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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1830)

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Center	—	Date	10/8/2022

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 TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
2(a)	10		3. All questions are compulsory. 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. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
4(a)	10		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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			

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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 refers to the baseless and often negative preconception about the members of a particular community or ethnic group.

eg In ancient India, Brahmins had prejudice that dalits are inferior - led to social untouchability.

Reasons behind prejudice -

① Failure to recognize the "unique identity" of an individual, rather view "all are same"

eg Prejudice that all "maids or drivers are thieves

② Unethical "socialisation" process where a child is indoctrinated into a culture by social institutions (family,

society, educational institutions)
 ▶ When teachers discriminate dalit children in mid day meals - children also learn such prejudices.

③ Crisis of conscience - failure of morality to help guide what is wright or wrong in an individual.

▶ till recently, women were termed "inferior" gender

④ historical, cultural, religious factors
 ▶ members of KYBTR community were considered "unnatural" and against culture of society

⑤ Lack of introspection, debate, discussion on certain matters

▶ menstruating women are impure as menstruation is a taboo - not discussed.

Prejudices are threat to social harmony.
 A combination of "ethics" and natural justice based laws are needed.

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।

Attitude is enduring & learned predisposition to behave, either favourably or unfavourably, towards someone or something.

eg Gandhiji has a positive & empathetic attitude towards "harijans".

Attitude is a result of socialisation process, and a direct result of one's ethical values & morals. Attitude is learned, formed, reformed & changed due to knowledge & experience.

Persuasion is one technique for attitude change & formation. Persuasion refers to influencing one's emotions, thoughts, beliefs by way of written or spoken words, to convey information.

feeling or reasoning, or a combination thereof. Persuasion is functional pillar of attitude change & formation-

① It gives rational arguments — adding to knowledge of a person, using which attitude may be changed.
 Ex Using social proof technique by giving example of tv sindhu, we can persuade people of women capability

② It appeals to the emotions of a person
 Ex smokers are persuaded by ads that show a sad daughter.

③ Reciprocity principle — when you do good, other person is persuaded to do good & return favour.

Ex Women are persuaded by political parties to vote for them when these parties ban alcohol

④ Setting examples & starting a movement
 Ex selfie challenge in Beti Bachao & padhao

Persuasion is an important tool for civil servants but it must be used for ethical works & public service.

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।

Civil servants are the "steel frame" of India's democracy (Sardar V.B. Patel). They must uphold highest standards of morality to fulfil their envisaged role of "public service".

however, due to ills such as corruption plaguing the civil services, there is an urgent need of code of ethics - as suggested by 2nd ARC also.

Need of Code of ethics -

(A) To prescribe the ethical values civil servants must display in their public life:

→ this would resolve the conflict of interest civil servants face
 → efficiency or accountability

- values as integrity, honesty would create corruption, bribery, extortion
- ↳ India : 20/100 nations in corruption perception index
- Neutrality, impartiality & non partisanship would make officials follow ideology of "constitution" not political parties
- ↳ values of equality, liberty
- accountability & transparency - add to efficient public service delivery

(B) Code must be legally enforceable as

- The principle of accountability has enforceability as essential component
- deterrence in civil servants by fear of punishment.

2nd ARC proposed code of ethics with values of impartiality, objectivity, devotion to duty for civil servants.

however, there is need of ethics inculcation among civil servants without which law would be incomplete.

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।

2nd ARC defines transparency as the "availability of information with the public and knowledge of functioning of governmental institutions"

Transparency & open governance are today considered sine-qua-non for good governance as

- ① makes state accountable & efficient
- ② builds public trust & confidence in state
- ③ empowers citizen by information communication - adds to participatory democracy
- ④ gives 'voice' to people leading to citizen-centric governance
- ⑤ Reduces information asymmetry among people - fulfilling right to speech & expression (Art 19).

However, there is need to withhold
some information from public -

① Sensitive information pertaining to
national security, sovereignty &
territorial integrity of nation must
be kept secret.

↳ details of nuclear weapons' position

② Strategic sectors such as defence,
telecommunication have information -
↳ army weaponry that can be used
by enemy states

↳ Information on critical personal
data of individuals (eg members phone)

③ Personal sensitive data as health must
be withheld to respect privacy (Art 21)

④ Data on critical information infrastruc-
ture (eg power grids, else susceptible
to cyber attacks (eg by China).

