



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2214)

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Center	ONLINE	Date	27/08/22

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>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)।</p> <p>2. There are <b>TWELVE</b> questions printed in <b>ENGLISH &amp; HINDI</b> इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. <b>All questions are compulsory.</b> सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>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।</p>
1(a)	10		
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8	20		
9	20		
10	20		
11	20		
12	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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) The ideals of 'Dhamma' by Ashoka present key learnings on public morality. Discuss. Also, state their relevance for public servants.

(150 words) 10

अशोक द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'धम्म' के आदर्श सार्वजनिक नैतिकता पर मुख्य शिक्षाएं प्रस्तुत करते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, लोक सेवकों के लिए उनकी प्रासंगिकता को वर्णित कीजिए।

'Dhamma' propagated by Asoka was based on maintaining social order. Rather than religious values it promoted societal values of tolerance and respect to ensure harmony.

Key learning on Public Morality

- (i) Public morality is necessary to maintain cooperation in public life. Dhamma ideal talks about tolerance and respect of diversity.
- (ii) 'Dhamma' talks about righteousness. Maintaining high

ethical standard means that an individual does not indulge in corruption or illegal acts.

Public morality is about zero acceptance to corruption.

### Relevance to Public Servants

Dhamma stresses on maintaining objectivity, honesty and impartiality in public life.

These are necessary attributes for public servants as while delivering public services they need to be neutral. Only honest individuals can work for public welfare.

Ashoka's Dhamma also says that the state should have a paternalistic attitude towards subjects. Public servants similarly need to display compassion and empathy. Thus, Ashoka's Dhamma holds relevance even today.



1. (b) 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 हानिकार 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 an act of corruption. Both bribe giver and bribe taker engage in an illegal and immoral act.

Bribery in corporate set up -

- (i) Private sector pays bribery to government officials to win contracts in their favour.

Such contracts have huge profits and paying a small fraction as bribery remains profitable.

- (ii) Auditing and auctioning of tenders is not completely transparent.

↳ Cartelization and lobbying by influential private companies.



(iii) Poor implementation of laws such that officials are not punished or remain undetected.

### Ways to eliminate bribery in corporations -

(i) Building strong organisational values - To promote the idea that idealism does not mean unprofitability. Eg. TATAS have built their reputation with strong corporate ethics -

(ii) Strong corporate union - The union can together demand for fair auctioneering process.

(iii) Regular auditing and checking of company transactions to ensure illegal diversion of money is curbed

(iv) Use of technology - Reduction of human interface reduces discretion and corruption. Eg. Online procurement and auctioneering.

Any business that makes nothing but money is poor kind of business - Henry Ford.

2. (a) It is argued that the Indian bureaucracy suffers from indecision and risk aversion. Do you agree? Justify with logical arguments.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारतीय नौकरशाही अनिर्णय और जोखिम से बचने की प्रवृत्ति से ग्रस्त है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

The Indian bureaucracy is responsible for implementation of the laws and policies of the government. Delays in government projects and poor provisioning of government services is often blamed to the indecisiveness of bureaucracy.

Indecisiveness and Risk aversion of bureaucracy: Reasons

(a) Administrative Setup - Work culture is such that risk taking is not appreciated. An official is blamed if he fails while taking an innovative step.

(b) Political intervention :- The political leaders do not want to alter



Status quo lest they may affect their political support. The bureaucracy is subordinate to political executive.

(c) Centralization of powers - The officials at higher rungs of hierarchy have control over decision making. Lower officials cannot take decisions as per local conditions.

(d) Poor motivation - Officials work for personal interest rather than public welfare.

(e) Red tapism - Too many regulatory checks and supervision ~~causes~~ causes unnecessary delays.

However, it cannot be said that entire bureaucracy suffers from indecisiveness. The best example would be the work of bureaucracy during Covid-19. Swiftness of decisions regarding vaccination dissemination, setting up oxygen plants was taken at right time.



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।

Open and transparent governance means democratisation of information. It also ensures corruption is reduced.

Open and transparent governance has gained ground.

(a) The higher number of cases applicants under Right to Information Act.

(b) Social auditing in schemes like MGNREGA.

(c) Digitally open platforms like CoWIN, Aarogya Setu.

(d) NITI Aayog's National Data and Analytics Platform - displays government data.

