

Online

# GS SCORE

BATCH - II  
TEST - 2

## ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND APTITUDE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<p>There are 17 questions.</p> <p>All questions are compulsory</p> <p>The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>Content of the answer is more important than its length.</p> <p>Answers must be written in the space provided.</p> <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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*Good concept  
Try to bring a few  
do yourself you will*

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name PRATIBHA SINGH

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. [Redacted]

Date 08.09.2017

Signature Pratibha

*Manish  
Sinha*

## SECTION - A

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

Most of the times it is our reason and cognitive appraisal that guides our behaviour in daily context.

However, when the situation is complex and when adequate information facts is not available we let our emotions guide our actions. Not Reason Reason

Fact it is also said that emotions play a more effective role in guiding our actions because in its absence, though rationality would prevail but in the process we may become excessively mechanistic and lose the ability to respond sensitively to the situation.

For instance, if a public servant is confronted with a situation in which a destitute woman cannot access benefits of a food security scheme because of lack of documents. It is only if he is

Remarks

empathetic and compassionate would be able to vicariously live her experience and respond sensitively to it.

Such acts revivify the legitimacy of administration and it is not viewed insensitive.

However, often feelings in the form of prejudices may bring in biases, therefore,

~~Neq~~ both feelings and facts and intellect must be used to arrive at solutions and in decision making.

at

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)

But a turn for a party. I see a approach which can't hit the bulls eye. i.e. #

a) In a democratic nation which is governed by the representatives of people, that every individual is an equal stakeholder in governance, mob justice goes against this very notion.

Such a justice would go against the constitutional values of equality, rule of law and social justice and also violate the rules and the regulations in the country which invite punitive action.

For instance, if an order of khap Panchayat is against violation of a social norm cannot be called as 'mob justice' because such actions breed intolerance and disharmony.

Remarks

mob justice in a pluralistic country like India can invite ~~anarchy~~ anarchy and disrupt unity and integrity of the nation.

(2)

(b) <sup>often</sup> 'mob justice' is a reflection of prevalent and social norms that find voice in mob violence.

These also represent readiness of people to take action to address certain perceived wrongs in the society which the Govt. of the day has failed to deliver.

In a number of ways mob violence reflects the prevalent attitude and values and their predisposed tendency to address problems by circumventing democratic institutions.

Dispensation of justice by people by disregarding the legality of issues is inherently undemocratic and no 'justice' at all.

(2)

Remarks

(c) It is being seen in the recent times the voices of the rights groups and vigilantism has increased and this is a sign of intolerance.

It is also suspected in the form of lynching by the cow vigilantes and killing of the nationalists like Kalburgi, Dabholkar etc.

It acts as a threat to diversity of opinion which is deeply cherished democratic value and individual freedom guaranteed under the constitution.

In addition, it is also incidences like mob action against a rape accused also represents the need for more proactive police functioning and to ensure law and order is maintained, culprits are brought to book and judicial refers to prevent delays in conviction.

2

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)

# Giving prominence to character for moral judgment -  
 virtue ethics' visualise a person to be virtuous that is morality of an act is determined by the wish or the intention of the person.

Any moral act is moral if it is done with due regard to values and ethics Aristotle sees 'morality' as reason?

(1) That is virtue is a quality of an individual who acts ethically and ~~it~~ knowledge and ~~not~~ ethics values can function in consonance with each other.

However, knowledge refers to the facts of the case and the most rational outcome or course of action, whereas, virtue sees examines the rightness or the wrongness of the course of action through an ethical perspective.

Remarks

b) Ignorance is not merely lack of knowledge or rationality it also represents the ability to take into cognizance the ethical dimension of a situation.

This ignorance by virtue ethics is defined in terms of inability to see long term gains by people through upholding the values and focussing only on the immediate personal gains.

Crimes and bad actions therefore are a result of ignorance.

