



VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1830)

Name of Candidate	RITWIK MEHTA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ONLINE ENGLISH	Registration Number	149946
Center	ONLINE	Date	25/07/22

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1(a)	10		<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।</p> <p>2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।</p>
1(b)	10		
2(a)	10		
2(b)	10		
3(a)	10		
3(b)	10		
4(a)	10		
4(b)	10		
4(c)	10		
5(a)	10		
5(b)	10		
6(a)	10		
6(b)	10		
7	20		
8	20		
9	20		
10	20		
11	20		
12	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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Start : 1615 HRS

Stop : 2035 HRS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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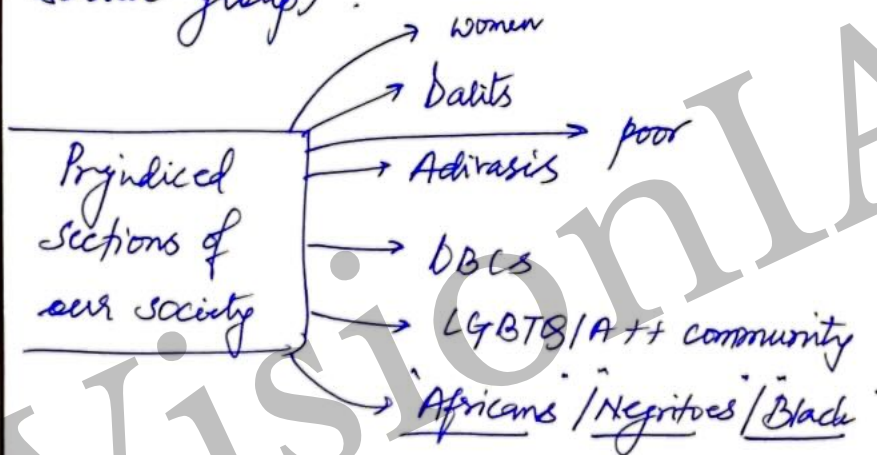
All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) According to you, what are the main reasons behind prejudice against certain sections of a society? Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

आपके अनुसार समाज के कुछ वर्गों के प्रति पूर्वाग्रह के पीछे मुख्य कारण क्या हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Prejudice refers to the negative emotion of fear/hatred against a social group or account of prevailing stereotypes (a collection of attributed ascribed to all members of a social group).

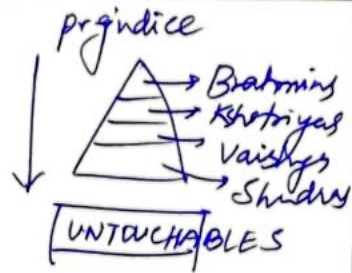


Reasons behind prejudice

- ① Belief in notion of purity and pollution
 → Prejudice against Dalits or women during menstruation etc. (Sabrimala)
- ② Hierarchical structure of society leading to

Superiority Complex

① → caste system based prejudice



② → 'women' considered as the 'weaker' / inferior sex.

③ Ignorance regarding science/biology leading to fear of the unknown / unorthodox.

④ → prejudice against LGBT+ due to belief that it is a "lifestyle choice" of degradation.

④ Racial superiority myths → based on faulty anthropogenic understanding.

④ → USA's Black Lives Matter Campaign
→ Rudyard Kipling's 'White Man's Burden'

⑤ Class difference leading to conflicts.

④ → marxist idea of class conflict
→ prejudicial attitude towards poor
(eg: scraps handed to slum dwellers in UP before CM visit)

1. (b) Discuss how persuasion acts as a functional pillar in attitudinal change and attitude formation with requisite examples. (150 words) 10

उचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए कि अनुनय (या समझाना-बुझाना) किस प्रकार अभिवृत्ति में बदलाव और अभिवृत्ति के निर्माण में एक व्यावहारिक स्तंभ के रूप में कार्य करता है।

Attitudinal change refers to change in a person's perception regarding the goodness/badness or degree of goodness/badness of an object, idea, person, situation etc.

Attitude is dependent of CAB i.e.

- (i) Cognition
 - (ii) Affective / Emotion
 - (iii) Behaviour
- } all these can be targeted by persuasion techniques

Persuasion to change cognition - through introduction of new ideas and facts.

(eg) → Smoker informed about number of deaths caused by lung cancer.

o role modeling / social proofing - to demonstrate new ideas.

(eg) → Popeye eats spinach - gets strong - kids learn about benefits of spinach.

