


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 20 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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Name SUMEET PANDA

Roll No. 2017021

Mobile No. _____

Date 23/07/17

Signature [Signature]

SECTION - A

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

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Ans. David Hume said the above statement in the context that passion originates from a Greek word passio which means suffering. Human beings are subject to various passions and therefore sufferings. The reason which comes from a rational being is shrouded by the passion which comes from an emotional being.

In our daily lives, we can see that our decisions are influenced more by passions than reason. Passions are strong likes and dislikes that person develops towards everything he/she comes across. The fragrance of a jasmine can be very endearing to some while not to some others. The fragrance of jasmine does not change, but the personal opinions change. These opinions are not on the basis of rational faculties but on the

Remarks

basis of strong likes and dislikes...
Crimes of sexual nature is the sorry
state of mind falling prey to passions rather
than reason. Reason is rather used to justify
the passions being followed. There is an element
of compulsiveness to passion which overcomes
the reason and thereby reason becomes
a slave of ~~the~~ passion.

Discuss some aspect where its
presence is necessary to evaluate
the particular situation.

3

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

Equating income with happiness is a very basic understanding of human nature, i.e. on the basis of material needs. But it discounts the fact that human beings have multiple needs which Michael Walter explains in his theory of Complex Equality. Human beings need various other social goods such as reputation, good health, social status, recognition, ambition, etc. Maslow explains in his 'Need hierarchy' that income is not the need per se. Rather safety, security, shelter are the basic needs. At higher levels, respect in society, peer-recognition and ultimately self-actualization are the needs. In that light, we can see today the young office-goers even if they are paid more than the previous generations, are more dissatisfied. The social media experience

Remarks

Limits of wealth

GS SCORE

says that people constantly compare
the relative affluence of others. They
are needy of appreciation, attention
and constantly feel dejected because of
relative deprivation in terms of status,
relationships, achievements.

This is a very alarming phenomena as
youth takes to drugs and other harmful
activities which pushes them further behind
the curve.

Therefore, it is important to inculcate a
culture of Care and compassion rather
than cut-throat competition.

They are unable to differentiate
pleasure from happiness.

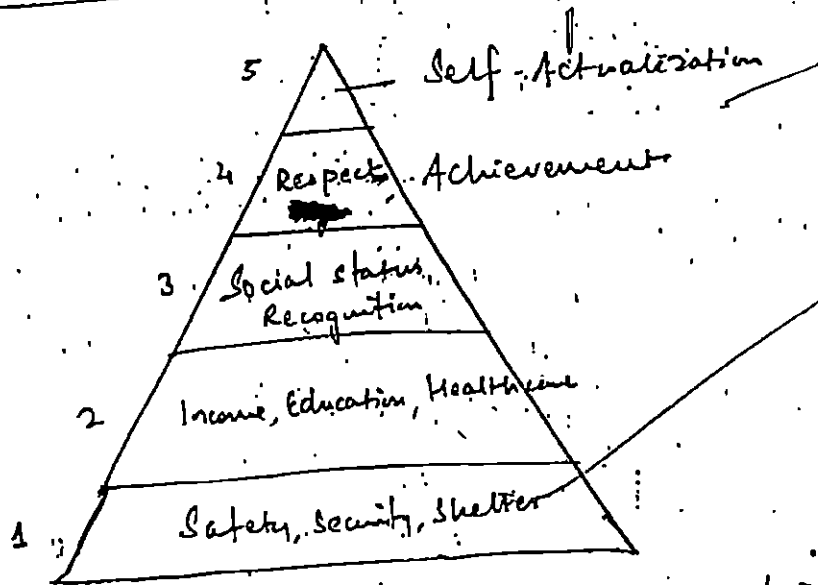
3

Remarks

Q3. According to Maslow and his hierarchy of Human needs, why most of the human beings get engrossed 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)

Maslow's Need Hierarchy



Abraham Maslow constructed a need pyramid whereby human beings travel from the bottom-most to upwards. In this hierarchy, as per Maslow, unless the basic or primary needs are met, a human being cannot move upwards. He has to fulfill the primary needs in order to realize that he has further needs. The needs are both individual and social. But the malady of most human is that

Remarks

they get stuck in the primary needs of food, shelter, etc.