And knowledgeable, educated people lack the understanding, wisdom to act virtuously and pursue self interest and only hedonistic goals with poor consideration to societal well-being and societal contribution.

2



c) self-control can be called as a master virtue both for oneself and for larger societal good because :-

① success in life is determined by delay of gratification eg. hard work and sincerity comes at the last putting down on leisure and therefore is an essential aspect of self-control.

② self-control to prevent pursuing ones selfish interest and look at the larger public good that our actions can contribute to.

Unaided control often indulges in social sin. One such example is that of corruption characteristic of amassing greater wealth and acting against ones morals and values as said by virtue ethics.

②

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)

Answers  
Responses

Stoicism is the ability to endure in life and stay resilient in the face of adversity.

Self-mastery of desires and emotions essentially create grounds for greater self-realisation and actualization of our potential.

- ① emotional regulation enable us to act wisely and justly by understanding the demands of a situation.
- ② mastery of desires and emotions enable us in being prudent in our thinking and not just look at short term goals and self-satisfaction.
- ③ prevent self-centered thinking and be more condemate and emphatic.
- ④ mastery of desires and emotions is the MANTRA for SUCCESS which enables one to delay gratification.

Remarks

Control of desires and emotions is not always possible and not even desirable.

Our desires and emotions provide us the necessary DRIVE and MOTIVATION to excel in life in our respective endeavours. It generalises expectancies often socially constructed, to which we attach value and instrumentally and guides our action.

However, desires must be seen not in self interest should be balanced with larger goals and missions for the benefit of others and society.

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)

Consequentialism advocates that it is the consequences and implications of an action that define if the action is right or wrong but virtue ethics argue that it is the nature of the doer who carries out action.

while the motives of an individual whose behaviour is in question provides a moral guidance to simply with in line with personally values held values, ethics and attitudes. It plays a more determinant role than consequentialism <sup>in ethical conduct</sup> which has little concern with the moralty of the means adopted to achieve the ends.

Remarks

However, socialism may have good motives of social justice and equity ~~used~~ but it has failed to deliver these results on the ground in most of the countries which now have adopted a market economy to achieve these very ends. India particularly follows social-marketism, ~~is a welfare model and thus both the models thus former cannot be~~ called as better than the latter (2)

b) In the contemporary times where Govt plays the role of a facilitator, a civil servant must take into consideration the following values - consequences relates

- ① equality of opportunity to all market players.
- ② emphasis on ideals of social justice, inclusive development and equity.
- ③ empathy and affirmative action for the marginalised.
- ④ competitors on sound market principles.
- ⑤ public service delivery - transparency and standardisation 1 1/2

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)

Correct  
Clarity of  
action  
Principle of  
permissible harm

The principle of permissible harm is a principle of ethics which states that harm caused for moral and ethical reason and is kept minimum just to address the situation.

In the context, stern state action against left wing radicalism and

J&K disturbances must be seen as an effort to safeguard the

security and safety of its citizens.

Such actions are ethical, provided

that the rights of the violators are upheld, and ~~they~~ repression is kept to minimum.

These stand the test of moral laws because such actions ensure harmony and peace of the land, which otherwise is disrupted.

Remarks

as a result of ~~the~~ incidences of  
radicalism and mob violence.

It is ~~in fact~~ the moral duty of  
the police ~~authorities~~ and the  
Govt. ~~that~~ in the country no  
harm is caused to the citizens  
through such actions.

(4)

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)

Conventions are ~~are~~ socially and culturally accepted norms followed by people and groups from generations.

Law represents rules and regulations enacted by the representative govt of the day and invite punitive action if violated.

While taking administrative decisions with regard to tribals the convention must also be given importance. Keeping in mind the difference in customs and norms followed by primitive tribal groups.

Laws, however, are important and ~~are~~ must be abided with but the convention if disregarded can lead to disruption and destruction of unique culture and of tribal life.