⑤ Official secrets act, 1904 - information
on civil servant, government data on
projects that must be confidential.

however, government must specify detailed
information in RTI on inaccessible data &
prevent its misuse.

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।

Corruption or bribery, as defined by World Bank refers to abuse of public office & funds for personal or political gains. 1988 act showed corruption

legislations such as prevention of corruption act, 1988 declare bribery as illegal & provide penalty & punishment for same. Still, there is prevalence of "coercive" corruption in India in form of bribery.

Corporations to eliminate the practice of offering kickbacks -

- ① Build a framework by -
 - properly designing a code of ethics and conduct for corporate sector
 - zero tolerance to corruption.

- demanding greater transparency in working of officials
- ↳ use of integrity facts where independent external monitors (IEMs) ensure transparency & fair play.
- Use of technology, ↳ e-auction of coal blocks.
- Corporations must come together & use legal framework for corruption
- ↳ CVC office can be complained about officer.
- ② Must adhere to corporate govern-
ance standards themselves
- ↳ use of CSR funds with integrity & not profit driven.

Kautilya called "corruption" the biggest internal administration issue. The words of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam must inspire all civil servants - rather than thinking "what can I take?" must think "what can I give?"

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।

Public funds are funds, financial resources collected by the government to fulfil its role of "public service delivery".

Art 38 calls India a "welfare state" needing developmental expenditures.

Issues with utilisation of public funds

① Prevalence of corruption where officials abuse public funds for personal & political gains.

Ex: Pooja Singhal, IAS, (caught in 2022)

② Misuse in terms of "value for money", i.e., in respect of prudence and economic benefit of expenditure.

Ex: foreign trips by civil servants and extravagant lifestyle there

③ lack of transparency & accountability

Ex: PFMS is inadequate.

- ④ No participation of public to decide purpose and area of fund utilisation
 ↳ too much centralisation of power with state, loss of participatory governance.

Ethical principles for strategies to better fund utilisation -

- ① Principle of integrity - Reduce ill practices & eliminate corruption
- ② Transparency & accountability -
 ↳ social audit in MGNREGA.
- ③ Public participation in planning on principle of cooperation, compassion
 ↳ People's plan campaign in Panchayat to form development plan
- ④ Use of technology with ethical scientific temper.
 ↳ deos public fund management system

People should be considered as stakeholder in governance & we need 'bureau - create attitude in civil servants for this, which would do fund utilisation ethically.

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 quote by Aristotle encourages people to rationaly think about established norms, and follow what they believe is right. It is like Dr. Ambedkar's following "constititutional" morality than conventional morality.

meaning of quote-

The quote differentiates between ethics or right from norms, laws or rules. It stands on principle that the established norms or laws may not always be just or in tune with natural principles of justice. Such as - till 19th century,

Sati was prevalent in India,
slavery was integral part of USA &
Europe. These norms were established
but were not right.

Thus, a person needs to understand
what is right or wrong using
inner voice of reason or conscience.
It is believed by scholars such as
Aristotle that man has intuitionism,
where by simply introspecting one
knows what is right. He even
proposes method of "dialectics" or
logical examination to help one
determine what is right & follow
it.

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 is still remembered for ~~his~~ extraordinary literature work of South India.

In above quote, he argues about the virtue of compassion as the greatest force to move & change the world. Compassion is to 'suffer together' or 'co-suffering'. It refers to the dedication to resolve a person's constraints.

Compassion is different from empathy as it ^{not} only involves other person's situation but acting upon it to ^{give} solution. The best example

of compassion is by Mother Teresa who left her personal life's desires & comfort to serve the poor & destitute.

It is one virtue, as said in quote, that has power to change lives of people. It can relieve people from their sufferings. The virtue like compassion start a "cycle of virtue" in society, where a person who received help gives it back to other person. This way there is peace & harmony in society.

As Gandhiji said, "be the change you want to see in the world" — being compassionate can go a long way.

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

Democracy may be just a political system in west, however it is "hope" for millions in India. The type of diversity - linguistic, cultural, social, religious could only be brought in one string by right to vote & representative democracy.

