

## ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND APTITUDE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 20 questions.</li> <li>All questions are compulsory</li> <li>The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</li> <li>Content of the answer is more important than its length.</li> <li>Answers must be written in the space provided.</li> <li>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li> </ul>
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Name SOUMYA ANAND

Roll No. EAETS 2017054

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 25/7/17

Signature Soumya Anand

1. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

2. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

SECTION - A

Q1. Hume says 'reason is the slave of the passion', is it so? Discuss.

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Reason and passion or emotions are the two major determinants of our actions. While reason is based on a calculation of mind assessing all dimensions of an issue, passion is often uncontrolled, subconscious feeling.

The dialectic between pathos (passion) and logos (logic or reason) is an old one. According to Hume, passion is an overpowering emotion that can dictate the reasoning. We do not make isolated reasoning but they are affected by our emotions. Even a sound attempt at reason is not independent of our inherent bias.

For example, while deciding to award a contract to between two vendors, a civil servant may let a personal animosity with one contractor affect his decision.

However, it is not prudent to let either reason or passion to prevail upon another. Even Aristotle, the greatest

What is the essence of passion

Remarks

disciple of Plato believed that Plato's idea of Philosopher king having ultimate law making power is problematic as even the ultimate reasoning of the philosopher king may fall prey to his passion.

The ideal way therefore is to have a delicate balance between the two. A civil servant should ensure his decisions are objective and reasonable, yet emotions, like compassion should guide his reason.

2

How pertinent in the given context?

Remarks

Q2. How do rising expectations, social comparisons, and relative deprivation explain why increased income does not bring happiness? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Happiness is a feeling of joy and contentment. It is a subjective decision and varies with what factors provide satisfaction to an individual.

In ancient times, a complete family life would be considered a guarantee for happiness. In modern times however, happiness started to be associated with success and therefore income became an important factor.

But success too has been considered relative. The greater success of a neighbour not only leads to a feeling of jealousy and dissatisfaction with oneself, it leads to a competitive cycle. This is an endless cycle. This is especially true in today's world of constant advertisement of personal lives on social media. This also leads to a fear of missing out.

Each person tries to project a

These are not sources of happiness but pleasure

Remarks

Limits of wealth

GIS SCORE

perfect exterior leading to feeling of  
insecurity in others... This feeling of  
relative deprivation is often not based on  
solid grounds yet Creates unhappiness.

It is therefore important to exhibit  
a degree of Stoicism and be content  
with your success. The grass is always  
greener on the other side is only a  
mirage and not a reality.

2 1/2

Remarks

Q3. According to Maslow and his hierarchy of human needs, why most of the human beings get engrained in the basic necessity of life rather than moving to the self-actualization stage which reflects that human beings are not simply a biological machines?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

The worldly pleasures in life and their pursuit only represent a preliminary stage in life. These represent the minimal basic necessities to lead a life yet they cannot guarantee the satisfaction of all our needs.

According to Maslow, self actualization or regarding oneself as more than a biological machine is the ultimate stage. This is similar to the four stages of life in Hinduism and the four Purusharthas, i.e. Dharma, Artha and Mohisha.

Even Aristotle has given a hierarchy of human needs. However, they are limited and are fulfilled with the help of family, society and state. These consist of material needs and aspirations that lead to

Remarks

an endless cycle of needs and wants.

2

What are obstacles in  
reaching self-actualization?

Remarks

Q4. What is impartiality? Give two misinterpretations of impartiality and explain why they are wrong? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Impartiality is a value system that ensures that decisions are taken on a rational basis without discrimination based on an inherent bias with respect to caste, religion, gender or values.

Impartiality is an important value for a civil servant who is expected to be neutral and objective.

However, neutrality should not lead to passivity.

For example, when a police officer is responsible for controlling a riot and maintaining law and order, he cannot hide behind the cloak of impartiality and not take action against the culprit.

Hence, impartiality between two groups would imply that each gets their due according to their own actions.

Remarks



Impartiality can also be misinterpreted as equality to absolute extent. However, in certain cases discrimination is essential. For example, our Constitution promotes positive discrimination through Art. 14 equal protection of laws. Hence, students from socio-economically backward backgrounds may get certain benefits in terms of their cutoff for an exam due to historical discrimination.

