



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1830)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	664505
Center	ONLINE	Date	14-06-2022

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
4(c)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

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

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Delhi- 110009



## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best



## SECTION - A

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

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

Prejudice is an attitude of 'intense  
Stereotyping, hate and discrimination against

Certain sections of Society.

⇒ Reasons for  
prejudice

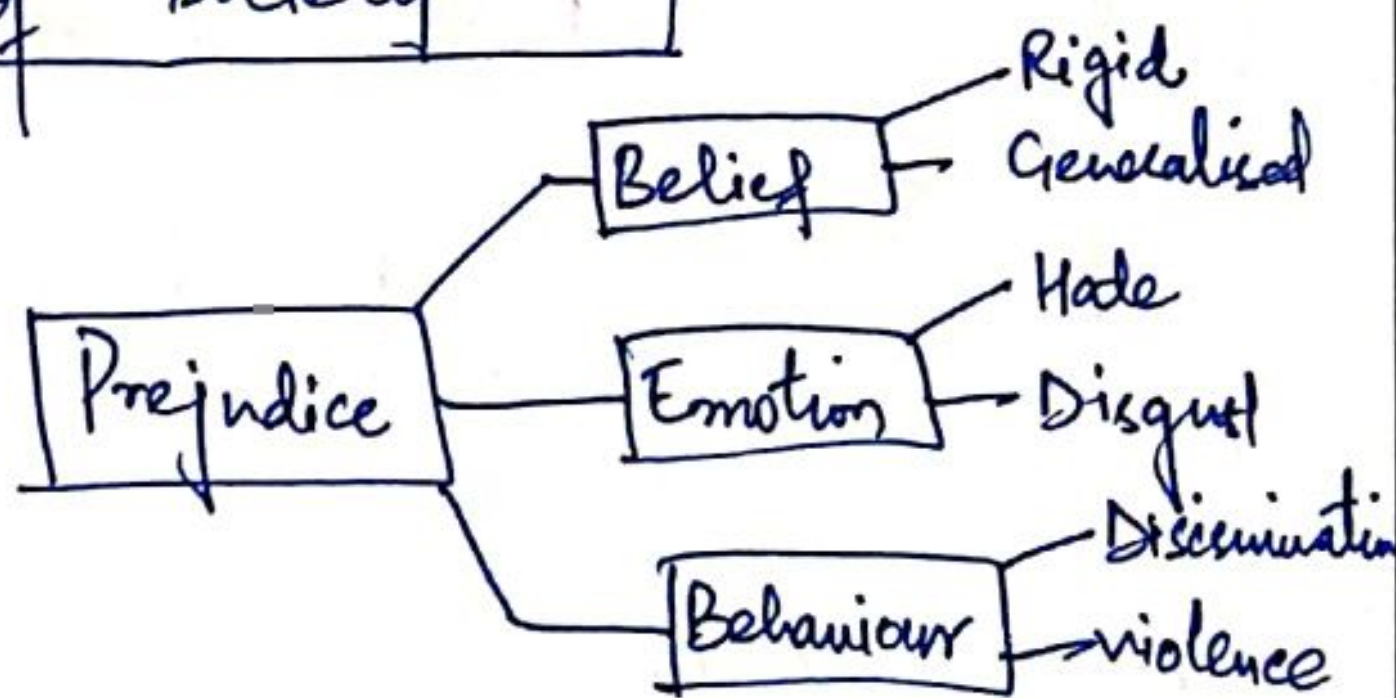
① Lack of  
education or

information about that section

e.g.: Many people think all North easterners  
eat dogs.

↳ Many people donot know how Muslims  
pray.

② Lack of intergroup contact which leads  
to ghettoisation.

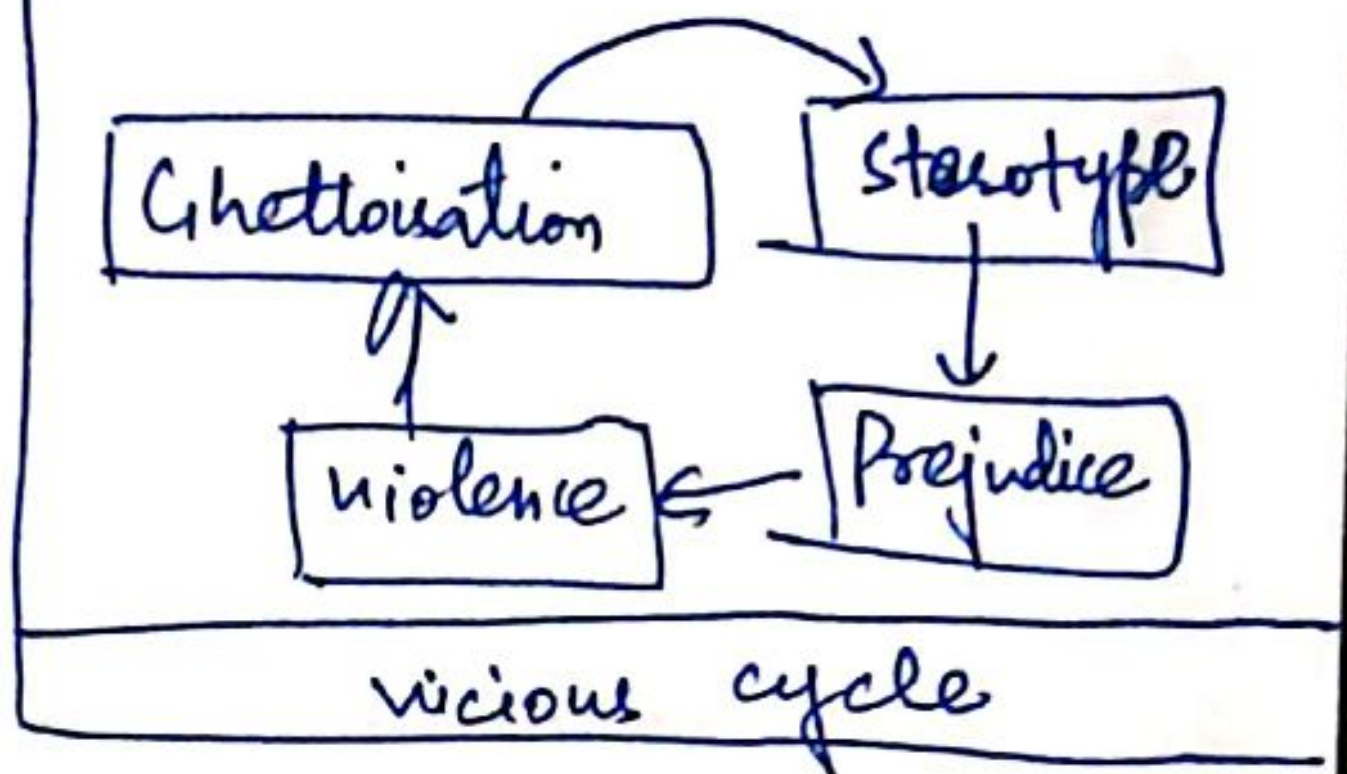


Prejudice as attitude



① fake news and misinformation:

e.g: lynchings due to belief of child kidnapping.



② Ingroup heterogeneity & outgroup homogeneity

e.g: Someone saying, 'They are all the same'

③ Endogamous marriages which restrict kin relations to one's own group

e.g: only 8% intercaste marriages

④ Negative habits on part of discriminated

e.g: Ambedkar wanted Dalits to clothe properly.

Prejudice is what fools take for 'reason' (voltaire)



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।

According to Perloff, persuasion is the deliberate use of messaging to change an agent's attitude about any event or object.