Gandhiji, believed democracy to be more than just elections or leaders. It is considered by many that democracy is "majoritarianism" as it works by counting of majority votes.

however, it is democracy which is

not for ~~strong~~ strong but for
protection of poor. The democratic
principles inherently are based
on values of equality, where all
get equal chance or opportunity.

This is given in Art 15, 16 of Indian
constitution which by equality of
opportunity & equal protection of
law gives India's historically
disadvantaged sections (eg. SCs)
chance to live a dignified life.

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।

Mayer & Salovey, in 1990, defined 'Emotional intelligence' as "ability to monitor one's own & other's emotions, to differentiate between them, and use the information to guide one's actions & thoughts". It is simply channelizing emotions for constructive purposes.

As tool in accomplishing goals -

- ① Emotional intelligence helps in professions such as -
eg doctors, teachers to deal with patients & children
- ② Develop strong & trusting relationships helping in strong private life & get goals in personal lives
- ③ Removes stress, anxiety & keeps men/women physically healthy.

- ④ helps in decision making
 ↳ civil servants by emotions can add human touch & values of empathy to take decisions (2nd ARC)
- ⑤ Promotes social relations & harmony
 ↳ peaceful society helps all achieve goals

Dark side of emotional intelligence -

- ① Once a person has understanding of emotions, he may manipulate others to fulfil own objectives
 ↳ solely bitter by emotions of rationalism robbed germans of their reasons who then joined him in killing Jews
- ② Person may depict those characteristics of oneself which other person likes for personal gains
 ↳ show women respect & commit crimes once under spell.

Emotional intelligence is thus a double edged sword which could be used positively after ethical values are inculcated in people by society

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।

Civil servants have the role of public service delivery. For its efficient implementation, they are required to have foundational values of neutrality, non-partisan, impartiality.

However, these values are sometimes confused with conformity & compliance or obedience.

1. Conformity refers to performing an assigned task without any objection. Non-conformism which relates to a questioning attitude is opposite of conformity.

2. Compliance refers to complying with orders or broader guidelines but there may be inacceptability of those

in ethical framework of person.

3. Obedience refers to complying with duties & work by obedience to laws, rules, procedures.

Relevance for civil servants —

- ① To comply with the broader framework of constitution, laws, principles of natural justice while executing duties.
- ② must follow value of equality, i.e., non-discrimination in working
- ② streamlined work according to a single directional flow of orders & delegation.
- ③ To serve equally well with governments of different ideologies.

However, blind compliance or obedience may be harmful. Civil servants must be committed to constitution & ethical values in duty to serve public interest.

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।

World bank defines corruption as abuse of public funds & office for private or political gains. Due to its high prevalence, India stands 80th out of 180 nations in 'Corruption' Perception Index.

Internal control system in India

- ① Prevention of corruption act, 1988 (PCA)
- ② Prohibition of transaction of benami properties act, 1988
- ③ CVC act, 2003 and CBI under it.
- ④ Audit mechanisms by CAG
- ⑤ Lokpal & Lokayukta act, 2013

However, they have not worked well which is manifested from various cases.

- 2G scam case
- PNB and Nirav Modi

- Before gun case, 2017
- Commonwealth games corruption scam
- Recent incidents of Pooja Singhal, IAS.

Reasons for this -

- ① Lack of values of integrity, devotion to duty, honesty
- ② Failure of ethics among officials
- ③ Lack of operationalisation of internal controls.

eg Kodhal was formed after 6 years of passing act in 2014

- ④ Poor regulatory mechanism for penitive action

eg Judicial system is slow, has pending cases. CB1 too has 100s of pending cases under PCA, 1988.

- ⑤ Political nexus -



- ⑥ Lack of awareness among citizens to report officials

There is need of legally enforceable "code of ethics" & ethical training of officials for corruption removal (2nd ARC)

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।

The ultimate goal of state is to cater to will of people in a democracy - which is government of the people, by the people & for the people - as said by Abraham Lincoln. India, is a welfare state (Art 38) - making state "constitutionally" liable for public service

however, failure of state to effectively deliver public services -

① Pervallence of corruption, bribery to get services for which citizens are entitled to by rights
~~by~~ bribery to make nation cared

② The mismatch between overflowing grains with FCI & while do crore people sleep hungry in India everyday.
 - shows inefficient governance.