Persuasion to change emotion

- by using messages to inculcate sense of "fear".

eg → In Sienfied sitcom - character shown to die from licking glue - led to widespread change in attitude.

- inculcating / promoting emotion of love.

eg → mother told about how using a pressure cooker makes food more nutritious for kids → attitude towards its use changes

Persuasion to change behaviour

- by demonstrating benefits of performing a socially desirable action.

eg → Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - promoted cleanliness through drives → people saw improved quality of life → attitude change towards garbage.

Thus, by impacting the CAB components of attitude, persuasion changes behaviour and attitude.

2. (a) A legally enforceable code of ethics for civil servants, which not only prescribes the ethical values they must display in their public life but also provides sanctions for violations of these values, is the need of the hour.

Discuss:

(150 words) 10

लोक सेवकों के लिए कानूनी रूप से लागू करने योग्य एक नीतिपरक आचार संहिता, जो न केवल उनके सार्वजनिक जीवन में प्रदर्शित होने वाले नैतिक मूल्यों को निर्धारित करती हो, बल्कि उन मूल्यों के उल्लंघन के लिए दण्ड भी निर्धारित करती हो, वर्तमान समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The 2nd ARC Report has called for a comprehensive enforceable code of ethics for civil servants. Code of Ethics (CoE) refers to a set of guidelines on how to deal with ethical challenges/dilemmas and how to inculcate ethics in public life.

Need for enforceable, comprehensive CoE

- ° A Comprehensive CoE will overcome the challenge/gaps in the Code of Conduct which has been found insufficient.
- ° which principle to apply when faced with value conflict of legality vs empathy.
- ° It will act as a source of ethical guidance - promoting internal checks on

corruption, nepotism etc.

☞ → Strong code of ethics in M. Visvesvaraya - used 2 candles - one for official and other for personal needs.

° It will ensure better public service delivery and good governance by promoting ethical governance.



° Enforceability of CoE will ensure it does not remain a dead letter for ornamental purposes.

☞ → foundational value of civil services is Compassion - but case of IAS officer asking police to "break the protester's heads".

However, there are also some challenges to enforceability of CoE as they are external checks to internal phenomenon.

☞ → difficult to ascertain intention behind an act → which can change the ethicality of the act.

2. (b) Although open and transparent governance has gained ground, do you agree with the view that there is merit in withholding some information from people? Justify your arguments with examples. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, खुले और पारदर्शी शासन ने लोकप्रियता हासिल कर ली है, फिर भी क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लोगों से कुछ जानकारी छिपाने में ही भलाई है? उदाहरणों के साथ अपने तर्कों की पुष्टि कीजिए।

The Right To Information Act 2005

It brought a paradigm shifting in fixing public transparency and shed the yoke of opaque Official Secrets Act. Since then,

RTI has become the tool to ensure transparency

in governance leading to -

voluntary
information
disclosures

clarity in
Citizen
Charters

expose of scams/
unethical/
illegal practices

However, there is a contentious debate on the issue of "How much transparency?"

This has been explored even in 2nd ARC which called for OSA to be repealed and replaced by ~~an~~ a chapter in RTI Act.

Merit in withholding information

- ① prevents sensitive information in reaching wrong hands / public domain.
 - ⊕ → Capacity of defense systems - their locations etc.
- ② Protects privacy of individuals and officials (Art 21 guaranteed)
 - ⊕ → information regarding a person's medical records / past conviction etc.
- ③ Grading of information in "secret", "classified" etc. is done with concurrence of HC and is thus protective of "reasonableness" and "proportionality doctrine".
- ④ Protects information such as collegium deliberations.

Demerit in withholding information

- ① There should be a sunset clause for secret information. ⊕ → USA/UK - 20-30 years.
- ② The justifications act to shield official malfeasance under garb of privacy.
- ③ A culture of transparency is not promoted.
 - ⊕ → failure to comply with voluntary information sharing concept.

3. (a) Although bribery is illegal and counterproductive, public officials still demand bribes, and executives in the private sector remain tempted to pay up. In this context, discuss ways in which corporations can build a framework to eliminate the practice of offering kickbacks.

(150 words) 10

हालांकि, रिश्वतखोरी गैर-कानूनी और हानिकर है, लेकिन सरकारी अधिकारी अभी भी रिश्वत की मांग करते हैं और निजी क्षेत्र के कार्यकारी अधिकारी इसका भुगतान करने के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, उन तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे निगम रिश्वत देने की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए एक ढांचा तैयार कर सकते हैं।

~~Public funds are~~ Bribes refer to cash/
kind transfers made from corporations/public
to officials occupying public offices for :

- (i) contravening legal provisions.
- (ii) ensuring quick action.
- (iii) ensuring positive action in one's favour.
- (iv) forced demand for quid pro quo.

