

# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1830)

Name of Candidate	KASHMIRA BARKHE		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1356950
Center		Date	27/8/22

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1(a)	10		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)।
1(b)	10		2. There are <b>TWELVE</b> questions printed in <b>ENGLISH &amp; HINDI</b> इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
2(a)	10		3. <b>All questions are compulsory.</b> सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2(b)	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
3(a)	10		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।
3(b)	10		6. <b>Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</b> प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
4(a)	10		7. <b>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</b> उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
4(b)	10		
4(c)	10		
5(a)	10		
5(b)	10		
6(a)	10		
6(b)	10		
7	20		
8	20		
9	20		
10	20		
11	20		
12	20		
<b>Total Marks Obtained:</b>			
<b>Remarks:</b>			
Signature of Examiner			

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar  
Delhi- 110009

## 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.

## SECTION - A

1. (a) According to you, what are the main reasons behind prejudice against certain sections of a society? Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

आपके अनुसार समाज के कुछ वर्गों के प्रति पूर्वाग्रह के पीछे मुख्य कारण क्या हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Prejudice can be defined as preconceived notions that stem from cognitive evaluation of an action / event / person.

Main Reason for prejudice :-

In India, many are prejudices against religious minorities, untouchables, transgender, etc. In any society in general eg. US society prejudice against blacks & Mexicans exist. Reason for this is :-

↳ Family values - values of intolerance & lack of accommodation can breed prejudice - eg. against Muslims if family is prejudiced

<2> Education: values taught in school can also prejudice our thinking -  
eg- in school - many times kinik is used to represent girls & blue for boys → gender prejudice

<3> Societal values: patriarchal & misogynistic society leads to prejudice against women, lesbian, gay, & transgender, etc.

⇒ consequences



• It leads to discrimination eg -

Blacks - George Floyd killing

• can lead to stereotyping - eg. Harry Adam was denied pilot course

because he was transgender.

Prejudice can be reduced by exposing ourselves to other culture - moral & cultural relativism, tolerance

1. (b) Discuss how persuasion acts as a functional pillar in attitudinal change and attitude formation with requisite examples. (150 words) 10

उचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए कि अनुनय (या समझाना-बुझाना) किस प्रकार अभिवृत्ति में बदलाव और अभिवृत्ति के निर्माण में एक व्यावहारिक स्तंभ के रूप में कार्य करता है।

Persuasion is technique used to shape a person's opinion or change them using reason, logic & debates. It refers to non-coercive means of changing one's perception.

Persuasion as a pillar in attitude change

↳ Persuasion can be used to change attitude - through rationalising & appealing to one's common sense

↳ eg. IPS Vaibhav Nimbalkar used persuasive skill to change perception of tribals towards a 'Sorcerer'

↳ Persuasion skill can also help to address women (gender) inequality

and change attitude towards  
girl's education

<4> Gandhiji used persuasion to  
change attitude towards 'harigams'

<5> Done through debate as well

Persuasion in attitude formation

<1> In forming one's opinion / view on  
some matter persuasion can be  
used.

<2> eg. Persuading a friend to watch  
cricket who has no inclination to  
cricket

<3> Here debate is not necessary as  
pre conceived notions & strong  
opinions are absent.

<4> eg. IPS Kiran Bedi brought about  
attitude formation in inmates of Tihar  
jail

Persuasion requires social skills,  
trustworthiness & strong social acceptance

2. (a) A legally enforceable code of ethics for civil servants, which not only prescribes the ethical values they must display in their public life but also provides sanctions for violations of these values, is the need of the hour. Discuss. (150 words) 10

लोक सेवकों के लिए कानूनी रूप से लागू करने योग्य एक नीतिपरक आचार संहिता, जो न केवल उनके सार्वजनिक जीवन में प्रदर्शित होने वाले नैतिक मूल्यों को निर्धारित करती हो, बल्कि उन मूल्यों के उल्लंघन के लिए दण्ड भी निर्धारित करती हो, वर्तमान समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Code of ethics for civil servants  
are a set of unwritten rules that  
a civil servant follows and acts  
by voluntarily. Unlike code of conduct  
which are written rules & regulations  
legally enforcing code of ethics has  
been debated for civil servants

Should code of ethics be legally enforced?

Yes :-

1. Legally enforced code can ensure proper conduct
2. Can be held to account, if a civil servant does not act up to it.

3. Can reduce corruption & improve public responsiveness & responsibility.

4. Can improve administrative efficiency - due to veracity, accountability & integrity.

However, there are pitfalls.

No, should not be made legally enforce :-

1. Can reduce morale of public servants.

2. Will not be able to use subjective sense, even when it may be necessary.

3. Can increase litigations against civil servants & disrupt functioning.

Given the pros & cons - such a move should be duly debated and only then it should be enforced. In the meantime, code of conduct can be strengthened to ensure ethical

2. (b) Although open and transparent governance has gained ground, do you agree with the view that there is merit in withholding some information from people? Justify your arguments with examples. (150 words) 10

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

With the passage of Right to Information Act, 2005 - governance system in India became open & transparent. However, there are many clauses to also deny information / withhold information.

