

ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND APTITUDE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 17 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.• Content of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written in the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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Name ABHISHRI

Roll No. Member ID - IAS - 101900

Mobile No. _____

Date 20 Aug 2017

Signature Abhishek

SECTION - A

Q1. Why it is, sometimes believed that feelings are better ~~than reasons~~.
 Critically analyze. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

- Feelings are the emotions one experiences in response to external circumstances.
- Reasons are the rational justification given for a ~~particular~~ particular circumstance.

Feelings are guided by heart while reasons by logic (mind).

Sometimes, feelings are better guide than reasons.

CRITICALLY ANALYSE

Martin Luther King once said - "Sometimes it is necessary to do an action - neither rational, nor politic, nor popular, but because your conscience tells you it is the right thing to do."

① Feelings help us sympathise and empathise with others. While reasons rely only on facts. Thus use of feelings in dealing with marginalised groups like destitute women can lead to better & inclusive governance.

② At times reasons & feelings are in conflict.

Eg: Farmer ~~debt~~ loan waiver may seem like an unwise decision rationally - putting pressure on government finance and banks.

Yet it is done on a large scale as feelings of the crushing pressure faced by our farmers are understood.

Thus helping them cope with poverty & debt trap.

③ Yet a delicate balance is essential as one should not be fooled by deceitful emotions.

Reasons should be first found out to back the feelings.

Don't write like this

Remarks

Eg. Demand of Jats for reservation ~~diff~~ on emotional appeal despite their economic prominence must be rejected based on facts, reason.

Don't write
back-to-back
examples. one or
two sufficient, then move
to conclusion. Blend of
both is required

(2)

Remarks

Q2. Mob violence, also referred to as "Mob Justice" highlights a striking paradox - it approves the dispensation of justice by people, who usurp the authorities of constitutionally delegated bodies and apply a process they define as speedy. Answer the following questions related to it:

- (a) Do you see principal of justice being followed in the 'Mob Justice'?
- (b) How is it interrelated to attitude of any society?
- (c) Analyze why there is increasing incidence of Mob Justice in the recent days?
(75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

(a). No, principle of justice is not followed.

① Justice is dispersed by the courts as per the law. i.e. the principle of 'Rule of law'.

If citizens take law in own hands - as done by mobs, the result is death of innocents and chaos.

② Mobs indulge in violence thinking it is speedy justice. This is wrong as killing harming someone without proving their guilt is great injustice.

③ Mobs usurp authority of appropriate bodies like police, courts, judges etc. They neither have the right nor the expertise to effect justice in a fair manner to all. They are biased hence many innocents die in mob wars.

④ selfish interest of mobs - killing competitors & not justice.

(b). Interrelation with society -

① Societies tolerating illegal activities & violence show pronouncement of mob activities.

② Education or literacy levels of society also determine their attitude to mobs.

→ Less literacy, more dependence on mobs rather than constitutional bodies for justice & problem solving.

Remarks

③ If attitude of society is to indulge in corruption, this leads to poor functioning of govt. bodies & further mob dependence.

→ Avenues like strong NAOs, watchdog media, sensitising society about mob violence, increase effectiveness of govt. bodies etc are necessary. (2)

(c) Analyse

① Poor functioning of government bodies

→ inefficient, corrupt, slow and hijacked by the rich and powerful.

Thus the common man may turn to mobs for grievance redressal.

Eg. Reclaiming land which is grabbed by another party.

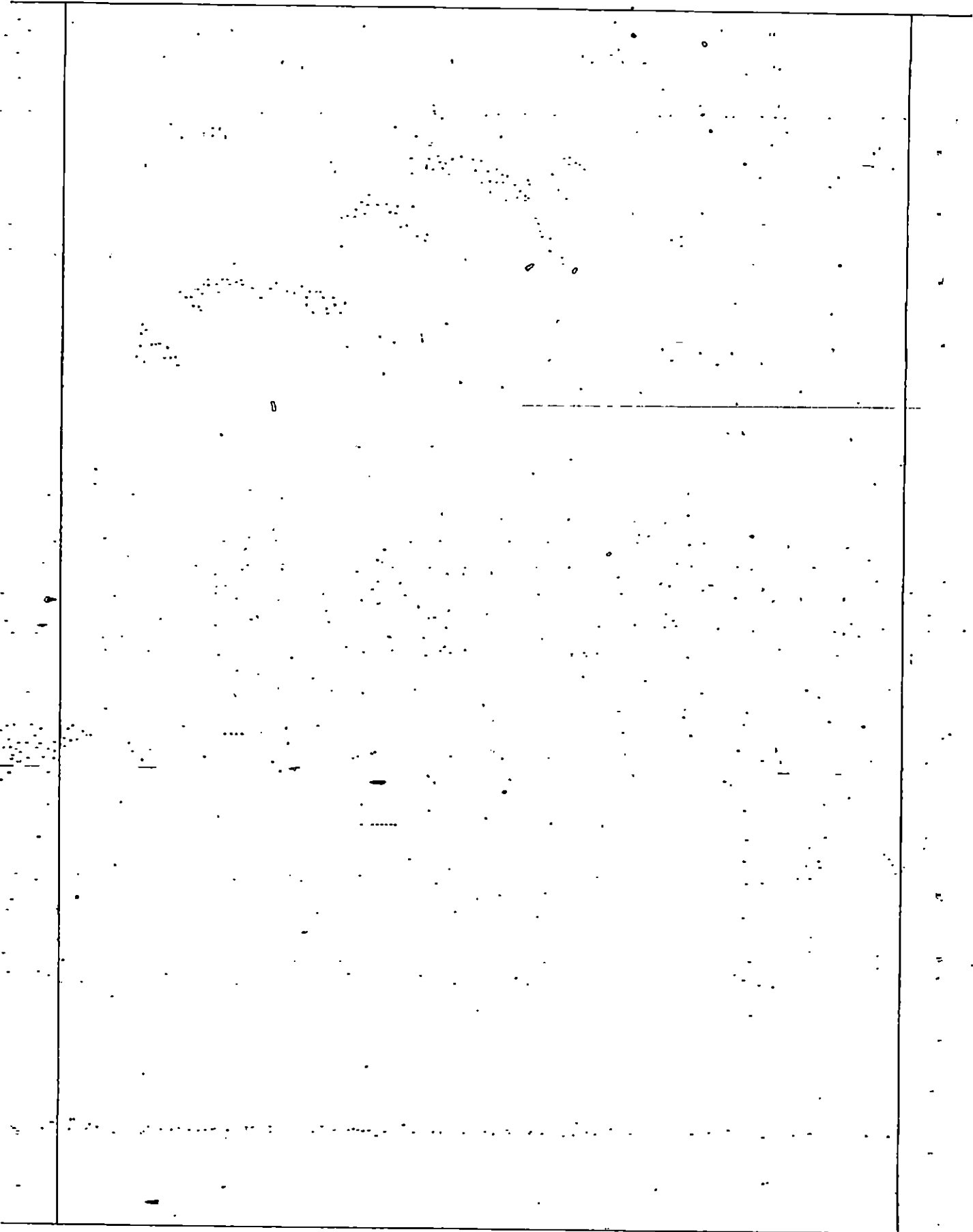
② Courts face continuous adjournments, vacancies etc.
∴ lawful justice is delayed → patience of people is wearing thin ∴ they go to mobs

③ The illegal activities of mobs are not properly checked.