⇒ Persuasion: Pillar of attitudinal change & formation

- ① It helps one to get new information and change prejudices.

e.g: I used persuasion to change my friend's attitude towards blood donation (He believed it leads to loss of blood)

- ② It provides the necessary push or nudge for one to form an attitude.

e.g: Advertisements about Coca-Cola persuaded people to believe it to be healthy & cool.



① It removes the negative impediments that may hamper behaviour

e.g: I had an impediment to workout until my friend persuaded me to join gym.

② It provides for attitude change by associating celebrities, credible people.

e.g: Amitabh Bachchan Dastar Band Kero campaign.

③ changes people's attitude through clear messaging and emotional intelligence

e.g: Covid mask mandate.

Persuasion is needed in civil services. And character is the best form of persuasion (Aristotle)



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

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

Code of ethics is an aspirational document that provides for the ethical values that are required of the person.  
e.g.: 1997 Code of ethics by DARPG.

⇒ Problems with traditional code of ethics

① Usually not legally enforceable.

e.g.: Model code of conduct guidelines

② Usually dismissed and more focus on code of conduct.

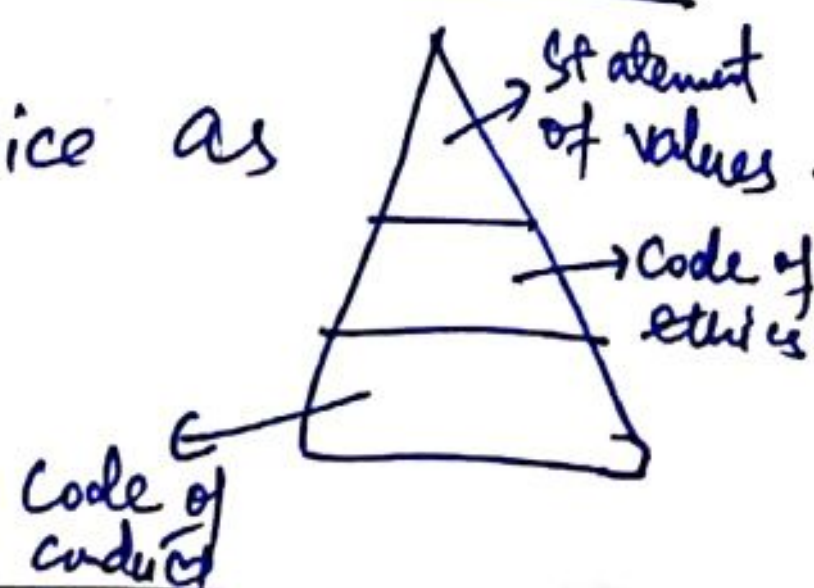
e.g.: code of Conduct of central civil Services, 1968.



⇒ Need of the hour : Code of ethics with legal Sanction

- ① It will ensure fulfillment of Nolan Committee's values like integrity, honesty, selflessness etc.
- ② Benevolence to all especially the most marginalised (e.g: SC/ST)
- ③ Ensure service motive & dedication to duty
- ④ Uphold public trust in civil service.
- ⑤ High quality of public service delivery
- ⑥ Due diligence to all projects

2nd ARC recommends a civil Service Code for civil service as  
to act as 'agents of change'





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 has defined transparent governance as one where 'information is widely available to the public and there is clarity about functioning of the institutes'.

⇒ Open & transparent government gained ground

This can be seen from the following:

- ① Right to Information Act, 2005
- ② Social audits of MGNREGA, NFSA
- ③ Suo Motu disclosure (Sec 4 of RTI)
- ④ National Data Sharing ~~and~~ Policy, 2012
- ⑤ My.gov.in website



In normal circumstances, information cannot be withheld from public and data sharing should be the norm.

But some circumstances & information can be withheld :

- ① Information relating to security of state  
e.g: Nuclear information for safeguard.
- ② Information that is detriment to public order  
e.g: Hanging of someone revealed by many.
- ③ Information that may lead to war.  
e.g: Balakot strike information need not be revealed.

While transparent government is the norm, to maintain <sup>a</sup> State some information may be withheld.



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 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 i.e., provision of money for any favour to a public official is an illegal and punishable act for both bribe giver and taker under POCA Act 1986.

⇒ Bribery is counterproductive also as it leads to long-term blackmail and lack of trust in institutions.

⇒ But it is a common phenomena as India is ranked 86th in Corruption Perception Index.

⇒ ways for corporates to build framework to not pay bribes



- ① 'Zero tolerance to corruption' policy should be the centre stage of corporate governance.
- ② Complaints should be registered with higher ups as soon as demand of bribe is made.
- ③ Any executive who provides kickbacks should be separated & action to be taken against such people.
- ④ Board of Governors should ensure that company works for the community  
↳ Community is not just a stakeholder but the very reason for existence of the company' (R. J. R. D. Tata)

It is time to move to Stakeholder  
Capitalism & compassionate capitalism for inclusive  
Growth.



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।

In India, both underutilisation & misutilisation of funds is a problem. Rs 4.7 lakh crore were left unutilised in FY 2019.

⇒ Issues associated

- ① Unscientific budget estimates:

According to PAC, more than ₹100cr discrepancy shows unscientific nature.

- ② Tied nature of funds leads to unutilisation at local level

- ③ Lack of adequate staff at local level

↳ 48% vacancies at block level

- ④ Use of public money for political



advertisements

e.g.: Recent newspaper ad controversy

① Lack of skilled workforce:

e.g.: 8% funds under SBM for awareness  
only 1% utilised

⇒ Ethical principles & strategies

① Proper budget estimation using objectivity and non-partisanship

② Compassion for weaker sections

③ Skilled workforce through training

④ Dedication to duty & 'Zero tolerance for corruption' in administration

Public funds are public tax money  
and responsible use is necessary for inclusive development.



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

Aristotle's quote tries to portray what is said by Gandhiji → Truth is truth even if no one follows it; lie is lie <sup>even</sup> if everyone follows.

In many periods of history, 'might is right' was what was followed. What the ruler said was followed blindly. This led to negative consequences:

① Germans who followed Hitler and not truth became Nazis and murdered people

② Gandhiji on the other hand followed what was truth to him & not British



which led to independence.

① Ambedkar followed the truth of equality  
& not caste based inequality.

② Edward Snowden followed what was right  
and hence led to uncovering of a scandal.

In Civil Services, this is very important:

① To provide ration on compassionate grounds  
not only on established rules.  
(e.g.: Thakurand starvation deaths)

② To stand up to political executive in case  
of illegal orders (e.g.: Nirasa Dubey)

'Truth alone triumphs'  
(Mundaka Upanishad)



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's Kural is one of the most ingenious books on ethics and this quote represents its essence.

Compassion as a virtue is what makes all other virtues tick. As Buddha said, 'It is better to be right than to be kind'.

Compassion provides the power to move the world as follows :

- ① Martin Luther King showed compassion for the black Americans and ensured civil rights for them.
- ② Compassion of Ashoka for animals led him to prohibit animal killing & spread dharma.



- ① Schindler's compassion for jews during holocaust moved them to revere him to this day.

Compassion makes one feel the suffering of others & make decisions. It can help the world.

- ② Climate change can be tackled by compassion of developed countries for the most affected (loss & damage)
- ③ Global refugee crisis can be tackled

In civil services, compassion (Karuna) can lead to better social connect, grievance redressal and public trust and hence ensuring sarvodaya.



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

Gandhi's quote exemplifies the  
essence of socio-economic democracy i.e.,  
equality of both political votes & social  
lines.