Merit in withholding some information

⇒ Right to information is a fundamental right inherent under Article 21. However, fundamental right is also subject to restrictions.

↳ Withholding of information in cases of when:-

(i) sovereignty of nation may be affected. Eg. Official Secrets Act.

(ii) security of nation is at stake  
Eg. Nuclear installation information is known only to top Army officials and cabinet members.

(iii) law and public order is disturbed  
Eg. Content of hate speech may not be circulated to ignite strong reactions.

(iv) Criminal justice is to be delivered  
Eg. Indian Evidence Act allows police officials not to divulge details.

Only in special cases must sensitive information be withheld from public.



3. (a) While it may seem restrictive, anonymity is one of the greatest strengths of the civil services. Comment in the context of growth of social media in recent times. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, यह प्रतिबंधात्मक प्रतीत हो सकता है किंतु अनामिकता लोक सेवाओं की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। हाल के दिनों में सोशल मीडिया के विकास के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Anonymity is to be maintained by civil servants. This means that they neither take credit for their actions neither ~~in~~ nor they are blamed for their actions.

### Anonymity as a strength

- (i) Shields them from political influence — Civil servants are supposed to carry functions dictated by party in power.

Their anonymity protects them from receiving instructions from other influential people.

- (ii) Smooth functioning — The public cannot pressurise civil servants

when they take tough decisions as responsibility lies with political executive.

(iii) Ensures impartiality - Civil servants are seen as neutral agents. Any policy implemented by them is not readily accepted as people are ensured that officials do not have personal interest.

(iv) Public welfare - Anonymity ensures privacy and dignity of individuals are maintained.

(v) Spirit of service - Duties performed by civil servants are an end in itself, duties are not to be performed to win accolades.

Hence, social media which seems to affect the anonymity of civil servants may prove to be counterproductive (eg. divulging of sensitive information). However, social media could be used to spread awareness.



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

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

Code of ethics are guidelines  
that dictate the behaviour of  
civil servants. Code of ethics  
are general in nature and  
based on foundational values  
to be expected in a civil servant

Legally enforceable code of ethics

(i) Ensure standardization - Norms  
will be clearly defined.  
No ambiguity; discretionary  
power can be checked.

(ii) Strong work culture - All civil  
servants will follow ethics.  
Ensure efficiency and better  
productivity

- (iii) Reduce acts of corruption -  
Sanctions will act as deterrent
- (iv) Improve value system of employees - by constant reinforcement

### Cons of legally enforceable code

- (i) Code of ethics may not be sufficient - as work challenges are varied -
- (ii) Ineffective while solving ethical dilemma - Code of ethics cannot help arrive at decision while choosing between competing values
- (iii) Compliance is not guaranteed -  
Sanctions are possible only when violation is detected. It is not possible to monitor every conduct of individual
- (iv) Hinder innovation and exist  
taking ability of civil servants

It is important to improve value system of civil servants so that they have a strong moral compass to deal with complexities



4. (a) Examine the issue of foreign aid in global politics from an ethical perspective. (150 words) 10

वैश्विक राजनीति में विदेशी सहायता के मुद्दे का नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से परीक्षण कीजिए।

The issue of granting foreign aid from an ethical perspective is dealing with the issue of realism vs. liberalism in international relations.

Arguments which favour not granting foreign aid

(i) limited economic resources are to be used for the benefit of one's own country.

(ii) Foreign aid is a short term measure → may not necessarily avert economic crisis.

(iii) Foreign aid may not be judiciously used.

(iv) Foreign aid may be a disguise to subordinate another

country. Eg. China's chequebook  
diplomacy

Arguments in favour of granting  
foreign aid

(i) Act of humanity - Any country  
or individual suffering requires  
fellow individual to support  
by display of brotherhood.

(ii) Global issue - Economic crisis  
in one country can spill over.

(iii) Eg. Foreign aid in form  
of vaccine delivery keeps  
checks on Covid-19 pandemic.

(iii) Security issue - Economic crisis  
can result in law and order  
situation which may affect  
international affairs.  
eg. migrant crisis due to Sri  
Lankan economic crisis.

Thus, granting of foreign aid  
is the duty of every nation which  
has capacity. This will promote global  
harmony.