3

Remarks

Q5. Discuss few criterias used to define a trait as positive? (75 Words Each) (5 Marks)

A trait or a feature of a person's character or personality can be seen as positive or negative according to its potential impact.

Following are a few criteria:

→ A positive trait is one that transcends self interest and takes into consideration the well being of others. For example, Compassion towards others, empathy, etc.

→ A positive trait is one that leads to consistency in action and beliefs. eg integrity, truthfulness.

→ A positive trait is one that not only we would like to possess but would want others to possess for us. Example, fulfilling promises (fidelity).

→ Unlike negative traits, positive traits lead to inspire confidence in others and wants others to possess it too. For example, leadership skills.

Cite some examples.

Remarks

Q6. How does optimism work and what positive functions does it serve?

(75 Words Each) (5 Marks)

Optimism is a feeling of positivity. It implies looking at the brighter side of things or looking at a glass of water which is filled till the mark as 'half full' instead of 'half empty'.

→ Optimism enables one to think clearly even in adverse circumstances.

→ It prevents an individual from getting stuck in a cycle of self doubt.

→ It has a multiplier effect as a positive & optimistic person can help others around him be optimistic.

→ Optimism is essential for civil servants. Since they often face difficult situations, an optimistic attitude ensures they are not easily defeated and continue to serve people.

It is an essential quality for civil servants according to Kathryn Denhardt.

9/1000

2 1/2

Remarks

Q7. How do we develop rational morals feelings? Explain the two rationality conditions. Can we ever be fully rational in our moral thinking? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Morality is a set of values that guide our action. that is influenced by society's perception of right and wrong. Morals are often subjective and differ in different societies. They are often passed on through generations. Example, not talking rudely to elders, giving importance to family over oneself, etc.

However, even morality should stand the test of rationality. It is important to not blindly follow morality imposed on us but develop rational moral feelings by analysing the impact of morals on the society as a whole as well as those who are affected by them.

Remarks

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*Remarks*

Q8. On what grounds might it be considered right to sacrifice one's own welfare for the benefit of the another person? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

~~It is~~ Sacrificing one's welfare for the benefit of others is a moral value that has been taught in all major religions.

Around us as well, we often see people sacrificing readily for others. Our parents sacrifice their wants to fulfill our wants, our leaders have sacrificed their interests for the benefit of the nation, etc.

However, according to thinkers like Ayn Rand, it is immoral to sacrifice our interest and fulfilling our welfare should be our primary aim.

~~According~~ According to her, charity or helping others is fine if our own interests remain permanent. This is because, sacrificing of personal interest is not a plausible rule to follow in society.

Not asked at all

Remarks

- However, in general we can say that
- Sacrificing interest is often done for the interest of loved ones. eg. parents
  - Sacrificing of our welfare is considered a greater good  $\swarrow$  right of society  $\searrow$  leads to eg. Independence movement
  - Sacrificing interest to may even be necessary if our welfare is against laws, conventions and morals of society.

(2)

Give some illustrations.

Remarks

Q9. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Distinguish between dilemma and problems.
- (b) The answer to a dilemma is always both/and never either/or. Do you agree? Give reasons. (75 Words Each) (5×2=10 Marks)

Dilemma is a situation where one is conflicted between multiple options that are correct.

Problem is a situation when one needs to find a correct solution.

In dilemma, one already knows the possible action paths but are unable to decide between them.

In a problem, one has to devise a plan of action according to given constraints.

Cite example:

(b) When one is confronted with multiple correct alternatives, one tries to find a right way through them by going for 'both/and'. This helps avoid extreme circumstances that may occur if we choose a particular option.

Remarks



For example, between taking strict action against a diligent student for a minor cheating and letting them go, we may choose to reprimand them and give a lenient punishment.

However, not all dilemmas may offer a middle ground and hence the option may be required.

For example, for a civil servant, in a dilemma between following rule of law and personal gain, rule of law will always be the optimum choice.

Answer according to the demand of the question only.

1

Remarks

Q10. Answer the following questions related to the leadership quality:

- (a) Charisma is the result of effective leadership, not the other way around. Discuss.
- (b) Why Charisma as a leadership trait doesn't last long?
- (c) What is being authentic? Why a leader needs to be authentic?

(75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

(a) Charisma is a quality of a leader which reflects in his action and creates a positive attraction about himself.

