

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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1. Invigilator Signature

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SECTION - A

Q1. Why it is, sometimes believed that feelings are better guide to action than reasons?
Critically analyze.

Ans.

A human being is an emotional animal. He/she goes through a multitude of feelings in his daily life - be it deciding which colour to wear to work today to approving projects in office.

⇒ Thus, feelings play a critical role in deciding and choosing actions. This is mainly due to human nature, as elaborated by Hobbes of seeking pleasure and avoiding pain.

⇒ Better guide

i) A decision coming from the heart will have the force of conscience.

ii) Such an action will be confident as it coincides with what the person feels.

iii) There shall be no cognitive dissonance as he/she will not be fearful of having been dishonest to his feelings.

⇒ When Reason overrules feeling

i) It is not always that an action taken

Remarks

due to a particular feeling will remain effective in the long run.

i) It may be influenced by temporary sway of emotions.

ii) Many a times — Reason uses logic which might prove the feelings as illogical and influenced by biases.

Therefore, although feelings help one make confident choices, it does not always result in a balanced and objective view.

(3)

— Reach a conclusion by discussing better way to make a balance decision.

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:

- Do you see principal of justice being followed in the 'Mob Justice'?
- How is it interrelated to attitude of any society?
- Analyze why there is increasing incidence of Mob Justice in the recent days?

(75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

A2.

a) The phenomenon of Mob Justice is a recurrent theme in Indian society where people take law into their hands when they see injustice or wrongdoing in society.

⇒ Be it the burning of buses in a communal clash, the charring of police stations when a rape took place in Assam etc.

⇒ The people do not follow reason but are led by the 'herd mentality' where each follows the other resulting in group violence.

⇒ This mob violence tries to redress the wrongdoing through public display of anger, destruction and damage. It violates the principle of Justice where the law must be allowed to punish the wrongdoer.

Remarks

⇒ b) Attitude of society.

At such times, the anger is channelised towards the Judicial machinery. It reflects a reactive attitude of society with impatience and disbelief in the system of rule of law.

c) The pendency of cases in the Judiciary, along with corruption and delay of the process of law are major reasons for people resorting to such actions.

Thus, in such cases, an attempt must be made to develop a response than a reaction. It should be emphasized that taking law in own hands not only lowers the credibility of Rule of law but is also prone to mistakes and misjudgements. Discuss other reasons.

Devote against every answer
its question no.

Remarks

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

- What is virtue ethics? Can knowledge be equated with virtue?
- 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?
- 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)

Ans 3.a)

'Knowledge is virtue' - said Socrates.

Virtue is synonymous with a moral value.
Ethics is a system of principles which incorporate values. Thus, virtue ethics is a set of belief systems where primacy is given to virtues - such as compassion, honesty, kindness etc.

Knowledge which leads one towards a good life is essentially a virtue - as said by Plato.
 The purpose of knowledge should be to enable one to excel in the game of life.

Virtue ethics is thus the embodiment of values like perseverance, truthfulness, care, harmony which enable one to live a meaningful life.

2

Remarks

Ans b) Virtue ethics embodies a set of principles which enable one to do good towards oneself and others. Any deviance from such virtues results in betrayal, mistrust or other bad actions.

⇒ However, many times, educated virtuous people are influenced by their personal greed, innate nature, & family issues or excessive ambition.

At such times, they might indulge in white collar crimes or scams.

⇒ Education and virtuous education with replete with morals are two different things.

Thus, education does not guarantee that a person might not get tempted by his inner desires or selfish needs.

Ans c) Virtues are not elements which can be immediately imbibed but those which are cultivated over a period of time.

⇒ Self control is one such virtue which enables an individual to think before

Remarks

acting, weigh the consequences of actions and wait patiently for the right moment.
 ⇒ Self-control thus helps to avoid haste and avoid decisions influenced solely by emotion.

It is thus a master virtue - conquering which an individual can excel in many areas of life. In absence of this self-control there is a tendency to succumb to others' reactions, inclination to conform, group pressure which eventually results in mob mentality.

This acting without thinking for one's self leads to social sin - or hasty actions by a group - leading to damage & disharmony.

(2)

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)

Ans4.

Have
a
relook
at
it.

Stoicism is more synonymous with contemplation. It is the art of reasoning out, thinking rationally and weighing the purpose and consequences of one's choices in life.