Democracy provides equal chance to  
the poor <sup>(weak)</sup> as :

- ① Equal value of all votes
- ① Substantive equality of opportunity (Art 15, 16)
- ① Socio-economic rights under Part IV i.e.,  
DPSPs.
- ① Fundamental rights to all.

This ensures that weak can



use their collective strength to ensure inclusive growth for themselves.

B. R. Ambedkar argued that Socio-economic democracy is necessary for political democracy to survive in India. Real democracy needs :

① Equality of opportunity in economic sphere  
e.g.: 1% of Indians own 48% of wealth (Oxfam)

② Social fraternity, which is lacking  
e.g.: Caste violence increased (7.3% as per NCRB 2019)

Our country needs to follow Gandhi's talisman to achieve real democracy & Swraj.



5. (a) "A well-developed Emotional intelligence is not only an instrumental tool in accomplishing goals, but has a dark side as a weapon for manipulating others by robbing them of their capacity to reason." Analyse.  
(150 words) 10

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

Emotional intelligence is the ability to differentiate one's own emotions and those of others and to use that data to make decisions.

⇒ Emotional intelligence : An instrumental tool in accomplishing goals

① It can be used to do a self-awareness test so as to delegate tasks properly.

e.g.: If I am not good in maths, I will learn from my friend.

② will help in regulation of negative thoughts ⇒ Bring positively

e.g.: During CSE preparation, EI is important.



- ⑥ Empathy & Social Skills can build rapport with people and establish relationships.  
e.g: changing 'ghungroo' culture in Rajasthan requires local help.

⇒ Dark Side of Emotional Intelligence

- ⑦ Great Social Skills through use of oratory, rhetoric and emotional language can be used to create social discord.  
e.g: Hitler in Nazi Germany.

- ⑧ Rationality is bounded by emotions ⇒ So manipulation might lead to faulty decisions.  
e.g: Suicide by a UPSC aspirant due to intense pressure.

Emotional intelligence is a tool that is needed in modern technological world (Yuval Noah Harari)



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

(150 words) 10

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

### Conformity, Compliance and obedience

are forms of social influence which generally is defined as the change in attitude or behaviour of an agent due to outside factors.

⇒ Conformity may be defined as the change in both attitude and behaviour due to an outside agent

e.g.: If someone leaves smoking and changes attitude towards it due to a friend dying of cancer.

⇒ Compliance may be defined as the change in behaviour but not attitude due to outside factors.

e.g.: A person leaves smoking for his



friends' happiness but still wants to smoke  
 ⇒ Obedience is the direct obeying of orders from a higher authority.

e.g: SDM following the orders of a DM.

⇒ Relevance to civil services

⇒ Compassion:

① In civil services, one needs to be able to use persuasion to ensure conformity of the locals.

e.g: Swachh Bharat Mission

② ⇒ Compliance:

① To ensure people change their behaviour towards other people.

e.g: Reduce incidences of lynching.

⇒ Obedience:

① To enforce rules & regulations e.g: Sec 144 CrP



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।

Internal accountability or horizontal accountability is accountability of a civil servant to the organisation/state through various means.

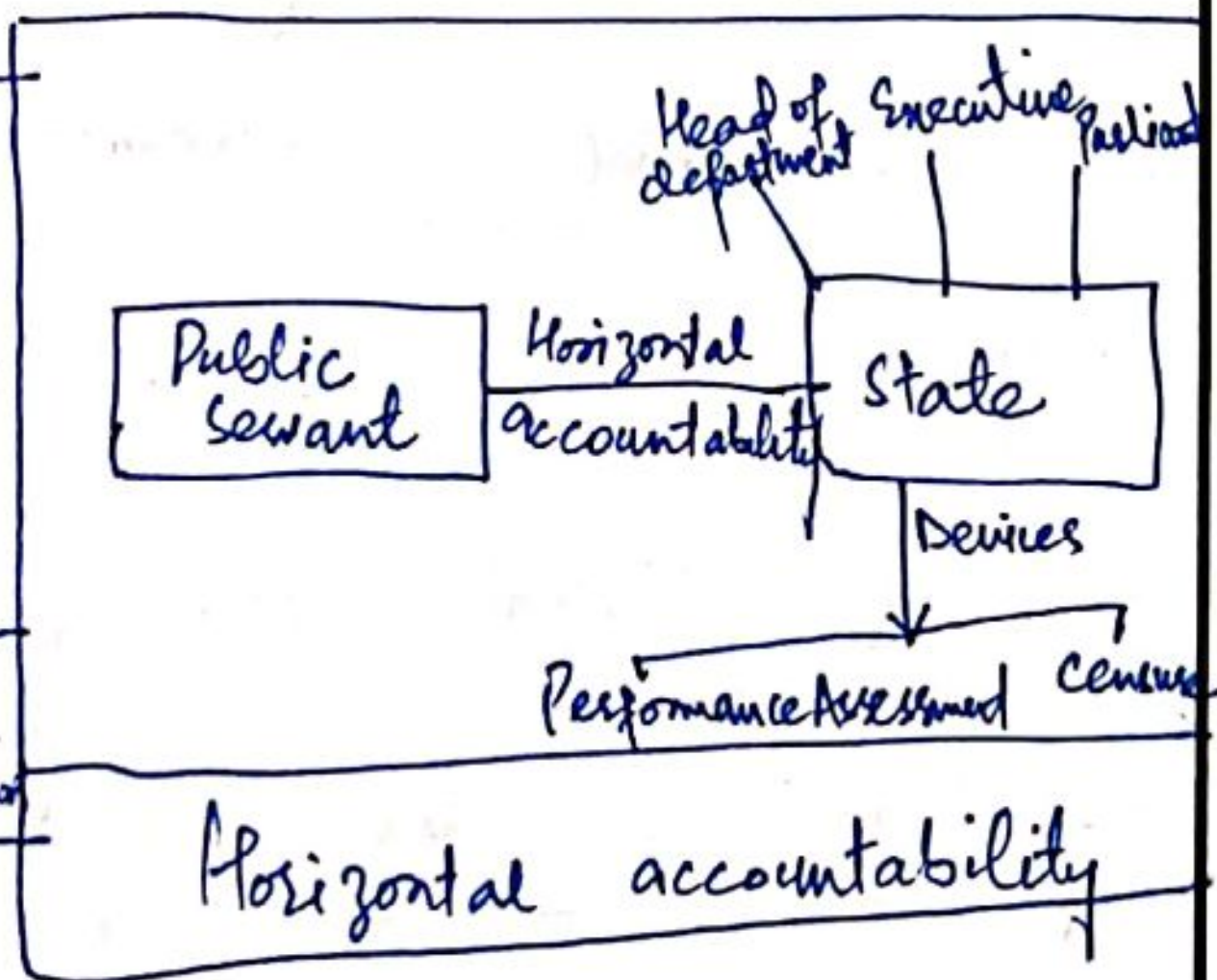
⇒ Impressive on paper but not worked well in curbing corruption

① Increase in corruption perception as

shown in Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

① Sanskritisation of corruption can be seen widely.

① Court cases for corruption allegations





against civil servants

e.g: former UP chief Secretary.

⇒ Reasons for it

① Lack of vertical accountability implementation  
e.g: social audits not properly implemented  
due to multiple reasons.

↳ RTIs are usually dismissed.

② Top-down model of bureaucracy → No  
participatory governance.

③ Lack of internal locus of ethics in  
many civil servants ⇒ Bypass external locus.

④ Growing materialism in Society.