It is argued that charisma is not independent of an effective leadership. Only those who can deliver as a leader are said to possess charisma. The actions of a leader are eventually what attracts people.

However, it may also be said that a charismatic personality is more likely to get an opportunity of leadership as he may influence people through words. ~~and that~~

(b) Charisma is not a necessary condition for being a leader nor a sufficient condition.

A leader needs to possess many qualities like hardwork, sincerity, vision, dedication, etc.

Remarks

Moreover, Charisma is an external quality that is often independent of one's action. After some time it is possible that people are dissociated with a leader's action. In such situations, charisma doesn't last long.

(C) Being authentic implies being a true representation of one's inner self.

It means that one is not trying to deceive others.

A leader needs to be authentic as it inspires confidence in others.

When one is real, he/she is able to ~~his~~ display a true image of themselves which doesn't seem hypocritical or false. Truth often leads people to be inspired than false promises of excellence.

Discusses various other reasons

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*Remarks*

Q11. What are socio-emotional skills? Why are they important in education sector? How teachers can have a detrimental influence on students' socio-emotional development, even if unintentional?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

The ability to be emotionally aware and to use our emotions is an important skill. Socio-emotional skills imply a greater impact of our social surrounding on our emotions and our ability to adapt them according to society.

Importance of socio-emotional skill in education sector lies in the fact that they are inculcated at a young age and hence children are able to understand their ~~society~~ better. Moreover,

1/2

Remarks

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*Remarks*

Q12. Difference between the following terms:

- (a) Emotion and Sentiment
- (b) Liberty and Freedom
- (c) Duty and Obligation

(75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

(a) Emotion is a natural response of our.

Remarks

(b) Liberty and freedom

Liberty and freedom both imply a lack of restrictions or absence of restraints. However, they have been used in different contexts.

Liberty has a more restricted meaning than freedom. Liberty is limited to social political contexts. It is an essential component of liberal philosophy.

Freedom has a wider meaning. It implies emancipation. It is not restricted to political context but has been used in socio-economic and psychological contexts.

Both liberty and freedom are cherished ideal today. The Constitution of India guarantees freedom in Art 19 and liberty in Art 21.

More clarity is required.

Remarks



(c) Duty and obligation

Both duty and obligation imply a responsibility to act in a particular manner.

The difference between duty and obligation lies in the sanction behind them.

While duty may have a moral sanction (eg. respect elders) or legal sanction (eg. pay taxes) they are not enforceable.

Obligation however has a greater force behind it.

Discuss separately

(1)

Remarks

Q13. Discuss Mills concept of 'harm principle'. Is it right not to interfere with what someone does if it does not harm other people? Is it also applicable in family system?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

J S Mills has given the 'harm principle' as a guide to human action. According to Mill, all actions may be classified as self regarding or others regarding. If an action affects only ourselves, it is permissible. However, if an action can potentially harm another individual, it violates the harm principle and is impermissible.

The idea behind harm principle was to provide liberty or freedom to an individual and explicitly the restriction to such liberty by the state.

However, it is not a universally applicable principle. Almost all actions of a person affect others in some way. Moreover, self-harm is an important exception. It is important to prevent instances of self-harm through suicide attempts; etc. To follow harm principle here would lead to be a passive spectator of a harmful act. Till recently, it was even a punishable offence under IPC Sec 306.

Remarks

Moreover, there may be acts which may have indirect harmful impact on others. For example, smoking may lead to passive smoking for others in vicinity.

In a family system too there are limitations on harm principle. Here people are not just guided by their own well being but love and concern for others. A parent would have a right to reprimand a child for serious poor marks even when that act only affects himself. Similarly, one is concerned with the safety of our family members and would ask them to wear a seat belt while driving even though it would only impact them.

Mills' idea has wide implications yet it has many limitations with respect to its scope.

3 1/2

Remarks

Q14. 'Courage is the most important of all the virtues because without courage, you can't practice any other virtue'. Critically examine the thesis in the context of human life in general and governance in particular. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Courage is the act of  
 Courage is regarded not as the  
 absence of fear, but the performance of  
 an action in spite of fear. A courageous  
 act is one where all risks are  
 assessed and yet it is undertaken as it  
 fulfills a higher good.

An example would be a police officer  
 jumping in a river to save a  
 drowning child.

However, courage is not just a physical  
 act. Moral courage is also an integral  
 integral component.