→ strong enforcement of laws by police are lacking.

→ This further strengthens their hold over the public. (2)

Remarks



Remarks

Q3. Answer the following questions based on the virtue ethics:

- (a) What is virtue ethics? Can knowledge be equated with virtue?
 - (b) If evil or bad actions are the result of ignorance according to the virtue ethics, then why educated people get indulge in White Collar Crimes?
 - (c) Give the argument supporting self-control as a master virtue? How the failed-control is evident in the 'social sin'?
- (75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

(a). Virtue Ethics

→ Popularised by Aristotle.

→ Focus is on embodiment of virtues to lead to a happier life.

→ Only a life led with virtues is fulfilling - all actions to be guided by them. → An immoral act is a result of ignorance & cognitive misunderstanding.

Can knowledge be equated with virtue?

→ Virtues are the eternal ideas & the guiding principles that determine human action & behaviour in a positive manner.

→ Knowledge is education of facts and rationality in making choices.

→ Thus they cannot be equated as knowledge doesn't necessarily mean right application of virtues.

Eg: Educated officer indulging in corruption.

(b). Socrates said that any immoral act was a result of cognitive misunderstanding.

Thus educated people indulging in white collar crimes is an example a case in point.

① They are educated - have knowledge of all virtues BUT they don't understand how to use them in practical life - their ignorance lies there.

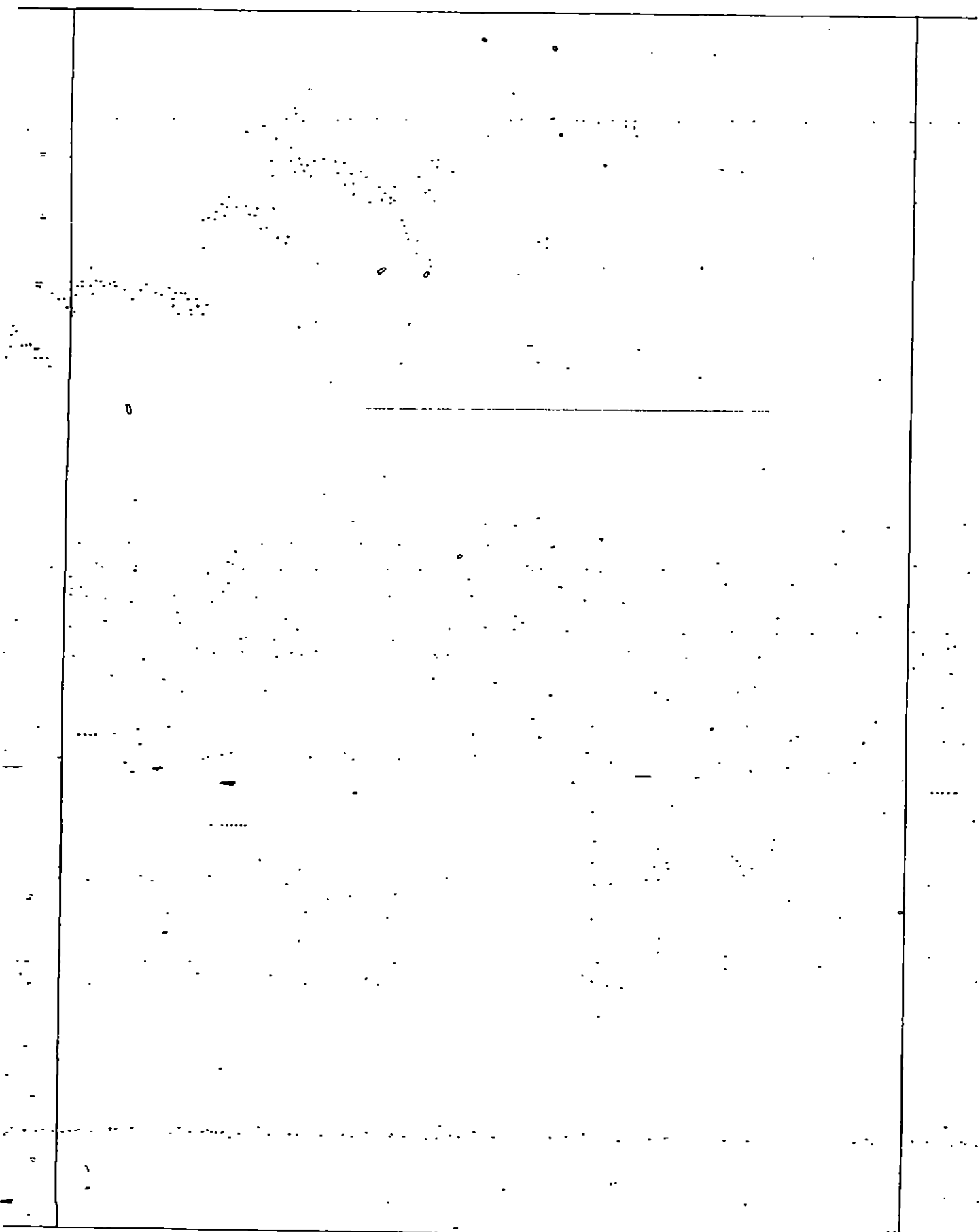
Remarks

2

- ② Book knowledge of ethics is different from its application.
→ Such people lack a moral / ethical frame of reference to guide action, they don't listen to their conscience.
- ③ They are able to get away with immoral activities, there is no sanction against ethical violations.
→ strong enforcement bodies are required to punish wrong doers.

Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

Q4. What is stoicism? In what way self-mastery of desires and emotions help in achieving the happiness? Is it always good to contain our desires and emotions?

