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NO
03

Test-19 VEEB

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1830)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1210976
Center	ONLINE	Date	14/09/22

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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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 refers to the preconceived notions for someone or something without being based on reason or real experience.

(Eg) - prejudice against women to go for work.

REASONS BEHIND PREJUDICE AGAINST CERTAIN SECTIONS

Against Women

1.) Societal norms

↳ considered women weak.

(Eg) Gender differences.
women - work at home, nurture
men - go to work.

2.) Glass ceiling

↳ men favoured more.

(Eg) - women denied equal right in Army till now.

Against LGBTQ1.) Stereotyped↳ Myths and assumptions
created -(Eg) not giving them equal right -
make them alienated -2.) Less Information↳ not right education about
them

(Eg) Face Discrimination while seeking job

Against Marginalised (Poor, Dalits, weak)1.) Vicious cycle of Poverty

↳ Poor → denied rights → prejudice.

(Eg) Denied equal rights.

2.) Less educated↳ not educated - not aware.
- prejudice - exploited.

With educating about the equal
rights and dignity of every
individual, the constitutional
values of preamble can be
realised as well.

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

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

PERSUASION refers to convincing or persuading someone regarding any idea with desired method to influence his/her decision or action.

Persuasion - as Functional Pillar in ATTITUDINAL CHANGE

1.) Change in Perception

(Eg) - Snachh Bhachat Mission - changed people's attitude - about open defecation - toilets built.

2.) change in Behaviour

(Eg) IAS Srijan convinced people to not to derogate Dalit people and consider them as part of society.

3.) change in thoughts - due to additional knowledge.

(Eg) - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao -
persuaded people to send girl school

PERSUASION - functional pillar in
ATTITUDINAL FORMATION

1.) Builds up the perception -

(Eg) - Thali Bajao - Tali Bajao - during
Covid - build respect towards
Doctor -

2.) New information provide - builds
up the thinking about things

(Eg) - Rights of LGBTQ - part of
Society

3.) Provides New Idea - persuasion
provides new
idea & attitude towards something

(Eg) - Digital India Mission - acceptance
towards technology

Persuasion used for the right
means and for welfare of people
can help in development while
for wrong means can turn out
to be Manipulative.

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

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

CODE OF ETHICS is the document which provides rules and regulations and the way for conduct in an ethical manner for civil servants.

Prescribes ethical values - Display in Public life.

Yes needed.

1) For Welfare of people

(eg) utmost priority - work for people.
IAS Peasanth Nail - operation Sulaiman

2) Show Objectivity - effective work.

(eg) IRS Rikesham Pagaria - raids conduct.

3) have Language of conviction

(eg) Ashok Khemka - worked despite more than 50 transfers

No,

1.) can become fame-game↳ just working for the name.(eg) Twitter accounts of civil servants -
rare for blue tick.2.) not doing for real, but for camera

(eg) just to show work in paper.

provides sanction - for violation
of these values

Yes

1.) ensure integrity followed2.) can keep a check3.) professional ethics will be followed.

No

1.) excessive restriction or check on them

2.) surveillance in excess can hinder

3.) take freedom away to go beyond call of
Duty

Code of Ethics should ensure that
civil servants not only adhere to
rules & regulations but also stick
to the foundational values of services.

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 में सहमत हैं कि लोगों से कुछ जानकारी छिपाने में ही भलाई है? उदाहरणों के साथ अपने तर्कों की पुष्टि कीजिए।

OPEN & TRANSPARENT GOVERNANCE
means governing with the transparency
and keeping the public updated
with functions and procedures of
work.

(Eg) RTI, 2005

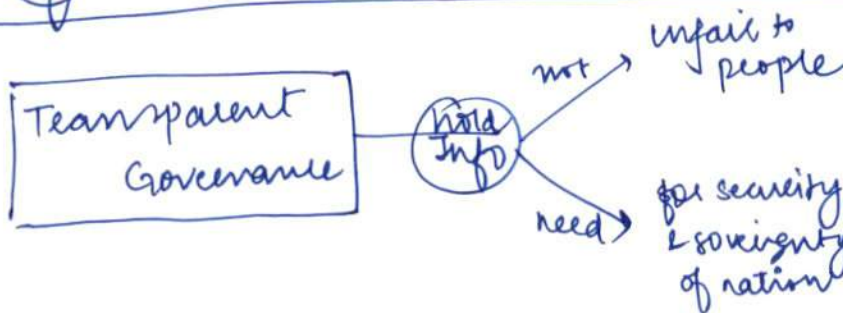


Fig- Transparent Governance

Merit in holding information

Yes

- 1.) Security of Nation - some information has to be kept selective.

(Eg) Secret Act gives right to Govt. to withhold security concern.

2.) Sovereignty of nation - some information can disturb the sovereignty of country.

(Eg) some international treaties details not released.

3.) Public Order - to maintain public order, some information has to be kept.

(Eg) To avoid communal clash, at times, information kept secretive.

NO,

1.) Breach constitutional values

↳ unfair to people - kept in Dark

2.) Undemocratic

↳ takes away right to know

3.) Misuse & injustice

↳ can be done

Thus, people have right to know and Transparent Governance is the

need of hour to ensure Effective & Participative Governance only with

allowance of needed information to keep secretive for security & sovereign reasons.