Courage is required when one faces adversity.  
 In such situations, following our value  
 system becomes difficult. It is not  
 an isolated virtue but is required for  
 the performance of all other virtues.

For example, we may be an honest  
 person and would never cheat yet  
 our honesty is tested when we do  
 not have an know an answer and are

Remarks

provided with an opportunity to cheat.  
A courageous person ~~would~~ not falter  
at such tests.

In governance or public life, difficult  
decisions need to be taken regularly.  
Some of them have huge repercussions  
along with risks and therefore many  
officers tend to pass on the responsibility.  
However, the virtue of public service and  
integrity are displayed when officers are  
courageous enough to take big decisions.

However, courage cannot be considered  
as the most important or the only  
important virtue. Honesty, kindness,  
Compassion all are equally important  
in human life and is governance.

Discuss the guiding  
principles of courage.

3 1/2

Remarks

Q15. In your own words, explain Kant's principle of ends. Do you think that this could be a useful moral principle for you in everyday life? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Kant's philosophy is a deontological philosophy of ethics. His famous statement "Each man is an end in itself. No one should be the means to an end" summarizes his principle of ends.

According to Kant, no person should be a means to our end. The happiness or pleasure of an individual should be his end. For example, by borrowing money from a person and not returning it, we are using him as a means to our end of profit.

Kant's principle gives dignity to life of all individuals. It is against the subjection of weak to the might of the strong.

His principle is useful as well as desirable. When we see a person as a complete individual with his own desires and grant him the liberty to pursue his ends, we create a free society.

Remarks

It implies that we treat everyone, including those below us in society's social-economic hierarchy with kindness and respect.

Moreover, we do not use others for our small gains.

Kent's principle is also quantified in our Preamble — freedom ensuring the dignity of individual.

How does it help individual remaining confident?

3

Remarks

## SECTION - B

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

Q16. A Cabinet rank Minister has been assigned the Ministry of Petroleum and Gas. He is aware that it is both an opportunity as well as a great responsibility. Yet he is very confused regarding his priorities because of the following situations. You have to observe the situations and state whether the minister should go forward or not by giving adequate reasons.

- His family members, relatives and party members come to him for allotment of retail outlets - a sure source of regular income. They make their point on the argument that the minister will not do any dis-service to public because whether outlets are run by minister's people or others, service will still be available to the people.
- The minister has been indicated by the head of his political party that he should use his powers to mobilize funds for the party, because every 'party in power' does it and elections today are 'very expensive'. Also by doing the same, he will come in the 'good books' of the people in command of the political party he belongs to.
- He should focus on implementation of the running projects and carrying out reforms needed to improve the performance of the petroleum and gas producing and marketing companies, as that is the main task mandated to him.
- Since he feels that it would be difficult for him to reconcile personal, party and official interests, he should resign. Is it possible for him to reconcile all these interests?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

The post of a Cabinet Minister is one of great power. With great power also comes great responsibility. These situations test the Minister's integrity, dedication to service, loyalty to organization etc.

Remarks



(a) Pros of allotting outlets

- Ensures satisfaction and material gains of family and party.
- Public disservice may be limited.

Cons of allotting outlets

- Opportunity cost of not allotting to a more deserving and efficient person for the public could be huge.

- Against personal integrity
- Violates the oath of public service of a minister

→ Conflict of interest

The immediate gains of family and friends should not dictate decisions of a public servant. In fact, he may even be indicted for violating norms on enquiry later.

(b) Pros of mobilizing funds

- Helps his own party in elections
- Personal scope of climbing hierarchy

Cons of mobilizing funds

- Disservice to people as loss to exchequer
- Against integrity
- Prioritising party over people's interest

It is necessary to be prudent in using public funds as they are taxpayers hard earned money. Any violation is not in the interest of the country which should be a Minister's priority.

Remarks

2

2

(c) Pros  
 → Following prescribed duty as Minister  
 → Welfare of people  
 Cons  
 → May result into conflict with party and family.

2 However, a successful performance as a Minister would not only help people but also help his reputation as a Minister and ensure success in future as well.

(d) The conflict between the interests of party, official and his personal gains would be present in every task. It is important to understand that as a Minister, the first liability is to people, then party and then family. Hence, official interest need to be prioritised and party interests should be promoted in a manner only when there is no conflict of interest with public resources. Promotion of family's interest through public office is not justifiable for a minister. Hence, resigning should be the last option and prioritising interests is required.