This is where the human factor comes in. By virtue of the ~~human~~ ^{human} aspect as opposed to animal existence, human beings think, feel and create. Human dignity plays a major role. Even a downtrodden in the society feels the need for basic human dignity. He is not willing to do any random task which would bring disrepute to him or his family or country.

As social beings, there is an element of family consciousness. Every task is done keeping the future of the family in mind.

Therefore, human beings are not just biological machines who are after fulfillment of various needs, the means and methods are also important. The social values are a major impediment to reaching the self-actualization stage.

4

Remarks

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

Impartiality means conducting or imparting one's duty without fear or favour. One is said to be impartial if he does not take any sides and treats all parties in a fair manner.

2. Misinterpretations of impartiality -

- ① Value - neutrality
- ② Always choosing the middle - path

① Value - neutrality means everything has to be taken on the basis of facts. In that, a crime would be a crime irrespective of the circumstances or the need of the hour. Eg. Murder for self-protection is still a crime.

Impartiality on the other hand is not value neutral but is value - plural. It considers all the facts at hand and at the same time, accounts for the circumstances, situational analysis, motives involved, background of the actors. It remains

Remarks

impartial by not favouring one over the other unduly but only offer value judgement.
 Eg. Impartiality means the side of a mother is as important as that of her like Mother Teresa although the circumstances are different.

(2) Impartiality does not mean always go for the 'Golden Mean' as opted by Aristotle or the 'middle path' as given by Buddha. Impartiality would consider both sides of the story and would ensure equity.

Eg. Equal access to justice means fairly will be awarded even in rural villages of the poor cannot access. But it does not mean courts will knock on the door of the rich who can access the judicial mechanism on their own.


good

4 1/2

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

A positive trait in a person can be identified if -

- 1) If it is consistently on display.
- 2) If it is evident to a cross-section of society not to a select few.
- 3) If it is projected when really needed and not overtly and unnecessarily.
- 4) If it comes to use for himself and others.
- 5) If others like that trait about him.
- 6) If there is a moral and societal sanction for that trait.

For instance, folding of hands  in respect of others.

Cite some traits like tolerance, benevolence etc.

Remarks

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

(75 Words Each) (5 Marks)

Optimism is a very positive force as it instills belief or faith in a person.

An optimist always sees the glass half-full. This means that even in unforgiving and dire circumstances an optimist does not lose hope and fears. This also means that he/she does not give up on fellow beings and is always there to lift others up ~~as~~ of they need him/her to.

An optimist can bring in fresh energy to a group. He/she is better equipped to face adversities. Chances of succeeding also increase tremendously for an optimist as there is an inherent positive energy.

An administrator needs to be an optimist because ~~the~~ public service is full of challenges and one needs constant motivation.

2 1/2

Remarks

you should be aware of the word limit.

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)

Ans.

[Empty answer box for handwritten response]

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)

On the grounds of humanity and community ethics can one's own welfare be sacrificed for the benefit of another person. It can also be termed as ethics of care.

In certain circumstances, the principle of greater good, one sacrifices himself or the other.

Eg. in cricket, if there's a situation where

2 players are caught in the middle and a run out is imminent, the batter can sacrifice his wicket for the better player for the greater good of the team.

Sometimes, it is a despicable course of action. As a team leader, one must sacrifice one's own interest so as to keep the team happy. Parents feed their children from their own share too if there's not enough food in the family.

Remarks

In the 1995 Everest expedition, a number of lives could be saved by the Team "Adventure Consultants" because the team leader stayed behind and rescued other climbers in the process losing his own life in an avalanche.

As Aristotle said, "Man is a social animal." In our social setting, the concern for others especially those who're dear to us make us sacrifice even our own welfare.

This concept gratifies the consequentialist perspective

(4)

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)

(a) Dilemma is a dichotomous situation.

It is rather two interdependent sides where two inherently opposing situations present themselves before an individual. In a dilemma, the person has to pick between the 2 paths in which his moral fabric and values are tested. Eg. Which path to take to work.