4. (b) There is a need for an effective climate governance structure within the broad framework of corporate governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के व्यापक ढांचे के भीतर एक प्रभावी क्लाइमेट गवर्नेंस संरचना की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Corporate governance consists of structural mechanisms that ensure wealth is earned by corporates legally and ethically. Climate governance under corporate governance means that companies also fulfill their social goals.

Need for climate governance structure -

(i) Most companies are polluting in nature as they emit large amount of greenhouse gases or cause land and water pollution.

Polluter Pays Principle dictates that they are held responsible for their activities.



(ii) Adopt a sustainable approach

- Climate governance will ensure they adopt efficient ways of production.

Eg. use of solar power for electricity

(iii) Devise effective climate projects -

Funds allocated for sustainable projects is properly utilised.

Eg. Under Corporate Social Responsibility many companies use funds ineffectively or simply to promote brand image.

Effective governance will ensure projects undertaken are impactful.

(iv) International collaboration -

Companies can jointly implement projects with foreign companies having strong climate governance.

'Industries are trustees of society' (as per Gandhiji). Hence, they have duties towards society which includes climate governance.



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 (EI)  
means to harness the emotions  
of oneself and of others to  
influence behaviour and  
actions such that it results  
in benefits.

Emotional Intelligence - accomplishing goals

- (i) generate social capital - EI  
generates mutual trust and  
reliability.
- (ii) Improves productivity - Promotes  
good work culture as workers  
stay motivated.
- (iii) Acts as change catalysts - Person  
with strong EI can understand  
emotions of others, their needs and

persuade them to change by tapping their emotions.

(iv) Cooperation - EI promotes teamwork

(v) Holistic perspective - EI views all aspects of a problem.

Emotional intelligence - manipulating others -

Emotionally intelligent person may manipulate by addressing the emotions of others.

Catering to emotions of insecurity, fear or temptation can alter the behaviour of an individual. Eg. Radicalisation of youth by non-state actors

EI focuses on emotions rather than rational thinking and objectivity.

Hence, it is necessary that every individual has a strong conscience and is not influenced by negative values.



5. (b) The opportunities and threats created by emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) require leaders across business, government and civil society to understand the importance of values and ethics in technological development. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) जैसी उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों द्वारा उत्पन्न अवसरों और खतरों ने यह आवश्यक बना दिया है कि व्यवसाय, सरकार और नागरिक समाज के अग्रणी व्यक्ति तकनीकी विकास में मूल्यों एवं नैतिकता के महत्व को समझें। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Artificial Intelligence is a technology which will allow machines to take part in decision-making.

Opportunities and threats of AI -

AI can be used in areas of agriculture, education to improve decision making. It ensures objectivity and reduces discretion. It improves user experience.

However, AI is trained based on user data which may be biased. Hence AI can reinforce stereotypes and lead to dehumanization and desensitization. Eg. AI-based camera

Surveillance system recognise  
Blacks as Criminals much  
efficiently in the Criminal justice system

Importance of values and ethics  
in technological development -

(i) Accessibility - Technological  
benefits must be shared by all.  
Values such as collectivism  
ensure technology does not  
become monopoly.

(ii) Proper utilization - Technology  
is used as a means to achieve  
good ends - eg. AI used to  
reduce corruption in taxation  
system.

(iii) Sustainable approach - Respect  
for nature ensures technology  
does not damage environment.

(iv) Protected from criminal elements  
of society - Technology does not  
fall into hands of non-social  
actors. Values of integrity is thus  
necessary. 'Science without humanity  
is a sin (Pandhi's dictum)



6. 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

Aristotle asks every individual to be a moral aspirant and not a customary moralist. It means one ought to follow what is right and not something that has simply been established by tradition.

It holds relevance in dictating the conduct of an individual. An individual should constantly assess his actions. This would require strengthening of conscience as

conscience helps to make a judgement when one faces a dilemma between choosing what is right and what is established.

Raja Ram Mohun Roy protested against Sati even when it was an established tradition. Despite the hurdles, he stood upright with his convictions. In today's world too it is necessary to distinguish between right and wrong. Legal methods like Public Interest Litigation can be used if some established law is not having right intentions.

Thus, choosing what is right is the duty of every citizen and a means to contribute to the society.



