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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1830)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English.	Registration Number	505389
Center	Online	Date	15/09/2022

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	
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	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) 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।

As per Gandhiji, prejudice is a weapon to subjugate and harass the weaker sections.

Reasons behind prejudice.

Sociologists have highlighted how people use prejudice for ego-defensive functions.

- 1) Helps in maintaining a sense of superiority.
- 2) Traditional outlook and racial conceptions. eg-

Attacks on Africans in Delhi

due to prejudice as drug
smugglers -

3) Assertion of superiority of one
social group over another.
eg - Prejudice of British against
Indians → "they can't rule
themselves" - Lord Birkenhead.

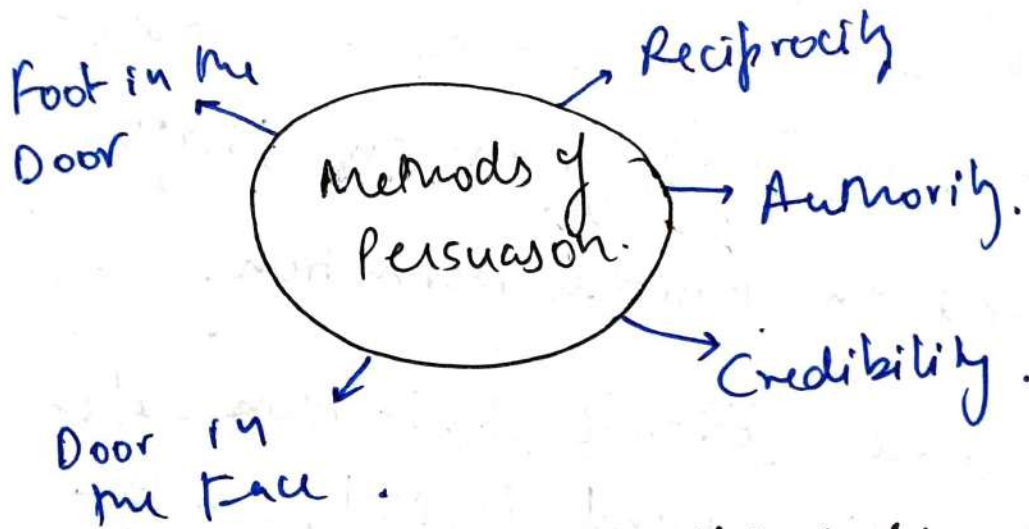
4) Un-inclusive and hierarchical
conception of society.
eg - lower castes are not worthy
of education.

5) Ignorance and un-sensitive
outlook. leading to naturalistic
explanation of social phenomena
eg - They are poor because of their
way of life.

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 a tool which can be used to change and influence other people to ideas favourable to the persuader.' - Robert Cialdini



How it affects in attitude change.

Attitude comprises cognitive, affective & behavioural parts.

Hence, Persuasion can affect by

Cognitive - providing logical arguments and facts. - eg. Teachers teaching children about benefits of good education.

Affective - emotional appeal. - eg. PETA convincing people for ethical animal treatment.

Behavioural - as there is a link between thoughts & actions.

eg - Free Trials given on Netflix

Effect on Attitude Formation.

Since attitude formation depends on sound logical, emotional and learned components,

persuasion can be employed to align our mental constructs

eg - Family values which teach religious values in childhood

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 में 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।

Currently, we do not have a code of ethics for civil servants in India whose lacunae has been highlighted in 2nd ARC.

Benefits of enforceable code of ethics.

- 1) Will clearly highlight and sensitise civil servants about values expected.

eg- Police often harasses public despite code of conduct.

- 2) Sanction on violation can help check discretion. eg- In

USA, police body-comms have ensured dignity of minorities.

3) It will also supplement the improvement in work culture of organization.

4) Awareness can help in solving some ethical moral concerns.

Demerits -1) Ethics can be highly subjective.

↳ could be misused to harass civil servants.

2) Sanction will only create policy paralysis.

3) Who will guard the guardians?
- who will decide what is unethical.

4) Can demoralize civil servants.
eg - frequent transfers.