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, रिश्तखोरी गैर-कानूनी और हानिकार है, लेकिन सरकारी अधिकारी अभी भी रिश्त 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 रिश्त देने की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए एक ढांचा तैयार कर सकते हैं।

'Bribery is needed to grease the wheels of Administration'

Public officials & Executives
- Demand for Bribes

Why?

- 1) ~~But~~ Greed of more - never ending desire of more.

(Eg) Luxurious lifestyle.

- 2) Competitive instead of cooperative.

(Eg) Race of being the Best.

- 3) Underpaid - less salary prompt to take a bribe.

- 4) Casual attitude - not to break chain & continue the way going.

WAYS TO ELIMINATE

1.) strict Code of Conduct applied can help.

(Eg) can keep check & pursue penalty.

2.) using ICT

(Eg) fear of being caught - ' sting operations ' programme.

3.) Legislative Measures

(Eg) Corruption Act, 1978 - more strict

4.) Code of ethics applied

5.) Value Education provide at school & college level.

(Eg) Personality development classes.

6.) Grievance Redressal

↳ address the issues & curb bribery

Supreme court in a judgment said to promote inclusive, functioning and robust Democracy, need to weed out corruption - rotting the life and breath of country.

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

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

PUBLIC FUNDS utilization ensures not just expenditure of the funds, but also the mechanism, way, procedure followed in expenditure and whether they reach the needy.
(Eg) Funds for Swachh Bharat Mission - Clean & Maintenance.

ISSUES associated

- 1.) ~~mediator~~ not reaching needy - Diverted
(Eg) Scams / fraud in Ration shops.
- 2.) Black Marketing - for earn extra profits.
- 3.) Favouritism done to benefit - own family / relatives
- 4.) Administrative fault
↳ no proper checks - loopholes.
- 5.) Less checks - less legislations to ensure
↳ more diversion of funds

STRATEGIES FOR BETTER UTILIZATION OF PUBLIC FUNDS

1.) Institutional Measures

- ↳ ensure checks & balances
- ↳ keep updated details, RTI
- ↳ auditing Reports, Citizen Charter

2.) Administrative Measures

- ↳ Regular visits
- ↳ adherence to rules
- ↳ Penalise the faulty

3.) Societal Measures

- ↳ involves civil society
- ↳ Citizen Charter can help.
- ↳ people participative & aware.

Public Funds is simply the public money sanctioned for the public welfare - which can be ensured with healthy & systematic mechanism can reach the desired and needy and ensure effective & economical Governance.

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।" - अरिस्तु

Above quote emphasise on the quest and search for right and not just blindly follow the establish norms but to question them.

Follow what is Right

- 1.) Integrity will be maintained.
(Eg) Swami Vivekananda - rice stealing.
- 2.) Ethical conduct can be observed.
(Eg) Respecting elders.
IAS Jitendra soni - electricity connection in every school (Nagane).
- 3.) empathy shown.
(Eg) IPS Randir - helped migrants during covid.
- 4.) constitutionally Right
(Eg) legally sane - no fear.
- 5.) Peace of mind - stability & effective

Not to follow what is establish

1) Traditional / Orthodox norms

↳ need to question

(Eg) Rammohan Roy questioning Sati Pratha.

2) Prejudice established

↳ need to break.

(Eg) IPS Kieran Bedi - 1st woman IPS - break prejudice against women.

3) Can be Irrational

(Eg) sacrificing animals

4) Stereotypes - needs to examine.

(Eg) regarding homosexual people.

Aristotle has focused on the Metric of Questioning - that humans should examine and question and then follow what they believe is right and not just then bend eye to irrational and unwanted norms.

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

Above quote emphasises on Compassion which goes along with love and empathy and desire to do something and to alleviate someone's suffering.

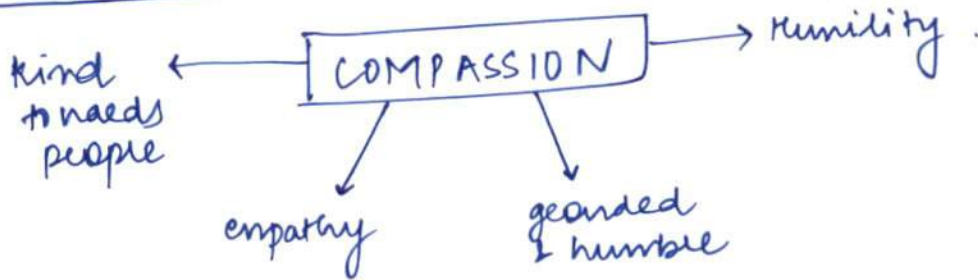


Fig- Compassionate person Qualities

Most Gracious virtues

- 1.) Other values - no use without compassion.

(eg) Tejma DM - behaviour.

- 2.) most important - can make other values work.

(eg) IAS Tina Dahi - work for migrants.

- 3.) Others followed or even - go beyond call of duty.