Problem however, is a certain roadblock in the path of accomplishment of a goal. It may or may not pose itself as a dilemma. One need not pick a path to solve but may solve the problem - see note.

Eg. physical obstruction in the path to work.

(b) This assessment is incorrect as a dilemma necessitates choosing of one path between the two. In the

Remarks

Above example if Route 2 and Route 4 There
 leads to office one cannot tread
 both at the same time but has to
 select one depending upon road
 conditions, traffic situation, weather
 prediction, fuel available, etc.

Therefore, dilemma is choosing between
 diverging paths in a broader context
 where a person's judgement is in question
 not just intellect. It evokes due
 conscience to respond.

no
 such
 thing
 in the
 said
 example.

1/2

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) Effective leadership means a result-driven leadership. This automatically gives a sense of purpose to the group and a feeling of achievement.

Charisma does not just come from personality traits. It also needs efficiency and effectiveness. Ultimately, a big-talker is valued less than a big-doer. People want to see action, but only by following the actions of the leader. They want to be inspired, certainly.

Therefore, an effective leader will definitely ~~also~~ have a charisma, whereas a Charismatic leader may not be effective.

(b) Charismatic leaders is one of the 3 leadership traits. The other 2

Remarks

2
 Comply
 with
 word
 limit.

Needless to discuss

being (a) Monarchical (b) Traditional-legal.

Charismatic leadership is mostly a trait found in leaders who have evoked a response from the populace during times of distress.

During the Great Depression and Economic Crisis Hitler emerged in Germany on the basis of Charisma. But the charisma is never long-lasting because people evaluate you based on your merit and delivery of goods and not on whimsical & fanciful ideas or notions. Hitler turned out to be a tyrant betraying people's trust in him.

(C) Being authentic ~~is~~ ^{means} ~~withstanding~~ the test of truth. It is the consistency in matching actions to the words.

"A leader is one who knows the way, goes the way & shows the way."

A leader needs to be authentic because in such a circumstance where others are

Remarks

1

2 looking up to you, you have to showcase
ingenuity and traits becoming of
a leader such as authenticity,

What does such leadership possess?

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)

Socio-emotional skills are those that one needs to navigate life in a society, to lead a decent life and be in harmony with fellow beings. They are important in education sector because they will prepare an individual for the future. One does not need IQ only, but also emotional quotient (EQ) and social quotient (SQ). This will equip one to face the various challenges in life especially ~~in~~ dealing with others.

Teachers are the 2nd social influencer of a child after parents. A child spends major part of his time in a school, therefore, his values, teachings imparted by a teacher stays for a long time.

For eg. when teachers say "do not litter" or "keep the class room clean". It is

Remarks

Answer against every dimension of the question.

2.5

Inculcated in a child who will in future,
keep his/her office or any other precinct
clean

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 more in the personal sphere. It is a feeling or an urge in a particular situation. It can cause happiness or distress. They are mostly a response-mechanism of an individual. Various emotions are anger, happiness, sadness, envy, distress, despair, excitement.

Sentiment is an emotion which is shared by many in the society. There is an element of commonality to sentiment. It could be religious sentiment towards deities, national symbols. It could be a sentiment towards national symbols like flags, anthem, etc. It is a common minimum of the society.

(b) Liberty refers to a broader context of freedom of people when they are not under any foreign rule or should have no restrictions in society or answer candidly under the national framework.

Remarks

in the Preamble as well as Art. 19 of Fundamental Rights.

Contain
your
answer
within
the
limit

(1/12)

Freedom on the other hand, is the absence of any bondages a person imposes upon oneself, one may not be in a prison but may not be free at the same time. This is because we

tend to morally rationalize so many eventualities that are courses of action are always legitimized.

Moreover, the perception of societal reaction also leads to curtailment of freedom.

Eg. there is no law against wearing torn jeans but societal expectations curb a person from wearing them.

(C) Duty is a task that a person is supposed to do which is part of a prior moral scheduling. It is a responsibility obligation of an individual or a group. It is also a commitment to oneself and

Remarks

bound by contractual obligations in a firm.

Obligation on the other hand, means that one is obliged to do certain things which are going to impact others. Certainly duty is the cause of action. They are part of a task which are others - regarding and one has to prioritize because they impact others.