6. (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

Compassion is the value of understanding the situation of others and actively participating to alleviate his/her sufferings.

According to Kural it is the most important-value which can result in bringing changes in the world. We have seen this through lines of important figures:-

(i) Mother Teresa is an epitome of compassion. Through her acts she helped improve the lives of leprosy patients in India.

(ii) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was compassionate towards the

widows and their condition in 19<sup>th</sup> century. His efforts resulted in the passage of Widow Remarriage Act, 1856.

Act of compassion can also be displayed by countries. India displayed compassion when it chose to deliver medical aid, Covid-vaccines under Vaccine-Maitri Campaign to other countries.

Thus, compassion exhorts individuals to act, raise voice against injustice and help others. We all need to be compassionate as collectively sharing the burden helps to arrive at a solution more effectively.



6. (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 in a state means every individual has an equal say in the government. Political democracy is achieved through one + each person having vote of equal value. Social democracy ensures equality of opportunity.

Thus, democracy means that every individual is able to enjoy equal liberty and is capable of developing himself, his skill set as per his choice.

Thus, when a state is functioning as democracy it should strive to achieve

(i) disparity in income is reduced

- ensures that individuals cannot influence through use of money

(ii) equality in opportunity - basic healthcare, education is available to all.

(iii) power every individual can voice his grievances to the government.

In today's context to ensure that the voice of ~~socially~~ economically disadvantaged is at equal footing with others we need to ensure the effectively provide political representation to different groups. Eg. Women in Lok Sabha have only 15% share in seats. Also laws like Prevention of Atrocities Act against SC and ST Act must be strengthened.

Diverse voice brings diversity as said in Rigneda - 'Let noble thoughts come to us from all sides'



**SECTION - B**

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

7. You come across a news report of a state 'X', which has a considerable number of school going children suffering from malnourishment. To overcome this, the state recently rolled out a policy to introduce eggs in mid-day meals in schools. However, some parents, teachers and a few religious groups have protested against the move. The report states that the Minister of Education of state 'X' has assured the public of a reversal in the policy. You are aware that this may be because elections are approaching in the state and the party in power may not want to antagonise a particular religious group, which is its key supporter.

In light of this, answer the following:

- (a) Highlight the stakeholders in the given case study.
- (b) Examine the options available in the given situation.
- (c) According to you, what is the best course of action and why?

(20)

आपको एक राज्य 'X' के बारे में एक न्यूज रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है, जिसमें काफी संख्या में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे कुपोषण से पीड़ित हैं। इस पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने हेतु, उक्त राज्य ने हाल ही में स्कूलों में मध्याह्न भोजन में अंडे को शामिल करने की एक नीति लागू की है। हालांकि, कुछ माता-पिता व शिक्षकों और कुछ धार्मिक समूहों ने इस कदम का विरोध किया है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि राज्य 'X' के शिक्षा मंत्री ने जनता को नीति में बदलाव का आश्वासन दिया है। आप जानते हैं कि ऐसा इसलिए हो सकता है क्योंकि राज्य में चुनाव नजदीक आ रहे हैं और सत्तारूढ़ दल एक विशेष धार्मिक समूह जोकि पार्टी का प्रमुख समर्थक है, उसका वो विरोधी नहीं बनना चाहती है।

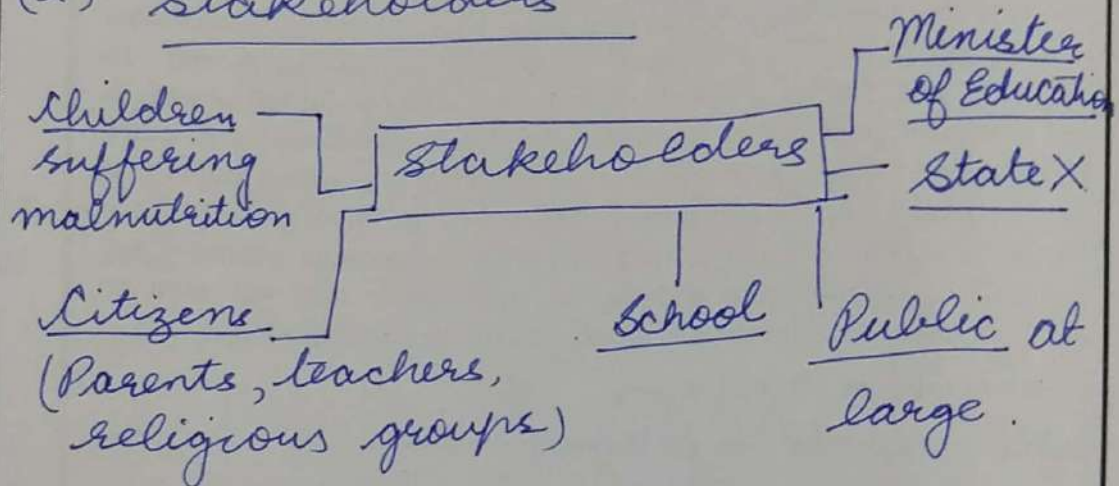
इसके आलोक में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- (b) दी गई स्थिति में उपलब्ध विकल्पों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
- (c) आपके अनुसार, सबसे उपयुक्त कार्रवाई क्या है और क्यों?