Ways corporations can build anti-bribery
framework -

- ① Creating a code of ethics including a pledge through organisations such as ASSOCHAM/ FICCI which would implore all companies to avoid indulging in bribery.

- ② Criminalization against bribery → by refusing to cooperate with officials demanding them.
- ③ Establishing a Society for whistleblowing activities to report errant officials to Lokayukta or Lokpal.
- ④ Common audit frameworks - to check whether the accounts of each others' activities are in order.

However, the responsibility of ensuring elimination of bribery does not lie with corporates alone. The govt. has to go beyond criminalization of corruption through Prevention of Corruption Act by -

- (i) fast track courts
- (ii) no official support to officials.
- (iii) improved work culture.
- (iv) social audits (v) regular audits

India's poor ranking (72) on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index is a wake up call.

3. (b) Identifying the issues associated with utilization of public funds, discuss the various ethical principles which can help devise strategies for better utilization of public funds in India. (150 words) 10

सार्वजनिक धन के उपयोग से जुड़े मुद्दों की पहचान करते हुए, उन विभिन्न नैतिक सिद्धांतों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत में सार्वजनिक धन के बेहतर उपयोग के लिए रणनीति तैयार करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Public funds are representative of public trust and hence legitimacy of State. Hence, they must be utilized efficiently and ethically.

Issues associated with use of public funds

- ① Corruption / misappropriation → by officials.

⊙ → Rajiv Gandhi (PM) said that out of 100 paise, only 15 paise reaches the public.

- ② inefficiency in use → due to wastage, lack of economic aptitude, lethargy in administration.

⊙ → Public funds used to buy grains → poor warehousing → grains rot → loss of funds.

- ③ lack of audits → to determine whether the outcomes were in line with expenditure
i.e. output monitoring

⊙ → CAG pointed out poor outputs for every rupee spent in water conservation

Ethical principles to deal with this

- ① Gandhiji's idea of Trusteeship → public officials to view public funds as held for public welfare alone.
- ② Accountability and Transparency → to ensure misappropriation is checked.
 - ⊗ → use of NMMS in MGNREGA
 - use of RTI
- ③ Social audits → to ensure outcomes are effectively monitored vis-à-vis expenditure.
 - ⊗ → Meghalaya's law on Social Audits.
- ④ Inculcation of strong ethical standards in officials to ensure they do not run after 'wealth without work'.
- ⑤ Increased objectivity in public fund utilization → use of data led policy making.
 - ⊗ → using AI to track expenditure.
- ⑥ Principle of equity → ⊗ → Gender Budgeting.

4. What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके लिए क्या अर्थ है?

(a) "All persons ought to endeavour to follow what is right, and not what is established." — Aristotle (150 words) 10

"सभी व्यक्तियों को जो सही है उसका पालन करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए, न कि जो स्थापित है उसका पालन करना चाहिए।" - अरस्तू

The given quote postulates that the principle of human action must not rest on past precedent, legal provisions or social customs but instead on morality principle of doing the 'right' thing.

eg → Nazi generals should have done the ethically correct thing and not blindly obeyed orders.

• The quote urges us to act as Kant's Rational, moral agents who perform our duty in accordance with correct moral principles.

eg → Gandhij's refusal to sit in 3rd class coach & his principle of Satyagrah

• By endeavouring to follow what we know to be right, we will avoid

any cognitive dissonance / krower deer split. This leads to enhanced happiness.

(eg) → My friends decided to cheat in the examination but during the exam I did what was right - I faced ridicule but I was happy.

° By mindlessly following the established path, men are often led astray. They surrender their creativity and their critical thinking. It also leads to regrets.

(eg) → Robert Frost in his poem "The Yellow Road" says "I walked the path less travelled by / And that has made all the difference."

Thus, Aristotle's quote is a guide to help us live a life that is morally uplifting, creative and happy.