(eg) Aspiring officers doing work.

compassion moves the world

- 1.) covid crisis - help each other
(eg) covid Maitri - vaccination.
- 2.) sense of oneness across borders.
(eg) climate change initiatives
LIFE by India.
- 3.) coming forward for help & reach
(eg) Afghan refugees provided shelter.

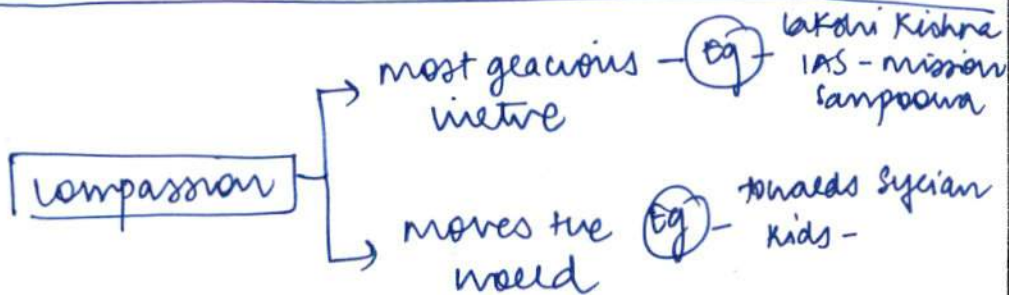


Fig - compassion

As rightly being said by Dalai Lama.
 " compassion and empathy are necessities,
 not luxuries. Without them,
humanity cannot survive."

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

Above Quote by Mahatma Gandhi highlights the significance of democratic value of providing equal rights and opportunities to weak as much available to strong.

Provision of giving same chance

- 1.) Article 14 - Right to equality.
- 2.) Article 15 -
- 3.) Article 19 - Right to freedom

1.) Decentralised Govt

↳ Power at grassroot level.

(Eg) 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment.

2.) Participative Governance

↳ opportunity to participate.

(Eg) Elections - one right - one vote.

3.) Right to know

↳ about functioning & working.

(Eg) RTI, citizen charter.

4.) Freedom of Choice

↳ in almost every aspects.
to speak, job, education

(Eg) RTE

5.) Assertive Measures

↳ provide opportunity to come with
part at principle.

(Eg) - EWS Reservation

6.) Right of Equality

↳ no discrimination due to
race, religion, race, caste.

(Eg) Article 14.

7.) Educational Rights

↳ opportunity for everyone to grow.

(Eg) Reservation in education.

Democratic Setup provides not
just opportunity of equality but
also equity to provide needed
opportunity and the equality
in getting the opportunity

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 refers to managing one's self emotions and acknowledging the emotions of others in accomplishing goals

EI - as tool for accomplishing goal

- 1) Self awareness can be realized and
(Eg) self respect - not to compromise
- 2) can make the work effective
(Eg) IAS Prasanth Nair - operation Sulaiman
- 3) can help in coping with failure
(Eg) PM - praising ISRO - on failure of 'Vikram'
- 4) can help in adverse circumstances
(Eg) IAS Vikram Pugalia - raids.
- 5) gives courage to perform duty
(Eg) IAS Durga Lakshmi - Sand Mafia

EI - as Dark weapon for manipulation

1.) Lack of it - can turn disastrous -

(eg) Al Qaeda chief - Zawahiri -
doctor turned terrorist.

2.) Misuse & for own benefit

(eg) Materialistic benefits of own.

3.) Can done for wrong intentions

(eg) using emotions - to persuade - for
illegal works.

4.) faking emotions - to prove a lie

(eg) Fake charges by woman at times

Thus, Emotional Intelligence with

right intentions and for the

positive direction go along and
prove to be helpful in completion
of goals & targets.

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 refers to the validation and nodding for something, providing the confirmation of any task.

(Eg) Confirming to update list.

COMPLIANCE refers to cooperation or abiding by it, complying with the orders or directions.

(Eg) complying to provide details in an inquiry involved.

Obedience refers to adhering to the orders or directions and following them.

(Eg) students following teacher's instructions obediently to sit quiet.

Their relevance in
context of civil services

1.) Conformity

- • appearing to follow
- procedural task will be done
- validating task.

(Eg) - verifying & approval done.

2.) Compliance

- • cooperative spirit
- effective work
- timely done
- right direction.

(Eg) orders of senior

3.) Obedience

- • adhering to rules
- laws followed
- Regulations considered

However, conformity, compliance & obedience should be done along with maintaining integrity, honesty, & spirit towards service, and dedication for public welfare.

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।

“With Great Power, comes great responsibility”

With more power, in India usually seen the misuse of power & trust of public leading to corrupt practices and exploitation of weaker.

Internal Control System - impressive on paper.

- 1) Laws & Regulations - Corruption Act to curb practices.
- 2) RTI & other instruments - to keep check.
- 3) Citizen charter - to find loopholes & reveal them.
- 4) 'String operations' initiative - to bring to forefront corrupts.

Reasons - why failed?

- 1.) Inbuilt in system - have gone to roots - ~~need to~~ spread to system.
- 2.) Legislations not strictly implemented.
- 3.) Loopholes in system - pores way
- 4.) Detestatory value in generation
- 5.) Compliance by the officers.
- 6.) Introsy nexus of mafias, executives & politicians.