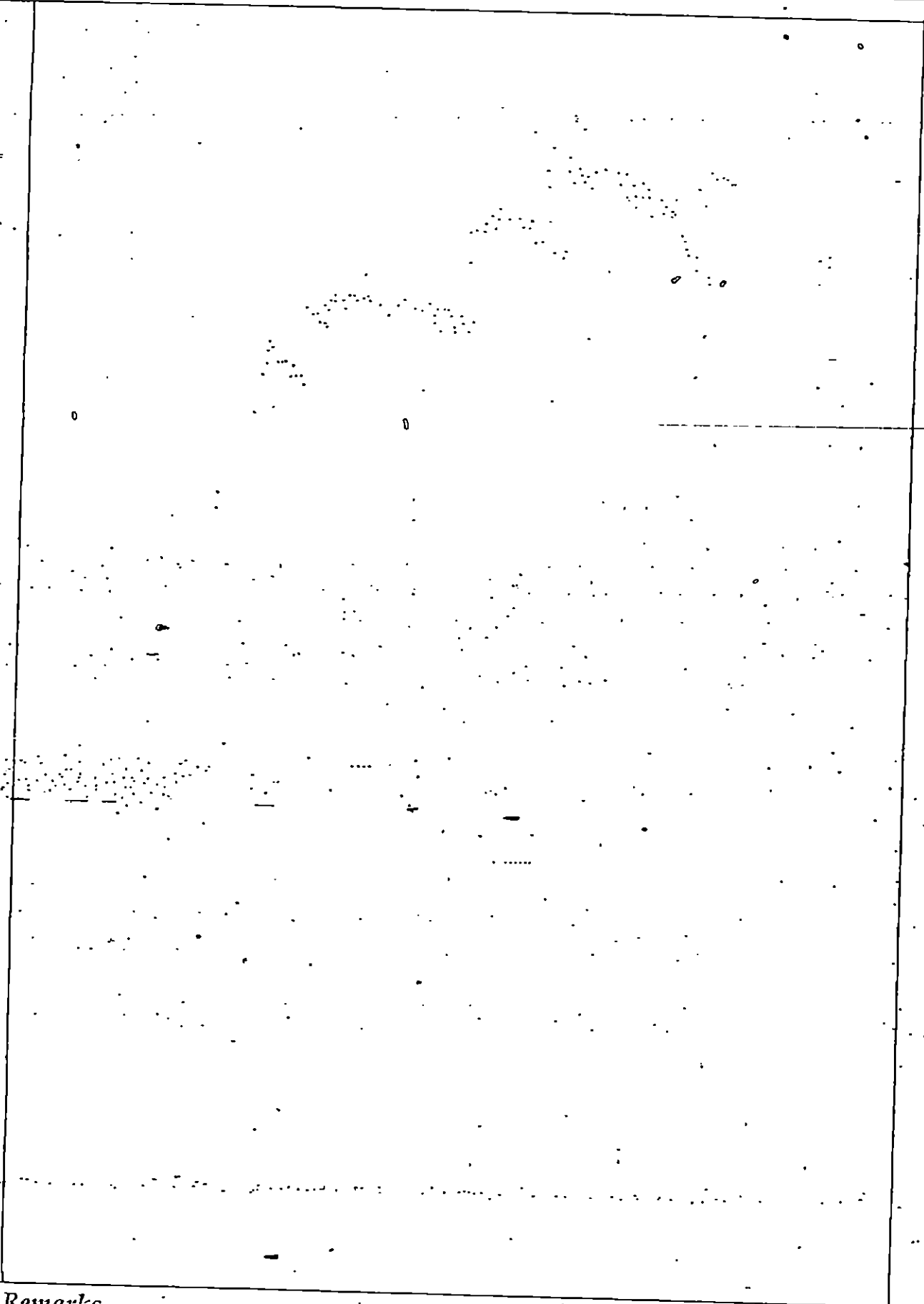
(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Stoicism is accepting suffering in the course of moral actions.

Virtue is
happiness

Q?

Remarks



Remarks

Q5. Answer the following questions with respect to the concept of motive-consequences relation:

- (a) Is it consequences of actions that make them right or wrong or the motives of the person who carries out the action? Based on the above statement can we say that socialism is better than market economy because the former has more good intentions for the people?
- (b) When government across the world are becoming more as a facilitator for various essential services, on which points should a civil servant pay heed before taking an action with respect to motive-consequences relation?

(75 Words Each) (5×2=10 Marks)

- (a). There are two different philosophies -
- ① Utilitarian perspective - consequences determine right & wrong.
 - ② Kantian perspective - motives / duties & obligations determine right & wrong.
- Even in governance bonafide decision making despite poor consequences is forgiven.
- This MOTIVE is primary in determining right & wrong.
- Socialism vs Market economy
- ① Socialism ensures better intentions for all by making government responsible for social uplift of all, provision of social services etc.
 - ② Market economy results in a skewed society with haves & have nots. YET it ensures healthy competition & incentives to perform better for both private & public sectors.
- Thus a synthesis of both systems -- a blend of market economy & socialism is appropriate for development.

Remarks

(b). Govt. as a facilitator:

① Motive related

- The objective is noble, as higher quality private services can be offered to citizens.
- Competition between private players will lead to better service.

② Consequence related

- Prices by pvt. players may be too costly for every poor man to avail
- increases gap between rich & poor
- Quality of service may be substandard.
- Geographically concentrated to urban areas
- May be harmful to environment.

Thus proper regulation of pvt. players by Govt. can balance motive & consequences.

Remarks

Q6. What is the "principle of permissible harm" in ethics? How do you see stern state action against its own people in certain instances such as the Left Wing radicalism and Jammu and Kashmir disturbance with respect to it? Does 'Principle of Permissible Harm' stand the test of moral laws? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Principle of permissible harm implies that ~~to~~ ^{limited} harm to certain few is allowed in 2 cases -

① For benefit of large number of people. Eg: ^{opens fire on a} violent mob.

② To uphold certain moral values

Eg: Death penalty for rape & murder of a minor.

Left wing extremism & J&K disturbance

→ Both these include certain sections of society getting violent themselves, inciting violence in others to act against the state.

→ This time armed forces are forced to use measures like deployment of forces, pellet firing etc. to curb violence and protect civilians.

→ Allegations of undue force by army are made along with human rights violation.

→ Stern action to curb violence, save larger no. of lives, uphold rule of law are justified.

BUT safeguards to prevent abuse must be enforced.

Test of Moral laws:

With safeguards, yes.

① To protect larger no. of innocent lives of citizens like children, elderly etc, permissible harm to those guilty should be allowed - with supervision.

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97 is just
this
Contemp 14
Or

forces
None

Remarks

② Upholding rule of law sometimes requires bold steps.

BUT without proper checks & balances this power can be abused leading to further unrest.

Remarks

Q7. What is the difference between 'Convention' and 'Law'? Which of these two should be given more attention while taking administrative decisions with regard to the tribal regions? In ethical parlance, which of the above two deserves more compliance?

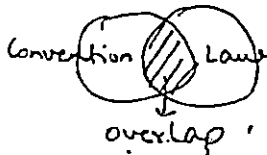
(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Convention - a practice established due to its repeated enforcement. There is no sanction against its violation.

Eg: Convention of appointing people from outside the states as their governors for political neutrality.

Law - practice established by written law. There is sanction & punishment against its violation.

Eg: Role of governor by constitution.



Tribal regions

More attention to be given to LAW - but in spirit & not just letter.

- ① Convention may be to focus exclusively on development, but as per Forest Rights Act, due attention to rights of tribals on their land & resources must be emphasised - inclusive development.
- ② Convention may be to clear a file only after petty corruption. But this is against the law.
- ③ Convention may be opaque functioning - but in spirit of RTI, tribals must be given all information of governance.