4. (b) "It is compassion, the most gracious of virtues, which moves the world."
— Tiruvalluvar, Kural (150 words) 10
"करुणा, जो सबसे उदार सद्गुण है, विश्व को संचालित करती है।" - तिरुवल्लुवर, कुरल

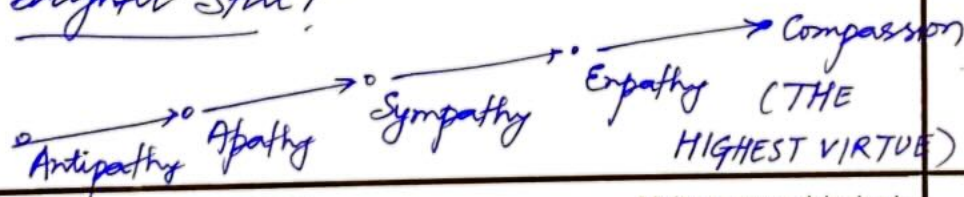
Compassion is empathy in action. It includes understanding and feeling the suffering of others and then acting in a way to alleviate the suffering.

eg → Compassion for children prompted Kailash Satyarthi to devote his life to the cause.

Tirukural's quote postulates that by exercising compassion the world can be changed for the better.

• Compassion is the most gracious of virtues as it is not idle pronouncement of right and wrong. Instead it is active and transformation.

→ A Jataka tale says - "...for justice is Brighter than the Sun but compassion is Brighter Still!"



◦ Compassion transforms lives as it motivates and inspires others. It also brings meaningful changes.

(eg) → IAS Prashant Nair's Compassionate Kozhikode project led to success of initiatives like 'Tere Mere Beach me!' which cleaned up a beach.

◦ Compassion is reflected by forgiveness, mercy, benevolence which are prized virtues needed to create a tolerant society. Tolerance in its turn begets peace and ensures social capital. (1979 Nobel Prize winner Prof. Schultz demonstrated role of social capital in developmental economics).

Thus, Thiruvalluvar's words stand the test of time and guide us to inculcate this foundational value to bring positive transformation.

4. (c) "I understand democracy as something that gives the weak the same chance as the strong." — Mahatma Gandhi (150 words) 10
 "मैं लोकतंत्र को एक ऐसी व्यवस्था के रूप में समझता हूँ जो कमजोर को मजबूत के समान अवसर प्रदान करती है।" - महात्मा गांधी

Mahatma Gandhi championed true, participative, grassroots and direct democracy through his conception of "Gram Swaraj". The given quote postulates that for him, democracy is a tool for empowerment and equality.

eg → role of Indian democracy is giving us a woman tribal President which are historically oppressed, underprivileged and intersectional identities.

• Democracy through its emphasis on regular elections allows the citizens to overthrow the state government peacefully. This is in stark contrast to the historical privilege held by autocratic royalties.

eg → 1975 Emergency → govt. tyranny → 1977 elections → govt. overthrown.

◦ Through its emphasis on formal equality of "1 person = 1 vote", democracy gives equal opportunity and dignity to all citizens irrespective of class, caste, gender.

◦ True democracy lies not just in elections but also in social justice, trusteeship and welfarism - all of which take us closer to the cherished utopian ideal of "Ram Rajya" as envisaged by Gandhiji.

5. (a) "A well-developed Emotional intelligence is not only an instrumental tool in accomplishing goals, but has a dark side as a weapon for manipulating others by robbing them of their capacity to reason." Analyse.

(150 words) 10

"एक सुविकसित भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता न केवल लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण है, अपितु इसका एक नकारात्मक पक्ष यह है कि यह दूसरों की तर्क करने की क्षमता को समाप्त करके उन्हें धोखा देने के लिए एक हथियार भी है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Emotion Intelligence (EI) is considered to be responsible for 80% of our professional success - as stated by Daniel Goleman.

Role of EI in accomplishing goals

- ① Keeps us motivated
- ② Reduces friction at work environment - increases agreeableness.
- ③ Helps us in getting our 'job done' by effectively persuading others on an emotional level.
- ④ Increased productivity due to lesser stress.
- ⑤ Improves work-life balance

However, use of EI can also be manipulative in nature leading to unethical application and robbing people of their true autonomy.

Manipulative use of EI

- ① To use a person's insecurity/vulnerability as a tool to force them into your programme.
 - ⊗ → Cosmetic surgery companies prey upon insecurity of people → 40% botched up operations
- ② To play to the audience by using your social skills → thus gaining their support.
 - ⊗ → Osama Bin Laden convinced people to die for his own plans
- ③ Use emotional awareness of others to sow seeds of discord.
 - ⊗ → In ~~Indian~~ ^{Greek} mythology Loki, the god of mischief creates such situations.
- ④ To use a person's vulnerability against them.
 - ⊗ → Shakuni Prama in Mahabharata used Yudhishtira's gambling to scheme evil plans.