As an agents of social change,  
civil servants need to learn to subordinate  
their self to the societal interest (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।

Being a welfare state, modern

India has been criticized as not being able to effectively deliver services. This is especially true after liberalisation.

e.g.: Jharkhand deaths due to starvation

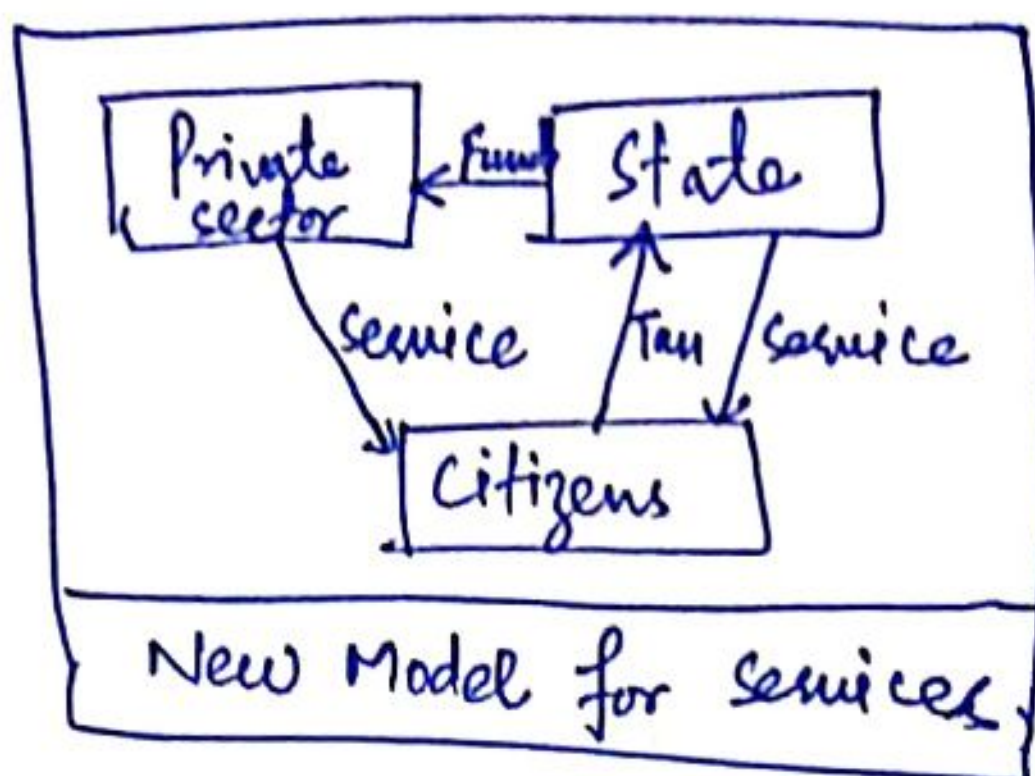
⇒ Need for incentives in public service delivery

① Better outcomes through private sector participation.

e.g.: Akshay Patra for Mid-day-Meal scheme.

② least cost to the exchequer.





⇒ Need for building state capacity

- ① To reach the last mile ⇒ ensure Sarvodaya
- ① Reach most marginalised ⇒ Antodaya
- ① Improve quality of service delivery

⇒ Need for transparency

- ① To keep a check on corruption and misutilisation of funds in service delivery  
e.g: Social audits of MGNREGA

- ① To ensure participatory service delivery

Service delivery has to be revamped to achieve the goal of Article 39 (Redistribution).



**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)**

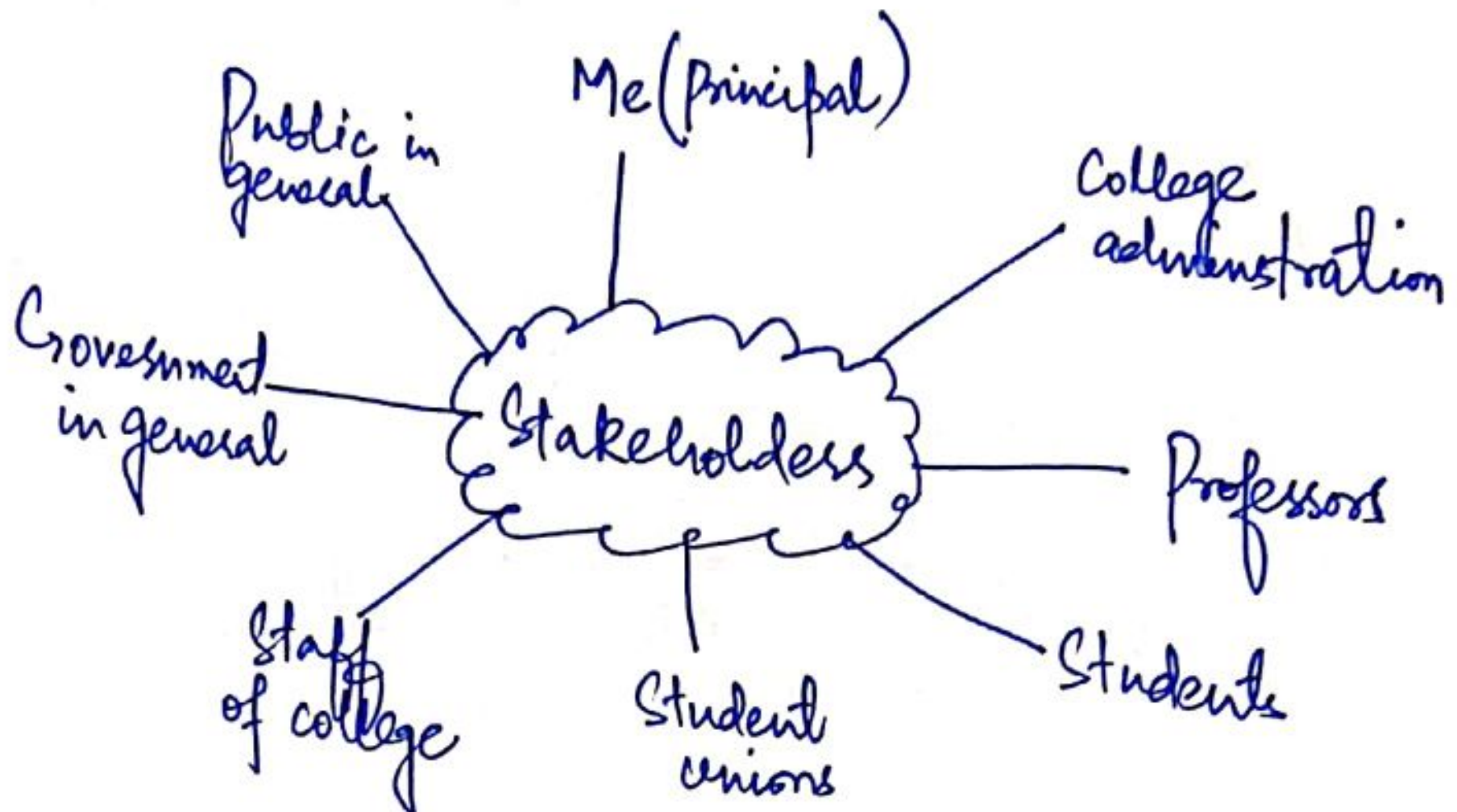
आप एक ऐसे कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल हैं जिसका छात्र राजनीति का लंबा इतिहास रहा है। हालांकि, अपने व्यक्तिगत विश्वास के कारण, आप छात्र चुनाव कराने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं और इस प्रकार आपने वार्षिक छात्र चुनाव की प्रक्रिया को बिना किसी आधिकारिक घोषणा के लंबित रखा है। जब आप चुनाव न कराने के निर्णय पर विचार कर रहे 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 embodies the issue of 'Personal vs public ethics' that might affect*



the decision of the principal of a college and lead to issues.



a) ⇒ Issues involved

① Personal ethics vs. Professional ethics:

Here Principal who personally doesn't want elections is stopping them from happening.