Remarks



In fact, often ~~rules~~<sup>laws</sup> are modified to ensure that they respect tribal customs and conventions  
eg Panchayat extension in scheduled Areas Act & Forest Rights Act & schedule VI of the constitution

Remarks

Q8.1 (a) Are justice, freedom and equality doles to the ruled, given by the superior authority (nature) or by the government?

(b) What is the rôle 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 and equality is a <sup>human</sup> construct and historically evolved through various revolutions, primarily the French Revolution, across Europe. It is a modern concept and finds its bases in ~~modern~~ rational and humanistic thinking.

In this context justice, freedom and equality can be visualised as the guaranties of state to each citizen in a democracy, that cannot be parted but can be

subjected to reasonable restrictions in the interest of ~~unity~~ ~~and~~ ~~integrity~~ security and integrity of the country.

These are ensured through the constitution in most societies and therefore cannot be said to be given by a superior authority ~~be nature~~.

Remarks

(2)

b) ① Role of struggle that is when these state quarantines are isolated, the citizen has to struggle through means of rule of law to demand it.

② Sacrifice - they are subject to reasonable restrictions in the light of ~~great~~ societal interest. However, they are kept to the minimal.

③ Institutional change - achieving justice, freedom and equality in society ~~needs~~ requires us to respect the same for others as well, and display greater acceptance for the needs & beliefs of others.

②

Remarks

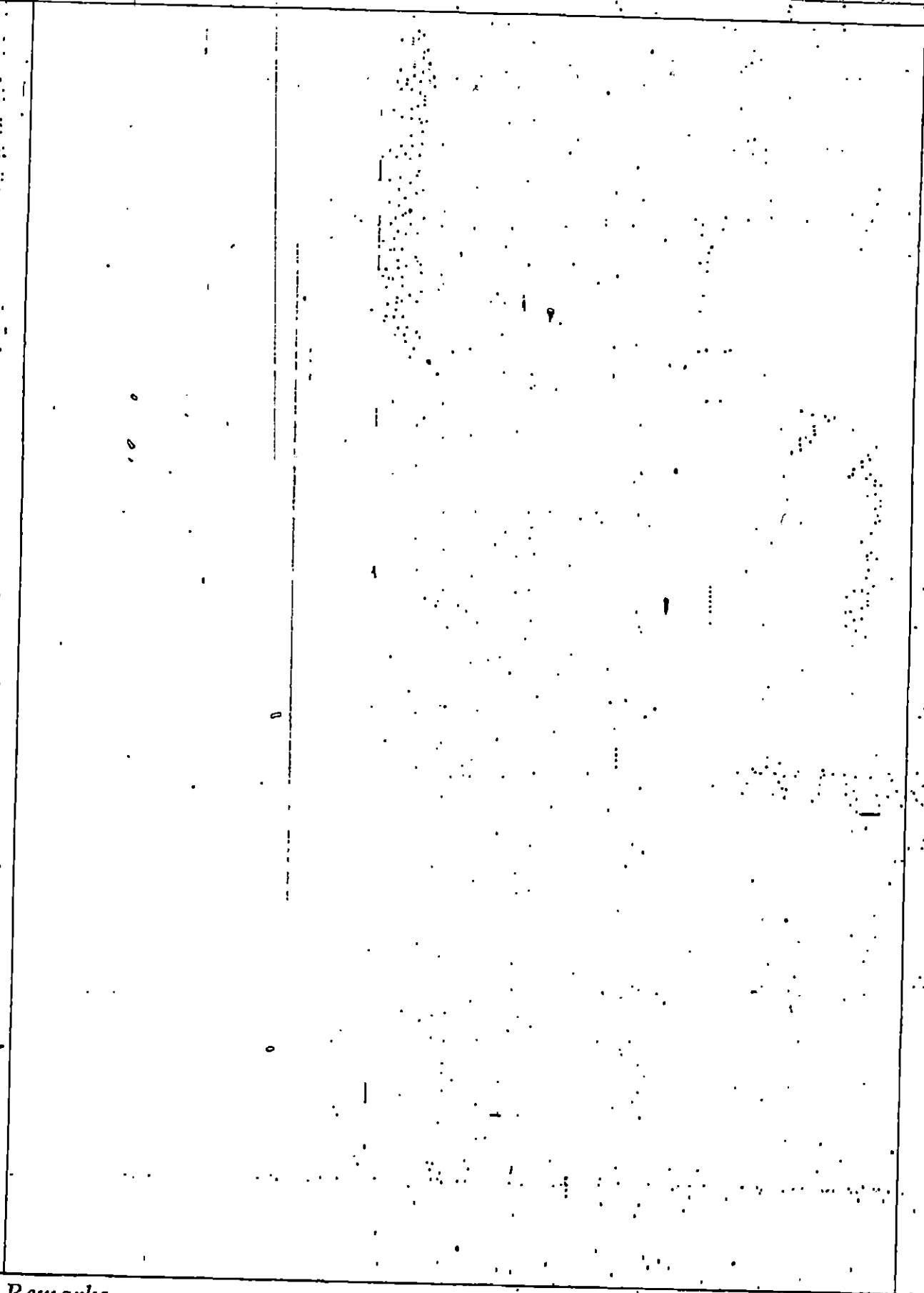
Q9. Answer the following questions:

- (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)

Remarks .

Remarks

**GIS SCORE**



*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 is seen along temporal and spatial dimension. That is persistency, sameness in actions across time and across varying situations.

Consistency by itself does not guarantee trust. However, consistency with respect to honesty, dedication to work, delivery of results, responsiveness ~~is~~ is a sign of personal and professional integrity.

And such actions generate TRUST and CREDIBILITY.

Therefore, any <sup>positive</sup> action that is not consistent will not generate trust. For instance the sign of the quality of a product is determined when it is always, consistently adheres to the prescribed standards and thus generates trust of public.

Remarks

3/2

**GS SCORE**

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*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) Statement can be understood in the context of administration and governance. It is ~~the~~ ~~our~~ ~~looming~~ ~~responsibility~~ of ~~the~~ outcomes that is of ~~in~~ ~~governance~~ ~~our~~ ~~is~~ ~~often~~ ~~what~~ ~~often~~ ~~will~~ are multiple factors that impact the daily functioning & but feeling handicapped, because of the structural and institutional factors will continue status quoism in governance and make democratic institutions more unresponsive of the needs of the people.

In such a situation, an ~~and~~ public servant should feel morally responsible, deliver results on the ground, thus feeling internally motivated to act in the interest of public despite numerous challenges and constraints.

Remarks

2

b) An agent of change, needs to be resilient and must be perseverant and have the fortitude and courage to stand up of challenges

In addition to this an agent of change must be visionary, who provides charismatic leadership, strikes the right balance between the people-orientation and task-orientation, and walks the talk.

An agent of change has the ability to understand the needs & sensitivity of various groups and direct ~~them~~ <sup>social energy</sup> by building group cohesiveness into the direction of social action & transformation.