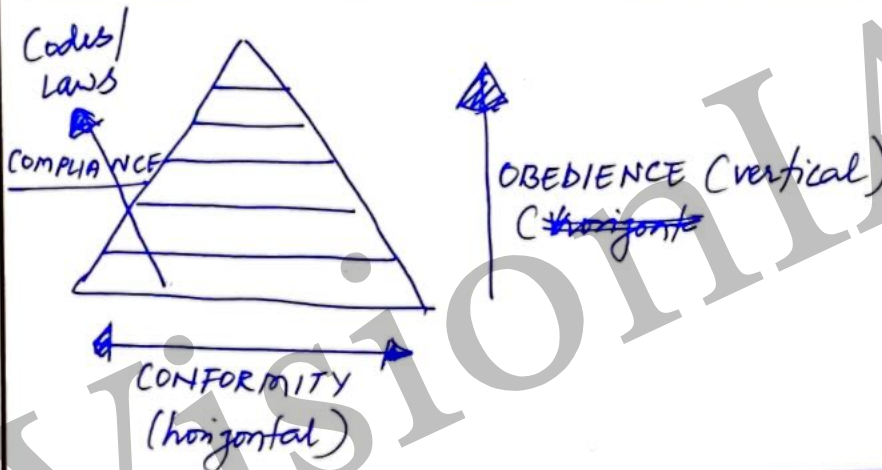
However, a person with true EI would also exhibit empathy and thus not manipulate others.

5. (b) What do you understand by conformity, compliance and obedience?
Discuss their relevance in the context of civil services in India.

(150 words) 10

स्वीकार्यता, अनुपालन और आज्ञाकारिता से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में इनकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Weberian Model of Bureaucracy calls for a strict hierarchy based formal, managerial approach to administration - making conformity, compliance and obedience the tools to ensure this hierarchy.



Conformity refers to the adherence to the established norms, precedents and uniformity in application without scope for creativity/innovation. It is necessary to ensure impartiality, neutrality and objectivity.

☞ all officers conforming to similar standards

for applying a welfare scheme.

Compliance refers to adherence to principles, laws and codes that have been formally laid above a ~~part~~ person. It is necessary in Indian bureaucracy to ensure legality, conformity and impartiality.

eg → Compliance with Prevention of Corruption Act.

Obedience refers to adherence to commands/directives given by those set above us.

It is necessary to ensure discipline, respect and efficiency in administration.

eg → ~~part~~ Police constables must be obedient to inspectors → to IPS SP → to DIG etc.

While compliance, conformity and obedience are required in formal bureaucracy, they must be exercised along with foundational values of integrity, compassion, transparency.

6. (a) Though the internal control systems in India are impressive on paper, they have not worked well in curbing the issue of corruption in the administration. Comment. Also, discuss the various reasons for the same.

(150 words) 10

हालांकि, भारत में आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणालियाँ कागज पर प्रभावशाली हैं, फिर भी वे प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या को रोकने में ठीक से काम नहीं कर सकी हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विभिन्न कारणों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Corruption, according to UN, is the misuse of public office for private gains. It is a major challenge in ensuring good and ethical governance.

Internal control systems against corruption

- ① Institutions such as CBI, CVC, Lokpal
- ② Legislations criminalizing corruption such as Prevention of Corruption Act.
- ③ Transparency tools such as RTI, Social Audits.
- ④ Codes of conduct and Codes of Ethics.

Failure of these internal control systems are visible in India's poor ranking in

Corruption Perception Index. It is also anecdotally evidenced by a spate of scams such as (IAS Pooja Singhal; GWSG etc-). This points to poor implementation.

Reasons for failure

- ① Poor work culture ⇒ where corruption is shielded under pretext of official secrets Act; cadre embarrassment and political gains.
- ② Lack of independence to institutions like CBI (called "a caged parrot")
- ③ Lack of adequate social sanction against corruption.
- ④ Loopholes/lacunae in the law - such as non-presumption of guilt of officials; etc.

Thus, corruption cannot be tackled through control systems alone. Ethical education along with inculcation of responsibility is needed.

6. (b) There is broad consensus that the state has failed to effectively deliver public services to its citizens, particularly the poor. In this context, discuss the need for providing incentives, building state capacity and ensuring transparency for better service delivery. (150 words) 10

इस विषय पर व्यापक सहमति है कि राज्य अपने नागरिकों, विशेष रूप से गरीबों को प्रभावी ढंग से सार्वजनिक सेवाएं प्रदान करने में विफल रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, बेहतर सेवा प्रदायगी के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने, राज्य की क्षमता का निर्माण करने और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The State has been seen to be inefficient, corrupt, apathetic and slow in ensuring delivery of public services.