2/2

Remarks

Q17. There was a conflict between the students of upper castes and Dalit community in a central university. The Dean and Vice Chancellor called a reconciliatory meeting, but it did not yield any result. The other day violence erupted in some parts of the university and some hostels. Examinations are very close. Some students have to submit their Ph.D thesis or M.Phil dissertations. Some politicians from a certain section put pressure on the Vice Chancellor to take action against the agitating students.

(a) Discuss various options available to the Vice Chancellor.

(b) Justify why these options are worth considering?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

As a Vice Chancellor, it is his duty and responsibility to ensure safe environment in the university. However, this has to ensure that interests of all sections of students are considered.

(a) Options available

- ① Postpone examinations and deadline of dissertation submissions till there is peace
- ② Take strict action against all students involved
- ③ Ensure more safety through guards and wait for stricter action after events.

(b) Option ①

Pros.

→ This will give time to authorities to reconcile with all factions of students

→ It will ensure that no student loses out on ~~events~~

→ It will prevent any hasty disciplinary action

Not a rational option at all.

Remarks

Cons

- Delay may lead to more violence
- Political pressure may continue to build
- Postponing of exams may disturb university schedules

② Option

Pros

- It will ensure peace in university premises
- Examination can be conducted smoothly
- Political pressure averted

Cons

- May lead to unnecessary disciplinary action against some innocent students
- It may impact their careers if even unable to give examination

Option ③

Pros

- May provide more time for reconciliation
- More violence can be averted
- Does not affect examination system

Cons

- May not be able to solve conflict

Harsh  
action  
does  
not  
ensure  
viability  
of  
itself.

Remarks

Overall, analysing the above three courses of action, it can be said that a combination of the three may be required.

First priority should be given to reconciliation that does not lead to disciplinary action for legitimate demands and affect their future.

However, that is not possible then it should be ensured that examinations are postponed till suitable action can be taken.

Moreover, to prevent further such instances, greater assimilation of Dots in college activities is required along with helpline and counselling for same. Any caste related conflict should be discouraged through sensitisation and political influence to be limited.

Parents of agitating student should be involved to sort out the matter.

Remarks

Q18. You are a senior civil engineer in charge of a very big road project. You find that project contractor is working honestly and strictly as per the work schedule and also maintaining the quality of work. Suddenly his only son met with an accident and hence he is preoccupied in his treatment. The project got delayed and the quality of work slightly get affected. Your subordinates are putting pressure on you to take strict action against the contractor.

- (a) What are the various options available to you?
- (b) Evaluate the merits and demerits of each option and choose the option you would adopt, giving reasons. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

The case creates an ethical dilemma for the civil engineer. He needs to choose between:

- Fulfilling work commitment on time and showing sensitivity to contractor.
- Following rules or giving exceptions.

(a) Options available

- ① Follow subordinates' requests and take action against contractor for delay.
- ② Take into account quality of work before and give exemption for some more time.
- ③ Give exception to contractor but take action against others.

(b) For option ①

Merits

- Will ensure completion of project on time and fulfilling of work ethics.
- Will make subordinates satisfied.

Remarks

Dement

- would ~~ignore~~ betray lack of empathy
- would lead to greater financial losses for contractor
- May require search for a new contractor mid project

For option ②

Ment

- would be showing sensitivity and empathy
- would help the contractor

Dement

- would further delay project
- Loss of funds to each other because of delays

For option ③

Ments

- Since only contractor deserves extension, others working on his behalf would get their deserved strict action
- Quality of work may be maintained
- Empathy for contractor based on his honest ~~work~~ before

Dement

- May lead to some delay

The situation has a systemic problem.  
Absence of one contractor should not affect quality of work. Hence it is

Remarks

required that these sub-contractors  
 in charge of project are recommended  
 or even replaced and honest  
 work be rewarded. Paying the work  
 on the absence of contractor ~~is~~  
 due to unavoidable personal &  
 reasons cannot be justified.

7

Probing into inferior quality  
 can also be a good option

Remarks.



Q19. Ratandeep, an orphan, is a 30 year young who lives in small town of Punjab. Ratandeep does not have much for sustenance. He does some part-time work in a Real Estate Industry as he is incapable of holding a full-time job due to the drug habit.