2/2 ✓  
✓

## 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.

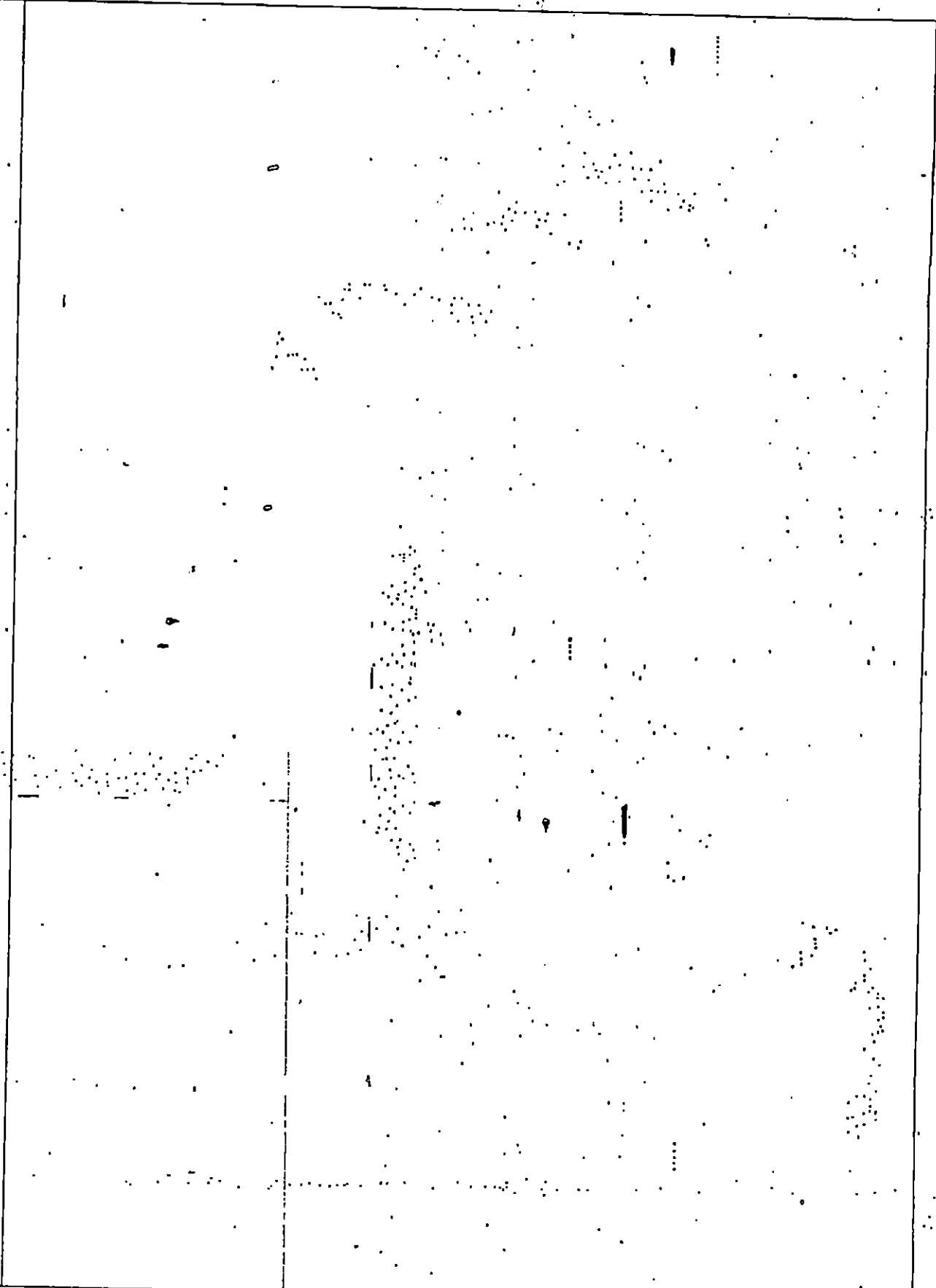
Answer the following questions based on the above case study:

- (a) From a utilitarian perspective, should Sheena agree to donate her organs? Provide an analysis.
- (b) From a Kantian perspective, would refusing to donate one's organ violate a moral duty?
- (c) 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)

Remarks

**GS SCORE**



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

As a friend if I confront her she would be more receptive to me and would become aware about the situation and may take steps to address by bringing a change in her attitude thus ensuring that the work culture stays positive and employee morale is not hampered.

Demerits

This might disrupt my equation with my colleague as she may not be receptive to the criticism of her working.

Remarks

style which is unique.

b) merits

By delegating the responsibility to my friend, I can maintain cordial relations with the officer in question and can intervene later and play a mediating role in case the situation does not go as desired.