Remarks

In ethical parlance

→ Enforcement of Law in spirit and letter requires more compliance.

① If spirit of law is understood, its objectives can be more easily met as explained previously.

② Convention alone doesn't insure ethical decisions since there is no adoption in action & sanction against violation.

(4)

Remarks

Q8. (a) Are justice, freedom and equality doles to the ruled, given by the superior authority (nature) or by the government?

(b) What is the role of struggle, sacrifice, and attitudinal change in achieving justice, freedom and equality in the society? Illustrate. (75 Words Each) (5×2=10 Marks)

(A) Justice, freedom & equality are not DOLES to the ruled.

These are inalienable rights of each citizen.

They are given by the superior authority (nature) as these are rights each citizen is entitled to by birth.

→ All men & women are born equal & free.

→ Justice of each individual is her right.

→ The government's ~~main~~ role is in enforcing these rights.

The constitution, laws are formulated to ensure such rights & punish those who abuse them or infringe on rights of others.



(b) struggle.

→ Though inalienable by nature & government, such rights are many times not given equally to all.

Eg: Women world over had to struggle for basic equality like right to vote. Even today they struggle for rights like equal pay.

→ Such struggles ensure availing of rights in practice.

Remarks

sacrifice

→ Only after many sacrifice, does societies become truly free in justice, equality, & freedom.

Eg: The Freedom struggle of India required many to sacrifice even their lives for a free India.

Attitudinal change

→ only when attitude of accepting things how they are is changed, can a revolution be brought about.

Eg: Anti corruption movement by Anna Hazare made millions march, change their attitude & say no to corruption.

2

Remarks

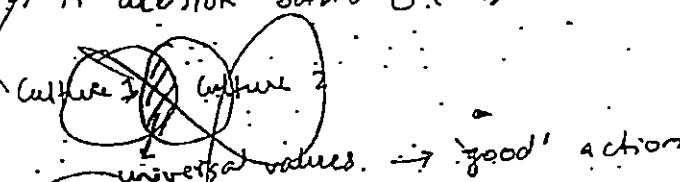
Q9. Answer the following questions:

- (a) How does the cultural relativism defines "good"? Which method does it follow for arriving at moral beliefs?
- (b) Why does cultural relativism supposedly make us more tolerant of other cultures and, critically examine the view that moral values are relative?
- (c) Explain Gau Raksha (cow protection) movement and its dimensions according to the ethical relativism? What should be the ethical approach in case of the cultural conflict between two or more groups? (75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

(a) Cultural Relativism is basically relating one cultural standard to another.

Good

→ By cultural relativism, comparison of various cultures can be made & certain universal values emerge.
 → A decision based on such values is considered 'good'.



Method

As explained above, the overlap between cultures highlights certain universal values. These values form the basis of moral beliefs that are applicable over many cultures. They guide action for ethical results.

(b) Tolerance
 → Cultural Relativism gives us an overlapping set of universal moral beliefs.

→ Thus people from one culture are able to identify with those of another culture.
 → This results in understanding & tolerance between the two.

Good is what is formed.

(c)

Remarks

Critically examines

Poor structure

- ① ~~Certain~~ moral values are universal. Eg: kindness, charity, compassion, fortitude, justice, etc.
Eg: Corrupt man should be punished regardless of situation.
- ② Certain moral values are relative - depending on one's circumstance.
Eg: Poor man stealing bread for his family cannot be considered immoral despite theft.

(C) Cray Raksha movement

Ethical Relativism

Behave like a normal student
Don't be unnecessarily creative.

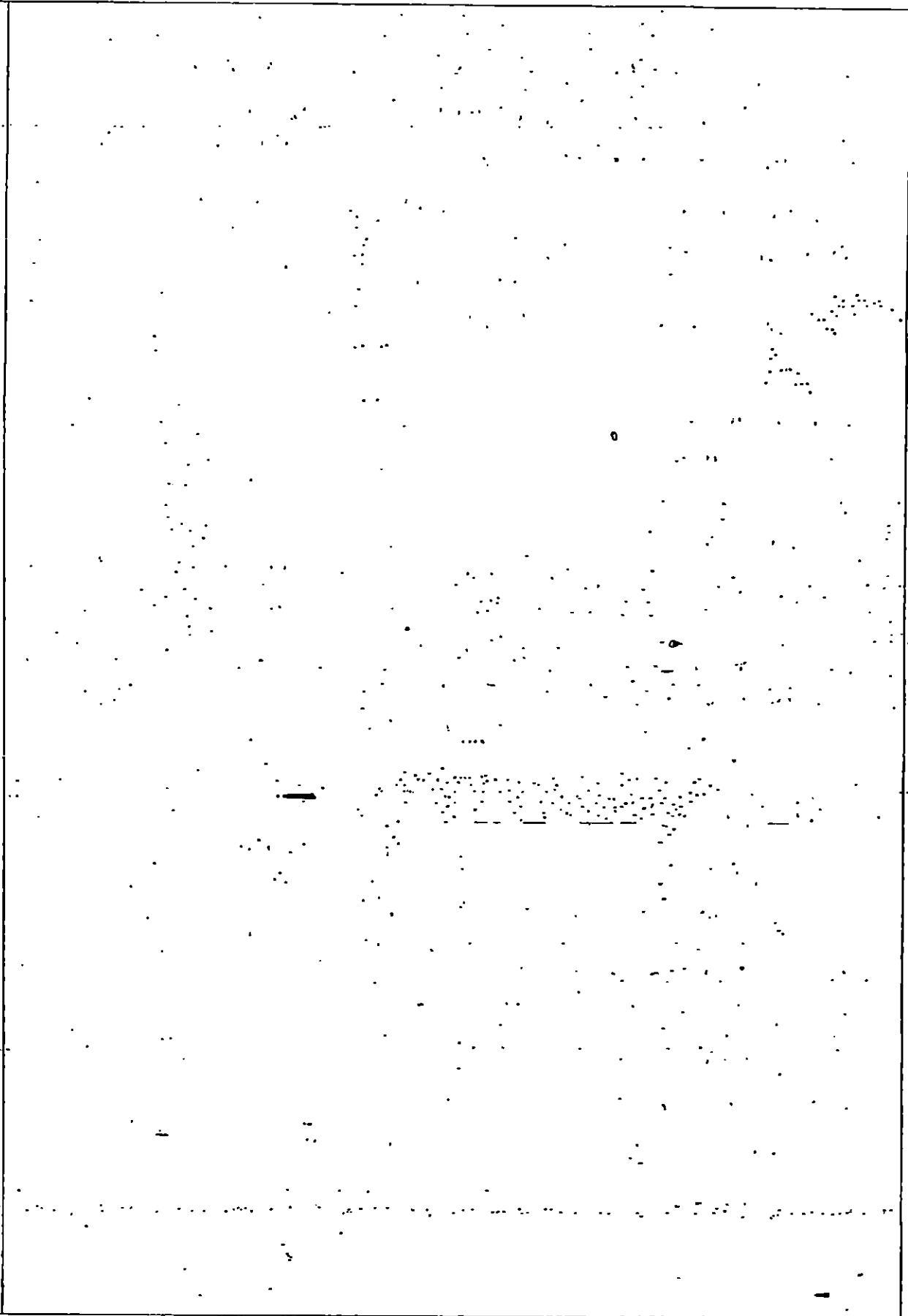
- ① Hindus consider cows as holy & hence their duty to prevent their killing.
- ② Muslims have no such religious duty and are known to eat beef.
- ~~BUT~~ ~~strict~~ Thus each has his own frame of ethical reference. BUT use of violence & mob lynching is immoral & illegal & must be punished.