⇒ Desires and emotions play an important role in influencing our decisions. A self-mastery of these would enable to make rational choices, do a cost-benefit analysis and act accordingly.

⇒ Thus, a self-mastery helps to avoid personal biases, prejudices or desires from creeping in and make an impartial analysis.

⇒ For example, a student who has mastered his emotions will never succumb to the group pressure to smoke or drink even if he is forced to.

⇒ The control and balance of these desires is important. However, acting solely without

Remarks

factoring in desires, emotions will lead to conflicts in mind, inbuilt dissonance and maybe frustration and anger.

⇒ It is therefore equally important to vent out feelings and give due importance to one's valid desires and pleasures.

In conclusion, an individual - in the words of Kant - must be a combination of faith, ~~Aesthetic~~ Aesthetic & Reason.

(2 1/2)

Stoicism is pivotal part of the question.

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)

A5a)

The above statement is a classic dilemma of the deontological - consequentialist approach.

What about consequentialist?

It is possible that a person might do an action with a sincere motive, however, the consequences are not seen as correct. For example, a thief might have stolen a sum of money to pay medical bills of his ailing mother, however, in the eyes of law it is a wrong - a crime.

Similarly, socialism based on a welfare approach is seen as the panacea for ills of capitalism or market economy. However, just because the motive is good, it does not become the basis for action. The consequence must be factored in too.

Remarks

thus, as in the words of Gandhiji,
'Ends ~~(do)~~ and means ~~go~~ hand in hand.'

Ans 5b) The current wave of globalisation has changed the role of state from Regulator to a facilitator.

A civil servant too must incorporate this approach while taking decisions; like

- i) if the decision on a specific project is made with keeping the ends in mind.
- ii) if there are adequate mechanisms for the consequence to be addressed if any.
- iii) if the motive is rational enough to result into a beneficial consequence.

For eg:- The PDS system with a sincere motive of subsidising food has a faulty service delivery with leakage of 30%.

Thus, the consequence is negated despite a good motive.

In conclusion, he/she must factor in Utility, sustainability and larger impact on society before making a decision.

Not required.

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)

Back-ground is not required at all.

A6

Ethics is a set of principles which enables an individual or entity to seek good, do good and be good.

⇒ In some cases however, the right action is not always through the right seemingly right approach. At such times, some actions for the maximum benefit of the maximum number must be taken. — in words of Utilitarian Bentham.

⇒ It is possible therefore that some harm is done to the people in pursuit of a larger good — like in the case of Extremism affected states.

⇒ In such places where there is a threat of breakdown of public peace, law and order and eruption of violence to threaten unity of the country, an action, however misfit with system of ethics is justified.

Remarks

→ The conflict here is between the goal of ensuring freedom of masses vs goal of national security and integrity.

The principle of permissible harm is thus an exception to the general rule and must be exercised with due caution and responsibility.

Whether such decisions are moral or against ethics is a matter of debate. As the principle of morals itself follows 'to each his own'.

Begin with principle of permissible harm (3)

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)

A7.

A convention is a precedent followed for generations. However, a law may be new or old with consequent penal provisions for violation. In essence, 'convention' is more of a 'consensus' while 'law' is more like an 'imposition'.

⇒ With regard to tribal regions, while both have their respective place in the administrative machinery, the practise and use of these instruments is more significant.

⇒ Due to their background of historical injustice along with their unique history of a separate identity and culture, a convention might lead to greater harmony.

⇒ Also, while the importance of laws cannot be denied, a convention which is built over time taking the stakeholders (tribals) into confidence will have a greater chance at compliance.

Remarks

Thus, although legally - both deserve compliance; ethically, compliance to an order by convention reflects - greater legitimacy and satisfaction of the tribals.

In conclusion, 'conventions' command greater public legitimacy than 'law' which commands regulatory legitimacy.

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32

Think from the perspective of an administrator.

- 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)

Ans 8a)

Remarks

A85)

'A society is made rich by the values it beholds that than the capital it accumulates'.

⇒ Every society comes into being through a process of fighting for its rights and working towards establishing an order. This process comprises a major role of struggle, sacrifice and favourable attitude.

⇒ In case of Indian National movement itself, the mass satyagraha by Gandhiji not only laid down a platform for struggle but also instilled a spirit of sacrifice.