③ Misutilisation of public funds

There is need of

① Incentives - in terms of meritocratic promotions & postings for ethical & efficient workers.
 ↳ ACK of officers deciding factor for career progression

② Building state capacity -
 → in technology ↳ to expand DBI
 → proper recording & data management for RTI act.

③ Transparency → to increase accountability, trust of public & participatory governance
 ↳ social audit and RTI can increase efficiency.

Better public service delivery is must to remove ills of poverty, inequality & hunger from India.

SECTION - B

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

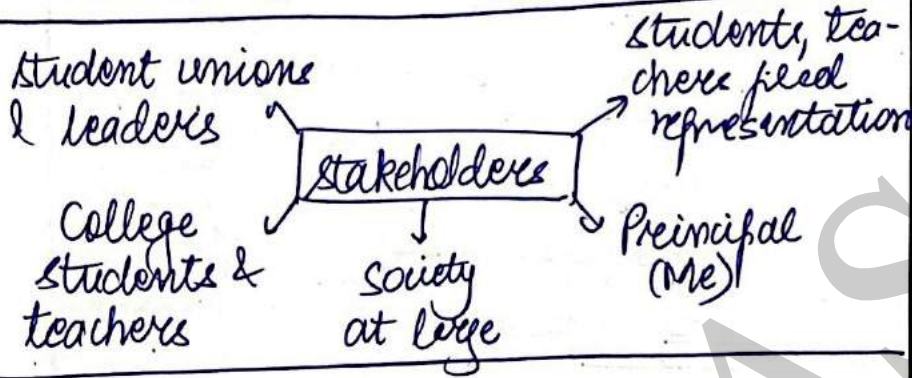
7. You are the principal of a college which has a long history of student politics. However, due to your personal belief, you are not in favour of conducting student elections and thus have kept the process of yearly student elections pending without any official announcement. While you are mulling over 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 above case study shows
the unethical political culture in
colleges & universities which is direct

spillover of political culture at national
& state level.



(a) Issues in above case-

1. Ethical issue of personal belief of principal interfering with professional duties
2. Activities of student unions that are obstructive to academic environment of college.
3. Dilemma over conduct of elections to choose student representatives for effective college administration or succumb to personal beliefs.

4. Violent attitude of student unions - led to loss of college property
5. conflicting claims of various students & teachers on matter of elections.
6. Unethical political culture in college

(b) There is a need to separate personal ethics from professional ethics.

→ to take decisions fulfilling the expectations reposed in the office of principal

eg. to uphold college and student interest - future of nation.

→ Professional ethics must be over personal morals if for larger public good or devotion to duty
eg. doctor treats terrorist patient

This can be done by-

- understanding the need of student elections i.e. they help bring out issues faced by students, or for progressive reforms for ever-changing demands from curriculum.
- need of self-introspection, rational thinking, debate & conscience (inner voice of reason) should be used.
- however, there is need to reconcile professional & public/personal ethics in tune to the long-term goal of social benefit to nation.

(c) To deal with above situation-

1. Immediately maintain law & order in college & controlling student unions from destroying public college property
 - give warning of taking disciplinary action in future.
 - accuse them of consultation &

- ^{ful}
peaceful discussion on issue of elections.
2. Understand the major issues with respect to elections in college —
~~Is~~ how obstruct academics?
~~Is~~ any other issues caused by elections?
 3. Call upon student unions & communicate to them issues created due to their conduct —
 → persuade them to act ethically
 → prepare a sop for their conduct on campus (which they need to follow) after consultation of all students & teachers.
 4. Resume elections with proper law & procedures as representation & elections are integral to democracy and efficient administration.

Student unions need to focus on college specific issues & not act as junior partners of political parties for personal gains from them.

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 प्रयाजों 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।

As mentioned, capital punishment, has been historically used as tool of deterrence by authorities, as

well punishment for uncalled con-
duct. However, in light of increasing
focus on human rights from 20th
century, there is debate on its
significance or usefulness.

(a) Capital punishment as part of
criminal judicial system -

(A) It should be a part -

1. It is a credible deterrence to
stop prevalence of heinous crimes
Eg capital punishment to Ajmal
Kasab for Mumbai attacks.