### MERIT IN WITHHOLDING :-

1. Trade secrets of information gained as part of fiduciary relationship has to be maintained as part of intellectual property, etc.
2. Information threatening national security might be withheld. If such secrets get out in the open, a nation may fail to provide adequate security -

3. Personal information of officials may be excluded on grounds of right to privacy
4. Some activists only file for personal attacks.

### DEMERITS OF WITHHOLDING :-

1. Such exceptions can be used even to withhold genuine information.
2. can reduce oversight & defeat the purpose of the act of RTI.
3. Can lead to loss of faith in democratic procedures & disempower people.

Given the importance of informa-  
tion in a democracy, RTI should  
be strengthened. However, some  
information needs to be withheld as  
also followed by Kautilya. But this  
should be used  sparingly.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Corruption - especially collusive

corruption involves personal

aggrandisement of both parties

and gaining some valuable

possession, property, etc. Here,

corporations are also tempted to

pay as they also "benefit"

NEED TO REDUCE CORRUPTION :-

1. Corruption leads to decrease in efficiency of corporation &

affects governance structure

2. As per Kantianism - if corruption is made universal law - no one

beneficial.

For this reason corruption needs to be curbed

WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE DONE :-

1. Promoting culture of zero tolerance to corruption
2. Regulatory oversight of 360° feedback to improve governance
3. Weeding out 'bad elements' before they spoil the whole batch
4. to appeal to good senses of shaping bad attitude towards corruption
5. Persuasion of communication skills should be used
6. Leading by example.

Thus, in the above described way corruption <sup>menace</sup> can be controlled by highlighting the illegality & counterproductive ness of such actions

3. (b) Identifying the issues associated with utilization of public funds, discuss the various ethical principles which can help devise strategies for better utilization of public funds in India. (150 words) 10

सार्वजनिक धन के उपयोग से जुड़े मुद्दों की पहचान करते हुए, उन विभिन्न नैतिक सिद्धांतों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत में सार्वजनिक धन के बेहतर उपयोग के लिए रणनीति तैयार करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Utilization of public funds is an important issue in ethical governance as it involved using scarce government resources to provide maximum benefits to all.

Public <sup>fund</sup> utilization has been at the heart of good governance. Scams like Satyam & 2G scam have caused misutilization of fund & breed distrust among people.

### ETHICAL PRINCIPLES FOR UTILIZATION OF PUBLIC FUND :-

1. Compassion & spirit of altruism can help empathise with public

- and lead to adequate utilization
2. Integrity: can also cause to have proper fund utilization  
eg. Amrithong Pame built roads in North east
  3. Impartiality - can help serve public equally without any biasness of rich vs poor.
  4. Non partisanship - can avoid getting into party appeasement + misutilization of funds.
  5. Spirit of service + courage of conviction - eg. 1975 Durga Shakti stood up to illegal sand mines.

Proper public fund utilization can help reduce corruption + ethical values can help resist temptation of corruption

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

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

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

(150 words) 10

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

Aristotle was a 4th century BC  
greek philosopher known to propound  
virtues like wisdom, truth, justice  
& fertilide. He also ~~sought~~ taught  
to follow what is right & not  
what is established.

Sometimes the established  
norms are wrong. In such cases  
rather than taking it at face  
value, one should apply one's  
ethical knowledge to differentiate  
right & wrong.

Jyotiba Phule also tried to  
transform society by propounding for

give education even though established norm was that of ~~not~~ child marriage & sati, dowry, etc (which was not right)

Similarly, Gandhiji tried to do what is right in case of caste upliftment rather than giving in to established caste discrimination.

For this one needs to cultivate knowledge of what is right & what is wrong and accordingly respond to the voice of conscience.

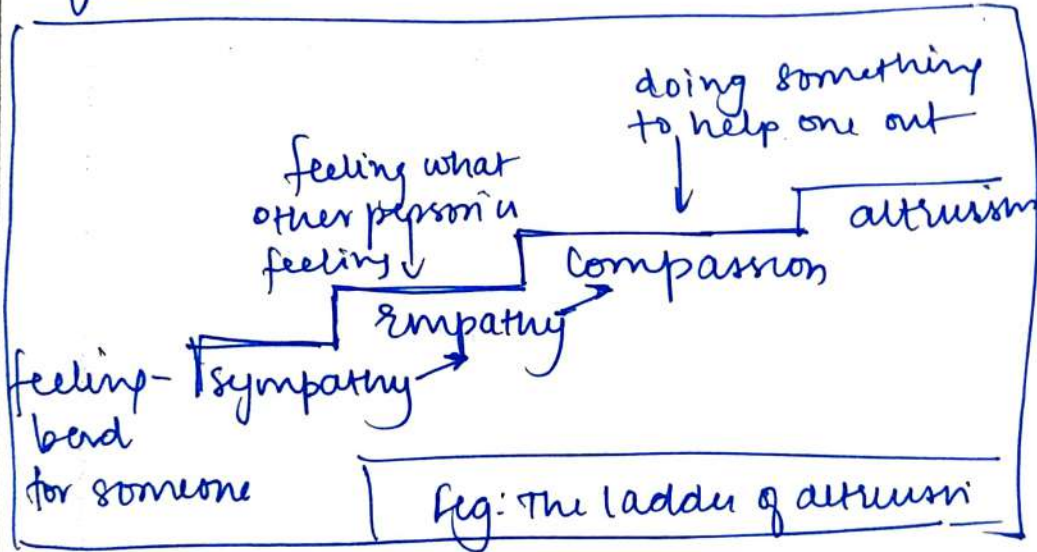
Knowing what is right will come from, empathy, compassion, altruism, courage, truthfulness and benevolence. Only then can one follow what is right & not what is established.