The various movements of Non-Co-operation, Civil Disobedience developed an attitude of not hesitating and blindly following the unjust. The sacrifice of martyrs imparted new vigour to the feeling of Nationalism.

⇒ Thus, these factors create a spirit of solidarity, inspire collective attitude and help in building a vision in this case of Lib Justice, freedom & equality.

Discuss all these values separately.

Remarks

Q9. Answer the following questions:

- How does the cultural relativism defines "good"? Which method does it follow for arriving at moral beliefs?
- Why does cultural relativism supposedly make us more tolerant of other cultures and, critically examine the view that moral values are relative?
- 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)

A9a) Values are precepts akin to a mirage — each side has its own light and there is no one light.

⇒ A culture too has its own system of beliefs, a past history, a shared objective and shared values and vision.

⇒ The most popular ex. can be cited of the Western culture and that of Indian culture. This difference has a relativism attached to it.

⇒ Each culture has its own perception of good. In Western culture, the economic growth and material prosperity is 'good' life.

⇒ While in Indian ethos, conquering desires and striving for salvation is a good life.

good

Remarks

A96

Cultural relativism also has smaller subsets like that between various religions, various ^{ethnic} groups etc. Thus, an acceptance of this relativistic nature makes one develop a sympathetic attitude towards others beliefs, practices etc.

Although it makes one tolerant; the very fact that each group has different morals might lead to a conflict of beliefs. eg:- While Hindus consider the cow as sacred, the Muslims may not.

Thus, although values are relative, there are certain higher universal morals of as tolerance, compassion, equanimity, harmony which will help resolve the crisis of cultural multiple cultures.

A97

The cow protection movement traces its genesis to the Hindu belief system of worshipping the cow as mother - 'gaur'.
⇒ While this is an age old belief system, it also comes into conflict with the Islamic culture / practice of eating beef.

Remarks

⇒ At such times, a conflict is seen in the manner and cultures of the two — a case of ethical relativism — where Hindus consider cow sacrifice as sacrilegious and Muslims consider it an imposition on their freedom.

(2) Such conflicts need to be resolved through an approach of creating tolerance, increasing cultural awareness, clearing misconceptions and creating a culture of solidarity and harmony.

— Discuss other dimension of the cow protection movement.

Remarks

Q10. Discuss the essence of consistency? Does consistency guarantee trust? If not then what is the use of it? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Ans. Consistency is the value of continuing a task, an action with perseverance - without flinching due to laziness or temptations.

⇒ It is thus the art of continuing to be determined and standing by that conviction even if only the last one to do so.

⇒ Consistency does not guarantee trust; however it surely begins the process of building trust. A consistent action instils confidence about the doer and his / her intentions.

⇒ For example, servants win the trust of their owners through consistent honesty in matters of money or otherwise.

Thus, a relationship of trust begins to build up.

⇒ A consistent doer not only benefits by perfecting his/her habit and winning the confidence of the served.

It is one of the essential ingredients of trust.

Remarks -

⇒ At the same time, such a habit has a greater role to play in the morale of fellow workers and in creating a work culture.

⇒ It promotes efficiency and loyalty towards the task and benefits the larger good of people.

3 Thus, consistency is a trait which can divide irregularities and multiply efficiency.

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)

A11(a)

The above statement reflects the current policy paralysis of the government along with laziness of the bureaucracy.

⇒ It reflects the administration's unwillingness to welcome change, drop traditional service delivery mechanisms and accept newer reforms.
eg:- Be it e-governance, digitisation, newer performance appraisals etc.

⇒ The statement also implies how - for example in the case of government, - problems are attributed to bad circumstances rather than accepting responsibility and taking accountability for actions.

It is thus, a retort to change the attitude and being more willing to take stand by one's action and its consequences.

Better sticks to the mainstream of the question

Remarks

A11b)

An agent of change is not a panacea for evils plaguing a system, but only a means to an end.

⇒ Essential requirements

i) An agent of change must try to win people's consent if not their complete agreement.

ii) it must be wrapped with incentives to promote a desired behaviour.

iii) it may incorporate a reward-punishment mechanism.

iv) it must be focussed towards a change in attitude along with the model.

v) The role of idols is important to create greater acceptance.

eg:- Eradicating open defecation requires awareness, penal provision for violation, reward mechanism for adoption of toilet and ambassadors to act as role models.