Ethical approach

- ① Reduce friction between communities by starting dialogue between the two - sensitize them.
- ② Not take side & ensure impartiality & objectivity before facts are examined.
- ③ Ensure strict enforcement of law if violence erupts, catching the culprits & punishing them.
- ④ Strengthening bonds between communities by activities like sports.

1 1/2

Remarks -



Remarks

Q10. Discuss the essence of consistency? Does consistency guarantee trust? If not then what is the use of it?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Consistency

→ means doing continuous efforts in a particular field no matter how many obstacles.

→ Putting in equal effort with motivation each time regardless of failure.

→ Not letting outcome dishearten or reduce your effort in any way.

Eg: An ant consistently tries to climb a wall despite falling many times.

Trust

→ Consistent effort by an individual may lead others to have trust in them to keep trying.

→ BUT it doesn't guarantee trust as -

① Consistent effort doesn't always result in positive outcomes if one doesn't learn from their failures.

Eg: an officer may be dedicated but poor in taking ~~at~~ monitoring schemes hence never course correcting.

② Consistent efforts in wrong direction erode trust.

Eg: Consistent adjournments by courts make people lose faith in judiciary.

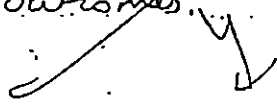
what is the use of it?

① Consistency is of utmost importance in ensuring success of any project.

② But even consistent efforts must be properly guided. Once this is ensured, outcome can be positive.

Remarks

Eg: The consistent officer can be guided by superiors to monitor his schemes closely & re work them for better public outcomes.



Remarks

Q11. (a) Consider the following statement and explain it in the context of administration and governance: "It is horribly difficult to perceive our flaws and change our behavior and, at the same time, it is seductively easy to make guilty of our disasters to the sun, the moon and the stars."

(b) What are the essential requirements for being an agent of change?

(75 Words Each) (5×2=10 Marks)

(a) The statement highlights many issues -

① It is very difficult to critically analyse oneself.
→ Many don't take criticism in the right spirit and hence don't improve.

② It is even more difficult to change our ways and become better.

→ Once constructive criticism is accepted & understood, changes in attitude & practices must be made to progress further.

Eg: Red tapism by officers even after 70 yrs of independence remains an issue.

③ It is the easiest task to blame our shortcomings and problems on others - from God, to nature to even other people in our lives.

→ Eg: → Poor disaster management can be blamed on force of nature & our incapability to do something about it.

→ Problems & challenges in our life can be blamed on God without taking any steps to overcome them ourselves.

Hence as Swami Vivekanand said - 'Rise, take action & do not stop till the goal is reached.'

2.2

Remarks

(b). An agent of change -

① Analyse the task at hand and at how it is currently being implemented.

→ Find shortcomings in it yourself.

② Use feedback to find loopholes & problems.

Eg: Social audit in Panchayats.

③ Take criticism in your stride and use it as a boon it improve upon past mistakes.

→ Only then will progress occur.

④ Be ready for change - focus on outcomes rather than process.

Eg: Change in public policy to meet new demands of public.

Like Regional connectivity in air transport policy.

⑤ Practice what you preach

⑥ Reach out to the masses - help them also follow the above steps in each aspect of life.

Thus, these steps can ensure large scale change in society in the positive direction.

②

Remarks

SECTION - B

In the following questions carefully study the cases presented and then answer the question that follows:

Q12. When Sheena reaches to one counter of the RTO office for her driving license renewal, the lady in-charge at the counter pass-on one form to fill for the same purpose. She asked Sheena to turn the page and go through it. Back side of the paper there was organ donation consent form which stated:

"Organ Donation: Upon my death I am willing to donate the following - there were then a set of boxes labelled - eyes, liver, kidney, any organ and none, together with a place for her signature."

Sheena asks the lady -"why such things are being pushed at this counter". Lady at the counter explains that this form of camping has been promoted by NGOs for the larger interest for humanity, however it is voluntary and she can escape it if she is not finding it of any worth. Sheena was not sure about giving consent. She was in dilemma whether to do it or not. After a brief thought she denied and moved from that counter.

On the way to back home, her friend Indrani, who was also at the counter, suddenly said, "I did not wanted to say anything inside, but no way I would ever sign that card. If you get into accident and they see that you have agreed for organ donation, they will not even try to save you. There is organ shortage, and the doctors want to grab what they can get. My mom says those organ donation cards are like signing your death warrant."

Later that evening Sheena decided to talk to one of her teacher. When she explained about her anxiety, teacher replied that she should follow her heart in the matter of organ donation.

Answer the following questions based on the above case study:

- From a utilitarian perspective, should Sheena agree to donate her organs? Provide an analysis.
- From a Kantian perspective, would refusing to donate one's organ violate a moral duty?
- Do you think that people ought to donate their organs? Why or why not? (Make sure that the reasons you provide are ethical reasons, not merely prudent or legal). What will you advice to Sheena in case you are in place of her teacher?

(300 Words) (25 Marks)

P.T.O

Remarks

(a). Utilitarian perspective states that an action should be taken such that it benefits the largest number of people in the society in the largest possible measure.

Keeping this in mind, Sheena should agree to donate her organs.

ANALYSIS:

I. Merits

① Due to organ shortage; if Sheena's organs are donated after her death, large no. of patients can benefit. Thus larger public interest is met.

↳ This ensures Social Utilitarianism.

② This step will give Sheena personal satisfaction as instead of her organs going to waste, she can save another human life: From a little girl suffering from heart disease to a young man ailing from kidney failure.

This ensures Personal Utilitarianism.

II. Concerns

① Sheena fears doctors won't try to save her after an accident ~~so~~ that they can harvest her organs.

→ This concern can be removed if safeguards to remove voluntary negligence by doctors are put in place.

→ Awareness drives can also increase no. of ~~doctors~~ willing donors.

Thus by taking necessary precautions, organ donation can be made a boon under the ~~so~~ Utilitarian perspective.

(b). Kantian perspective states that moral actions are a duty or obligation of a rational man/woman.