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

(150 words) 10

"करुणा, जो सबसे उदार सद्गुण है, विश्व को संचालित करती है।" - तिरुवल्लुवर, कुरल

Tiruvalluvar was a Sangam period scholar who gave many teachings on ethical values. In this quote he has underscored 'compassion' as the most gracious of virtues - which moves the world



Compassion is the feeling of empathy (being in one's shoes) and added to motivation to help that someone in need.

It was compassion towards women that drove Raja Rammohan Roy to lobby to British to abolish sati & to set up girls colleges.

Ashoka also felt compassion after the Kalinga war, post which he spread 'dhamma' and aimed to convert 'behriqness' → 'dhammaghosh'

Compassion drove BD Shauq & MS Singh to work for tribal upliftment & alleviate their miseries.

Compassion drives altruism & spirit of service. It is an important characteristic of public servant to perform his duty. Thus, it <sup>has been</sup> ~~was~~ called the most gracious virtue that moves the world towards welfare.

4. (c) "I understand democracy as something that gives the weak the same chance as the strong." — Mahatma Gandhi (150 words) 10  
 "मैं लोकतंत्र को एक ऐसी व्यवस्था के रूप में समझता हूँ जो कमजोर को मजबूत के समान अवसर प्रदान करती है।" - महात्मा गांधी

Mahatma Gandhi was a people's leader. Naturally, he followed democracy & propounded democracy in letter & spirit.

Democracy treats equally  
 Democracy is rule of the demos (Latin for 'people'). It treats all irrespective of their economic strength, political clout & social standing - equally.

In a democracy, elections is a significant feature. Election ensures 'one person, one vote, one value'. Person includes all women, men, transgender, etc above the age of 18 years irrespective of religion community they come from

this wealth & political strength.

Thus, democracy treats rich & poor, ~~treat~~ strong & weak equally. However, some discrepancies have been seen.

Democracy does not treat equally

In saudi arabia, women are not treated equally. ~~not given~~ <sup>similarly,</sup> in Fiji - non Fijians are not given right to vote.

Many democracies also <sup>are</sup> run by the rich class that control politics - eg chaebols in South Korea

Thus, democracy in itself does not always ensure equal treatment of strong & weak. However, in contrast to dictatorship it provides more chance to weak uncomparable

5. (a) "A well-developed Emotional intelligence is not only an instrumental tool in accomplishing goals, but has a dark side as a weapon for manipulating others by robbing them of their capacity to reason." Analyse.

(150 words) 10

"एक सुविकसित भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता न केवल लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण है, अपितु इसका एक नकारात्मक पक्ष यह है कि यह दूसरों की तर्क करने की क्षमता को समाप्त करके उन्हें धोखा देने के लिए एक हथियार भी है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Emotional Intelligence <sup>(EI)</sup> has been defined by Salovey as the ability to generate, assess & perceive emotion in order to assist thought and promote emotional understanding & enhance emotional knowledge.

### EI AS A TOOL IN ACCOMPLISHING GOALS

1. using motivation - one can complete & accomplish one's goals - eg. Motivation to service to ~~schools~~ <sup>villages</sup> drove Bhakti Prasad to become sarpanch of Barkhedi.
2. Empathy can lead to motivation to act as well - eg. Danu Roy who worked among

tribals

3. Self awareness & self regulation can help one to control emotions like anger & work towards achieving ones goals
4. Communication skills can help to persuade others to join your cause eg. Anna Hazare.

### CEI TO MANIPULATE OTHERS |

1. Incidentally, terrorist organization also employ EI & empathy to build common cause & radicalize youth.
2. Eg. Osama bin Laden.
3. Burhan wani also used communication skills to manipulate and robbed people of reason.

Thus, EI can be used to achieve both kind of goals - accomplishing good objectives & manipulating others. One should be rational to control being

5. (b) What do you understand by conformity, compliance and obedience? Discuss their relevance in the context of civil services in India.