Remarks

SECTION - B

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

Q 12. 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)

A12. a) The above case is an example of a conflict between good of the individual vs good of the society.

Remarks

⇒ The utilitarian approach by Bentham expounds that actions must result into the 'maximum good of the maximum number'.

⇒ According to this perspective, she should donate her organs in interest of larger community.

⇒ This act of donating will help multiple members of society and help the others to seek pleasure from the donation and get rid of pain.

Therefore while it helps the sufferer a chance to use the felicific calculus, such an act would benefit more and more people.

A12b)

Emmanuel Kant has famously propounded the deontological approach where each action has a consequence. He also talks of the concept of moral duty - and the requirement to treat each individual as an end itself, not a means to an end.

Remarks

In this case, Sheena has the option of donating or refusing to donate as per her moral duty.

Any refusal made by her would not violate this duty. As each individual is an end in himself.

It is thus not compulsory for an individual to donate against wishes.

2½

Ans)

Organ donation is a subjective choice of an individual. It is also a result / dependant upon the values and beliefs of the individual.

→ The very fact that man is a social animal, is embedded in a societal structure and ~~derives~~ derives benefits from this society — makes it a 'duty' to give back to society.

→ The values of compassion and shared humanity also warrant that an individual tries to be of help to another individual.

→ Another fact is that of practise of sympathy.

Remarks

and empathy towards those who are physically challenged.

⇒

(3) In case of being Sheena's teacher, I would advise her to contemplate and think about this process, understand its implications and make a choice combining her desire with rationality.

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)

work
culture

lack of
comm.

behav. chng
fear of
seniors

trust in
subordinates

to E)

A13a)

The above case is an example of faulty leadership skills combined with lack of communication.

- The option of directly talking to subordinate might result into two responses:
 - either complete denial of existence of such a grievance.
 - reverse anger and further burdening of subordinates

Thus, although it is easy, it might not elicit a required response.

11
12

Remarks

b) Delegating the responsibility would amount to reneging on my responsibility. Also, being a subordinate friend who briefed me would set a wrong precedent about expressing grievances thereafter.

c) Directly transferring the lady officer would not be doing due justice to her. She must be given an opportunity to explain herself.

Therefore, transferring is more like treating the symptom than the cause.

d) The lady officer can be requested. However, conveying grievance through such a format would be incorrect.

Also, ~~the~~ warning her about hampering personal relations is not the right approach to deal with administrative grievance.

It is not rational to promote personal relationship at the cost of public relationship.

Remarks

e) While all the above options have a way of rectifying the issue, they are more curative than preventive.

The options / way of doing things better:

a) ~~Organise~~ Ask the subordinates to write down their grievances - even if they are anonymous.

ii) Approach the lady officer and try finding out the reasons for such behaviour - any issues or problems.

iii) Institute a formal mechanism for complaint and grievance redressal.

iv) Start an initiative where subordinates and seniors are given opportunity to interact, understand each other.

Not
Viable

1½

Follow the direction of the question properly.

Remarks

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)

Ans. The above case study incorporates the issue of empowerment and changing of women and the consequent impact on society.

- Women have an equal right to their personal preference in food, dress or expression. To say that it is outrageous is itself a patriarchal bias in attitude towards women liberty.

At the same time, their demand is not only justified but long due.

Remarks

b) The issue of empowerment and any limits to openness are anti-thetical to each other. In a culturally transitioning India, women must be given liberty to evolve and express as per their choice.

The case of Saudi women drivers is one example where globalisation has penetrated and unshackled patrilarchy & restriction.

c) The institution of family is not solely responsible. However, it has a major role in shaping attitudes and responses of a child towards the opposite gender... especially women. Also, the environment and practices towards women in a family influence the attitude and behaviour of the male child. Examples like respecting women, caring etc are set in the family.

d) As a civil servant, it is the moral duty to promote gender empowerment and focus on the issues of women. Initiatives where women can lead like

Remarks

- Best practices in Any sector by women.
- use of role models to instill confidence and a sense of self-esteem.
 - promotion and encouragement of women to participate in Mahila e-haat etc.
 - Gender-sensitisation campaigns and so on.

Thus, women can be promoted and given a due share not only by furthering women participation but also changing attitudes and perceptions which are the cause of their second class treatment. You should lead by your own example.

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:

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

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

A15a) The above case is an example of a conflict between means and ends.