Effects have been done on paper to curb the issue of corruption, but unless & until not done on ground - effects wasted.

Thus, initiation need to done curb corruption by ICT measures.

strict code of conduct & code of ethics

RTI, citizen charter and grievance redressal system.

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।

PUBLIC SERVICES refers to the actions or initiatives done for public's welfare without self motives.

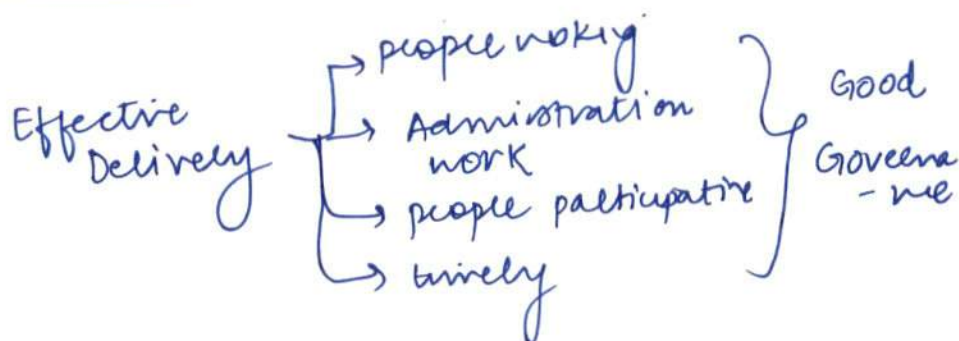


Fig - Effective Delivery.

Need for providing

Incentives

- 1.) gives the needed push
- 2.) motivates to work on time
- 3.) timely delivery of service
- 4.) performance improvement scope.

Building State Capacity

- 1.) Better Administration
- 2.) Effective procedural work
- 3.) Checks & balances
- 4.) Productivity improve.

Transparency

- 1.) Resource utilisation effectively
- 2.) Public trust maintained
- 3.) Accountability improved
- 4.) Delivery of services in a better manner.

According to Nolan Committee, transparency, is integral to civil service for public delivery along with incentives and building state capacity can improve the work.

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:

- What are the issues involved in the case above?
- How can you separate your personal ethics from professional ethics?
- 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 मंचालन 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:

- उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में कौन-से मुद्दे शामिल हैं?
- आप अपनी व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता को पेशेवर नैतिकता से कैसे पृथक कर सकते हैं?
- आप इस स्थिति से कैसे निपटेंगे?

Above case study highlights the Student Politics which has become common these days in the name of studies and education in college campuses.

a.) Issues involved in the case

- 1.) education & studies of student might get affected
- 2.) Reputation of college if any protests take place
- 3.) Risk of Damage to college property
- 4.) Rights of students to conduct elections
- 5.) Freedom of Representation & to choose
- 6.) Security Issue
- 7.) Unwanted elements of society can take advantage

b) Separate Personal ethics from Professional ethics

Personal ethics	Professional ethics
1.) not in favour of conducting elections (<u>Safety</u>)	<p>→ • takes away <u>right of student to elect</u></p> <p>• student have <u>right to representation</u></p> <p>• <u>Freedom of Expression</u> - not to be take.</p>
2.) suspend students Activities (Precaution) & Security concern	<p>→ • Campus - place to <u>Discuss & Dissent</u></p> <p>• <u>Freedom of speech</u></p> <p>• cannot <u>restrict students activities</u> without solid proof.</p>
Need to Balance & personal ethics & personal biases &	between professional by removing giving the rights.

c.) Deal with this situation

course of action

- 1.) suspending activities and cancelling of elections - not solve the issue instead will trigger
- 2.) allow activities & elections as well
- 3.) Will increase scrutinise process more strict
- 4.) Form committee of students & teachers to identify the disturbing elements.
- 5.) Blacklist the unwanted elements
- 6.) Proper conduct guidelines will be issued - to be followed strictly.
- 7.) elections - allowed on condition if breach of guidelines or violation found - cancellation of elections.

JUSTIFICATION

- 1.) College campuses - place to learn, grow, discuss & dissent; cannot simply put a blanket ban on activities of students.
- 2.) Students have the right to expression provided by constitution as citizen but had to be adhered in accordance with the college as institution norms
- 3.) Security & safety of students - also needs to be taken into account - cannot just allow in loose manner.
- 4.) will talk to DSP and for security on election day - to avoid clashes and peaceful conduct.

Thus, with proper management & security provided, elections & activities can be allowed to campus for right to freedom.

8. Capital punishment, or "death penalty," is an institutionalized practice designed to result in deliberately executing persons in response to actual or supposed misconduct and following an authorized, rule-governed process to conclude that the person is responsible for violating norms that warrant execution. Punitive executions have historically been imposed by diverse kinds of authorities, for an expansive range of conduct, political or religious beliefs and practices, for a status beyond one's control, or without employing any significant due process procedures. Punitive executions also have been and continue to be carried out more informally, such as by terrorist groups, urban gangs, and mobs. For centuries in Europe and America, discussions have focused on capital punishment as an institutionalized, rule-governed practice of modern states and legal systems governing serious criminal conduct and procedures. In light of the above debate of capital punishment, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the arguments in favour of and against having capital punishment in the criminal justice system?