~~Organ donation is a rational step to save lives. Hence by~~
 Keeping this in mind, refusing to donate one's organs do violate a moral duty.

Remarks

EXPLANATION

- ① Kant believed that what constituted a moral duty could be rationally decided by humans.
- ② Organ donation can save numerous human lives - hence rationally it constitutes a moral duty. If one can save another by taking an action, they must.
- ③ Kant urged to focus on duty and not consequences. Here the duty is moral hence justified.
- ④ Once concerns of citizens like Sheera, Indrani are addressed by safeguards, spreading awareness etc, people will willingly uphold this moral duty.
- ⑤ One may also be swayed by their duty to their religion - but organ donation does not violate that and religious leaders must sensitise their followers regarding the same.

Thus even by Kantian perspective, organ donation is a moral duty.

(c). Yes, I do think people ought to donate their organs.
WHY?

- ① Larger public interest is met by organ donation as challenge of organ shortage can be overcome & lives can be saved.
- ② It is the moral duty of each individual to do their part in social welfare. Organ donation is harmless as organs are harvested only after death.
- ③ Soldiers lay their lives to ~~protect~~ keep us safe. While organ donation is only done after death. Not everyone is a soldier, but by donating ~~our~~ organs civilians can do their part in saving lives.

P.T.O

Remarks

Concerns

- ① Doctors won't save us if sign organ donation forms.
→ This fear can be tackled by putting in necessary safeguards & spreading awareness about the same.
- ② This is against our religious practices.
→ This misunderstanding should be removed from people's minds by sensitising them & their religious leaders.

Advice to Sheena

- ① Explain to her the utilitarian & Kantian perspective with the merits of organ donation as mentioned above.
- ② Convince her by doing research about the safeguards in place already to remove her fear of doctors not doing enough to save her if she agrees for organ donation.
- ③ Sensitise her about harmony between religion & organ donation as this action saves lives.
- ④ Give the analogy of a soldier to convince her further.
- ⑤ Take her to talk to a doctor (a surgeon) to clear her doubts and
- ⑥ Finally, allow her to take her own decision as it is her right to decide what to do with her body after her death - in the spirit of personal liberty.

Remarks

Q13. You are a senior civil servant. One of your officer friend is hard working, completes her work on time but always demoralizes her subordinates by blaming them for one or the other thing. She keeps everyone on toes. Often she shouts in her office and want to just follow the blue book while working. She also insults junior officers-if one fails to get the things done. Her only mantra to work is to "get the things done -whatever it takes." Due to this bossy attitude your friend is not liked by the subordinates and because of her uneven relation with her team members; she fails to portray a good office culture. Most of the colleagues know about this case but no one wants to discuss it because of your proximity with that lady officer. However one day one close friend happens to be your colleague briefed about the problem subordinate officers are facing.

Answer the following questions based on the above case. Bring merits and demerits related to each course of action and discuss the best option.

- Directly talk to subordinate and assure about correcting the things in future.
 - Give responsibility to your friend who briefed you about this case.
 - Transfer the lady officer as this case may bring sorry figure for you also in future.
 - Request the lady officer not to do so as this may hamper their personal relations also.
 - Is there any better option available to correct the things other than what mentioned above?
- (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Merits

- Opens a channel of communication with the subordinates and allows them to voice their grievances.
- Assuring them of correction may motivate them to work sincerely in the office.

Demerits

- Authority of lady officer is bypassed as she is ~~to~~ their leader and should be kept in the loop while taking any decision.
- The assurance is not backed by a plan to change circumstances for the better - it is an empty promise.
- Despite being a senior officer, I may not have the authority to intervene in her office work like this.

Remarks

(b) Merits

- ① I am saved by the responsibility to solve the problem at hand.
- ② I ensure my friendship with the lady colleague is not affected.

Demerits

- ① Shirking of responsibility & duty as I am a senior officer with vast experience and have the capability to find a solution.
- ② It is my duty to ensure healthy office culture to ^{ensure} ~~meet~~ efficient working & meeting of public interest - even at the cost of personal suffering by losing a friend.
- ③ ~~There is~~ No guarantee that my friend will take the right decision.

(c) Merits

- ① Ensure your future is not disrupted by her poor office culture - hence on record my performance remains good.
- ② save subordinates from daily demoralising and insult.

Demerits

- ① Problem is not solved since the lady officer has ~~been~~ not been counselled in this regard. Thus some problems will arise in her next office.
- ② As a senior officer it is my duty to course correct and solve the issue from the root.
- ③ She has done nothing wrong - only her approach is wrong and instead of penalising her, she should be guided in the right direction.

Remarks

(d). Merits

- ① After my request, she may understand her issue and build a more positive office culture & healthy relationships.
- ② My friendship with her remains intact.

Demerits

- ① Mere request without proper counsel can lead to issues like
 - (a) - she may think you are criticising her and not take it in a positive manner.
 - (b) - she may think her subordinates complained against her & may further persecute them.
- ② While the thought is noble, it is not accompanied by sufficient action.

(e). Better option

- ① Organise a seminar about positive, healthy office culture and how officers must communicate with their subordinates to get efficient and motivated response.
 - Ensure she comes to this seminar.
 - Ensure case studies with various scenarios are created.

This will ensure she realises her mistakes and works upon them herself.

- ② Talk to her informally about her subordinates and her relationship with them.
 - Ask her to ensure she gets regular feedbacks from them to improve her working style.
 - Remind her that she is dedicated and but to ensure the some from her juniors, she should make sure they are motivated, rewarded, guided in the right direction.
 - But punishment for delay & wrong deeds is justified.

- ③ Make her realise that if she doesn't change her attitude, she can face complaints from her juniors & have career setbacks.

④ Inspire her to work not just as a means to an end but for Remarks greater public good as a TEAM to yield better results.

Q14. Suppose you are called as the Chief Guest in an educational institution to address a gathering of youth on the issue of 'cultural transition in India'. You confine your lecture mainly around one of the most apparent pointers of cultural transition taking place in the country, i.e. changing man-woman relationship with the latter being more open, forthcoming and assimilating. But the transition is marred by many sour and ugly events leading to sexual exploitation, honour killings and subjugation and defiance by male dominated office environment. After the lecture there is a question answer session. Answer the following questions that students and teachers posed in front of you:

- Are women outrageous in their liberty with regard to dressing up, breaking silence and asking their share in decision making?
- What should be the "limits of openness" for women in a culturally transitioning India in an era of globalisation?
- Is the institution of family responsible for the aberrant behavior of their male children regarding man-woman relationship?
- What will you do as a Civil Servant to change the attitude of society with respect to women?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a). No.

① Dressing up

→ A woman has complete liberty over own body and should be free in deciding how to dress up. This is ensured by Art. 21 - Right to life & personal liberty.

→ Allegations are made that incidents like rape occur when women dress provocatively / they show the strong bias and ignorance of commentators.

→ As a man dresses comfortably as per his choice, so can a woman. Our constitution allows right to equality & prohibition of discrimination.