*The case highlights the situation of malnutrition plaguing the society and the negative attitude of the society towards a government policy that seeks*

towards countering malnutrition

(a) Stakeholders



(b) The options available in the situation are :-

(i) Go ahead with the policy despite protests.

Introduction of eggs will improve nutritional level of children.

Protests can be curbed by the use of security forces

This may affect law and order. Results may not be encouraging as parents may withdraw their students children



from school.

- (ii) Reverse the policy to pacify the students' parents and other citizens.

Social order is maintained but children continue to suffer from malnutrition. In the longer run it affects their productivity and learning outcome.

- (iii) Consensus building with teachers, authorities and parents before introduction of policy.

Policy will be accepted and fear of hurting sentiments of public may be averted.

- (c) The best course of action would involve a concerted effort

which includes :-

(i) Spreading awareness regarding the state of malnutrition and its effects.

(ii) Publicising the policy and its long term benefits to persuade the various stakeholders

(iii) Offering alternatives

↳ Families which do not consume eggs are instead offered soyabean or any other food product rich in protein

↳ Allowing family, civil society to inspect the kitchens or mid-day meal preparation process so that they are assured that vegetarian and non vegetarian items are prepared separately.



##) offering alternatives will also boost the image of minister and earn him electoral benefits because he will cater to the needs of a larger population.

To ensure such incidents do not repeat it is important to build the trust of public towards government institutions. Further, the tolerance of public needs to be strengthened through community exercises.

Issue of malnutrition is a menace to the society. It needs to be addressed by improving income levels, better sanitation and increasing the literacy levels.

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 श्रृंखला हेतु, 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।

*The criminal justice system exists in a society to keep the society safe from non-social*



actors. It is supposed to act as a deterrent against illegal acts. Capital punishment is awarded when a given act is considered to be unforgiving and which has the potential to significantly alter societal order.

a) Arguments in favour of capital punishment.

(i) Effective mechanism of maintaining social control

Fear of such punishment ensures that crime is not easily committed.

(ii) Conveys the message that society has 'zero-tolerance attitude' for grave crimes

Eg. Death penalty awarded to accused in Nirbhaya case

sent across the message that heinous crime ~~that~~ that attacks the dignity of women will not be accepted.

(iii) Victim is assured that justice has been delivered.

(iv) Strengthen the security and sovereignty of nation.

Death penalty is awarded in cases of terrorism. It keeps a check on activities of non-state actors.

### Arguments against capital punishment

(i) Against the principle of justice system which aims towards achieving rehabilitation of criminal elements rather than retribution.

Punishments are given to reform an individual. Death



penalty seems like state is taking revenge.

(ii) Crime rate is lowered not because the punishment is stringent but when there is assurance that crime will be detected and punishment granted.

Eg In India, judicial pendency remains high which offers an immunity to criminal acts.

(iii) Most modern states have removed death penalty from criminal justice system. Death penalty is more commonly observed in authoritarian states.

(iv) The Supreme Court of India has ruled that death penalty should be awarded only in the 'rarest of rare' cases.

(b) There have been debates if capital punishment has a place in modern society. Its moral implications are:-

(i) Death penalty is irreversible.  
If the case facts prove wrong later, there is no way that the act can be justified.

(ii) Taking away life of an individual is against humanity.  
A life taken to justify a criminal act showcases the attitude of revenge.