Hence, ethics come from within - Dr Ambedkar

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।

"Information is the currency of a democracy" - Thomas Jefferson.

Concerns with withholding information

Already, it has been seen that RTI has not been very successful (upto its true potential) due to provisions like -

- (i) Section - 8 of RTI Act
- (ii) Official Secret - Act, 1923.

Also, voluntary disclosures have not gained grounds. and there is a tendency of government to

withhold information.

Also, there should be valid reasons for withholding information which otherwise could compromise accountability. & give rise to corruption.

Information to people has multiple benefits.

(i) Good Governance - participative and inclusive.

(ii) Public Faith & Trust.

(iii) Checks corruption (Social Audit).

Hence, only sensitive information like National Security, secret service, etc should be withheld. But, even in these matters like human rights, privacy, etc must not be included.

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 हानिकारक 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।

Bribery is a systemic issue
due to Excessive Discretionary
powers with public officials.
As per 2nd ARC,

Discretion + Monopoly - Accountability
= Corruption.

Causes of Collusive Corruption

- 1) Public officials seek pecuniary gains by virtue of their authority.
- 2) Private sector with good financial backing aims quick and easy solutions. Recently, a drug/pharma company bribed

officials of Health Ministry.

Ways for Corporates to Prevent
Bribery Culture.

- 1) Use of e-technology to avail government services.
eg - e-Bidding for transparency
- 2) Monitoring cash-flow when dealing with government officials.
- 3) Strict instructions on not to pay bribes.
- 4) Ethical Corporate Governance principles.
- 5) Shareholders can also create pressure. eg Recently as seen in Facebook case.

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 marred by corruption and mis-targetting. eg - problems in benefits transfer before DBT technology.

Issues associated-

- 1) Mis-appropriation by the government officials.
- 2) Exclusion of genuine beneficiaries.
- 3) Improper criteria for targetting of landless farmers do not get benefits of PM-KISAN.

4) Mis-targeting - to those who do not need it. eg - Corruption in beneficiary identification

Ethical Principles to help solve situation

1) Accountability - to be ensured through social audits (as per Sevottam Model (2nd ARC))

2) Innovation - using ICT and science & technology. eg - e-Rupi eliminates such issues

3) Participative Governance - for checks & balances.

4) Objectivity - in beneficiary identification.

5) Probity & integrity of civil servants

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

The above quotation by Aristotle highlights how one must be guided by one's ethical & moral conscience.

Any person must never blindly follow any dictum as it could lead to un-ethical consequences. eg - Edward Snowden leaked CIA's activities despite it being illegal to do so because -

(i) He believed privacy of people must be respected.

(ii) If the state itself is bent

upon privacy violations, it must not be followed. Hence, he did leak papers & not participate in snooping as he believed to do the right thing & not just follow law.

Aristotle himself also suggested that "an unexamined life is not worth living". Mahatma Gandhiji in Champan did not follow government orders because he knew it was not correct & listened to his conscience.

However, one must also ensure that in doing what's right subjectivity does not take over legal precepts.

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

The above quote by Tiruvalluvar highlights how virtue of compassion is what makes the world a better place.

Even Mahatma Gandhi said, "he who understands the sufferings of others is a ^a religious person". Economists like Abhi-jit Banerjee and Esther Dufflo have also highlighted how a compassionate approach to public policy can help in creating an inclusive society.

The Gandhian idea of 'Trusteeship' is the epitome of

Compassionate approach. Similar ideas have been included in our constitution as fundamental rights & DPSPs.

Also, compassion at personal level can create wonders. eg - In the backward regions of Bundelkhand, Bipin Devi of UP. is providing free meals to the poor children despite her meagre income from a Kirana shop.

Hence, compassion as a virtue is what is the invisible force that heals and nourishes ~~is equal to~~ humanity.

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

Economists Daron Acemoglu & Robbins have highlighted how strong democracies are founded on strong institutions which ensure inclusivity.

In the above statement Gandhiji has highlighted that democracy is not "rule by men" but a "rule of law". As per him, what we get or can achieve should not depend on our ascriptive privileges like caste or class but on our abilities.