→ Exceptions to the rule are official dress codes which apply EQUALLY for both men & women.

② Breaking silence

→ when discriminated against, subjected to violence etc women have an equal right to raise their voice against such abuse and get justice, be treated equally with men.

③ Asking their share in decision making.

→ At all levels - household, local body, states and national level women deserve equal share in power.

Remarks

→ Only 12% of Parliament seats are occupied by women. This needs to be increased to 50%.

(b). In the era of Globalisation, Indian society is fast evolving - intermingling of Indian and western features to form a hybrid, open society.

→ The only limit of openness for women should be with regard to equality with men.

→ Other than that there should be no limits to her transitioning - be it in the sphere of household economic decisions, political power, or even the private sector.

→ Yet many men think it their divine right to impose limits on women. This results in ugly events like sexual exploitation, honour killings, poor healthcare & education for girl child, bias in office etc.

(c). A child learns from his or her immediate surroundings - family, friends, school, community and society.

→ They learn by observing, experiencing and also by rationalising (cognitive understanding).

→ If a son observes his father beating his mother at his whim, he will think it natural and that such behaviour is justified.

→ If a brother ~~obs~~ sees that he gets preferential treatment at home, more permissions to go out with friends etc. than his sister, he will feel entitled to it.

→ Thus if such sexist attitude is practiced at home, children - both men & women internalise them as they idolise their parents in childhood.

→ This results in aberrant behaviour in adulthood.

Thus families are critical in ensuring gender sensitising in our community.

Remarks

(d). A civil servant having wide powers can do a LOT to change the attitude of the society -

① Organise awareness drives in collaboration with civil society NGOs; media. to emphasise gender equality.

② Role in a popular face so that public is convinced and influenced that women are equal to men.

Eg: Olympic champion Sakshi Malik propagating 'Beti Bachao, beti padhao' in Haryana.

③ Make schemes to empower women in various fields like education, employment, skill training etc.

→ Economic independence will go a long way in empowering women.

④ Enforce laws to protect safety of women & reduce discrimination.

→ Laws like Sexual Harassment in Office, POCSO act etc. require proper enforcement.

⑤ Sensitise other organs of govt. like subordinate officers, police officers etc.

Remarks

Q15. You are a no-nonsense police officer. There is a day light murder of a politician in your area. One of your senior police officer is close relative of that murdered politician. After much investigation, you come to know that Naxalites have killed him as he was involved in land grabbing case in remote area. Local people hated that politician. After few days you managed to arrest one naxalite who was involved in this case. He was involved in some other gruesome murder cases also. In an ambush more than 50 security personnels were also killed and his name was also surfaced in that case.

Your senior officer is putting pressure on you to kill that criminal as often these type of cases take much time due to the lack of eyewitness, as they enjoy local support and also villagers have fear.

Home Minister of your state also wants to do the same as it will send a message in the public about handling of law and order problem with iron hands. Thus send filler through one officer that 'if you do the same, you will get the full support of ruling party in future also'.

Answer the following questions:

- (a) In the above case which ethical dilemmas will you face and why will you call it ethical dilemma?
- (b) Will you follow the order of your senior officer and Home Minister? Evaluate your decision from the ethical and legal point of view.
- (c) Which factors will guide you in this case? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a). Ethical dilemmas faced and why they can be called so-

① Desire to punish the naxalite responsible for many gruesome crimes like the murder of the politician, ambush of 50 security personnels.

→ Since much investigation was done before finding the culprit, his guilt has sufficient evidence.

② Uphold the Rule of Law as the Indian judiciary functions on the principle that a person is innocent till proven guilty.
→ As an officer of the law, appropriate channels of court to be used to punish the guilty instead of taking law in own hands. → Have faith in judiciary.

③ Pressure from senior officer and home minister to extra-judicially kill the criminal to ~~start~~ exact justice and send

Remarks

strong message to public.

→ They don't believe the courts will work in time but as a police officer you have a duty to uphold the law & not arbitrarily murder the criminal.

→ You may be transferred if you don't follow their blueprint.

(b) No, I will not.

Evaluating -

* Ethical point of view

① It is ethically wrong to take another human's life, no matter how grave his crimes, except as per law. i.e. death penalty or self defence.

② Governance by fear alone is not effective - an eye for an eye makes the whole world blind. While criminals must be punished to deter wrongdoing, the public must also be counselled, their grievances understood and removed to effect large scale change.

Eg: Enforcement of forest rights act to prevent land grabbing from tribals.

③ Duty to protect lives, not take them. Must have faith in the system to punish wrongdoers.

* Legal point of view

① Legally ~~not~~, you I cannot kill the suspect. Only arrest him and allow law to take its course.

② As an officer of the law it is my duty to gather all evidence, present to the court and ensure conviction of suspect.

Taking the law in my own hands is not the answer. It makes me as bad as the criminal ~~as I too~~

Remarks

(c). I will take the following steps -

- ① Rigourously investigate the case. Leave no stone unturned and gather strong ~~evide~~ evidence to support my case against the naxalite.
- ② Present the above collected facts to the senior officer & home minister and assure them that justice will prevail & the criminal will be punished by the court.
- ③ Convince the two that: as representatives of the government, we MUST uphold rule of law and have faith in judiciary.
- ④ Spread awareness drives amongst public about criminal's illegal activities and sensitise them that violence is NOT the way.
→ Make government schemes & rights more accessible to them to engage them positively.
- ⑤ If after this, the pressure from senior officer & home minister continues; ~~also~~ concerned secretary of state about the issue in writing. 82

Remarks

Q16. You are professor as well as a social activist. There is an educated and well employed couple in your vicinity who often fight on their personal issues. One day they started fighting as usual, starting from arguments, turning loud, slamming doors and finally the male partner resorting to physical violence, the cry of wife and children started coming out. People come out, but do not dare to go to them citing that it is their personal matter, so any interference would be unethical and uncalled for. Answer the following questions based on the above case:

- Would you agree to be a bystander on the advice of the people that it is a personal matter of the couple? Give reasons.
 - Suppose you go to the flat of the couple and enquire what is wrong but the male member insists that they be left on their own as it is their personal matter and you should mind your own business. What would be your reaction?
 - Can police help in curbing this social malady by using legal authority and provisions?
 - What is your moral and ethical locus standi on intervention of neighbours to stop the domestic violence?
- (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a). No, I would not agree to be a bystander.

Reasons:

- It is an illegal act of domestic violence. Ample prima facie evidence to prove physical violence by the male as the crying of wife & children is heard. One must at least open the door to check and if wife is being beaten, protect her & the kids and report the husband to the police.
- Duty of citizen to protect those in danger - wife and children in this case.
- If no action is taken citing it as their personal matter, such incidents will recur and only increase in intensity - harming even leading to death of wife & children.
- Punishment of husband in this case will deter other violent men from indulging in domestic abuse.
- Justice and safety for wife and children. - Both mental and physical health.