(iii) It hinders moral development of individual. The state's role is to ensure individuals reform themselves.

(iv) Laws change with time as societies change. What may be illegal today may become legal tomorrow. Hence, death penalty for illegal act cannot be justified.  
Hence, in a modern civilised society awarding of death penalty needs further deliberation.



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:

- What are the ethical challenges in the given case?
- Identify the different stakeholders and their interests.
- As the CEO of the firm, how would you respond to the given situation?

(20)

एक भारतीय कंपनी दूरसंचार क्षेत्र में सक्रिय है और विश्व भर के अन्य भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में स्थित एक दूरसंचार कंपनी के अधिकांश शेयरों की स्वामी है। इसके यूरोपीय मुख्यालयों में से एक में, यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि एक स्थानीय कार्यकारी अधिकारी स्थानीय सरकार से दूरसंचार केबल बिछाने और निर्माण अनुबंध प्राप्त करने के लिए स्थानीय सरकारी अधिकारियों को रिश्वत दे रहा था। कथित तौर पर एक तीसरे पक्ष के सलाहकार के माध्यम से घूस दी गई थी। विशेष रूप से, ऐसे आरोप लगाए गए हैं कि कार्यकारी अधिकारी, तीसरे पक्ष और एक सरकारी अधिकारी के बीच किसी प्रकार का साझा व्यावसायिक हित, संभवतः एक सीमित कंपनी में शेयरधारिता या किसी अज्ञात संपत्ति का संयुक्त स्वामित्व विद्यमान है। उक्त कंपनी को विशेष रूप से भारत में सत्तारूढ़ व्यवस्था के निकट माना जाता है और इस आरोप ने अब इसके भारत में संचालित व्यापार को भी जांच के दायरे में लाने का दबाव बढ़ा दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- दिये गये प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक चुनौतियां क्या हैं?
- विभिन्न हितधारकों और उनके हितों की पहचान कीजिए।
- उक्त कंपनी के एक सी.ई.ओ. के रूप में, आप दी गई स्थिति में किस प्रकार प्रत्युत्तर देंगे?

*The case reflects the fraudulent practices committed by the company and the need to uphold corporate ethics. Issue of corruption has been*

raised by the whistleblower. It is necessary to punish the guilty and check the operations of the company.

(a) The ethical challenges in the given case are:-

- (i) Bribe of local government to acquire government contract
- (ii) Collusion of various stakeholders executive, third party and government official in illegal act  
↳ displays institutionalization of corruption
- (iii) Poor work ethics and work culture in the company.
- (iv) Safety of the whistleblower
- (v) Conflict of interest as government official, executive have common shareholdings.



- (v) Conduct of a transparent enquiry given that the company has strong political links.
- (vi) Ensuring telecom services are not hampered.
- (vii) International relations are not affected as cooperation between both countries is needed.
- (b) Stakeholders and their interests in the case is as follows:
- (i) Indian company - ensure it's able to function normally and generate profit.
  - (ii) European headquarter - allegation of corruption is analysed, accused are found guilty and company can continue its operation.

(ii) European government — The corrupt government official is detected.

(iv) Indian government — The case does not affect its international relations.

Its equation with telecom company does not lead to watering down of investigation.

(v) Public at large — corruption which leads to revenue loss needs to be detected.

Telecom services are not affected.

(c) As the CEO of the firm my prime duty would be to ensure that the guilty is convicted while the reputation of company is not largely affected. The course of action



- taken by me would include
- (i) Constituting an internal committee to inquire into the allegations.
  - (ii) Coordinating with the European headquarters and European government. Deliberate upon suspending the local executive till the case is open so that he/she may not influence the investigation.
  - (iii) Ensure security of whistleblowers.
  - (iv) Provide full support to any kind of scrutiny conducted by the government.
  - (v) Work on brand image by rewarding honest employees.

In the long run as the CEO I will work towards building the organisational values and good work culture. Regular auditing will also help detect such case of corruption in future.