(b) Do you think capital punishment has a place in modern civilised society? Examine in the context of moral implications involved in awarding it.

(20)

फांसी या 'मृत्युदंड', एक संस्थागत प्रक्रिया है, जिसे वास्तविक या कथित कदाचार की प्रतिक्रिया में जानबूझकर व्यक्तियों को प्राणदंड देने हेतु डिजाइन किया गया है और इसके लिए एक प्राधिकृत, नियम-आधारित प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जाता है ताकि इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा जा सके कि व्यक्ति उन मानदंडों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है जो प्राणदंड का प्रावधान करते हैं। मृत्युदंड, ऐतिहासिक रूप से विभिन्न प्रकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा आचरण, राजनीतिक या धार्मिक विश्वासों और प्रथाओं की एक विस्तृत शृंखला के लिए, किसी के नियंत्रण से परे स्थिति के लिए या किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थापित प्रक्रियाओं का पालन किए बिना भी दिया जाता रहा है। मृत्युदंड का विभिन्न समूहों द्वारा अधिक अनौपचारिक रूप से पालन किया जाता है और वर्तमान में भी इसे जारी रखा गया है, जैसे कि आतंकवादी समूहों, शहरी गिरोहों और भीड़ द्वारा। यूरोप और अमेरिका में सदियों से जारी चर्चाओं ने आधुनिक राज्यों के संस्थागत व नियम-आधारित प्रक्रिया तथा गंभीर अपराधिक 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) अपराधिक 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।

Above case highlights the issue of Capital Punishment on hand considered as against humanitarian grounds while also considered as deterrent need.

a.) ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR OF HAVING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

- 1.) Some heinous crimes cannot be just let go - have to have such punishment.
- 2.) Justice to victims of extremes cases like Rape, murder etc.
- 3.) creates a fear before committing such crimes.
- 4.) Other punishments might at end - let go around - failable - would done injustice - this needed.
- 5.) Law adherence and to establish Rule of law
- 6.) to set Right precedent in society

ARGUMENT AGAINST

- 1.) Right to life - Article 21 of Constitution
- 2.) Death Penalty - not gives a chance of improvement
- 3.) At times, can be false accusation - can take away someone's life.
- 4.) Right of Dignity - to every individual.
- 5.) Can have extremes of punishment like lifetime conviction instead of Death
- 6.) Family has to bear with loss
- 7.) Can be misused for self-interest and revenge taking
- 8.) Thus, proper investigation and only in extreme cases, Capital Punishments should be look for.

b) Capital Punishments in Modern
Civilised Society

Yes needed

- 1) to maintain law & order
- 2) for strict compliance
- 3) for setting moral & ethical values
- 4) for peace & harmony in society
- 5) to reward & punishment policy
- 6) for every action - deserves equal
reaction - as punishment.

But,

No

- 1) ethically not justified
- 2) takes away right to live
- 3) Family & friends - Burden
- 4) injustice to accused - not given
~~right~~ another chance.
- 5) regret in form of remissing
or leading punishment terms.
- 6) Behaviour of accused - can
take final decision for punishment.
- 7) Lack of empathy towards accused &
family

Moral implications in awarding →

- 1.) In executing 1 terrorist, / or any other accused - can give birth to 5 more terrorists [Rescue take]
- 2.) can trigger more violence
- 3.) unethical - as accused - not given right to justify

Thus, Capital Punishments should be used only in extreme cases & heinous crimes where no other punishment can be justified and should have compassion towards accused as well.

As Gandhiji rightly said.

"Hate the sin, not the sinner."

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 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 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?

Above case highlights the lacunae in Corporate Governance and the means done to add more & more profits for self-interest.

(A) ETHICAL CHALLENGES

- 1.) Professional integrity vs Well being
- 2.) Profit making vs ethics in profession
- 3.) honesty vs loyalty
- 4.) means vs end
- 5.) aspirations vs
- 6.) Reputation of company vs reputation of nation

b) stakeholders

their interests

→ Indian company

- Business in diff parts of world
- Business & reputation in India - also at stake
- profit motive
- can incur loss on news coming of Bribe

→ Executive

- connect with company
- personal self-interest
- greed

→ Third Party

- profit-earn
- shareholding
- more money

→ Government official

- decision to make money
- waste of Resources
- profit & exploitation of public.

© AS the CEO

my vision	⇒ Corporate Governance is must & has to be followed.
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My course of action

- 1.) AS the CEO, firstly I'll send
a team of my members to conduct
a proper report and investigate the
case in details.
- 2.) I'll personally check upon &
verify each & every details.
- 3.) If case of Bribery & unethical
means to get favour is proven &
comes up, I'll suspend the
person who's the culprit.
- 4.) Though, we'll justify that it is
not my company ethics, this
is not what my company stands
for.

- 5.) Will release the details of the contract & other assignments to maintain transparency and to have public trust.