He has also served jail too for quite some time for possessing drugs, which he kept for his own consumption. He never sells it, nor involve in any further crime. But community members of his locality do not like him at all.

Few senior people from his colony have approached you as you are Police Inspector of that area. Community members have put pressure on you to arrest him, as he is a threat to society. Since that community is a potential vote bank of ruling party, so you are quite aware that sooner-or-later you will get instructions from political quarter also to do the same.

Answer the following questions based on the above situation:

- (a) As a Police Inspector, which ethical dilemma will you face?
- (b) Is it ethical to have strict action against him? Does he has freedom to consume drugs until he is not harming anyone else?
- (c) In what ways can you intervene in the life of such drug addicts?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

The case is an example of JS Mill's concept of 'harm principle'. It leads to a question on the extent to which state (or police) should interfere in the personal life of an individual.

(a) Ethical dilemma is because the Police Inspector has to decide between taking action against Ratandeep due to social pressure and leaving him due to lack of legal sanction.

Moreover, there is scope for unwanted influence of No drug habit on others as well as imminent political pressure.

1 1/2

Remarks

(b) As a police officer, the prime concern is rule of law. Since the buying or selling of drugs is illegal, its consumption, legal action should be taken if he buys those through illegal means.

Freedom to consume drugs is restricted by its impact on others. It may not have a direct health impact on others but may lead to bad social influence for children, may act as a nuisance for the community and can affect the social fabric of the society.

Therefore, restorative action can be taken instead of retributive action or a punishment.

(c) Possible ways of intervention.

- Enrollment in rehabilitation and deaddiction centres.
- Provision of free medicines and therapy for the same for underprivileged youth.
- Ensuring rehabilitation is a job after some skilling programme.

Remarks

What about harm principle?

2 1/2

(through Skill India) that provides a permanent employment.

→ Ensuring ~~commit~~ community support to such individuals who lack social support at home. Community should encourage No rehabilitation and discourage him from re-entering the ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~height~~ <sup>height</sup> of drugs.

→ Such cases should be publicized to act as role models for others in similar situations.

→ At the same time, strict legal action should be taken against suppliers of drugs.

3/2

Remarks

Q20. You are a S.P of a district. There is a project of infrastructure development in your area: This project is related to the widening of road. This project has been pending for long time but no civil servant wants to touch it as it is a very sensitive issue because for widening of road, removal of illegal religious construction done on the government land, has to be done.

One particular political party is also supporting these illegal structures due to political interests. Your senior officials have also given a blind eye to these constructions for long. Members of the committee who runs that religious structure went to court, but lost the case.

High Court has directed the state government to remove all such illegal religious structure which has mushroomed on government land. But no official want to burn their hands. One day District Magistrate has asked you to remove all the illegal structures using force. Being the SP you understand that removing the religious structure may lead to violence, even it can spark communal violence also. Some junior officers also showing their reluctant attitude to participate in their work as they belong to same community. Political parties have their particular interest in it. Being the first responder to any public anger, Police may also lose the lives of some of its men.

Answer the following questions based on the above situation:

(a) Will you face any dilemma regarding the above said situation? Explain.

(b) What steps will you take to address the situation?

(c) Which course of action is best and why?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

The situation represents a clash of religious ideas of a community and development aims of the state.

(a) As an SP, I shall face the following dilemma:

- Development imperatives for the city vs religious ideas
- Inaction to save my self and police men vs greater public good
- Rule of law (due to HC order) vs political pressure for inaction

1/2

Remarks

Elaborate this points

→ Using force vs risk of communal violence

(b) Steps to be taken:

- ① Sensitise the area on the benefits of widening of roads.
- ② Try to use advertisements in newspapers etc for the same with the DM.
- ③ Alert junior officers on the need for them to follow orders, especially things turn violent.
- ④ With the help of DM and other officers, try to create relocation plan for religious structures in vicinity.
- ⑤ Also ensure with those responsible for demolition that minimal damage is done to structure.
- ⑥ Communicate with committee running religious structure to ensure belongings can be transferred to greatest extent possible.
- ⑦ Create sufficient security back up in the area for to prevent communal violence.
- ⑧ If required, ensure schools, colleges, etc in the area are shut during the proceedings.

How would you do so?

3 1/2

Answer = every question

Remarks

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*Remarks*