10. You are the Chairperson of Staff Selection Commission of a state. Recently, an exam for recruitment to the position of sub-inspectors was conducted by the Commission. But a video of some students using hi-tech devices like spy-mics, and placing "solvers" to cheat in the exam by hiding bluetooth devices in wig, has been surfacing on the internet. Also, this is not an isolated incident; many instances of organized cheating scandals have shocked the state in recent years. Students are agitated and demanding cancellation of the exam and there is pressure on you to resign. However, your daughter had also appeared in this exam and is confident of clearing it. There are many other students who had waited for this exam for a long time and are hopeful of clearing it with honest efforts. Whatever decision the Commission takes is bound to affect the career of a large number of candidates who appeared in the exam, including your own daughter.

(a) Highlight the ethical issues concerned in the case.

(b) Why is cheating in examinations prevalent in many states across India?

(c) What measures would you take to make sure that a similar situation does not arise in future? (20)

आप एक राज्य के कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं। हाल ही में, आयोग द्वारा सब-इंस्पेक्टर के पद पर भर्ती के लिए एक परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी। लेकिन कुछ छात्रों द्वारा स्पाई-माइक्रोफोन जैसे हाई-टेक उपकरणों का उपयोग करने और ब्लूटूथ डिवाइसों को विग में छिपाकर परीक्षा में "सोल्वर्स या फर्जी परीक्षार्थी" बैठाने का एक वीडियो इंटरनेट पर सामने आ रहा है। साथ ही, यह कोई अकेली घटना नहीं है; हाल के वर्षों में संगठित तरीके से नकलबाजी की घटना के कई उदाहरणों ने राज्य को भयाकुल कर दिया है। छात्र विरोध कर रहे हैं और परीक्षा रद्द करने की मांग कर रहे हैं तथा आपके ऊपर इस्तीफा देने का दबाव है। हालांकि, आपकी बेटी भी इस परीक्षा में शामिल हुई थी और वो इसे पास करने के लिए आश्वस्त है। ऐसे कई अन्य छात्र हैं जिन्होंने लंबे समय से इस परीक्षा का इंतजार किया था और ईमानदार प्रयासों के साथ इसे पास करने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। आयोग जो भी निर्णय लेगा, वह आपकी अपनी बेटी सहित बड़ी संख्या में परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों के करियर को प्रभावित करेगा।

(a) इस प्रकरण से संबंधित नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) भारत भर के कई राज्यों में परीक्षाओं में नकल क्यों जारी है?

(c) भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

*The case concerns with rampant cheating in recruitment exam. It necessitates strict action by the State while ensuring that the future of students is*



not at jeopardy.

(a) Ethical issues in the case are:-

(i) Cheating by students in exam → fails the purpose of fair play at exams  
→ merit is compromised

(ii) Recurrence of such scandals and failure of State to take strict action

(iii) Frustration of students who had been preparing honestly

(iv) Wastage of state expenditure if exam is cancelled.

(v) Personal interest as cancellation of exam will affect my daughter's future; given that I am chairman of Staff Selection Commission (SSC)

(vi) Lowers the trust of public over the government institutions

(b) Cheating in examinations is prevalent in many states across India as:-

(i) Ineffective implementation of laws → Such cases do not invite stringent action from state, no strong deterrent → many cases of such scandals are still pending in court. Eg. Uyapam case in Madhya Pradesh

(ii) Economic reason → Engaging in cheating scandal is seen as a 'high income - low risk activity'. Huge amount is paid by desperate parents and students.

(iii) Social apathy towards corruption - The value system of society is such that cheating is not considered reprehensible. Students



are willing to pay.

(iv) Criminalization of politics -

Such cheating scandals generally involve influential political figures and others with criminal background.

↳ huge sum is spent in such scandals which is used to fund parties.

Eg. Nyapam scam involved political leaders.

(v) Intense competition - Only few vacancies are created compared to the number of applicants. Hence, many resort to corrupt practices.

In India in past 7 years, 7 lakh government jobs were to be filled but number of applicants were 220 million.

(vi) Nature of job - Once a recruitment exam is conducted, no further

exam is conducted to check the ability of employee. Hence, applicants are ready to compromise to secure job.

(c) Measures to be taken to prevent similar situation

(i) Formulate a Standard of Procedure (SOP) to be followed in recruitment examination.

(ii) Stringent security check, use of jammer to prevent outside communication during examination.

(iii) Speedy trial of former cheating cases to be demanded. Investigating activities within SSC to check if some employees are compromised.