2. In tune with principle of "propor-
tionate justice" - where a person
is punished in proportion to the
the crime done.

Eg this proportionate justice was
supported by Aristotle in his
Theory of justice.

3. In societies, where it is present, it is only for rarest of rarest crimes and that too after following due process of law & procedure established by law (Art 21).
~~It~~ in India only rarest cases given.

Ⓑ It should not be present -

1. Against human dignity
 Immanuel Kant's 'categorical imperative' calls 'human dignity' as envisable principle for humans
2. Violates right to life of the person, which is natural right, (given to man by nature) taken by state is unjustified
~~It~~ In India, Art 21 gives right to life as "fundamental" right
3. Is not a credible source of deterrence as heinous crimes

result from loss of ethical values
after which man is difficult to
control by law.
→ since cause is "ethical", solution
cannot be "legal".

- (b) Thus, in modern civilised society,
where there is emphasis on
human rights, capital punishment
should not be present. Because—
→ civilised societies need to use
ethics, morals & values to create
peace & harmony
→ focus on socialisation process
◦ family values of love, compassion
◦ societal values of tolerance, cooperation
◦ Social media should be regulated
to stop fake news or radicalisation
→ also because of the moral impli-
cations in awarding it—
(a) As many as 930 people in India
now on "death row".

Death row is morally inhumane.
~~Dr~~ Gandhiji believed "one must feel
 that life is worth living".

⑥ This adds to humans moving
 above god as the decider of
 end of lives.

⑦ Chances of wrongful judgements
 or lapse in investigations can be a
blunder.

Capital punishment is inhumane &
 not the "right" solution for crimes
 in society. There is need for
 socio-economic solutions of removal
 of poverty, inequality, conflict &
 promotion of ethical values. We must
treat every man as an end in
himself, not a means to some other
end. (Immanuel Kant)

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 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?

The above case study highlights the issue of ⁶⁶crony capitalism and nexus among political parties;

and corporates along with bureaucracy & local representatives.

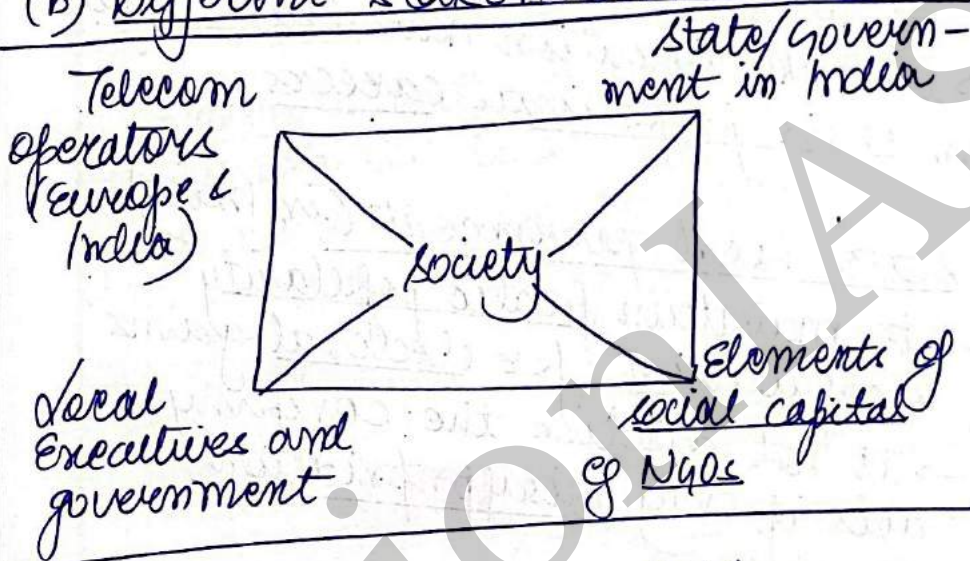
(a) Ethical challenges in case-

- ① Payment of kickbacks to local government for telecom cables & contracts
 - corruption causes misutilisation of resources & funds
 - creates ethical challenge of dishonest & undeveloped society
- ② Business interest of local government personnel
 - dilution of professional ethics for personal gains
- ③ Nexus of bureaucracy - political representatives & corporates
 - root of corruption
- ④ Whistleblowing - on conflicting values of loyalty to firm or

fairness in action.