Strong democracies ensure that institutions do not become

extractive, to serve just few.
 eg - Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe.
 Misused democratic institutions.
 Rather, they must be inclusive.
 eg - The current Hon'ble Presi-
 -ent of India, Smt. Draupadi
Murmu has shown how
personal abilities are valued
 and rewarded in a true
 democratic setup, a democracy
 based on Gandhian principles.

Hence, the true democ-
 -acy is ^{not} based on, "show
 me the person, I'll show
 you the law." but on
inclusive, participatory and
ethical principles.

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 is founded on the principles of self awareness, as well as awareness of what others want.

Benefits of Emotional Intelligence.

- 1) Helps us in controlling our mental desires.
- 2) Keeps us aware of our limitations and abilities.
- 3) Help in dealing with stress, anxiety and worries.
- 4) Deal with others & understand how to deal with them.

Potential as a Manipulative Fool.

- 1) Can be used to gratify other person's desires and wants.
↳ could make them vulnerable emotionally & mentally.
- 2) Manipulate them by stroking their feelings & desires.
eg Hitler misused his EI and oratory skills to stroke an imperialist war.
- 3) Potential to blackmail and extortion. eg - Travel agents target vulnerable youth who want to go abroad illegally.
- 4) Manipulation of vulnerable sections. like Women, Children, tribals, etc.

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 can be defined as a group behaviour, where an individual tries to ensure congruity with a group's thoughts & actions. eg- Peer pressure to taste alcohol to look cool. ← modern.

Compliance is usually when once ^{who} has the power to either accept or deny any request or obligation, accepts to comply. eg- Tax compliance of taxpayers. depends upon whether they wish to pay or default. eg- Niran modi case (non-compliance).

Obedience - is associated with conformity. to an explicit order by an authority. eg - Obeying court orders. after any judgement.

Relevance w.r.t. Civil Services.

Conformity is not always desirable when looking in content of wrong doings. eg - If my seniors are corrupt, I should also be corrupt.

Compliance - must be based on rules & regulation. eg - Comply with All India Services, Code of Conduct Rules.

Obedience - following the chain of command is necessary but should be subject to ethics & morality.

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।

"The more the laws, the more the corruption"
- CREEK saying.

Corruption in India is not a manifestation of lacunae in policy and legislation but of implementation.

Reasons for Corruption

- 1) Accountability - is not there to enforce any law.
eg - Coal Gate scam involved many bureaucrats.
- 2) Transparency - due to cumber

Some procedures. eg. Even Chara-Kya in Arthashastra highlighted how myriad rules cover corruption.

3) Independence - lacking in watchdogs like CVC where appointments & service conditions are made by government.

4) Work Culture - As per Dr Ambedkar, "when laws are exhausted, conscience & morality must come in". But, work culture itself has degraded. eg - cut money culture in West Bengal.

5) Discursion - with lot of protection (Article-312) has incentivized corruption hence, an overhaul is needed in implementation & practice of governance.

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 की जाए।

Problems like Nationalism, Separatism, etc are blatant manifestations of state's failure in effective public service delivery.

Ways to address issue

1) Incentives - government servants can be given better incentives & promotion on merit of work as in corporate sector & not just on seniority.

eg- ASHA workers given incentives have been successful.

2) Capacity Building - with modern

time, complexity in governance is also rising. This needs proper capacity building. eg- RTI is constrained by lack of training of PIOs. (2nd ARC suggest atleast 1 day training). & Mission Karmajogi.

3) Transparency - ensures public's faith & legitimacy. eg - e-Bidding of government contracts has helped in effective service delivery & timely completion.

Along with above measures, dedication and commitment of civil servants to public service delivery will go a long way for a developing nation like India.