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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)

Mills concept of 'harm principle' stems from utilitarian perspective. This means that greatest good for the greatest number of people. Some could be sacrificed for the greater good of the many in society.

Mills came up with 2 kinds of liberties

- 1) Self-regarding
- 2) Other-regarding

1) Self-regarding liberty entailed that one has full freedom to do what he wants in his individual sphere if it does not harm any one else.

State has no business interfering in this form of liberty. For eg. the way one keeps his hairstyle. Nobody can dictate as it is in personal capacity exclusively.

Remarks

2) Whereas in 'others-regarding' liberty state must intervene in order to protect liberty of others in society. Eg. rules while driving on a road. This is not in the personal sphere alone and therefore state must have positive intervention to frame rules.

In the family system, there is an overlap of 'self-regarding' and 'others-regarding' value system. But since family is an extension of the individual there need not be state intervention. It also applies to individuals.

good

(4)

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)

As per Aristotle, there are 4 cardinal virtues

- 1) Justice (Fairness and equity)
- 2) Temperance (Measured approach and stoicism)
- 3) Courage (Boldness and willingness to act)
- 4) Wisdom (Synthesis of knowledge)

Define
Courage

All of these attributes are important in equal measure as they lead to a virtuous society. Courage is important because without this virtue, one is never willing or ready to act. Only good intentions are not enough, one must be ready with good and necessary action. Courage provides a person with ability, power, boldness and urge to take necessary action. For a civil servant, this attribute is very important as one may have to

Remarks

stand up to ethical and at times illegal demands of the political class. One may even be subdued by various persuasions in society like religious groups, etc from time to time.

Therefore, courage makes one stand for oneself and take the neutral and impartial course of action.

But only courage may be detrimental unless it is tempered by the other virtues especially wisdom. Wisdom provides an individual the base or a moral platform on which he/she can take action. A sense of justice is required to look at the larger picture and understand others' point of view. Lastly, temperance is required to slow down and not be hasty.

4

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)

In Immanuel Kant was a liberal thinker who believed that utilitarian philosophy was hedonistic and immoral as it sees human as ~~ends~~ means to ends. This meant that some could be sacrificed for the pleasure of others.

This was completely against liberal philosophy of individual freedom and equality of society.

Kant's principle of ends refers to each human being as an end in himself and not means to an end. This was reiterated by Gandhi in his philosophy of satyagraha where he meant greatest good for all in the society.

In our everyday lives, we can see that

Remarks

maid servants are not treated properly in the households. There are no legal protection for them. They cannot even avail any social security ~~benefit~~ in the informal sector. Therefore, there needs to be more compassion and empathy in society. They must treat any household help as an individual with dignity. Dignity of labour is a must.

In the same breath, hiring ~~shop~~ daily wage labourers without any job security is unprofessional, unethical and inhuman.

A society which cannot take care of its old, disabled and disadvantaged is failing in its Kartian responsibilities.

4

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. ✓

- (a) 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. ✓
- (b) 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. ✓
- (c) 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. ✓
- (d) 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)

Ans. The above question scenario, poses a number of ethical dilemmas in front of the Minister's interests.

- (a) Balancing between personal & work
- (b) Balancing between party interests & work
- (c) Whether to carry on his duty or resign.

(a) The minister would be well advised to not pay heed to the demands of the family

Remarks

and relatives. First rule of public life, is strict separation between the public and private sphere. Going in to the demands of the family would amount to corruption and nepotism. This means that one is unduly favoring one's own without due regard to merit or distinction.

Moreover, ~~the~~ without transparent auctioning or online bidding process, allotment of retail outlets on personal discretion is unbecoming of a public official let alone a Minister.

Even the zero-loss theory does not hold, as transparent allotment would accrue income to the department and would be ethically correct way.

The family should be strictly kept out of business/work sphere.

(b) The Ministers take 'oath of allegiance' when they swear-in. This means that they have to do their work without fear or favour. In this scenario, when the

2 1/2

Remarks

party head is putting pressure to mobilize funds for the party, there is definitely a personal gain in terms of influence, importance, contribution of the party as well as overall party gains. But this goes against the principle of probity & propriety in public office. The Minister would be doing a corrupt act in working for his party interests instead of interests of the department.