Demerits

may create tensions between employees, impact cohesiveness at workplace directly impacting achievement of organizational goals.

c) Merits  
Transferring the lady officer will solve the problem in the present organization or office for the time being.

However, this will only result into transferring the problem to another office which may create tensions for me as well as I might fall into disrepute because of my actions.

Also, the work will suffer as she is sincere and dedicated. It sets

Remarks



wrong precedence

d)

Merits

By briefing the lady of the problem in hand I would be addressing the root cause of the problem and creating grounds for more harmonious future relations for the workplace.

Demerits

may not create apprehensions and does not guarantee change in behaviour

e) Course of action

confronting the problem through dialogue would be the right way

I would request ~~to~~ my friend to confront her about the issues that employees are facing, sensitively and respectfully.

And even I can also intervene, providing ~~the~~ greater legitimacy to the issue, since I ~~can~~ enjoy proximity ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~work~~ ~~culture~~ - ~~employee~~ a

Jh

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)

a) ~~In the~~ ~~past~~ The contemporary reality smacks of gender discrimination. In such a scenario if women demand right to non-discriminatory treatment and free will with regard to dressing up and being more forthcoming about issues faced by them it is a welcome step and must be appreciated.

Besides, considering poor participation of women in decision making in a society characterised by patriarchal mindset ~~driven by~~

Remarks

- b) Limits of openness cannot be defined subjectively. The freedoms granted by the constitution and the laws and regulations along with reasonable restrictions apply to both men and women. Just like men, women are also free and therefore putting limits on openness is not acceptable.
- c) The cultural and social norms are often adopted early in life through socialization. In families and through other agencies of socialization misogynistic and discriminatory attitudes are internalised and becomes a part of the value systems. Also parents acts as role models and children learn to emulate the same role and develop expectations, attitudes according to that.
- d) As a civil servant recognizing the various antecedent and consequent variables that lead to commission and perpetration

Remarks

of discriminatory treatment I will adopt a multifaceted approach -

- ① zero tolerance: approach towards violence against women, harassment etc with strict punitive action -
- ② engage information, awareness and education activities through street plays, nikkad natakas, local media etc,
- ③ engaging persuasive charismatic leaders to disseminate info<sup>n</sup> on gender empowerment and role models -
- ④ enrolling local leaders and traditional methods to mobilize people to take collective action -
- ⑤ developing women-mobilization mechanisms where they can deliberate on such common issues and provide it with an institutional structure.

JK

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)

ethical dilemma in the above case is to abide by the laws as a police officer and adopt the ~~due process of~~ <sup>established</sup> procedure in bringing the captured naxalite to books and at the same resist pressure from politicians and my senior officer to kill him thus violating the law and the naxalite right to life. As he may be a criminal, but he is yet to be convicted and therefore rule of law applies on him and killing him would mean illegal actions which cannot be morally justified even in this context.

Remarks

b) I will resist pressure from my senior officers and home minister ~~because~~.

Demerits

Dereliction of duty by disobeying direct orders of the superior and the political representative. This also creating a cause for future adverse action against me that I may have to suffer. The naxalite poses grave security concern and future threat.

Merits

As a police-officer I am duty bound to uphold the rights of all, follow rule of law and giving equal opportunity to the captured naxalite to represent his case. Telling him ~~would not only~~ go against under pressure would be illegal and immoral. ~~These~~ naxalite may be involved in gruesome murders but by telling him myself, I shall be jeopardising the sanctity of 'means' to achieve the 'ends' which maybe good for the society. I would violating not just the laws but my inner conscience would not allow me to do so.

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:

- (a) Would you agree to be a bystander on the advice of the people that it is a personal matter of the couple? Give reasons.
- (b) 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?
- (c) Can police help in curbing this social malady by using legal authority and provisions?
- (d) What is your moral and ethical locus standi on intervention of neighbours to stop the domestic violence?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

a) No. A 'bystander mentality' does more harm than good. That is as responsible citizens, not actively standing against wrong doing makes us an accomplice in wrong doing.