The ethical dilemmas faced are:

- 1) killing the criminal in public interest vs not following the procedure of law.
- 2) taking the case in your hand vs letting the Judiciary decide.
- 3) conflict between creating a favourable public impression vs not abiding by the rule.

Remarks

22 The above represent an ethical dilemma as it is a choice between an officers' conscience and the standard procedure. Although the end is public interest, the quick means of killing the criminal is going through the means of law present themselves as a dilemma.

Ans b) In this case, although the act of killing the criminal in public interest sounds plausible, it is legally as well as morally incorrect.

I would not follow the order, however simplistic it sounds.

⇒ Legally, the institution of Judiciary has been established for this very purpose. To take law in hand and distribute justice on my own would undermine Judiciary and also set a bad precedent.

⇒ Ethically, every human has a right to defend him/herself. To decide without due

Remarks.

authority would amount to misuse of power
and derelection of duty. (3)

#150) The Constitution, national interest and my
conscience - this is the holy trinity that
would guide and help me take a course
of action. An individual must have a
clear conscience in the performance of his
duties. And for a civil servant, the
Constitutional rule book is the supreme force.

In the words of Gandhiji,
"the ends cannot justify the means".

(2)

What else would be
your sources of
guidance?

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)

Ans 16. The above case highlights the problem of domestic violence and the public attitude towards this issue.

Ans a) ⇒ Based on the fact, that I am a professor and a social activist, to simply ignore the scenario and be a mute spectator would be injustice to my profession personally.

⇒ Secondly, although such matters are personal, any physical violence and abuse is beyond personal and is punishable under law.

Remarks

Ans b) Although the male member has a right to ask for privacy and being left alone, to simply watch as a ~~mute~~ spectator would be incorrect.

⇒ I would try to gauge the environment and ask that ~~they~~ ~~he~~ he comes out for a while and calm down.

⇒ If denied, maybe ringing their bell after regular intervals, collecting around the house — would stop them — public shaming.

Ans c) In this case, the authorities cannot intervene unless an FIR is filed by the women.

Although a social malady, this can only be addressed when women become more confident and come out in the open about such issues.

The maximum that can be done is to seek the help of NGO's or any other organisations.

(2)

Resort-
ing
to
police
at the
outset
can
be
valuer-
able.

(2)

Remarks

Ans)

The very fact of physical abuse towards women is morally reprehensible.

⇒ As responsible and concerned members, the intervention of the neighbours must not be seen purely from ~~the~~ lens of violating privacy.

⇒ At such crucial times, the ability to stand by your convictions, to fight for ~~the~~ larger cause beyond one's own is tested.

It is a test of public ethics vs private ethics.

Thus, morally as well as ethically, to intervene for a socially important cause is an act of integrity. ~~here the issue of abuse and consequent impact on society~~

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)

A17 a) The above case is a classic case of 'Fire in the line of duty'.
 ⇒ Although at both times, the motivation was sincere, the acts on the side of the police turned detrimental.

Remarks

⇒ ethical dilemmas faced:

- ① the interrogation carried out for national security is mild treatment that would not result in substantial information.
- ② the dilemma of how much force is right to elicit information.
- ③ In case 2, the dilemma between protecting one's own life vs. the entire police force.
∴ a conflict of action taken.

Ans b)

The right course of action would be to order an investigation with all the facts listed.

Secondly, I will appeal to the activists to calm down and avoid invest in the interest of public harmony.

Ans c)

The situation is a complex one with competing demands from all quarters. Without committing anything to the chief, the right course would be to order an investigation and wait for the reports.

Remarks

Ans d)

The use of torture is against the principle and application of human rights in the country.

The law has provided various mechanisms to illicit informations but has strictly prohibited torture.

However, an action of a public servant must ultimately be guided through National Interest and Security of the country.

1 1/2

Principle of double effect can be cited.

Ans e)

The life of one human is as precious as any other?

Thus, use of any individual as a human shield cannot be justified. However, the situation and circumstances of the moment must be factored in before an analysis.

Ethical and moral issues involved:

- i) use of one's life to protect the entire force - conflict of one vs many.
- ii) the conflict as a leader - the action taken today sets a precedent for future policemen.

2

In any case doing so is not justified.

Remarks

ii) the issue of public mistrust and
~~also~~ attitude towards the police.

Remarks