स्टेशनों और शहरी बाजारों में एक वच्चे को लिए हुए, भीख मांगने वाली असहाय महिला का दृश्य आम है। कभी-कभी दयावश या भगवान द्वारा शाप दिए जाने के भयवश या क्षोभवश, हम उन्हें कुछ सिक्के या रुपए दे कर दूर भगा देते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भिक्षावृत्ति से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके पीछे के सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारणों को स्पष्ट करें। इसके साथ ही, भिखारियों के प्रति लोगों की अभिवृत्ति से संबंधी पहलुओं पर चर्चा करें। हमारे देश की इस गंभीर समस्या के प्रभावी नियंत्रण हेतु कौन-से व्यवहार्य कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Ethical Issues

- 1) Beggary leads to recognition of appalling situation of our society, but it has become too common a sight for us to acknowledge where our society is headed.
- 2) Beggary may involve other aspects of trafficking, illegal activities under its banner.
- 3) It may be a trade-off between our conscience to pay them or do something more meaningful by providing education to few children.

Or employment to women
4) Unsanitary conditions of these
beggars on footpaths leads to
the vicious cycle of sanitation →
bad health → bad productivity in
labour → less money → more children
→ beggary.
5) It also involves the concept of
child labour.

Socio-economic reasons

- ① Poverty & inequality rising.
- ② Indiscriminate urbanization.
- ③ Lack of education.
- ④ Lack of productive employment
for unskilled people.
- ⑤ Lack of opportunities to children

Attitudinal aspects

- ① People, many times, disrespect
them & scold them.
- ② Lack of apathy towards the weak.

③ Their unclean clothes, appearance develops a feeling of untouchability in the minds of people.

④ They are, many times, considered as the people who don't want to work & beg instead for easy money - hence contempt for them.

⑤ Children are exploited by people around shopkeepers, they are bullied which leads to their exclusion & alienation from 'mainstream' society.

Steps

① Public expenditure to improve social indicators of health, education to be increased.

② Demand-driven, right based approach like MNRECA should be promoted.

③ children from beggary should be rescued & rehabilitated & follow-up action should be regular.

④ Old care homes & women care centres should be increased

⑤ More employment opportunities, Skill provisions like Make in India, Skill India etc.

⑥

11. You are an A.C.P. in New Delhi. There has been a steep rise in incidents of racial discrimination in the area falling under your jurisdiction. Recently, a young boy from North East was beaten badly by a mob in a market area. This has led to protest by students from the North East region. They have gathered outside your office and are demanding strict action against the culprits. (a) What will be your strategy to manage the situation. Bring out a plan to counter such incidents in the future. (b) What is the use of emotional intelligence in such situations? (c) What are the social and attitudinal factors responsible for racial discrimination. 20

आप नई दिल्ली में ए.सी.पी. हैं। आपके अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में नस्लीय भेदभाव की घटनाओं में भारी वृद्धि हुई है। हाल ही में, उत्तर-पूर्व के एक युवा लड़के को बाजार में भीड़ ने बुरी तरह से पीटा था। इसने पूर्वोत्तर के छात्रों को विरोध करने के लिए प्रेरित किया। वे आपके कार्यालय के बाहर एकत्र हो गए हैं और दोषियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई की मांग कर रहे हैं। (a) इस स्थिति का प्रबंधन करने के लिए आपकी रणनीति क्या होगी? भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं से निपटने हेतु योजना बताएं। (b) इस प्रकार की स्थितियों से निपटने में भावनात्मक समझ किस प्रकार उपयोगी है? (c) नस्लीय भेदभाव हेतु उत्तरदायी सामाजिक और अभिवृत्ति से सम्बंधित विभिन्न कारक कौन-से हैं?

Strategy :-

- ① I will give them a time frame within which strict action will be taken and culprits will be arrested.
- ② I will provide security to the areas where NE people population is prominent.
- ③ I will say that beat patrolling & community policing measures will be increased in those areas.