Therefore, I will do my best to intervene and pacify the situation to the best of my ability. I will call the police. If the situation goes out of the hands.

b) In such a situation I will remind the individual that

(1) domestic violence, physical abuse is illegal and therefore it is my moral duty to ensure that such a case

Remarks



does not take place.

(ii) also it is disrupting the harmony of the neighbourhood and therefore intervention is necessary.

(iii) physical violence cannot be tolerated at any cost by a law-abiding citizen.

c) Police action plays a marginal role in curbing such social maladies & creating the effect of deterrence, threat of punitive action. However, such maladies mostly go unattended

- ① reflection of deeper social malaise
- ② poor mental well being, stress etc in fast paced life -
- ③ perpetuation of misogynistic ~~values~~ & patriarchal values, where women fall victims.
- ④ such actions become part of social norms and are hard to change through legal action alone.

d) 'Domestic violence' though viewed as a social norm and an acceptable attitude is still a

Remarks

violation of the legal provisions under Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

As a law abiding citizen it is imperative neighbours ~~to display~~ <sup>display</sup> not passivity and acceptance to such instances.

As these are reflections of deeper social malaise, they ~~can~~ can only be addressed through social activism which will also lead to information, awareness and gradual transformation towards more acceptable forms of expressing ~~inarticulate~~ dissonance and not resorting to physical violence of women who often find it difficult to challenge.

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) Situation 1  
 ethical dilemma in case 1 is to uphold the ~~new~~ motivations <sup>of</sup> ~~of~~ the police team who put in strenuous <sup>to</sup> ~~has~~ effort in investigating to prevent possible loss of lives and the issue of death in police custody. ~~uniting~~ <sup>uniting</sup> protesters from HR activists

Remarks

Case II presents me with an ethical dilemma to again safeguard the morale of <sup>my</sup> police constables who acted in a situation where their life was threatened w<sup>th</sup> <sup>violations of</sup> human rights concerns of the individual used as a human shield which was inhumane.

b) Case I

Death in police custody is a serious human rights violation and therefore, despite the gravity of ~~the~~ issue and circumstances it cannot be ignored. I will first assure the activists that the of assured action. And then will investigate the circumstances in which third degree torture was resorted to, ~~to~~ whether the correct procedure was adopted. If any procedural or improper action is found, I will ensure that individual's blight to life of a suspect cannot be taken away and thus due restraint has to be exercised. Setting the rights precedence for future action. The same shall be noted and the information

Remarks

will be made available to the public except if it jeopardises national security.

At the same time, I will make the team realise the responsibility they have to protect every individual within the existing legal framework and ~~take~~ appreciate them for their efforts.

In case of the violation of the rights of the individual if used as a human shield is a grave offence and therefore I will take strict action against constables who resorted to such ~~type~~ action.

In addition, I will provide monetary compensation and aftercare for physical and mental harm that may have been caused as a result of the incident.

Also, I will demand equipments and technology for more efficient crowd control measures, bullet proof vests for greater safety of constables in the riots area.

e) If the police course approaches me to not take any action, I am

Remarks

dutybound under constitutional values and laws of the land to uphold the rights of the people so any violation will have to be taken care of through punitive action.

~~Though~~ ~~by~~ Therefore, I will go against the orders of Police chief, it may go against professional ethics and dereliction of duty by not abiding to the order of superior but such an action would only be 'right' increase legitimacy of the state institutions, create right precedence.

d) Torture techniques have to be resorted to when national security is under threat and the situation demands so as it is the only means left in protecting the citizens whose life may be in danger, and thus safeguards the larger good and mandate. However, this must be the last case resort and only in compliance with existing laws & regulations.

e) No using of human shields is not justified

- ① violates the fundamental rights of the person
- ② duty of police to protect
- ③ graver concern, lack of management, technique

Remarks

⑧

You can justify on the basis of discretion of decision of fact