Justification

- 1.) Standing by my ethics is more important to ~~be~~ me than the profits of company.
- 2.) Right precedent has to be set & for long run, image of company has to come out well.
- 3.) Need to have customers trust and faith, and that ethical values & corporate Governance has to be followed.

Elements of Corporate Governance has to be reflected upon for the well functioning of an corporate.

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 expedite rescue operations of all concerned. (20)

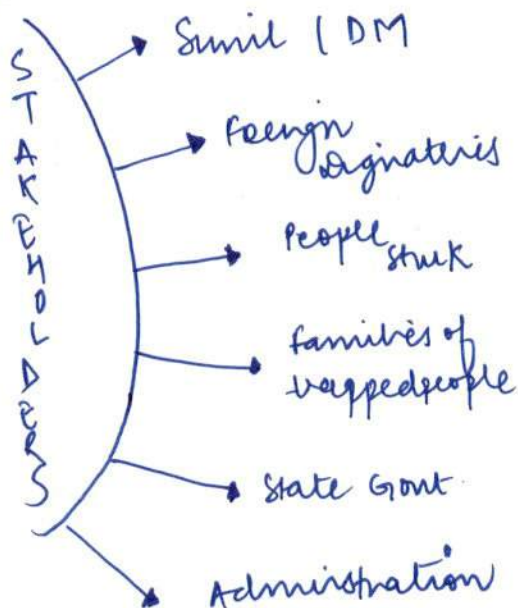
सुनील को अनेक प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्य एक पहाड़ी जिले में डी.एम. के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला एक तीर्थ स्थल के लिए प्रसिद्ध है और अक्सर यहां पूरे भारत के पर्यटकों द्वारा यात्रा की जाती है। इसलिए, स्थानीय लोगों का प्रमुख कारोबार आतिथ्य व्यवसाय से संबंधित है। दुर्भाग्य से, उसके पदस्थापित 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।

Above case highlights the test of
[Fortitude] and [Decision making]
 ability of an officers and how to
 handle a situation of Earthquake
 with ensuring safety for all.

② Issues faced by Sunil



1.) Prefer foreign dignitaries first or
 to rescue our own people.

→ Rescuing them as they are of
 outside the land & Atithi Devo
Bhava tradition - first their

Safety and then ensuring other

2.) Rescuing one even people →

- would draw patriotic feeling but
- Betrayal to other foreign
- can put nation's image down -
Bad impression.

3.) Dilemma of loyalty vs professional
duty

- should remain loyal to people of
own nation
- save the one as to perform duty.

4.) Perform Duty without biasness

- should Direct Resources wherever
needed first
- can save someone at cost.
- ask for more resources needed.

(b) Sumit Course of Action

- 1) Firstly, Sumit should make up different teams assigned to different locations to rescue people.
- 2) Respective of whether foreigner or Indian, concern should be rescue them at earliest.
- 3) should ask for Resources and more teams from other states & Centre to come at Rescue.
- 4) Funds should be released for providing food & other needed necessary items to the people stuck.
- 5) should call CM to take urgent action of providing with the teams and resources needed.
- 6) should make a team for Information Dissemination —

to provide information through social media - provide update about rescue operations & bust fake news peddlers.

Justification

- 1) values of compassion will be shown & leadership needed.
- 2) People's safety is of utmost priority
- 3) Professional integrity has to be shown in times of adversity
- 4) Quick Response and Timely action can save people's lives.
- 5) People's service regardless of whether Indian or foreigner - should be considered.

Courage, temperance and bravery,

situation of adversity can be tackled in smooth manner.

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

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

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

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

आप भारत के एक प्रसिद्ध बंदरगाह शहर में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं। आपकी टीम ने हाल ही में 5,000 किलोग्राम से अधिक लाल चंदन की एक खेप को पकड़ा है। लाल चंदन, जिसे रेड सैंडर्स के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, जो निर्यात के लिए एक निषिद्ध वस्तु है तथा इसे वन्य जीवों और वनस्पतियों की लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार पर अभिसमय (CITES) के तहत शामिल किया गया है। इसलिए आपने कुछ व्यक्तियों को इसे दूसरे देश में तस्करी करने में उनकी कथित सलिमता 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।

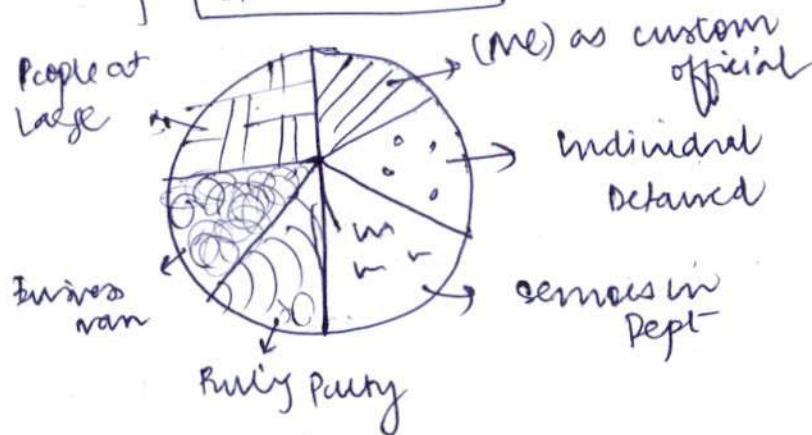
(a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में आपके सामने कौन-से विभिन्न विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? इनमें से प्रत्येक के गुण-दोषों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

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

Above is the case of inboly nexus
going on between the influential
businessman, political party and
illegal trade being rampant in the
nation.