(4) The culprits will be given strictest punishment by an efficient prosecution case.

(5) I will take immediate steps to manage the crowd by using persuasion and initiatives.

Prevention is better than cure
To best manage it in future,
the course of action should be
to prevent such incidents &
take immediate & prompt
action.

(b) EI is very important because
it involves the integration of
two different communities. It is a
kind of hate crime and thus,
reconciliation & harmony is
the only permanent solution.
There, EI becomes very
crucial to understand each

other, empathise with situations of other community & build a harmonious society.

(C) Social & Attitudinal factors

- ① Non-understanding & misunderstanding about other community & its culture
- ② Hostility towards outsiders → taking up jobs & modifying the culture of local people.
- ③ Lack of conversation among communities

~~④~~ More, programs at informal level & local level should be enhanced to bridge the gap..

12. You are an officer in the Labour department. You went to your brother's wedding and saw that minors were employed by the wedding band company to carry their electric instruments. You know that it is an unlawful activity and it is your responsibility to take action against it. However, since it is a family wedding so they have asked you to look the other way. Some of the options available to you to handle this situation are as follows: 1. You will not take any action as this could be seen by the others as a deliberate action to spoil the wedding. 2. You will act strictly and remove them from the wedding and file a case against the band company. 3. You will talk to the band personal and give a notice to them that they should not employ any minor children after this marriage. Suggest any other possible option. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving your reason for it. 20

आप श्रम विभाग में एक अधिकारी हैं। आप अपने भाई की शादी में जाते हैं और देखते हैं कि शादी की बैंड कंपनी ने अपने विद्युत उपकरणों को ढोने के लिए अल्पवयस्कों (नाबालिग) को काम पर लगा रखा है। आपको पता है कि यह गैर-कानूनी गतिविधि है और इसके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करना आपका उत्तरदायित्व है। हालांकि, यह आपके परिवार की शादी है इसलिए वे आपसे अन्य उपाय तलाशने को कहते हैं। इस स्थिति से निपटने हेतु आपके समक्ष उपलब्ध कुछ विकल्प इस प्रकार हैं: 1. आप कोई भी कार्रवाई नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि इसे अन्य लोगों द्वारा शादी को खराब करने के लिए जानबूझकर की गई कार्रवाई के रूप में देखा जा सकता है। 2. आप कठोरता पूर्वक कार्य करते हुए उन्हें शादी से हटा देंगे तथा बैंड कंपनी के विरुद्ध मुकदमा दायर करेंगे। 3. आप बैंड के कर्मचारियों से बात करेंगे और इस बात का नोटिस देंगे कि इस शादी के बाद उन्हें किसी भी अल्पवयस्क (नाबालिग) को काम पर नहीं लगाना चाहिए। किसी अन्य संभव विकल्प का सुझाव भी दीजिए। इन सभी विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करें और कार्रवाई हेतु कारण के साथ सर्वोत्तम विकल्प का सुझाव दीजिए।

~~option no~~

Being an officer in labour department, I can not allow an unlawful & immoral activity in front of me at any place. However, the personal relationships are also important & should be taken care of.

option no ① :-

Not taking any action will promote this activity & repercussion might be far greater than a wedding problem. Hence, this should not be done. It will be a deliberate abdication of responsibility & unethical on my part. Societal consequence of child labour are huge & wider picture should be considered. But, it will save my familial relationships.

option no 2 :-

Removing them on the spot may create chaos in the wedding & it might be seen as high-handedness on my part in a family function, a way to show off my powers & arrogance. It will lead to the deterioration in relationship but will teach a lesson to the band manager & the practice will not be promoted in the

Society. Children will be rescued and will lead a good life.

③ Giving a notice of not employing 'after this marriage' will lead to thinking that the regulations are lax and can be moulded. This action will not be taken seriously by wedding band.