② Right of students to form student unions

peacefully (Art 19) is being obstructed.

③ Obstruction to academic environment that is



alleged by some professors and students.

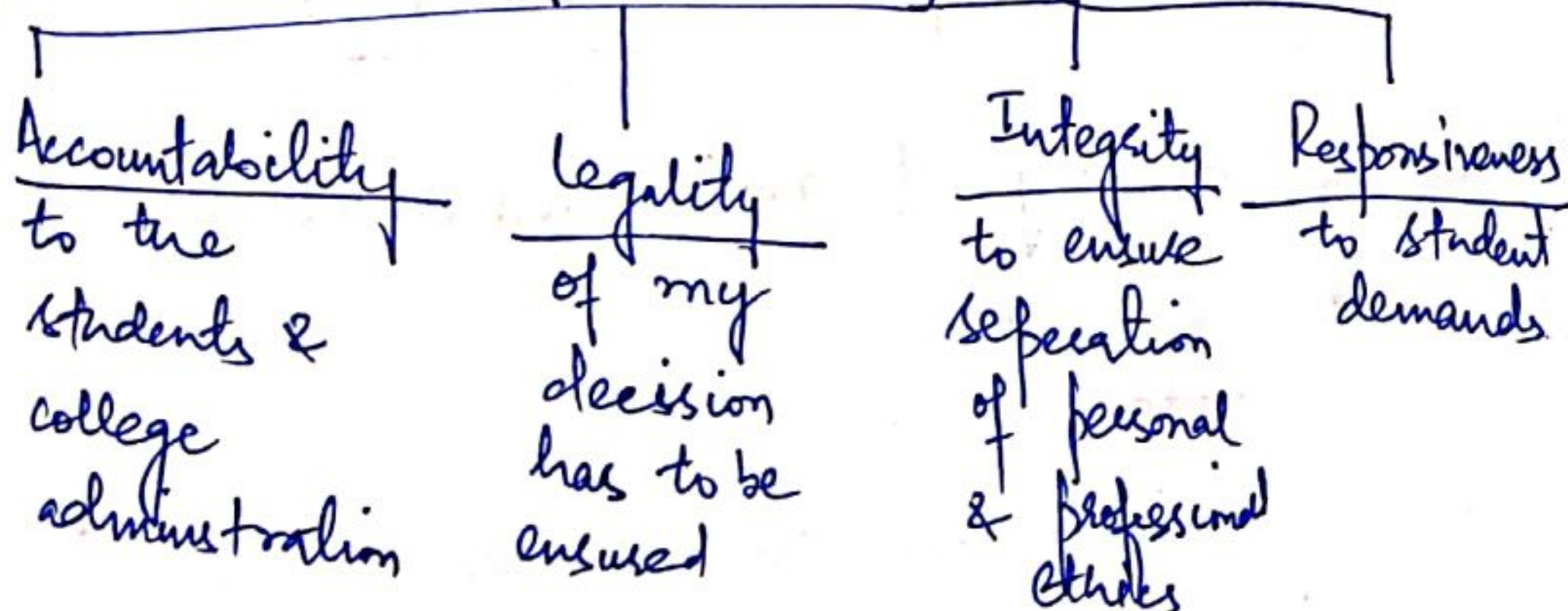
① Destruction of public (college) property by some students.

② Debate regarding the utility of student politics  
↓  
Good or bad?  
for college.

③ Threat of public disorder in the college.

(b) How to separate personal ethics from professional ethics?

① By upholding ALIR model of administration





- ① Following constitutional morality.
- ② Encouraging participative decision making in the college through administration - student combined meetings.
- ③ Following Gandhiji's 'Means and ends both important' mantra.
- ④ Declaring my conflict of interest → saying I don't want to do it personally but.....

(c) How to deal with situation?

My course of action will be :

- ① Gather a meeting of major student represent. atives and professors.
- ② A meeting will take place where everyone will be allowed to speak out.



- ① I will tell the students that until a peaceful atmosphere is not established, elections will be postponed.
- ② Using emotional intelligence, I will convince the professors and other students of the benefits of student politics (e.g: Democratise campus, Build capacities etc)
- ③ Those destroying public property will be apprehended and action taken.
- ④ Elections will be held as soon as feasible based on participatory meetings.

This way I will establish my college as an ideal learning environment with 'education and character' as its motto  
(Gandhiji)



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 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?

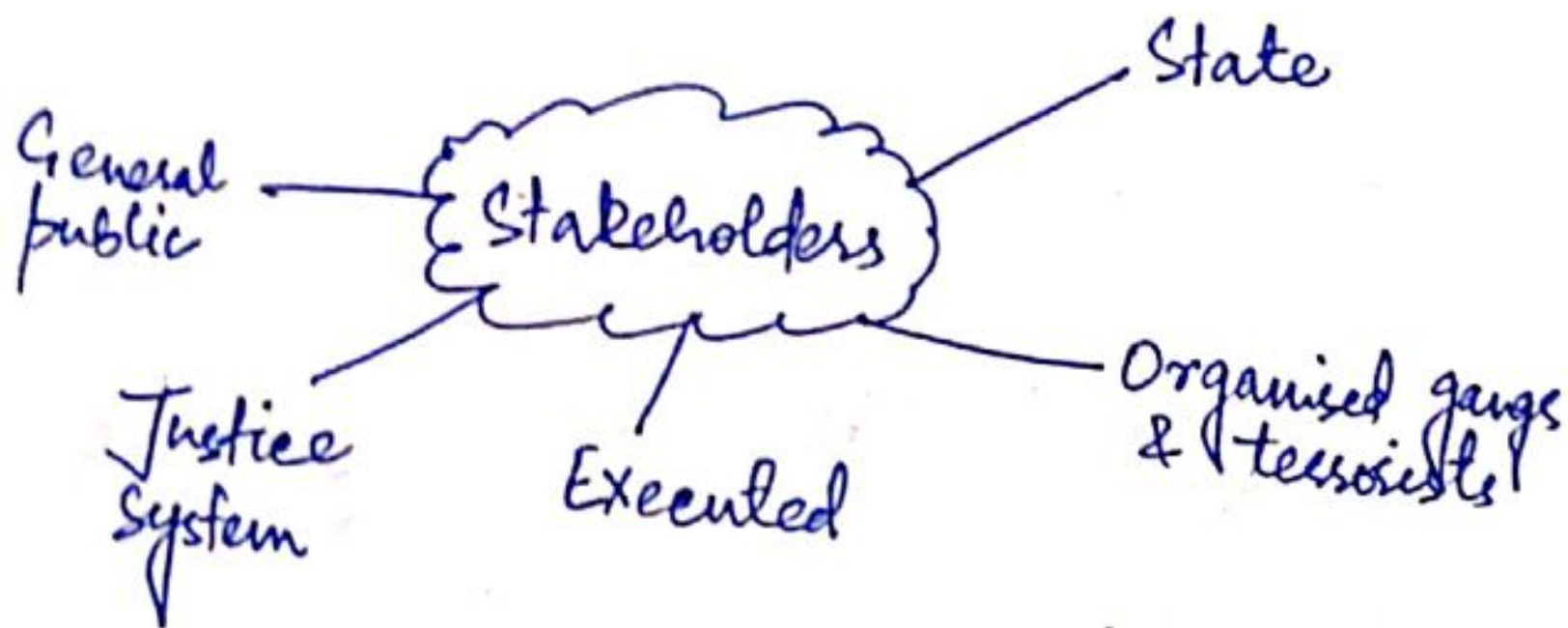
(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि आधुनिक सभ्य समाज में मृत्युदंड का कोई स्थान है? इसे दिए जाने में शामिल नैतिक निहितार्थों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Human rights jurisprudence dictates

that capital punishment as an irreversible



punishment is abrogating the right to life. This leads to intense debate.