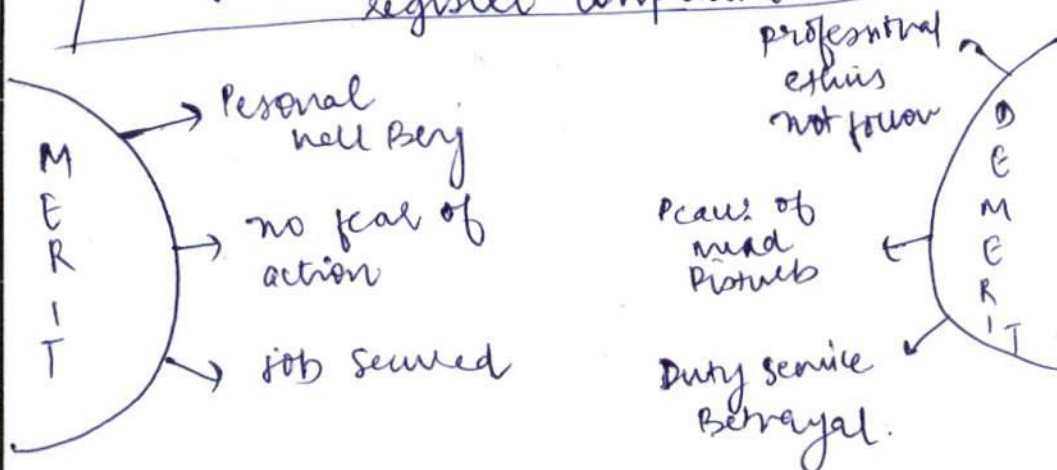
a

Fig - Stakeholders

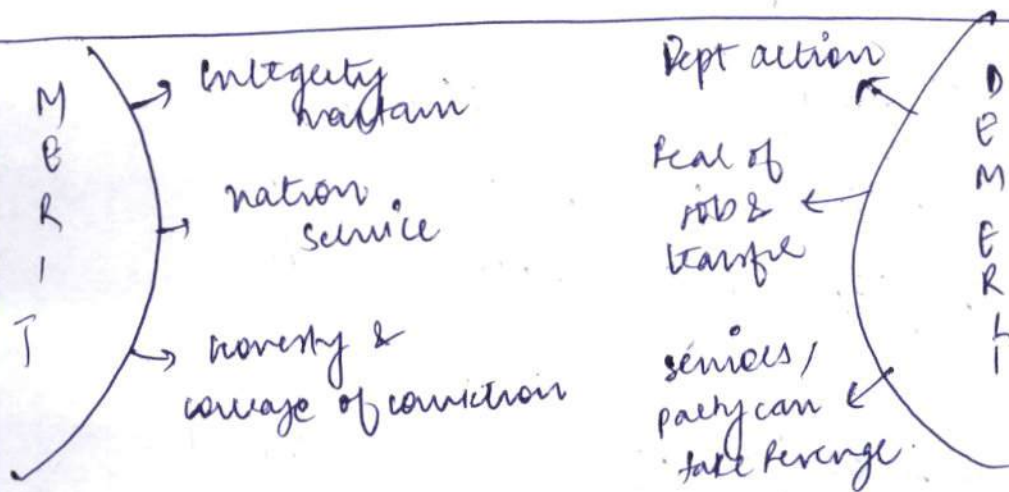


(i) Options available

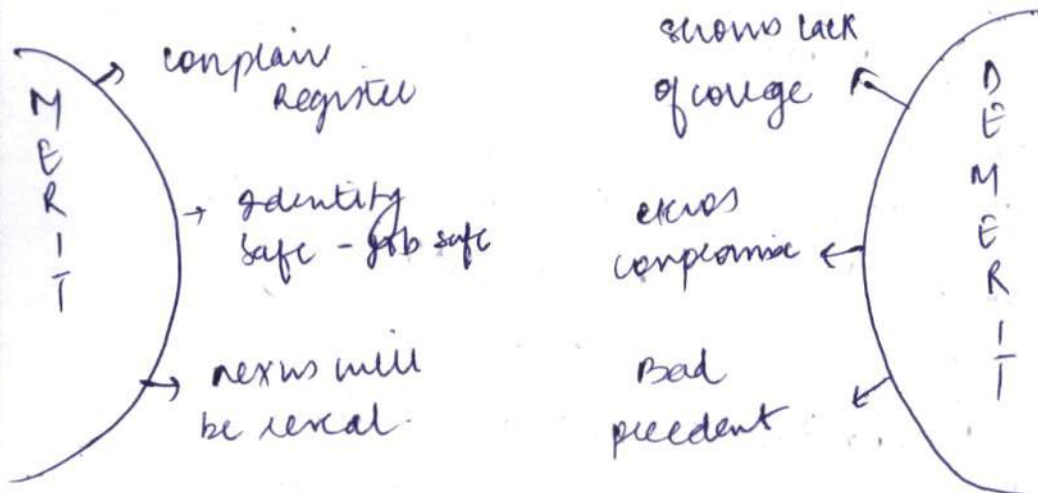
(2) To follow senior order & not
register complaint