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 case is an example
of how politics can take over
education when irresponsible

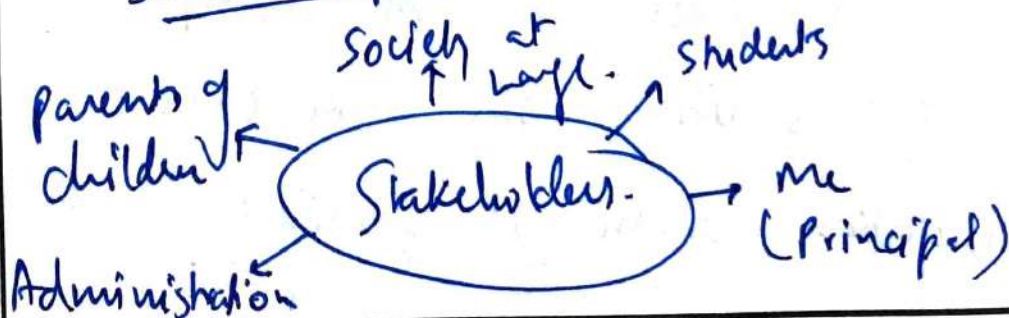
and unethical values are base
of political representation.

(a) The current issue involves
the following ethical dilemmas.

1) Politics without Principle
(Sin as per Gandhiji)

2) Democratic Culture vs Muscle
& Money
Power.

3) Actions of few affecting all.
eg- Similar situation had come
up in JNU in 2020, where
student politics turned violent.



Though political activity has turned violent and creating ruckus but, it should not lead to suspension of elections.

eg- Parliament also promotes Youth Parliament to sensitize and involve country's youth in Political Affairs!

(b) Great manager & CEO, Lee Iacocca. once highlighted how his ability to separate professional & personal lives helped him achieve success. This can be achieved by-

1) Code of Conduct.. must be

- followed at the workplace.
- 2) family and personal matters should be dealt by family participation to reduce conflict & overspill in professional work.
 - 3) values of objectivity, impartiality and non-partisanship at workplace can help check personal biases.
 - 4) must be guided by conscience
 - 5) Democratic attitude to take all opinions and then decide
 - ↳ helps avoid subjectivity.
 - ↳ eg - Brainstorming sessions, done in Corporate Sector.

(d) The current situation should be dealt as -

(i) Organising a meeting between administration and students.

↳ will help in communicating concerns of all stakeholders.

↳ Model Code of conduct approach of ECI can be borrowed.

↳ A review committee can be created containing all stake holders.

(ii) Appealing to students to maintain decorum.

(iii) Strict action against malpractices.

Hence, elections should be conducted. eg - many student leaders like Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharam rise from 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 भीड़ द्वारा। यूरोप और अमेरिका में सदियों से जारी चर्चाओं ने आधुनिक राज्यों के संस्थागत व नियम-आधारित प्रक्रिया तथा गंभीर आपराधिक आचरण और कार्रवाईयों को नियंत्रित करने वाली कानूनी व्यवस्था के रूप में मृत्युदंड पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। मृत्युदंड के संदर्भ में, उपर्युक्त चर्चा के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

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

Weber said that only
the state should have monopoly
over violence. But what if

the state turns despotic?

The present case study highlights how despite being an institutional phenomenon, capital punishment can be morally abhorring. eg- Capital punishment was misused during "Reign of Terror" of Robespierre in France.

(a) Arguments in favour of Capital Punishment.

- 1) Provides instant justice and a sense of vengeance is enthrusted.
- 2) A sense of closure to the family/relatives of the victims.

- 3) Can have a detering effect.
- 4) Reduce any chance of future crime by the criminal executed.
- 5) Suitable especially in some cases like Terrorists of Mumbai 26/11 perpetrator Kasab was given death penalty.

* Arguments Against Capital Punishment -

- 1) Can be misused against minorities or dissenters. eg - Gulf countries have executed political opponents of the Crown.
- 2) Creates a brutal sense of justice among people. eg -

Ancient Rome's Colosseum,
capital punishment was used
as entertainment.

↳ against human rights.

3) No evidence of any deterrent
effect available scientifically.

4) Even doctrines like "rarest
of the rare cases" depends
on a justice's sense of
severity.

(b) Capital Punishment has
been rightly challenged in
modern society since it does
not fit under modern ideas
of human rights, dignity and
objectivity in laws.