2 1/2

(c) As per principle of duty and Nishkama Karma one should be carrying out one's duty as per the terms without any expectation of self-gain. The task at hand is daunting as there needs to be improvement in the performance of the petroleum & gas producing and marketing companies. The Minister must devote his attention towards better policy-making, improving channels of communication, working in a fair & transparent manner.

2

(d) Resignation is not an option here because that would mean shirking responsibility before even assuming it. The Minister must choose work over other responsibilities because that's why he has been chosen.

Remarks

1 1/2

You should give equal weightage to every part of answer.

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)

Ans. Ethical dilemmas in front of the Vice Chancellor (VC).

- 1) Since VC is a political appointment, he has to play a balancing act between political class and internal administration.
- 2) To come to a conciliatory solution for the student communities. Handling the caste issue as it has major socio-cultural implications even outside the university.
- 3) Smooth conduct of examinations in the face of all this suctions.

(a) The various options available to the VC.

I. Pay heed to the political pressure and take action against the agitating students.

II. Call in the police to quell the

Remarks

violence.

- III. Call for another conciliatory meeting between the student communities.
- IV. Declare that degrees of students are contingent upon cessation of violence.
- V. Take suo moto action against perpetrators.

(b) (I) Listening to the politicians and submitting to their pressure is not the way forward as it would be compromising upon one's duty and therefore the principle of deontology.

Moreover, since VC is a political appointment, there is a fine balancing in the VC's post. In this situation or with these scenarios, the VC can apprise the politicians that it has wide socio-political implications and needs to be handled with tact. Rival political parties can cash in on any ciste disharmony, therefore, stringent action could be taken.

Remarks

be avoided initially.

(II) The police needs to be called in if the violence erupts every now and then ~~as~~ it is the duty of the VC to ensure safety and security of staff and other students. The ~~college~~ university cannot be held ransom to a few miscreants. But police action needs to be measured and not excessive.

It should not be earliest resort.

(III) The most logical step is to call for another meeting between the opposing ~~agitating~~ students. A more nuanced argument, in which both the sides of the story are heard, should be held. The VC must be an impartial arbiter without any fear or favour. He has to also summon other eyewitnesses.

(IV) Keeping others students' career to ransom is not a wise option. Already they are facing difficulties due to agitations, making them responsible for others' mistakes. Moreover, even moral pressure may not work against discordant groups. Not viable at all.

(V) Inno mob action should be avoided as that would be too dictatorial in a democratic set-up. The action only can be after due consultations and deliberations. At most, filing of chargesheet for those who're actually guilty.

Remarks

6

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)

Ans. The ethical dilemmas posed:-

- (a) Personal tragedy vs Work responsibility.
 (b) Value-based judgement vs fact-based judgement.
 (c) Listening to own conscience vs listening to subordinates

(a) The various options before me are -

I. Consider the work ethics of the contractor prior to son's accident and then take action.

II. Take action on the basis of subordinates demand.

III. Do not take any action against the contractor and make the subordinates understand his position.

IV. Take responsibility for project delay.

V. Request compensation/medical benefits for the contractor.

(b) (I) The work ethics of the contractor before the accident of his son was impeccable and that

Remarks

has to be given due regard. However, the project got delayed in the end and as a contractor he is responsible whatever may be the reason.

But if we consider from the point of view of consequential ethics, the greater good is not in plugging down individuals but in understanding their circumstances and life-situations. Therefore, no need to take action against the contractor.

II) The subordinates have a right in demanding contractor's action against the contractor. But they are being value-neutral in passing a judgement against the contractor.

III) ~~They~~ The subordinates must be called in for a meeting and they have to reconcile with the situation of the contractor. This scenario may lead to future irresponsibility by any subordinate on the pretext of family issue. But each has to be seen on a case-by-case basis and on a merit. If the son's accident is genuine and

Remarks

You should read the question carefully. It asks for merit & demerits of every option which is missing here.

The contractor has to be present in the hospital then it would be unfair to demand his availability at work. The principles of humanity and empathy come before work.