### (a) Arguments in favour of capital punishment

- ① Acts as a deterrent for the heinous crimes like rape, murder etc.  
e.g.: Nirbhaya rape case led to demands for capital punishment.
- ② Some crimes cannot be forgiven.  
e.g.: Terrorism (Ajmal Kasab etc)
- ③ It ensures balance of crime & punishment



e.g: life taken by a murderer → life of murderer taken (Retributive justice)

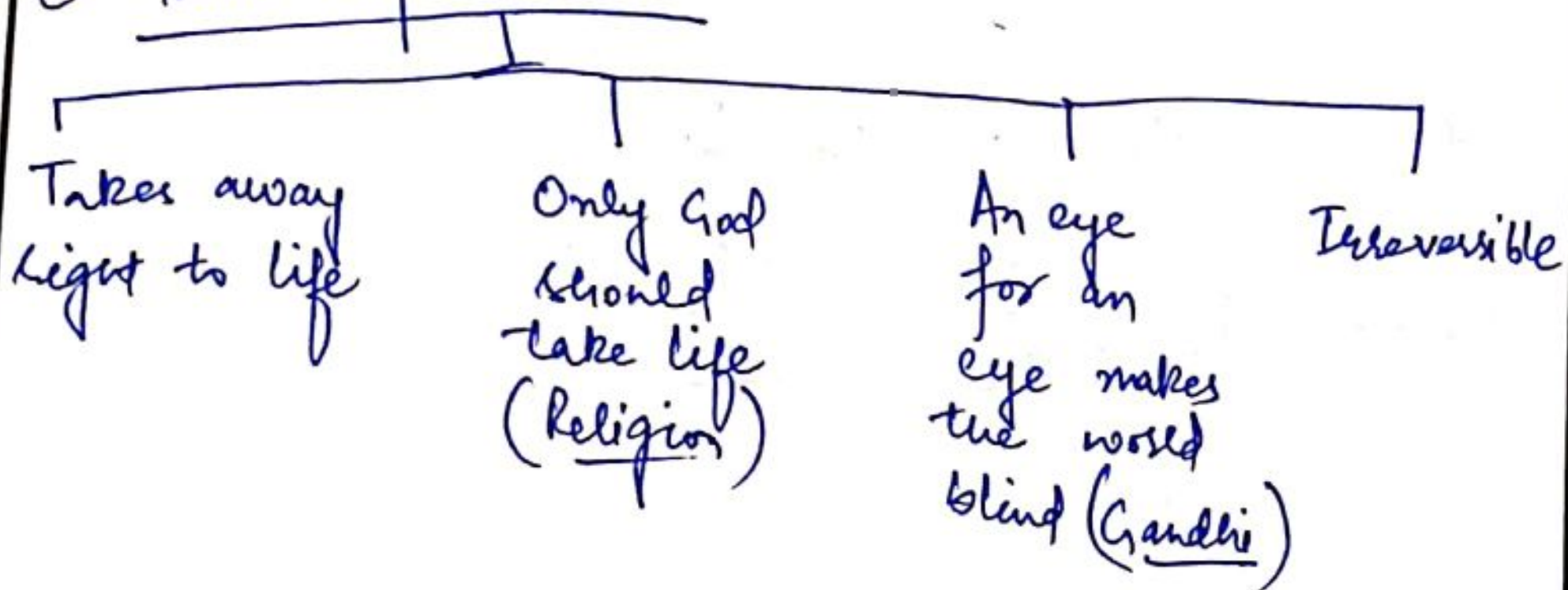
### ⇒ Arguments against

- ① Against Right to life (Human right; Article 21)
- ② May lead to innocents being killed → Irreversible  
e.g: Alan Turing by British government.
- ③ Justice should be reformatory rather than retributive  
e.g: Scandinavian justice system leads to minimum crime.
- ④ Deterrence depends on certainty and not the severity of punishment (Venkatachaliah)  
e.g.

(b) Capital punishment: Any place in modern society?



### ① Moral implications



In my opinion, Keeping the above in  
Consideration :

① Capital punishment should be banned  
from all civilised nations including India  
with exceptions of 'rarest of the rare cases'

e.g: Terrorism, heinous child rapes etc

② Focus should be on transformation of  
criminals and implementation of punishments  
given.



For India to be a Vishwaguru, civility  
in justice system would be necessary  
to ensure peace, tranquility etc



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?

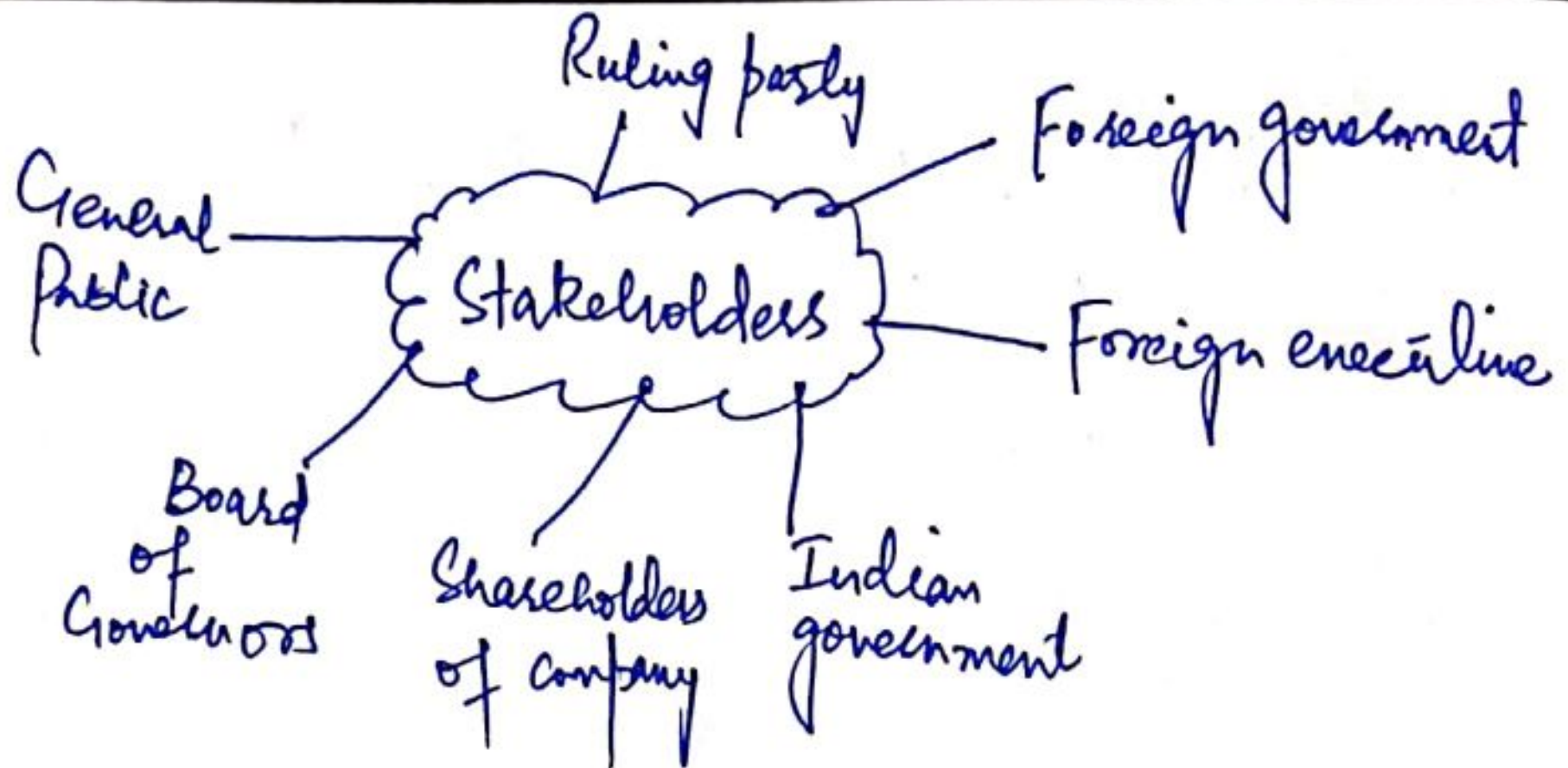
(20)