Even current CJI, justice NV Ramanna has also highlighted how capital punishment is a regressive practice, legacy of medieval sense of justice.

g- Recently Supreme Court used Article-142, to grant retrials of Rajiv Gandhi's assassination perpetrator.

Implications in modern times

1) Morally, it can not be justified. as norms regarding severity are subject to times & circumstances.

2) Mitigating circumstances must be first focussed before aggravating circumstances.

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

(20)

एक भारतीय कंपनी दूरसंचार क्षेत्र में सक्रिय है और विश्व भर के अन्य भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में स्थित एक दूरसंचार कंपनी के अधिकांश शेयरों की स्वामी है। इसके यूरोपीय मुख्यालयों में से एक में, यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि एक स्थानीय कार्यकारी अधिकारी स्थानीय सरकार से दूरसंचार केवल विद्युत और निर्माण अनुबंध प्राप्त करने के लिए स्थानीय सरकारी अधिकारियों को रिश्वत दे रहा था। कथित तौर पर एक तीसरे पक्ष के मलाहकार 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?

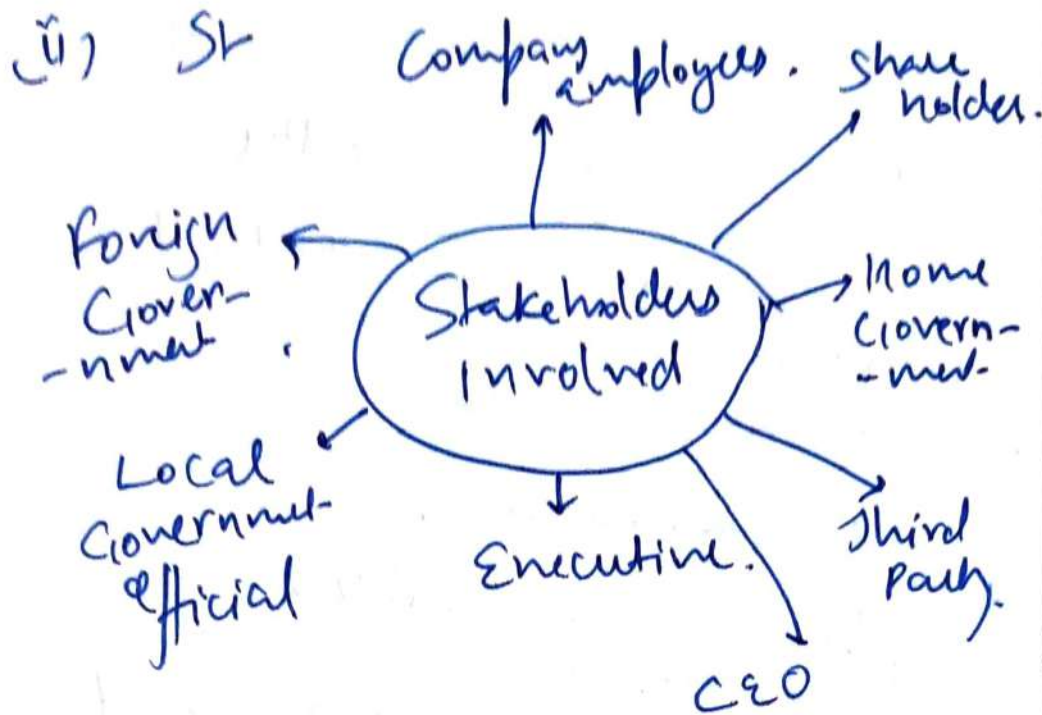
As per Gandhiji, 'Commerce without principle', is a sin & must be avoided.

(a) The current case is an example of crony capitalism and poor corporate governance. can cause ripples for all stakeholders.

eg- Similar situation occurred in USA where the "Spols System" has been cause of riens between government and corporates & conflict of interest.

Ethical Issues Involved.

- 1) Ethical wealth vs Shortcut Creation Methods.
- 2) Corporate Social Responsibility vs Profit motives.
- 3) Lack of strong weak institution & corporate governance.



* Interests.