IV. Taking responsibility for the project delay may ameliorate the situation but it will not serve the purpose of justice. Justice has to be fair, impartial, and in the light of evidence. Therefore, it is more prudent to make everyone understand the scenario.

V. There has to be a request for compensation to the contractor considering his work ethic so far. Moreover, contingency plans need to be taken for future in case of such untoward incidents. There needs to be succession planning by appointing sub-contractors who can fill in for the contractor if need be.

Remarks

Q19. Ratandeeep, an orphan, is a 30 year young who lives in small town of Punjab. Ratandeeep 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 have 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)

4. (a) The ethical dilemmas are:-

1) Community-based action vs evidence based action

2) Politically neutral action vs Action under political pressure

3) Action on the basis of past record

Elaborate it (Retribution vs Reformation)

(b) Indian criminal jurisprudence calls for reformatory justice instead of retributive justice. Moreover, Article 20 of the Constitution

Remarks

How come this pertinent here?

Provides safeguards against detention including production of the accused within 24 hours in front of a judicial magistrate.

This means that any action taken against ~~the~~ Ratandeep will have to withstand judicial scrutiny.

Now, the Police Inspector has a responsibility to maintain law and order in the country which means that the society must feel safe and secure.

Societal response to drug problem varies from society to society. Therefore, there is an element of ethical relativism here!

Strict action can only be taken on the basis of hard evidence. Even detention can be done on the basis of any breach of law and order verifiable by eye-witnesses. Therefore, in light of the arguments, the boy needs to be shown the right path and not taken strict action against.

~~Consumption of alcohol~~
Consumption of drugs is also illegal in society.

Remarks

as per various. Prevention of Narcotics Acts
 It is not entirely a harmless act as the
 person is causing harm to himself and
 thereby to those who come in contact with him.
 Therefore, counselling and rehabilitation is
 needed.

(C) Intervention in the life of drug addicts.

- 1) First of all, police officers must be sensitized to the drug menace. The drug traffickers are the great culprits. They target innocent young children.
- 2) The drug consumers need rehabilitation, counselling, life opportunities, skill provision to get back to the mainstream.
- 3) If they spend years in detention centres because they're hardened criminals and prone to recidivism and
- 4) That's why it should not be a case of 'lost children' there is a chance of mainstreaming the drug addicts.
- 5) Most importantly, a healthy social life, connect with nature would help the addicts revive themselves.
- 6) Helplines need to be opened for anyone seeking help.

3

Remarks

What else can be done for their betterment?

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 wants 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:

- Will you face any dilemma regarding the above said situation? Explain.
- What steps will you take to address the situation?
- Which course of action is best and why? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans. (a) There is definitely a huge dilemma on whether to demolish the illegal structure or not as religious sentiments are involved. Moreover, all ^(stakeholders) institutions have different takes on it.

- Judiciary (wants removal)
- Civil servants (Hesitant)
- Political class (Support the illegal structure)
- District Magistrate (DM) (Ordered for removal)
- Junior officers (Reluctant)

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- People of the ^{particular} community (sentiments attached)
 Not just the fact that different stakeholders have different stakes, this also is a tinder box situation. Any action of removal may lead to conflictions and communal violence. The lives of policemen are also

2½

At stake here:

Therefore, hasty action is not the course but measured and calculated action needs to be taken.

(10) Steps to be taken:-

1) First, there needs to be a multi-stakeholder approach whereby members of the religious community and political interests will be called in for a discussion and dialogue.

2) Second, if has to be put across that the removal are on judicial orders primarily before departmental in impartiality of action. Therefore, the decision could be announced.

3) Third, the junior officers must be told that

Remarks

duty comes before religious persuasions.
Moreover, the rigidity of the structure
does not stand even on moral
grounds.

The department has to be fully behind
you before any action is taken.

Who would provide it?
4) Alternate space will be provided for construction of religious structure with adequate compensation.

5) Political party also needs to be taken onboard while explaining the action to be taken as to keep them on check.

(C) A multistakeholder approach is the most prudent way forward as per deontological ethics. One must conduct one's duty without fear of consequences. When all parties and interests are taken onboard and when there's a judicial directive and departmental orders action needs to be taken.

Remarks