(150 words) 10

स्वीकार्यता, अनुपालन और आज्ञाकारिता से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में इनकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Conformity - compliance & obedience are three principle that a civil servant must follow. conformity means going by rules & regulations by complying to it. Compliance is when a request ~~is~~ has been made to conform by the higher up.

Obedience means when one is ordered to change one's behaviour on the order of higher up. It contains a sense of obedience.

Relevance in civil service

1. Conformity - to ethical standards  
conformity is voluntary and

a civil servant must conform to the code of ethics. He/she should be responsive to public and act with compassion, altruism & integrity

### 2. Compliance :-

Civil servant must comply to direction given by higher ups.

### 3- Obedience :-

civil servant should obey orders of seniors. He should also obey & go by code of conduct. However, blind obedience should be avoided and one must also have courage of conviction to stand up to ones principles.

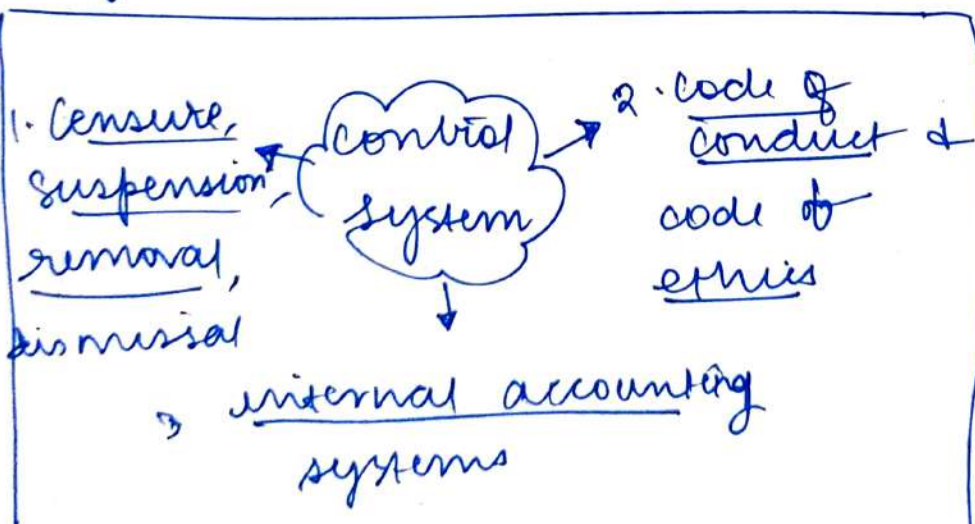
Thus, there should be as Aristotle says, a golden mean in following the three principles by a civil servant

6. (a) Though the internal control systems in India are impressive on paper, they have not worked well in curbing the issue of corruption in the administration. Comment. Also, discuss the various reasons for the same.

(150 words) 10

हालांकि, भारत में आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणालियाँ कागज पर प्रभावशाली हैं, फिर भी वे प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या को रोकने में ठीक से काम नहीं कर सकी हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विभिन्न कारणों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Corruption is the unethical practice of personal aggrandizement and gaining valuables/property by misusing one's position. It is detrimental to governance and many control systems have been put in place



However, they have only stayed on paper and not worked

well in curbing the issue of corruption in administration.

**REASON** :-

1. Code of ethics are voluntary
2. code of conduct is often breached.
3. Organizations are corrupt and most officials in higher rungs are corrupt.
4. collusive corruption with large corporations
5. Lack of integrity & transparency as well as external controls

To address this problem, external accountability & control should also be ensured. This can be done through citizen charters, integrity pacts, Right to information act and reforming systems through digital technology adoption.

6. (b) There is broad consensus that the state has failed to effectively deliver public services to its citizens, particularly the poor. In this context, discuss the need for providing incentives, building state capacity and ensuring transparency for better service delivery. (150 words) 10

इस विषय पर व्यापक सहमति है कि राज्य अपने नागरिकों, विशेष रूप से गरीबों को प्रभावी ढंग से सार्वजनिक सेवाएं प्रदान करने में विफल रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, बेहतर सेवा प्रदायगी के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने, राज्य की क्षमता का निर्माण करने और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In India, public service delivery systems are inefficient, lack in quality and are often delayed. Thus, state has largely failed to effectively deliver public services to citizens - especially poor. ~~Thus~~.

Need to provide incentives :-

1. Incentives should be provided to public officials to nudge them towards efficient public service delivery.
2. Incentives should also be given to citizens and they should be made aware of their

### Need to build state capacity

1. Many times corruption & inefficient delivery results due to lack of infrastructure.
2. There is a need to introduce electronic system, digitization of records, etc

### Need to ensure transparency :-

1. This can be done by introducing ICT (Information & Communication Technology)
2. Citizen charters, Integrity Pacts & seamless processes can also improve transparency. Efficient public service delivery can restore people's faith in democratic processes.