Serious follow up action will be necessary to ensure compliance. Though, the step will save my familial relationship but is not an ideal & most suitable step.

Better, what is needed is that I will talk to band manager in a corner and will give strict instructions to immediately replace all minors in band with adult members otherwise the payment will not be made.

This will lead to saving of chaotic situation during wedding. Once wedding is done, I will serve notice and rescue all child labourers. Follow up action will be taken and both objectives of professional & personal life would be met.

• Taking such action will also be appreciated by members of family as it can't be assumed as high handedness - rather my dedication & resolve towards meaningful activities.

13. You are a working as a junior engineer in second year of your job. A senior engineer has been on sick leave, and you are due to go on study leave. You have been told by your manager that, before you go on leave, you must complete some complicated repair and maintenance work. The deadline suggested appears unrealistic, given the complexity of the work. You feel that you are not sufficiently experienced to complete the work alone. You would need additional supervision to complete it to the required standard, and your manager has stated his inability to offer the necessary support. If you try to complete the work within the proposed timeframe but fail to meet the expected quality, you could face repercussions after your return from study leave. You feel slightly intimidated by your manager, and also feel pressure to do what you can for the company and ensure long term job security. Indicate various options that are available with you in this situation. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving your reasons for it.

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आप अपनी नौकरी के दूसरे वर्ष में जूनियर इंजीनियर (कनिष्ठ अभियंता) के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। एक वरिष्ठ इंजीनियर बीमारी के कारण अवकाश पर हैं और आपको भी अध्ययन अवकाश पर जाना है। आपके प्रबंधक ने आपसे से अवकाश पर जाने से पूर्व कुछ जटिल मरम्मत और रखरखाव के कार्य को पूरा करने को कहा है। दी गई समय सीमा काम की जटिलता को देखते हुए कम प्रतीत होती है। साथ ही, आप स्वयं को अकेले काम पूरा करने लिए पर्याप्त रूप से अनुभवी भी नहीं पाते हैं। इसे आवश्यक मानक के अनुसार पूरा करने के लिए आपको अतिरिक्त पर्यवेक्षण की आवश्यकता है और आपके प्रबंधक ने आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान करने में अपनी असमर्थता जता दी है। यदि आप प्रस्तावित समय सीमा के भीतर, काम पूरा करने का प्रयास करते हैं और वांछित गुणवत्ता देने में विफल रहते हैं, तो अध्ययन अवकाश से लौटने पर इसके परिणामों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। आप अपने प्रबंधक से थोड़े भयभीत हैं। साथ ही, अपनी नौकरी की दीर्घकालिक सुरक्षा की सुनिश्चितता हेतु आप कंपनी के लिए जो कर सकते हैं, उसे करने के लिए दबाव का भी अनुभव कर रहे हैं। इस स्थिति में स्वयं के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और कारण बताते हुए सर्वोत्तम कार्यवाही का सुझाव दीजिए।

Options:-

- ① cancel the study leave or extend the time of start of it so that I can finish it with the supervision of senior engineer and with the prescribed quality standards.
- ② Tell manager in written about inability of mine & which may

result in lower standard of work.

③ Finish the work with whatever options available with compromised quality and go on study leave.

④ Ask for senior engineer's support informally by asking his advice on crucial decisions and complete the rest of the work on my own in available time.

⑤ Ask manager to assign the work to someone else because of the difficulties & ask for a more feasible work for myself.

Out of these options, I would choose an integration of ④ and ③ which means - I'll contact the senior engineer to only give me crucial inputs of decision making from his home - if he is not available at all, then I'll seek desired expertise from some other departments and complete the

the rest of the work on my own, If other departments ~~no~~ help is also not available then I'll contact a private expert person or company to help in the project supervision after taking due permission from manager - if manager expressed inability to pay, I'll try to ^{get a loan} sanctioned for my project & complete it within the time limit. It will have following benefits.