(iv) Change the pattern of examination to situation based questions which will make copying answers difficult.

(v) Use of Promote values of honesty, integrity so that society does not tolerate such activities.



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

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

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

(20)

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

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

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

*The case involves the display of innovative skills*

of DM such that he can avert the crisis that has followed the disaster. He needs to strike a balance between the concerns of public and friendly relations with international dignitaries while saving lives.

(a) Issues faced by Sunil are

(i) Unaware of the local conditions as he has joined recently.

↳ Sunil may have not received training to deal with such situation

↳ He may have not developed good rapport

(ii) Constraint of resources - He will face ethical dilemma that is saving lives of locals vs rescuing foreign dignitaries.

(iii) Controlling the law and order as public grows restless



(iv) Sunil may not be specialized to conduct disaster rescue operations.

(v) Paucity of time - Every life is precious and as time passes the chances of rescuing individuals becomes more complex.

(vi) Effective rescue operation so that normal activities can start as early as possible.  
 ↳ ensure tourism is not affected in future  
 ↳ business of district is maintained.

(b) Course of action that Sunil must take are as follows:-

- (i) Seek guidance of superiors as he is inexperienced to handle such cases of crisis.
- (ii) Place a report before Central

government to demand the support of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

↳ for conducting rehabilitation and rescue operations.

(iii) Taking the support of local community - volunteers, district officials as they are better aware of local terrain

(iv) Pooling of community resources - use of local vehicles in search operations.

(v) Setting up emergency control rooms and dissemination of regular information to address concerns of all.

(vi) Coordinate with other states to gather information about families trapped.



(vii) Deployment of security forces to ensure law and order is in control -

(viii) Order suspension of any further influx of tourists till rescue operation is complete -

(ix) Use of Technology → remote sensing, satellite imaging for tracking victims

→ satellite phones for communication  
→ drones for delivery of essentials -

To prevent recurrence of such incidents, Swil needs to ensure a hazard zonation mapping of the district is available. Further, the influx of tourists needs to be checked such that it is as per the carrying capacity of environment. Buildings constructed in future also need to be shock absorbent. Disaster preparedness is essential to reduce risks in future.



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 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:

- 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।

The case concerns with the opposition faced by inter-caste couples. Emotions against such marriages are so strong that



family members lose their  
reasoning and even justify  
heinous acts like honor killing

(a) ethical dilemma faced by  
me, as Superintendent of Police (SP)

(i) Couples' right to marry as  
per their choice vs. family  
tradition

(ii) Following my duty vs.  
complying with the state  
of affairs

(iii) Display of courage vs. servility  
towards local leader.

(b) Suitable course of action  
to resolve the issue would  
include the following steps :-

(i) Ask my subordinate to  
immediately register a complaint

(ii) Give assurance of protection

Connect with NGOs, hostels that provide shelter to couples facing risks to life.

(iii) Summon the police head from the local police station to give a report as to why case was not registered.

(iv) Engage with local caste leaders to reduce the chances of situation turning hostile.

(v) Discussions between both sides of families.

(vi) Engage with superior party leaders and inform them about the situation. Ask them to support inter-caste marriage as any incident of honor killing will only reflect degrading state of law and order in state which may affect electoral results.



In the longer run,  
to prevent recurrence of  
such situation I would  
look into the capacity building  
of police officials so that they  
are sensitive to such issues.  
Regular inspections and checking  
of FIRs in police stations  
will also ensure that such  
cases are not repeated.

Community building  
exercises are must to maintain  
harmony.

(C) Violence and honour  
killings in inter-caste  
marriages are still socially  
accepted in some parts of  
India as:-

(i) Caste rules are strongly  
embedded in society. Caste  
rules prohibit inter-caste  
marriage. Violation of rules is



considered as challenging age-old tradition which may disintegrate society.

(ii) Poor implementation of laws -

Individuals involved in violence often escape legal punishments. Honour killings may involve mob and convicting the mob is difficult.

(iii) Power dynamics - Upper caste or dominant-caste which denounces such marriage has significant political power which provides immunity against illegals.

(iv) Rural setup - Many such acts occur in rural India where traditions run strong. Rationality is not given due importance.

(v) Social values - Value of dignity of women, patriarchy have higher priority than humanity.

Caste based violence has no place in a modern civilised society.