## SECTION – B

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

7. You are the principal of a college which has a long history of student politics. However, due to your personal belief, you are not in favour of conducting student elections and thus have kept the process of yearly student elections pending without any official announcement. While you are mulling over the decision of not conducting elections, you get representation from some professors as well as students who criticize the activities of student unions as obstructive to the academic environment of the college. Some time later, student leaders also come to talk to you regarding conduct of elections, and you tell them about the representation received by you against allowing student elections. You further tell them that you are contemplating suspending all activities related to student politics in the campus. On hearing this, student leaders become aggressive and start sloganeering and destroying college property. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the issues involved in the case above?

(b) How can you separate your personal ethics from professional ethics?

(c) How would you deal with this situation? (20)

आप एक ऐसे कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल हैं जिसका छात्र राजनीति का लंबा इतिहास रहा है। हालांकि, अपने व्यक्तिगत विश्वास के कारण, आप छात्र चुनाव कराने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं और इस प्रकार आपने वार्षिक छात्र चुनाव की प्रक्रिया को बिना किसी आधिकारिक घोषणा के लंबित रखा है। जब आप चुनाव न कराने के निर्णय पर विचार कर रहे होते हैं, तो आपसे कुछ प्रोफेसर के साथ-साथ छात्रों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल मिलता है, जो छात्र संघों की गतिविधियों की कॉलेज के शैक्षणिक वातावरण में बाधक के रूप में आलोचना करते हैं। कुछ समय बाद, छात्र नेता भी चुनाव के संचालन के संबंध में आपसे बात करने के लिए आते हैं और आप उन्हें छात्र चुनावों की अनुमति के विरुद्ध आपसे मिले प्रतिनिधि मंडल के बारे में बताते हैं। आप आगे उन्हें यह भी बताते हैं कि आप कैम्पस में छात्र राजनीति से जुड़ी सभी गतिविधियों को बंद करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं। यह सुनते ही छात्र नेता आक्रामक हो जाते हैं तथा नारेबाजी और कॉलेज की संपत्ति को नष्ट करने लगते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में कौन-से मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(b) आप अपनी व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता को पेशेवर नैतिकता से कैसे पृथक कर सकते हैं?

(c) आप इस स्थिति से कैसे निपटेंगे?

The issues involved with this case are:

- a. Ethical backing to student politics
- b. Should student be politically active or focus only on academic progression.
- c. Personal ethics, v/s professional ethics
- d. Balancing interest of contradicting groups
- e. Disruption in college.

As the school <sup>has</sup> ~~allowed~~ political activities in the past, I as the principle must not let only personal interest guide ~~to~~ suspension of such activities.

\* Separating professional ethics & personal ethics : —

1. Tolerance - towards others' opinions
2. Spirit of accomodation - of conflicting views of my own &
3. Receptive to others' opinions & listening to what various groups have to say

\* How would I deal with this issue?

Instead of continuing with the suspension, I would first try to calm down the student leaders and order them to maintain decorum & integrity

of the educational institution. Security  
force might <sup>have to</sup> be used if needed.

Then, I would ask one of them  
to come as a representative  
and one from the side of  
professors and students - who are  
not in favour of college politics.

I would use my communication  
skills and act as a facilitator  
to hear conflicting views and  
come to a compromise. The  
student leaders & politics candidates  
will have to fight election  
without affecting their education  
and attendance. Further, their  
activities should not be  
disruptive and cause disturbance  
to other students.

They should refrain from aggressive behaviour and thus responsibility for damage of school property should be duly reprimanded. Leaders should be asked to ensure that such conduct is absolutely avoided and should be asked to be peaceful <sup>use</sup> means.

Thus, I would balance my professional & personal ethics and also bring accommodation to school student politics

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 के लिए, 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 मीडिया 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।

Capital punishment, or 'death penalty' is when a state by law takes away person's 'right to life'. However, recently, it is being debated.

### ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR :-

1. Provides absolute justice
2. Criminal cannot repeat such actions as he would be "too dead" to do it.
3. Gives <sup>mental</sup> peace to people and family of the victims
4. It is only awarded in the 'rarest of rare' case - like in Nirbhaya (atishi Delhi gang rape) case

5. It is recognized as a form of retributive justice prevalent since past.
6. A person follows utilitarianism as it would mean greatest good for greatest number → deterrence
7. It has sanction of law. So, it is not illegal (Procedure established by law)

### ARGUMENTS AGAINST

1. Goes against reformatory justice - as per it, criminals are to be sent back into society by reforming them
2. Goes against Kantian principles - using people as means to justify ends (killing them to ensure future peace)

3. Against popular belief - that it deters future crimes.
4. It is unfair - most of the criminals condemned to 'death penalty' come from poor socio-economic backgrounds. It punishes people for inability of the state to reform and transform socio economic conditions.
5. Many countries now follow 'due process of law' & go into the justness & fairness of law.

### PLACE FOR DEATH PENALTY IN MODERN SOCIETY

≠ Modern society works on principles of liberty, justice, equity & fairness. There has to be

evaluation of laws for justness.  
Taking away life of a person,  
albeit criminal, due to failure  
of state to provide better condition  
goes against modern state  
principles.