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 केवल विद्युत 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 above case represents a typical example of one of Gandhi's seven sins i.e.,  
Commerce without morality which permeates an Indian company.





### (a) Ethical challenges

- ① Alleged corruption through bribery of local officials
- ② Unfair advantage to the company through corruption  $\Rightarrow$  against principle of 'equality before law' (e.g.: Getting kickbacks)
- ③ Private - Public nexus through a third party.
- ④ Nexus of common business interest of government official and company executive (Illegal)



① Business-Party nexus in India  $\Rightarrow$  policy change through lobbying.

(b) Stakeholders & interests

Company executive	To get <u>construction contracts</u> & casting for the company
Foreign government officials	To get rich through bribery
Third party consultant	<u>Corruption</u> through nexus
Shareholders	<u>Healthy dividends</u> from an ethical company
Indian government	<u>Corporate governance norms</u> are followed
Ruling party	To get funding from ethical companies/individuals



(C) As a CEO of the company, my duty is to restore confidence in the trustworthiness of our business both in India and outside.

I will follow course of action :

① Summon a meeting of Board of Governors and take up the task of internal inquiry around this incident.

② As this could affect our business, I will ensure that the guilty are apprehended and booked under law.

↳ will make it public → To gain public trust.

③ I will ensure that the whistleblowing in our company have an initial opportunity to report to the seniors.

↳ Build a Grievance redressal system.



① I will cooperate with whatever inquiry  
is instituted by Indian government.

② I will institute Grievance Redressal officer,  
Nodal officer in every country of operation.

This way I will ensure to  
gain back public trust using emotional  
intelligence, integral governance and participatory  
spirit to fulfill vision of Stakeholder  
Capitalism.



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

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

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

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

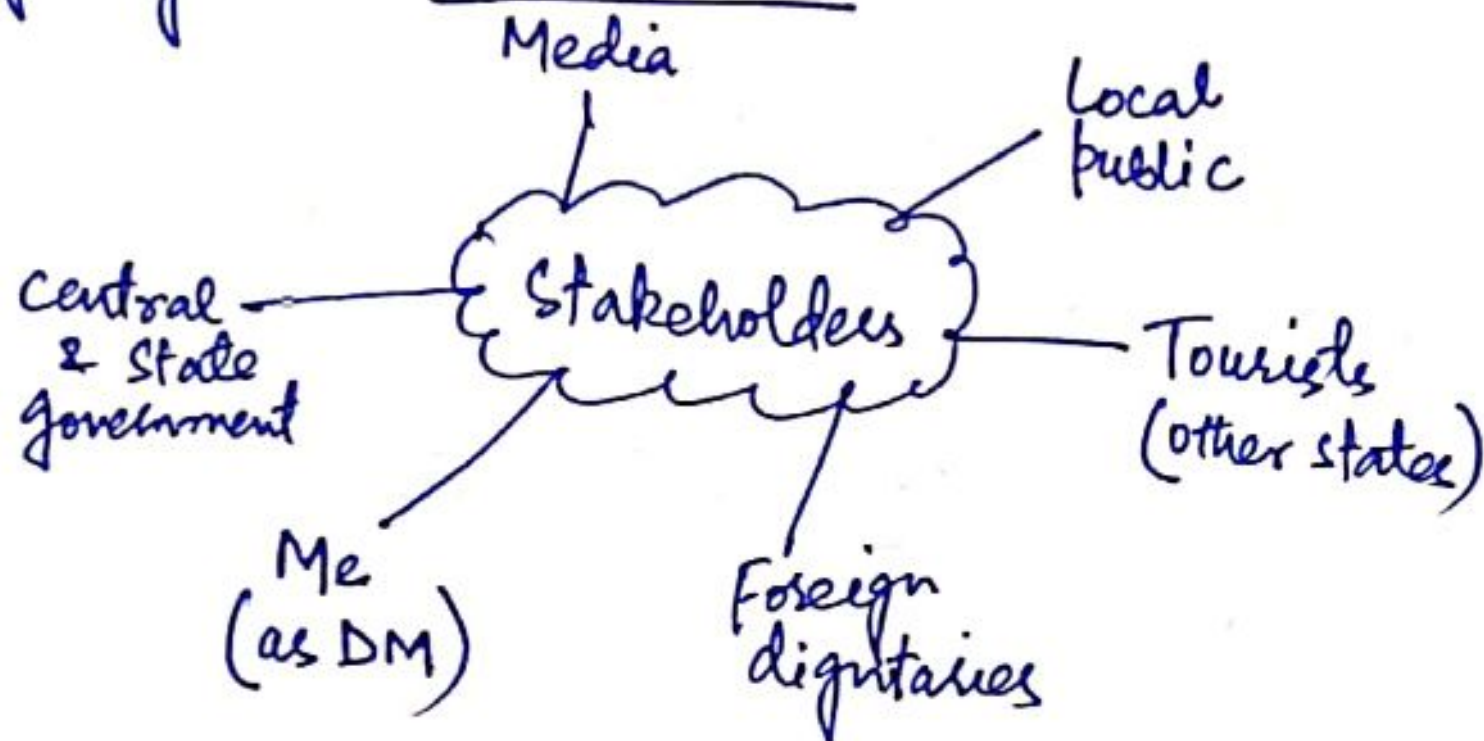
(a) दिए गए परिदृश्य में सुनील द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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

*The above case relates to issues usually faced in Himalayan districts of*



Pilgrimage like Kedarnath etc.



(a) Issues faced by Sunil

- ① Loss of lines and public infrastructure due to earthquake (e.g. Roads, etc)
- ② Stranding of foreign tourists, local tourists and dignitaries
- ③ Lack of State capacity to reach all of them by the same time.
- ④ Emotionally charged atmosphere
  - Locals angered
  - calls on emergency
  - May lead to public disorder



① Lack of sufficient understanding of the district working because only few days have been there.

② Due to religious site, sentiments may be hurt.

③ Livelihood of local people (Hospitality sector) is hampered.

(b) Course of action

As a DM of the district, my duty would be to ensure rescue of all the stranded in less time along with restoration of infrastructure and maintenance of law and order. I will take the following steps:

① Call for help from my neighbouring



districts and State government (SDRF)

- ① Meanwhile I will send my disaster team to rescue foreign dignitaries who need to be rescued fast (Diplomatic necessity)
- ② I will myself coordinate the operations and with local NGOs help, reach out to the other stranded tourists.
- ③ As soon as SDRF/NDRF is available, all the others would be rescued.
- ④ Infrastructure will be cleared & rebuild in fast time.
- ⑤ will ensure all emergency calls are attended (as may same lines)
- ⑥ will use media (TV, Radio etc) to reach to all people.  
↳ Ask them to stay calm and



wait for rescue .