- 1) Executive better terms for his firm.
- 2) Court Official - some extra earnings.
- 3) Third Party - commission for payment & acting as medium.
- 4) Company - maximise profits and minimise obstructions.

5) Government (Home Country) & (Foreign Country) - better trade relations. and bilateral relations

↳ investments

↳ Remittances.

6) Employees & Shareholders. - money (income) through ethical work.

(C) As the CEO, following steps should be taken -

1) Launch an internal enquiry against allegations of bribery and conflict of interest

2) Also, conduct an audit of the foreign branch to

trace any illegal audit/money trails.

3) Local authorities must be informed about any issues if they seek information.

4) Valid information should also be given to shareholders - Recently, Microsoft's Shareholders sought report about sexual misconduct towards women employees.

5) Allegations must be fully & objectively examined & men only any action should be taken.

Corporate social responsibility becomes especially relevant with Good Governance in Neo-liberal world order.

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 मड़कों 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 above situation has highlighted the challenges faced by a civil servant during

natural disasters where every
moment is precious and needs
structured and prompt response.

(a) The Issues faced by Sunil
are -

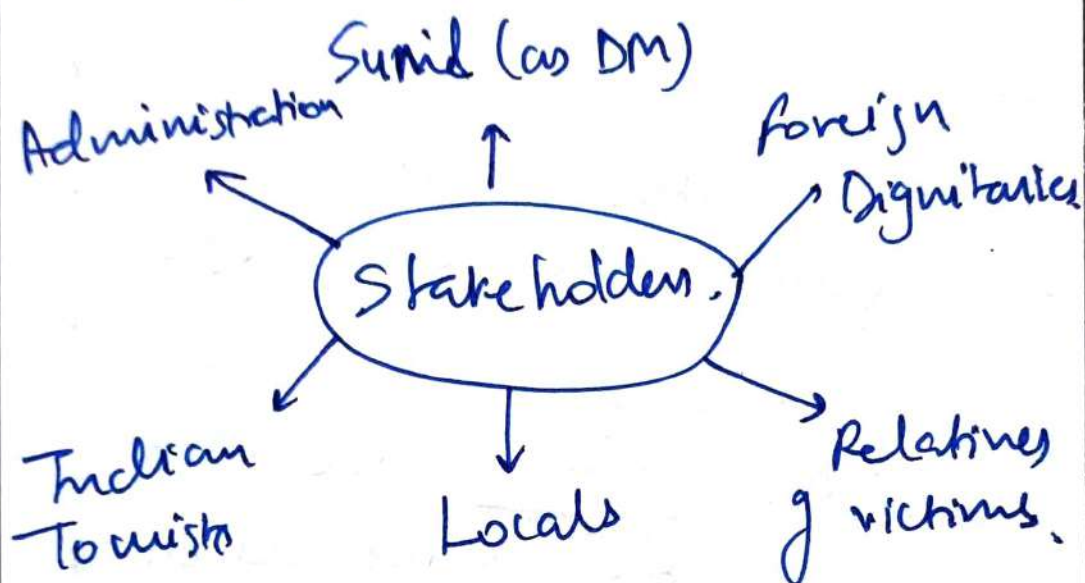
1) The locals as well as
the tourists need immediate
assistance.

2) Foreign dignitaries are also
in distress and more resources
has been diverted toward
them causing.

↳ anger among tourists
& neighbouring states.

↳ local supplies like water,
electricity, etc affected due
to infrastructure damage.

- 3) Dilemma between foreigner's assistance & local population.
- 4) Law & order can further complicate problems.



(b) Sunil can take the following
course of action:-

- 1) Local Participation. - he can ask locals to assist in rescue as,
↳ they are aware of local terrain.

- ↳ can help in better logistics.
- 2) Establishing Contact with people struck.
- ↳ convey necessary information and assistance.
- ↳ apprise about the situation.
- 3) Foreign dignitaries. are few in number and can either be rescued quickly or can be assisted by locals present there.
- 4) People must be supplied necessary stuff like water bottles, food, first aid kits, etc
eg - During Chennai floods, helicopter drops were utilized.

5) If situation is critical, armed forces like Army & CAPF can be called upon for personnels.