Thus, given the moral  
implication in awarding death  
penalty, capital punishment  
does not have a place in  
modern society & should be  
done away with.

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)

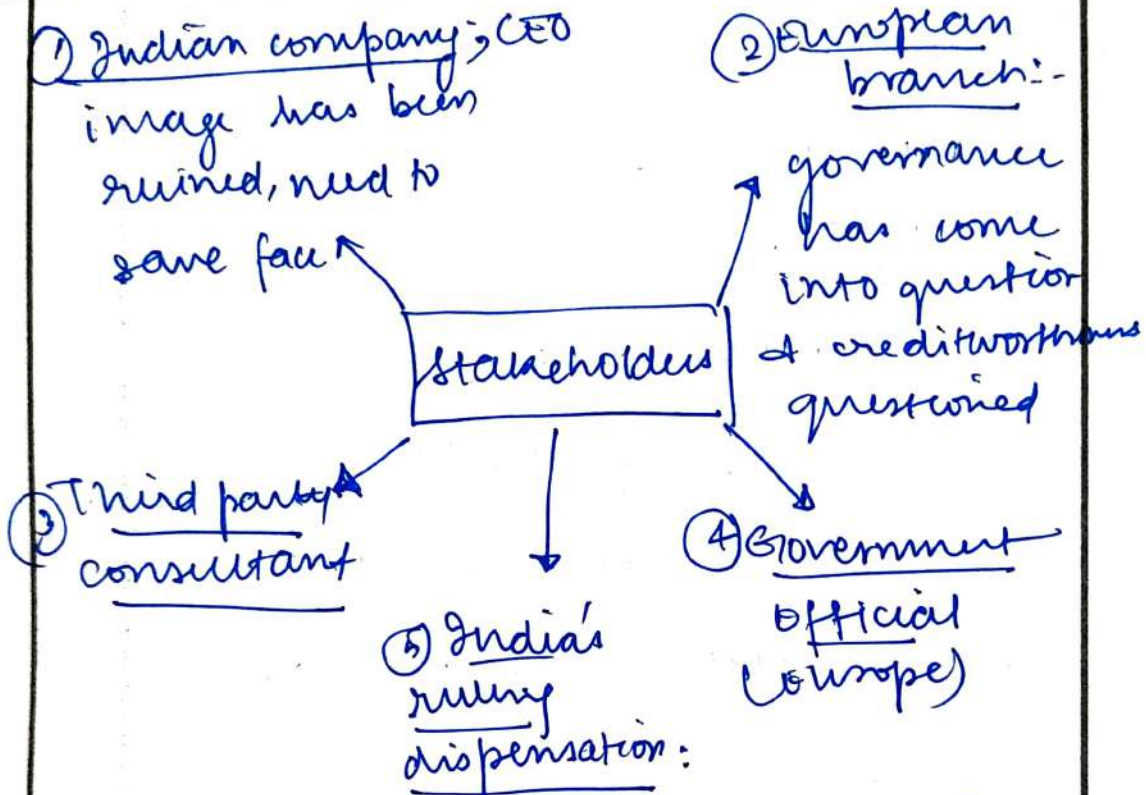
एक भारतीय कंपनी दूरसंचार क्षेत्र में सक्रिय है और विश्व भर के अन्य भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में स्थित एक दूरसंचार कंपनी के अधिकांश शेयरों की स्वामी है। इसके यूरोपीय मुख्यालयों में से एक में, यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि एक स्थानीय कार्यकारी अधिकारी स्थानीय सरकार से दूरसंचार केबल बिछाने और निर्माण अनुबंध प्राप्त 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?

This is a classic case of collusive corruption - between the local executive, local government official in Europe and third-party consultant. Although it emerged from one of the branches, it was put operation of online company under the radar.

### ETHICAL CHALLENGES :-

1. Collusive corruption
2. Poor corporate governance culture
3. Support and closeness to ruling dispensation
4. Whistleblowing



### CEO'S RESPONSE TO SITUATION :-

First, the CEO should order an internal review of the company and check if similar corruption is being done. He/she should also be transparent about its proceedings.

and if need be - conduct  
external auditing of accounts  
of contracts.

He should also dissociate  
from the mishap in European  
branches - while at the same  
time conduct external review  
of the branches.

Any discrepancies that  
are found should be duly weeded  
out and transparency & accounta-  
bility at each level should be  
pursued to assuage public  
outcry.

Look into <sup>whether</sup> other third party business interests are also existing.

Corrupt elements should be given early retirement or should be fired.

Setting up of internal grievance redressal & complaint portal is necessary to avoid the need to resort to whistleblowing.

Ombudsman should be appointed

Thus, I would take a broad view of situation & use it as an opportunity to bring about reforms in corporate governance of the company.