- ⑤ Related to start of enquiry in other branches eg. India and challenge on company to protect its work & its integrity

(b) Different stakeholders in case



Interests of these stakeholders -

1. Telecom operator -
 - profit in monetary terms
 - save company's reputation
 - get & continue with telecom cable & construction contracts

2. Local government (under whistle blowing in Europe)
 → aim to continue & benefit from business interests in shareholders
 → prevent themselves from enquiry or further action
 → to make situation have least impact on their professional careers

3. State, local government (in India)
 → to maintain public popularity & reputation for electoral gains
 → to not disclose the company's acts if any misappropriation was done

4. Civil society organisations, society
 → want effective & efficient fund utilisation
 → disclosure of any such nexus & corruption act by demanding transparency & make them accountable

(c) As CEO of firm, response would be—

1. Understanding the situation by setting up an internal enquiry committee to find allegations & truthfulness.
2. Follow due process of law against those found guilty.
3. Coordinate with state/government to penish the local executives and government & give to state the business interest of shareholders of accused.
4. Conduct an enquiry in India as well to delineate any such issues & take action in accordance to law.
5. Establish code of ethics for future reference.

Corporate governance must adhere to ethical values for fair competition & efficient service delivery.

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 (ocals 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)

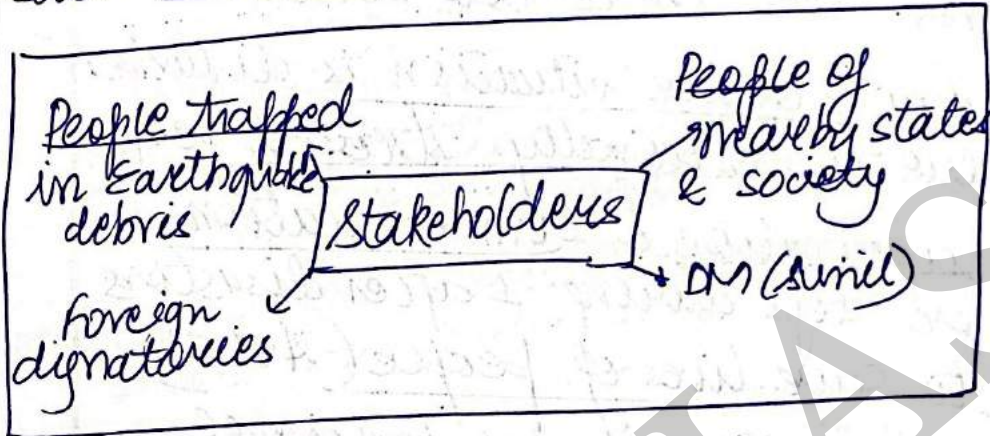
सुनील को अनेक प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्य एक पहाड़ी जिले में डी.एम. के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला एक तीर्थ स्थल के लिए प्रसिद्ध है और अक्सर यहां पूरे भारत के पर्यटकों द्वारा यात्रा की जाती है। इसलिए, स्थानीय लोगों का प्रमुख कारोबार आतिथ्य व्यवसाय से संबंधित है। दुर्भाग्य से, उसके पदस्थापित 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 current case study showcases the increased disasters in human civilised areas due to rapid

urbanisation & tourism prospects.
It also presents an issue for
ethical steps or conduct during
such disaster.



(a) Issues faced by Sumil —

① The destruction caused by Earthquake

→ people are trapped

→ loss of infrastructure such as roads, bridges

② how to manage & balance resources for rescue of people and foreign dignitaries

- ③ Restless relatives flooding helpline with complaints. Use of resources there too needed.
- ④ Law & order situation is disturbed due to emotionally stressed people
- ⑤ Coordination & communication are steps during & after disasters to save lives of people (Act 21) with NDRF and state/national government.

(b) Course of action by serial

1. Contact the DDMA for funds & assistance.
2. Coordination with people of district via community radio channels or TV or speakers assuring them of quick action & relieve their stress.