↳ experience in disaster management -

↳ provide necessary manpower.

↳ can help in law & order situation.

6) Women, Children & Elderly must be prioritized during rescue.

7) local youth can assist rescuers in navigating area.

Hence, the approach should be participative, prompt and swift (2nd ARC).

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 compliant 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 वाद 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।

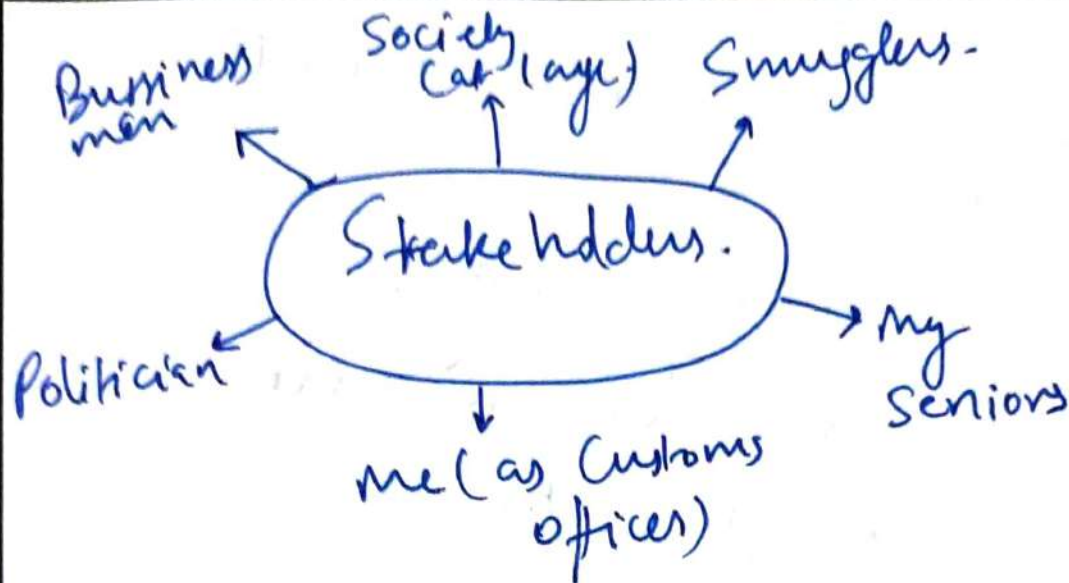
(b) साथ ही, अपनी कार्रवाई और उसके लिए कारणों को भी (उपर्युक्त विकल्पों तक सीमित किए बिना) इंगित कीजिए।

"If one salutes his duty
we need not salute anyone"
- Dr APJ Kalam.

(a) The above case highlights a clear ethical dilemma faced by civil servants. In this case, it is a dilemma between personal and professional concerns.

Ethical Dilemmas/Issues involved

- 1) Commitment to Public Service vs Personal Considerations
- 2) Objectivity, impartiality, non-partisanship vs Conflict of Interest.
- 3) Courage, fortitude, integrity & honesty vs Collusive Corruption.



Hence, the following options are available.

Option - 1) Comply with advice of seniors & not register any complaint.

Merits - 1) No personal & professional problems.

2) No fear of any inquiry.

3) Cordial relations with seniors.

4) Possible benefits in future from businessmen

De-merits - 1) conscience will
prick

2) Dereliction of duty.

3) Personal concerns over
professional duties.

Option-2 - Register complaint and
take necessary actions.

Merits - 1) Rule of law followed

2) Deontologically correct.

3) No cognitive dissonance (conscience will not-prick).

Demerit - 1) possible future
enquiry.

2) might affect career.

↳ Politician & businessmen
might direct seniors.

- 3) Different from seniors.
- b) My course of action would be option-2 because-
- 1) It is my duty (constitutional legal & moral) to do so.
 - 2) I must not engage in collusive corruption.
 - 3) Even if an enquiry opens up, I would not be afraid and face proceedings without fear since I have done nothing wrong.
 - 4) This would show my courage, fortitude and commitment to public service.
 - 5) Also, any slip today may be caught in future & can affect my career.