10. Sunil has been posted as a DM in a hilly district which is vulnerable to several natural disasters. The district is known for a pilgrimage site and is frequently visited by tourists from all over India. The major occupation of locals therefore lies in the hospitality business. Unfortunately, after a few days of his joining, the district faced a major earthquake. It has led to high casualties and damages to the essential infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Both locals and tourists are trapped at different routes and locations. An international convoy of dignitaries from a neighboring country which has come to pay their obeisance at the pilgrimage site, is also trapped due to the disaster. Because of this, Sunil has to divert most of the available resources in the rescue operation of the foreign dignitaries. People are emotionally distressed due to the disaster, and delayed response from authorities to their needs has led to a law-and-order situation in the district. People from other states whose families are trapped and need immediate assistance are also getting restless and flooding the emergency helplines with complaints and requests.

(a) Discuss the issues being faced by Sunil in the given scenario.

(b) Mention a course of action that Sunil must take to maintain law-and-order as well as to expediate rescue operations of all concerned. (20)

सुनील को अनेक प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्य एक पहाड़ी जिले में डी.एम. के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला एक तीर्थ स्थल के लिए प्रसिद्ध है और अक्सर यहां पूरे भारत के पर्यटकों द्वारा यात्रा की जाती है। इसलिए, स्थानीय लोगों का प्रमुख कारोबार आतिथ्य व्यवसाय से संबंधित है। दुर्भाग्य से, उसके पदस्थापित होने के कुछ दिनों के बाद, जिले को एक बड़े भूकंप का सामना करना पड़ा। इससे अनेक लोगों की मृत्यु तथा सड़कों और पुलों जैसे आवश्यक बुनियादी ढांचे को भारी क्षति हुई है। स्थानीय लोग और पर्यटक दोनों अलग-अलग मार्गों और स्थानों पर फंसे हुए हैं। तीर्थस्थल पर आए पड़ोसी देश के गणमान्य व्यक्तियों का एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय काफिला भी आपदा के कारण फंस गया है। इस वजह से सुनील को अधिकांश उपलब्ध संसाधनों को विदेशी गणमान्य व्यक्तियों के बचाव अभियान में लगाना है। आपदा के कारण लोग भावनात्मक रूप से व्यथित हैं और इनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु अधिकारियों की विलंबित प्रतिक्रिया ने जिले में कानून-व्यवस्था के लिए प्रतिकूल स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी है। अन्य राज्यों के लोग जिनके परिवार फंस गए हैं और उन्हें तत्काल सहायता की आवश्यकता है, वे भी व्याकुल हो रहे हैं तथा आपातकालीन हेल्पलाइन पर शिकायतों और अनुरोधों की संख्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हो गई है।

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

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

The issue faced by Sunil are :-

1. Crisis situation caused ~~to~~ due to the earthquake
2. Need to give priority to convoy of foreign dignitaries to have cordial ties with the countries
3. Need to balance that with providing adequately for tourists & locals
4. Managing his own stress & stress of his subordinates
5. Assuage concerns of families of tourist in neighbouring states

COURSE OF ACTION THAT SUNIL  
MUST TAKE

~~Issue~~

Firstly, he should ensure the safety and safe passage of the convoy of foreign dignitaries to their country or a safe location nearby.

Then, he should focus entirely on the law and order situation that has arisen. Local leaders or ~~to~~ someone that people listen to must to be identified and asked to calm people down. They should also be asked to give count of people of their identity.  
to adequately disburse ~~minim~~ source resources.

State disaster response <sup>(SDRF)</sup> force  
 & volunteer corp should be employed  
 to help people and identify victims  
 who are injured and treat them.  
Medical trainees should be  
 deployed.

Food should be delivered through  
drone or helicopters and senior  
citizens and pregnant ladies  
 who are in need of urgent care  
 should be transported to hospitals  
 to minimize stress.

~~Staffs~~ staff should be deployed  
 at emergency helplines to  
 carefully inform concerned  
families about ground situation  
 & assuage their fears.

Tourists should be transported safely to safe locations once things start to get better.

Personal & staff morale should be kept up through use of emotional intelligence, empathy, self regulation & communication skills.

This way the entire situation can be handle on the ground by engaging with all stakeholders.

11. You are posted as a Customs official in one of renowned port cities of India. Your team has recently intercepted a consignment having over 5000 kilograms of red sandalwood. Red Sandalwood, also known as Red Sanders, is a prohibited item for export and is covered under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) list and hence you detained a few individuals for their alleged involvement in trying to smuggle it to another country.

However, you later come to know that these people are working for an influential businessman with close ties to the ruling party of the state. Your seniors in the department have verbally instructed you not to register any complaint as yet. You are fearful that a deal will be struck between the businessman and a few corrupt officers of your department and the detained persons will be freed. You are ready to go ahead and file the complaint but at the same time are also fearful of departmental action against you if you disobey your seniors.

(a) What are the various options available to you in the given case? Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of these.