2.) To Refuse send & Register complaint



3.) File an anonymous RTI & not Register complaint as custom official



(2)

My course of action

- 1.) I'll talk to the seniors who I believe not part of nexus and register my complaint with them.
- 2.) I'll show [concealment of conviction] and register the scandal as cannot let go such scam.
- 3.) Will try to reach at core of the nexus & will reveal other links as well.
- 4.) Will try to convince [my seniors] about the repercussions of letting go such case -
- 5.) If department action will be taken against me, I will be having [peace of mind] & would have done after hearing conscience voice.

JUSTIFICATION

- 1.) Following Noise of conscience is important.
- 2.) Courage of conviction shown.
- 3.) Accountable to people
- 4.) Duty towards nation
- 5.) Professional integrity has to be followed.
- 6.) Honesty, & Dedication to the service
- 7.) Government has to be made aware about what is going on.

Thus, complaint has to be register.
to bring out the scams to forefront
and right precedent has to be
set for service to nation

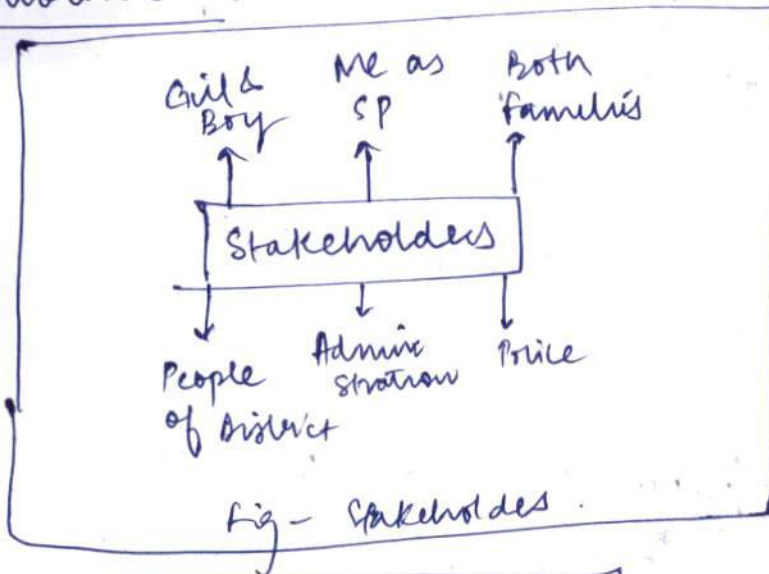
12. You are the Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district. One of your subordinates informs you that a girl has reached out to him and complained about a potential death threat to her and her boyfriend who belongs to another caste. Both the families are averse to their union. She has also informed 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 पाम संपर्क करते हुए उसे और उसके प्रेमी, जो दूसरी जाति से संबंधित है, को जान से मारने की धमकी के बारे में शिकायत की है। दोनों परिवार उनके साथ रहने के खिलाफ हैं। उसने यह भी बताया है कि स्थानीय थाना न तो कोई शिकायत दर्ज कर रहा है और न ही उसे सुरक्षा का कोई आश्वासन दे रहा है। वह लड़की उस क्षेत्र की प्रभावशाली जाति से संबंधित है और उसके पिता 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।

Above case highlights the issue of inter-faith love not accepted by families and at end leading to violence or disasters to them.



(a) Ethical Dilemmas

- Rule of law vs societal norms
- Duty to service vs Families sentiments
- professional integrity vs Society Pressure
- justice vs

(b) course of Action

- 1.) As an SP, it will be my duty to ensure safety & security of the couple, firstly I'll provide them the protection
- 2.) Will provide them with counselling to rethink about their decisions
- 3.) Will call upon families to make them understand that they are adult to take their own decisions.
- 4.) Will provide them help on legal ground
- 5.) screen if them to be financially stable first and then to think about relationship

Justify

- 1.) providing them safety & protection is duty
- 2.) consensus build up between the couple & family.
- 3.) family should be called to take informed decision
- 4.)

① Reasons for social acceptance of honour killing

- 1.) Dominant Caste theory → still castes consider them as higher & lower castes.
- 2.) Social norms → still followed & have that think
- 3.) conservative mindset lets people to think in that context only.

- 4.) Stereotype & Orthodox thoughts have created preconceived notions regarding caste & build differences.
- 5.) Inferior & superior concept.
- 6.) traditional & cultural aspect of attachment to particular caste
- 7.) loyalty & purity concept to one caste
- 8.) intermingling might affect the varna system

Every individual has right to Dignity and to live the life with freedom and to make choice for themselves, with Emotional Intelligence and Role modelling, has to ~~reach~~ make the decision consensus oriented.