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:

- Bring out the ethical dilemma faced by the you.
- What would be a suitable course of action to resolve the issue?
- 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 पाम 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 मत्तारूढ़ दल के एक प्रमुख स्थानीय नेता हैं। आगे की पूछताछ में, आपको पता चला है कि लड़की और उसका प्रेमी दोनों वयस्क हैं। वे घर से बाहर चले गए हैं और साथ रहने लगे हैं। इससे दोनों परिवारों में और अधिक नाराजगी उत्पन्न हो गई है और वे एक-दूसरे पर अपहरण का आरोप लगा रहे हैं। दिये गये परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- आपके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली नैतिक दुविधा को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कार्रवाई का एक उपयुक्त तरीका क्या होगा?
- 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।

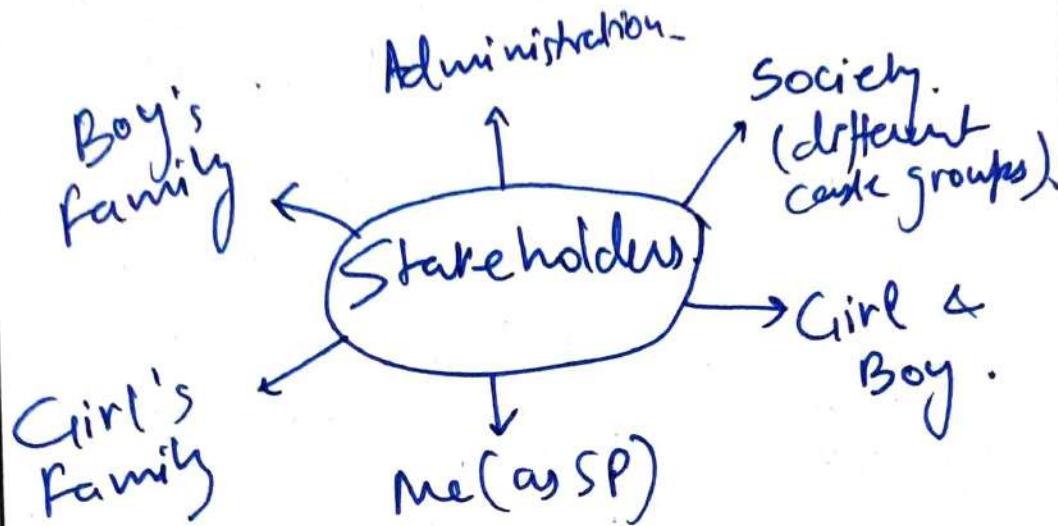
Honour Killings and
murder of couples due to
inter-caste marriages have

been plaguing the country even after 75 years of independence. Hence, this is a social problem and must not be handled by force. Internal transformation of society is needed as per constitutional morality. (Article-21) (Right to Choose life Partner).

(a) Ethical Dilemmas faced are.

- 1) Rule of Law & vs Customary Morality.
Constitutional morality
- 2) Objectivity, impartiality vs Complex social relations
& non-partisanship
- 3) Courage & fortitude vs Personal concerns
for taking actions (as girl's father is politician)

4) Right to choice vs Social customs & norms.



(b) The appropriate course of action should be. -

- 1) Both Girl & Boy first must be give legal protection.
- 2) Then, Both girl and boy should inform their families about their decision -
 - ↳ avoid any insinuation.
 - ↳ prevents misinformation & allegations of

abduction.

3) Both the families must be brought together to counsel.

↳ About legal provisions

(as per Hon'ble SC, Right to marry partner of choice is fundamental right under Article-21.

↳ Both, the girl & the boy are adults.

↳ Both seek union based on consensus.

4) Persuasion must be used to convince both the families.

5) Also, actions should be taken on local police officers who were not registering complaints.

Hence, rule of law must be followed and protection must be ensured.

c) Reasons behind social acceptance of honour killings.

- 1) Women considered to be matter of pride.
- 2) Patriarchal conception of marriage.
- 3) Caste consciousness and unsuccessful social mobility and integration.
- 4) Trivialization due to inaction of administration.