- 1) It will establish my credibility because I have not recused myself from work,
- 2) No abdication of responsibility on my part.
- 3) No compromise on quality & hence maintenance of standards and my job security.

4) Pooling in NGOs or private sector will bring the efficiency of those and probity of our organization. ✶

5) First option to seek senior engineer's support will if lower the financial burden of private sector involvement but dependency ^{not} on me, hence can not be guaranteed — therefore resorting to other methods -

14. Euthanasia is the practice of intentionally ending the life of someone who's suffering from an incurable illness or is in an irreversible coma. In the last stages of a terminal illness, for instance, patients who don't want to live the rest of their life in agonising pain may ask a doctor or family member to help them end their lives. Euthanasia may be active or passive and Euthanasia may be voluntary or involuntary. All these aspects raise different ethical concerns for the patient, doctor as well as the relatives of the patient. Discuss these ethical issues, and the various social and attitudinal factors that play a role in the decision in euthanasia. Should there be a uniform policy to tackle cases related to euthanasia? Explain with relevant examples.

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इच्छामृत्यु जानबूझकर किसी ऐसे का जीवन समाप्त करने की प्रक्रिया है जो लाइलाज रोग से पीड़ित है या स्थाई रूप में कोमा में है। उदाहरण के लिए लाइलाज रोग के अंतिम चरण में ऐसे रोगी जो पीड़ादायी कष्ट में अपना शेष जीवन नहीं जीना चाहते हैं, अपना जीवन समाप्त करने में सहायता करने के लिए चिकित्सक या परिवार के किसी सदस्य से कह सकते हैं। इच्छामृत्यु सक्रिय या निष्क्रिय हो सकती है और इच्छामृत्यु स्वैच्छिक या अनैच्छिक भी हो सकती है। ये सभी पहलु रोगी, चिकित्सक और रोगी के संबंधियों के लिए अलग-अलग नैतिक चिंताएं खड़ी करते हैं। इच्छामृत्यु संबंधी निर्णय में भूमिका निभाने वाले इन नैतिक मुद्दों तथा विभिन्न सामाजिक व अभिवृत्ति से सम्बंधित कारकों पर चर्चा करें। इच्छामृत्यु से संबंधित प्रकरणों से निपटने के लिए क्या एक समान नीति होनी चाहिए? इसे प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ समझाएं।

Ethical issues of patient:

- 1) A patient's life is not only his/her his/her family -wives, children & dependents. Taking an individual decision about his death will lead to non-acknowledgement of concerned agonies of others also- who may be shattered or disturbed
- 2) Patient's decision of euthanasia may involve a sense of giving up non-fighting nature or immorals

can be considered as suicide. As it is, can not be questioned because of unending reasons, a purely individual decision is not deliverable.

Ethical issues of Doctress

1) Doctors have taken the oath of saving lives till they can. Agreeing to it, may amount to surrender. It is controllable that things might be out of his hands but due care should be taken considering all possible aspects Relatives

1) Giving the power to decide on it to relatives may be an encroachment on right to life of the patient.

2) It can be misused for personal gains of wealth or property.

3) It is an infringement of patient's personal choice. eg SC decided on

passive euthanasia in Anna Shanbhay case due to appalling situation but ruled in favour of nurses & care givers; acknowledged

giving their contribution & service to
Aruna.

Factors affecting Euthanasia

- ① Social condition and economic cond
of patient and support of relatives
of Aruna's case - not relatives but her
co-workers took her care all these
years. So, it was recognised by SC
despite no legal claim on her.
- ② Attitude of doctors & courts toward
as euthanasia should be charged and
a person should not be forced to live
a traumatic life due to legal issues.
- ③ The overall pain & agony of relatives
should be given due recognition - which
might be financially draining the resources
without any particular results and hence
affecting development of future human
capital is well.

A universal policy can not be
devised for such cases as all of
them are unique & need a fresh
look. Hence, a tribunal may be
formed to look into individual cases.