① Food, medical facilities (camps) will be set up to ensure no hunger & ensure hygiene .

This way disasters need holistic outlook along with dynamic ~~of~~ humanism to be tackled. Further, Selfless Service is required in such times .



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।

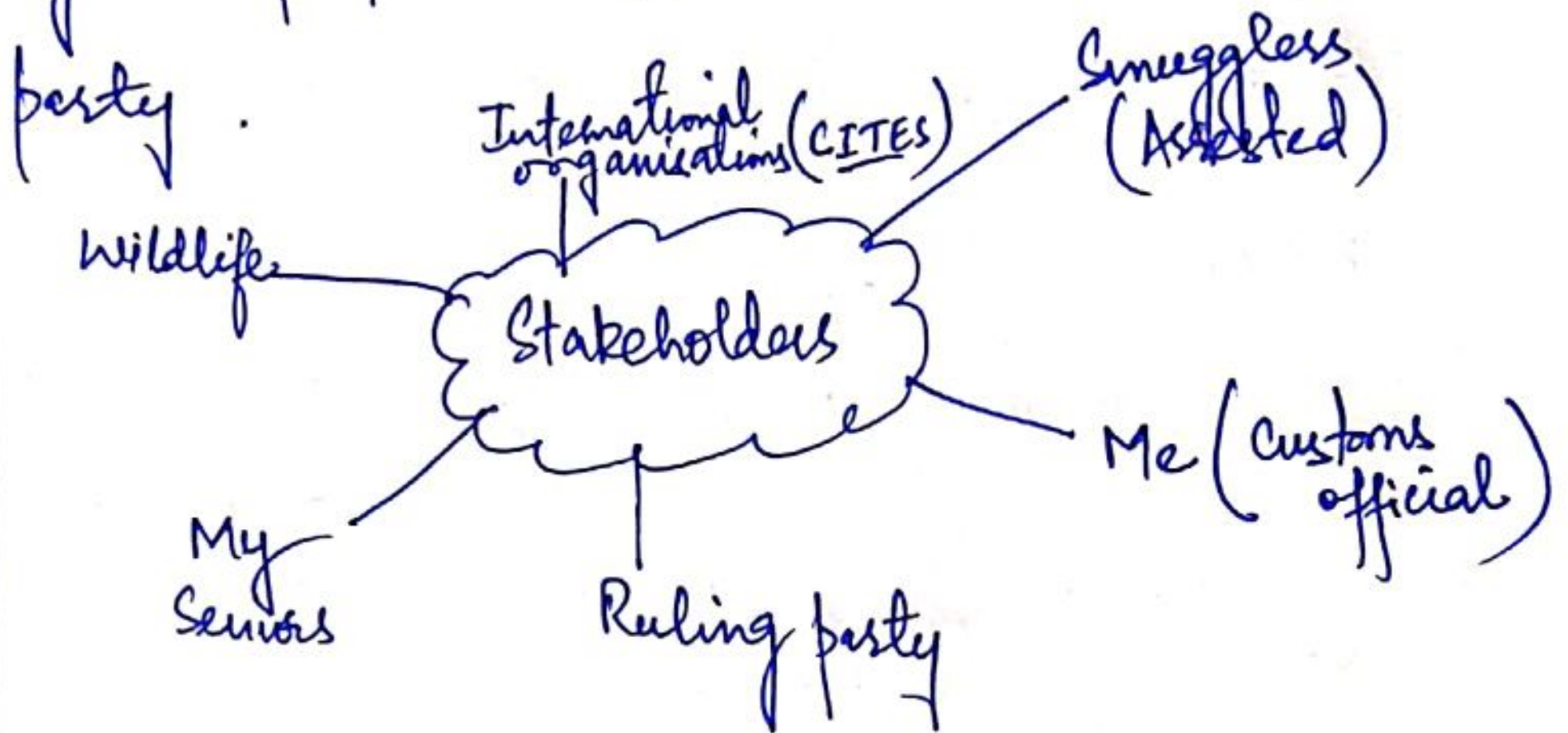
(a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में आपके सामने कौन-से विभिन्न विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? इनमें से प्रत्येक के गुण-दोषों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

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

*The above case represents an ethical dilemma that a customs official is*



facing as to whether to take action  
against people (smugglers) related to ruling  
party.



(a) Options available

(1) Register a case and move on with inquiry

Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will fulfill my duty towards the law (CITES)</li> <li>Will act as deterrent for future smugglers.</li> <li>Will be a warning to party friends that no one</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May hurt <u>career prospects</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transfer</li> <li>Dismissal</li> </ul> </li> <li>May be a <u>risk to life</u> (organised gangs)</li> </ul>



will be spared, if they  
break the law.

① Will ensure clear  
Conscience

① will lead to falling  
out with seniors

(2) Donot register a case  
Merits

Demerits

① will ensure no action  
against me

① May get kickbacks  
from ruling party

① will be on good terms  
with seniors

① will hurt wildlife  
(Red Sanders)

① Dereliction of duty  
by me

① Cons. Crisis of Conscience

① International problems  
(CITES)

(b) My Course of action

As a customs official, my duty  
is to ensure the law is fulfilled in export



or import including treaties like CITES.  
 ↳ I will follow the following course:

- ① I will register a complaint and move on with inquiry against smugglers.
- ② Anyone interfering with the complaint will be charged under relevant provisions of law.
- ③ Will make a presentation to my seniors and the ruling party (if necessary) regarding necessity of acting against such crimes.
- ④ Using emotional intelligence, I will convince them that this will help India in the global environmental movement.  
 ↳ It will boost confidence of foreign investors also.
- ⑤ I will ask them to feel compassion for



the wildlife that might be endangered because of such smuggling.

This way I will ensure that the culprits are punished as per law and the wildlife is saved.

Our model of development needs to ensure survival of wildlife (wangari  
Matai)



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 is an example  
of typical occurrence of social ostracism  
that comes with unconventional marriages*



like intercaste marriages along with legal hurdles faced.



(a) Ethical dilemma faced by me

The major dilemma faced is :

- ① To follow law and protect the girl & her boy-friend (as they are legally adults) vs. ensure social harmony/public order (as different castes) by allowing families to separate them.
- ② To protect them which might anger girl's father (local politician) vs. Follow his orders.

This dilemma is because of  
conflict of social norms vs constitutional



morality.

(b) Course of action

As an SP of the district, my duty is to ensure 'rule of law' and public order.

So, my course of action will be:

- ① Provide adequate protection to the girl and her boyfriend wherever they live.
- ② Visit the families or call them to the police station. Using emotional intelligence, convince them that the boy and girl cannot be separated legally & they should accept it.

↳ Provide them the anecdotes of past such cases where families took law into their hands & are now in jail.

- ③ Argue with them that caste discrimination



is a thing of the past .

① Anyone breaking law will be apprehended

(e) In many instances, Honour killings have happened in such cases (e.g: Recent killing of a Dalit boy by Muslim inlaws)

These acts are illegal but have

Social acceptance :

① Caste system endogamy is still prevalent .

↳ only 8% marriages are intercaste (census 2011)

② Love marriages are considered as abhorrent and arranged marriage culture is there.

③ Girls are considered as 'honour' or 'naak' of the family ⇒ leading to restrictions.



- ⑤ lack of understanding of consent in the Society.
- ⑥ lack of proper implementation of laws by the police.

Until a Social Reform movement targets the inequality of caste in India, such instances will be difficult to tackle.