Remarks

(b). My reaction -

① ~~Diagnose the~~ First ask the wife and children if they are okay - any indication from them that they are being abused - must lead to further action -

→ ~~Do~~ Tell other bystanders to take the wife and children to safety while I phone the police.

② If the wife and children don't answer out of fear, look around the house flat to see any signs of physical struggle.

③ If the husband goes starts closing the door before proper enquiry can be done, block the door and urge others to join you to increase manpower and restrain the husband till you are satisfied the wife & kids are safe.

④ If it is a case of domestic violence, report case to the authorities.

(4). Yes, the police can help.

① Quick response on alerts of domestic abuse can ensure timely help to wife & children.

② Investigating the case thoroughly... on reaching site - interrogation of husband, wife, examining of physical evidence & medical exam of wife. Eye witnesses should also be questioned.

③ If for the husband is suspected, strong evidence must be diligently gathered to ensure conviction & punishment.

④ Rehabilitation of the wife & children must be periodically followed up. @

⑤ ~~Spread or~~ Only when strong enforcement of law is there, other abused wives will be encouraged to come forward.

⑥ Spread awareness about the act & punishments under it to remove social evil from its root.

Remarks

(d). Moral & ethical locus standi -

① The suspected act of domestic violence being committed is illegal hence intervention & enquiry is MUST.

② Men and women are equal. A husband must NOT abuse his wife mentally or physically. One cannot be a bystander as this makes them equal party in the crime.

→ It is their duty to intervene for safety of wife & children.

→ If anything happens to them, bystanders will be guilty of not doing anything to protect them.

③ Ignoring this as a personal matter will only encourage the subversive husband as he is able to get away with this.

→ Frequency of such incidents will increase.

→ Intensity of violence will increase - in many cases leading to deaths of victims.

The bystander neighbours have a chance to prevent that.

④ Highlight their duty of community policing and their duty to protect those being abused as a responsible citizen.

Remarks

Q17. You are a Superintendent of Police and a huge protest is going on in front of your office. These protesters are Human Right activists. Protest is because of two consecutive incidents happened in your district.

Case one: City SP has received intelligence input that bombs have been planted in various places in the city. SP asked his team for massive search operation. After putting in strenuous hard work, police team raided a house where two people with 2 kg of explosives and IED devices were found. Police team immediately arrested them and brought them to the police station. Police started interrogating them related to the whereabouts of the bombs and their plans. When they failed to take out information from them, one of the Police Officer adopted third degree. Torture in case of new criminals often works. But one of the person died during the process, as he failed to bear the pain of torture. Death in police custody became a big issue.

Case two: Recently communal riots occurred held in your area and few police constables got surrounded by a group, viewing the grave situation and possible threat on life, one of the constable picked a man as a human shield. They found it as easy way to escape as that could also save the life of other police constables. But while they were trying to escape, people started stone pelting and the person who was used as human shield got badly injured. However, he was saved later by proper treatment.

Answer the following questions:

- Analyse the ethical dilemmas you will face as SP in both the stated situations.
- Human Rights Activists are demanding action against official involved in both the cases. What will be your course of action?
- Police Chief of State reaches to you and asks for not taking any action, as it will bring down the morals of the police force. What will be your course of action?
- Can you justify the use of torture technique in any given circumstances?
- Would you justify the use of human shield to save the lives of your colleagues? Give reasons. What are the moral and ethical issues involved in using human shield as the method of action against agitating mob?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a). Ethical dilemmas as the SP -

* Case I:

① Urgency to find bombs - ^{there was} save large no. of innocent lives. led to Culprits were found with explosives - sufficient evidence for their guilt. But they refused to disclose information after interrogation. thus third degree torture was used due to exigency of time.

② Rights of suspected culprits to proper trial and human rights in prison violated as one of them died in police custody.

Remarks

* case II

① Human shield saved lives of the police constables.

② The human rights of stone pelted man used as human shield was violated as he got badly injured in stone pelting. Isn't it the job of constables to protect each & every man? But wasn't the concerned man involved in illegal & violent communal riots?

(b). Course of action -

* Case I

① As it was an exceptional case to protect large no. of innocent lives & those -

→ Institute an enquiry only to determine if undue force was used to torture criminals since one of them died in custody.

→ Other than that communicate to the protestors & police force that use of torture to a certain degree is understandable in this case as -

① Lives of large no. of innocents were at stake.

② First, proper channel of interrogation was used.

③ Culprits were found with explosive devices - giving evidence of their guilt.

④ Urgency of time demanded that all possible channels be used to locate bombs including torture.

* case II:

① → Institute an enquiry if the constable had no other means to ensure safety of himself & other constables. Was the action absolutely necessary? Or was it deliberate?

→ If facts are found in his favour, no action will be taken against him.

BUT he will be warned to not repeat this as since as an officer of the police it is his duty to protect one & all and he cannot single out one as a human shield.

② why?

DrBy

Remarks

- (c). ① Basic inquiries into both cases will be set up to determine the facts of the case.
- ② ~~But outright~~ condemnation this is to prevent use of of undue force in case I & dereliction of duty to protect public each & every individual in case II.
- ③ But outright condemnation of the police acts will NOT be done both were done in extreme, time urgent cases.
- By infringing on human rights of certain guilty people, lives of many innocent people were saved.
- Here Utilitarian approach is used instead of Kantian perspective.

(d). As in this case I, torture of guilty criminals to save larger no. of innocent ~~pe~~ lives of children, young and elderly can be justified in exceptional cases.

- ① When lives of large no. of innocents are at stake
- ② When proper channel of interrogation is exhausted with no results
- ③ When those being tortured ~~have~~ are guilty - evidence to prove their criminality is strong.
- ④ Time urgent cases - all possible means ~~are~~ should be used.

But sufficient safeguards must be in place to ensure that exception does not become the rule.

Thus proper supervision, authority to give permission, proper inquiry ~~and~~ & punishment in cases of abuse of power are highly necessary.

Remarks

- (e). In certain exceptional cases, use of human shield may be justified. Reasons -
- ① When in a hostile environment - those around you trying to hurt you by using violence & stone pelting.
→ They are indulging in illegal practices.
 - ② You have absolutely no other option than to use one of them as shield - only then will they be deterred from trying to harm, even kill you.
 - ③ You have to save the lives of other officers too.
 - ④ The situation is urgent with no other means ^{of help} possible.

Moral & Ethical issues

- ① Duty of officer to protect all lives
→ Singling out one man as a human shield violates his right to life.
→ But
- ② Right of officer to protect himself/herself and other officers with them
→ In such a grave situation, will one not take all possible steps to save themselves? ~~By~~ Using ~~as~~ a man guilty of nothing as a human shield can save many lives.

This balance must be found between the two issues. Safeguards to ensure use of human shields does NOT become prevalant must be put in place - each case MUST be justified as one of last resort.

Remarks