3. Active people from district must be asked to volunteer in rescue operations along with NDRF.
4. Resources should be used for local people as well as foreign dignitaries without special preference to foreign dignitaries.
- financial assistance can be asked from national government
- (b) CSR funds
 - (c) start a fund-raising campaign
 - (d) President's contingency fund
 - (e) Philanthropists & NAs
5. evocation of officials at helpline centres to give information - whatever is available to the relatives.
6. Use of technology, of drones and GIS and satellite data (request government) to see areas of

destruction, mapping should be done and steps taken accordingly.

7. Take social capital of NGOs & civil society organisations to use resources, influence for help in rescue operations.

8. In long term, there is need of
→ disaster resilient infrastructure especially roads, bridges, hospitals in line with NDMA guidelines
→ mitigation strategies (using National disaster mitigation fund) proposed by 15th FC.

Disasters are a threat to loss of life (Art 21) & there is need to prepare for them before hand under Sendai framework.

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)

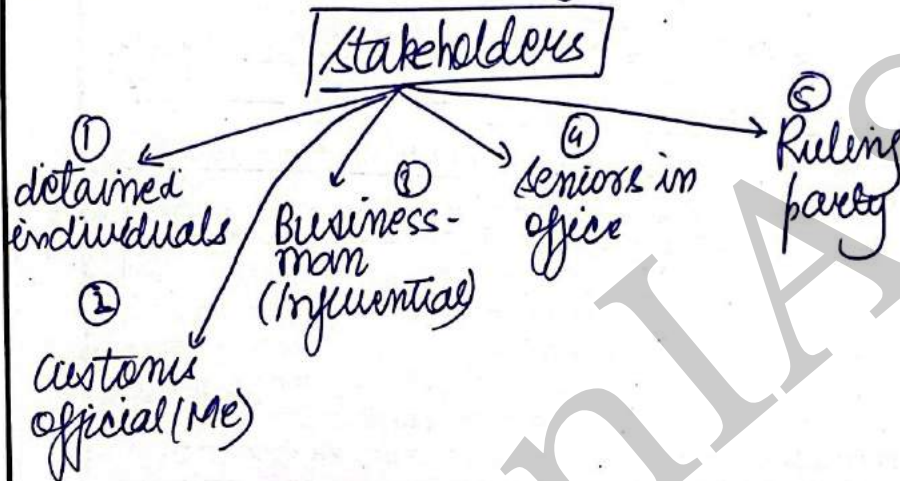
आप भारत के एक प्रसिद्ध बंदरगाह शहर में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं। आपकी टीम ने हाल ही में 5,000 किलोग्राम से अधिक लाल चंदन की एक खेप को पकड़ा है। लाल चंदन, जिसे रेड सैंडर्स के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, जो निर्यात के लिए एक निषिद्ध वस्तु है तथा इसे वन्य जीवों और वनस्पतियों की लुप्तप्राय 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।

The above case study highlights the issue of smuggling and nexus between criminals/businessmen

with political representatives. This has led to criminalisation of politics too (ADR - 43% of MPs in Lok Sabha have criminal cases against them).



(a) options before me in this case -

① Agree to seniors & leave the smugglers without taking any action

PROS

- no disciplinary action
- good image among seniors
- Pressure of fastings by ruling party gone

CONS

- Compromise on my ethical values
- Crisis of conscience
- Blatant violation of law
- Absence & non-observance to duty

② Detain the smugglers and file a complaint in accordance to due process of law

PROS
→ Right, ethical decision
→ upheld constitution,
laws, international
obligations under
CTES

CONS
→ Disciplinary
action may
start by seniors
→ hindrances to
my career progre-
ssion

③ Persuade my seniors on emotive
aspects of devotion to duty and
rational interest and with them
catch smugglers

PROS
→ No threat of disci-
plinary action
→ Rule of law upheld
→ Right decision in
public interest

CONS
→ On the wrong
side for ruling
party that has
links to
businessman.

(b) The course of action -

1. I would first persuade my seniors for doing the right action in accordance to law
2. File FER & complaint against caught smugglers
3. Set up an enquiry to investigate on the issue and find out the real culprit of influential businessman behind this
→ take help of local police and central agencies.
4. Take up tracking of such other smuggling issues that were still left open & not resolved, & cater to these pending cases

Reason -

- 1) Violation of law must be enforced with punishment to create deterrence among criminals
- 2) Follow international treaty that India has signed & ratified (CITES)
- 3) Protect the underlying cause of law, i.e; protection of environment & biodiversity from illegal smuggling
- 4) Devotion to duty & ethical values such as integrity are must to serve public interest.