(b) Also indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options) your course of action and the reasons for the same. (20)

आप भारत के एक प्रसिद्ध बंदरगाह शहर में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं। आपकी टीम ने हाल ही में 5,000 किलोग्राम से अधिक लाल चंदन की एक खेप को पकड़ा है। लाल चंदन, जिसे रेड सैंडर्स के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, जो निर्यात के लिए एक निषिद्ध वस्तु है तथा इसे वन्य जीवों और वनस्पतियों की लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार पर अभिसमय (CITES) के तहत शामिल किया गया है। इसलिए आपने कुछ व्यक्तियों को इसे दूसरे देश में तस्करी करने में उनकी कथित संलिप्तता के कारण हिरासत में लिया है। हालांकि आपको बाद में पता चलता है कि ये लोग एक प्रभावशाली व्यवसायी के लिए कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिसके राज्य के सत्ताधारी दल के साथ घनिष्ठ संबंध हैं। विभाग में आपके वरिष्ठों ने आपको मौखिक रूप से निर्देश दिया है कि आप अभी कोई शिकायत दर्ज न करें। आपको डर है कि उक्त व्यवसायी और आपके विभाग के कुछ भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के बीच सौदा हो जाएगा तथा हिरासत में लिए गए व्यक्ति मुक्त हो जाएंगे। आप आगे बढ़कर शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन साथ ही अपने वरिष्ठों की अवज्ञा करने पर आपके विरुद्ध की जाने वाली विभागीय कार्रवाई से भी डरे हुए हैं।

(a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में आपके सामने कौन-से विभिन्न विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? इनमें से प्रत्येक के गुण-दोषों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(b) साथ ही, अपनी कार्रवाई और उसके लिए कारणों को भी (उपर्युक्त विकल्पों तक सीमित किए बिना) इंगित कीजिए।

This case presents a problem of cronyism and impact on corruption. It also holds environmental value as red sandalwood smuggling is prohibited under CITES convention

### VARIOUS OPTIONS :-

1. Go ahead with the complaints and file it without fear of department action or consequences
2. Blow the whistle on the entire smuggling racket
3. Go ahead with the verbal instruction of superior and After rationalize that after all

bureaucracy circles around obedience  
to seniors

4. Ask seniors to give in writing  
what was "verbally instructed"

5. Render resignation

COURSE OF ACTION I WOULD FOLLOW

I would first try to appeal  
to the senior's ~~and~~ good senses  
about the possible dangers  
that would come if ~~this gets~~  
they get caught in what is  
likely a an red sandalwood  
smuggling racket.

I would also highlight  
commitment to international  
obligation and consequences of

Don't write anything in the margin  
if you want to copy it later

duty of officers to remain objective & act with integrity

If they still insist on not filing report, I would ask them to give it to me in writing as this would comply with code of conduct rules.

No official would <sup>agree to</sup> give in writing such an instruction.

Resignation will only clear my conscience, it will not resolve core problem which is corruption & smuggling

Whistle blowing should be done only as a last resort and only after all other means have failed.

Thus, I would try to deal with the situation in above stated way and keep my composure & integrity as well as my conscience clear.

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 पृष्ठताछ 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।

This is a common case ~~out~~  
witnessed in many Indian villages  
that are guided by caste based  
inequality and rules of marriage  
of caste endogamy.

Ethical dilemmas

- Right to life & liberty (Article 21)  
v/s caste based marriage rules
- Use of threat and 'abduction'  
accusation
- Hedonism v/s Altruism
- Involvement of local police - nonfiling  
of complaint

Course of action :-

First the safety of this young  
couple should be ensured by  
giving them temporary shelter  
homes away from the village vicinity

till the matter settles down,  
 Their location should be kept  
absolutely anonymous as they  
 are facing death threats. They  
 should be asked to get married <sup>& registered</sup>  
 under Special Marriage Act,  
1954 which can provide legal  
protection. Disciplinary action should  
 be taken against police officers not files  
 Then the parents of couple <sup>complain</sup>  
 should be called and should  
 be reasoned with. Highlight should  
 be on the fact that they are  
consenting adults and their  
opposition will not hold water  
legally speaking.

any opposition that they  
 may have, even if judicially

contested will not whose ground  
and there might ~~to be~~ unnecessary  
publicity about the village in  
unfavourable light

Girl's father who is a local  
politician should be reasoned  
with by saying that Indian  
Constitution provides for disqualification  
of candidates that promote social  
evil like untouchability & caste  
based discrimination and this  
can affect his political prospects.

### ISSUE OF HONOUR KILLING

Honour killing refers to killing  
usually of daughter who marries  
lower caste man - defined mainly  
by Khap Panchayat

Reason for honour killing :-

↳ Girl is seen as someone who should maintain honour of families. By marrying lower caste - she brings "dishonour" to the family

↳ Such incidents are common because of Khap Panchayats

↳ There are also strong attitudes & opinions towards caste & strong caste solidarity - due to lack of literacy, education & modernization. Thus, despite legal sanctions

against honour killing they are prevalent. Legal sanction should be coupled with social reforms to form bad attitude towards honour killing & promoting education & awareness.