India must strengthen criminal judicial system to catch such criminals & nexus.

12. You are the Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district. One of your subordinates informs you that a girl has reached out to him and complained about a potential death threat to her and her boyfriend who belongs to another caste. Both the families are averse to their union. She has also informed that the local police station is neither filing any complaint nor giving her any assurance of protection. The girl belongs to the dominant caste of the region and her father is a prominent local leader of the party which is in power in the state. On further enquiry, you come to know that both the girl and her boyfriend are adults. They have moved out of the house and have started living together. This has further angered both the families and they are accusing each other of abduction. In the given scenario, answer the following questions:

(a) Bring out the ethical dilemma faced by the you.

(b) What would be a suitable course of action to resolve the issue?

(c) At times, such instances lead to violence and may end up in honour killings. Discuss the reasons behind their social acceptance in parts of India despite the legal sanction against them.

(20)

आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक (SP) के पद पर तैनात हैं। आपके अधीनस्थों में से एक ने आपको सूचित किया है कि एक लड़की ने उसके पास संपर्क करते हुए उसे और उसके प्रेमी, जो दूसरी जाति से संबंधित है, को जान से मारने की धमकी के बारे में शिकायत की है। दोनों परिवार उनके साथ रहने के खिलाफ हैं। उसने यह भी बताया है कि स्थानीय थाना न तो कोई शिकायत दर्ज कर रहा है और न ही उसे सुरक्षा का कोई आश्वासन दे रहा है। वह लड़की उस क्षेत्र की प्रभावशाली जाति से संबंधित है और उसके पिता सत्तारूढ़ दल के एक प्रमुख स्थानीय नेता हैं। आगे की पूछताछ में, आपको पता चला है कि लड़की और उसका प्रेमी दोनों वयस्क हैं। वे घर से बाहर चले गए हैं और साथ रहने लगे हैं। इससे दोनों परिवारों में और अधिक नाराजगी उत्पन्न हो गई है और वे एक-दूसरे पर अपहरण का आरोप लगा रहे हैं। दिये गये परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

(b) इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कार्रवाई का एक उपयुक्त तरीका क्या होगा?

(c) कभी-कभी, ऐसे उदाहरण हिंसा का कारण बनते हैं और ऑनर किलिंग में परिणित हो सकते हैं। इसके खिलाफ कानूनी प्रतिबंध होने के बावजूद, भारत के कुछ हिस्सों में इसकी सामाजिक स्वीकृति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The above case study brings out issue of non-acceptance of inter-caste marriages in India.

society and incidents of caste discrimination still prevalent in society.

- (a) Ethical dilemmas faced by me
- duty vs political obedience
 - protect the girl & boy or hand them over to families & enforce social code of ethics
 - pacify anger of parties accusing each other by giving them details of boy & girl & not file complaint vs fellow conscience
 - responsibility to maintain law & order vs fellow constitutional values of equality & liberty (Preamble)

(b) Suitable course of action-

1. Provide immediate protection to the girl & boy
2. File an complaint on behalf of the couple & take further action in accordance to rule of law
3. Talk and try to persuade family members on allowing liberty to their children for their happiness.
4. Give rational arguments on inhumane & insensitive practice of caste discrimination
5. If still parents do not agree & try to cause disturbance

to law & order, action shall
be taken in procedure of law.

(c) Such incidence sometimes lead
to honour killing where
family kills the couple

→ it is inhumane as murder
of own family for a "false"
honour

→ against right to life (Art 21)

→ against right to marry (Art 21)

This is acceptable in India due to
(a) false notions of parity &
pollution leading to caste
discrimination

(b) Establishment of caste as

integral to one's identity
Eg. Brahmins wants to retain
their past hegemony by way
of clinging to their caste.

③ There is "politicisation of caste"
where elite leaders mobilise
people in elections based on caste.

There is need to move beyond
legal sanction to incentives
people to leave caste discrimination.
The education way is best way.