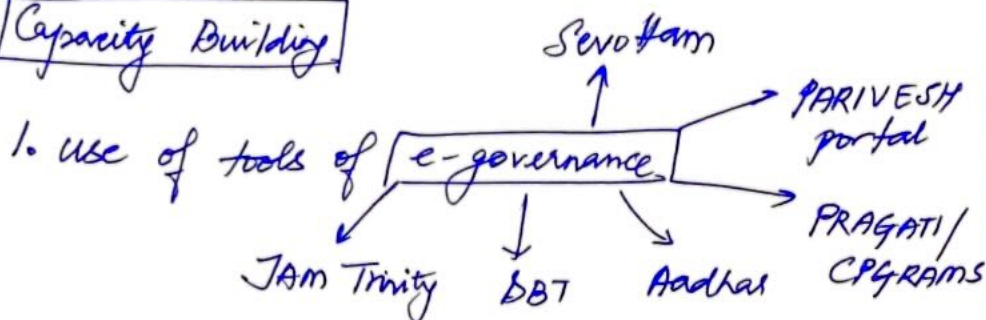
① → poor performance on Global Hunger Index despite PDS system.

Need for providing incentives

- ① Officials must be promoted based on merit and quality of 360° appraisals than Seniority.
- ② Efficiency in service delivery must be appreciated through target based payment regimes.

This would

- increase efficiency
- bring innovation
- foster competition
- punish lethargy

Capacity Building

2. Mission Karmayogi for life long learning and capacity building.

This will

- boost access to and penetration of service delivers
- ensure transparency
- build efficiency in civil servants

Transparency - through tools like RTI, etc.

will lead to greater accountability - weeding out of corruption etc.

Thus, India must ^{accept} ~~take~~ the new paradigm of New Public Management where the government is seen to be a supplier of services to its citizenry.

SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

7. You are the principal of a college which has a long history of student politics. However, due to your personal belief, you are not in favour of conducting student elections and thus have kept the process of yearly student elections pending without any official announcement. While you are mulling over the decision of not conducting elections, you get representation from some professors as well as students who criticize the activities of student unions as obstructive to the academic environment of the college. Some time later, student leaders also come to talk to you regarding conduct of elections, and you tell them about the representation received by you against allowing student elections. You further tell them that you are contemplating suspending all activities related to student politics in the campus. On hearing this, student leaders become aggressive and start sloganeering and destroying college property. In this context, answer the following questions:

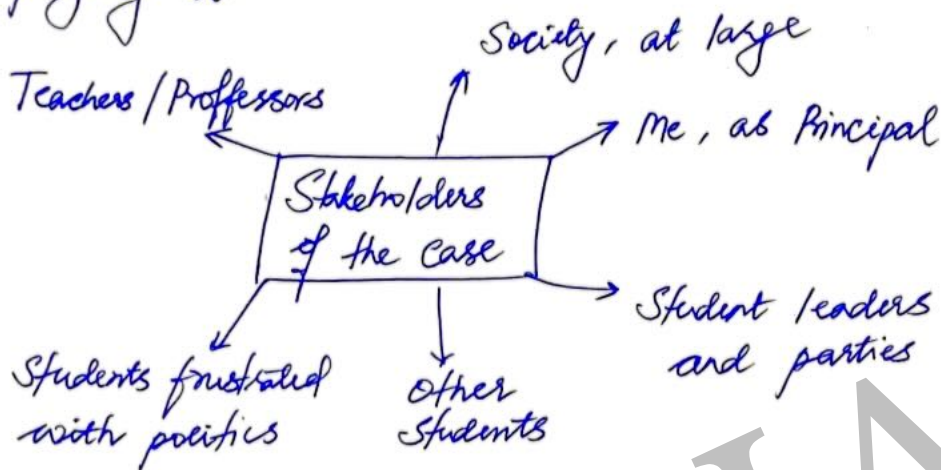
- (a) What are the issues involved in the case above?
 (b) How can you separate your personal ethics from professional ethics?
 (c) How would you deal with this situation? (20)

आप एक ऐसे कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल हैं जिसका छात्र राजनीति का लंबा इतिहास रहा है। हालांकि, अपने व्यक्तिगत विश्वास के कारण, आप छात्र चुनाव कराने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं और इस प्रकार आपने वार्षिक छात्र चुनाव की प्रक्रिया को बिना किसी आधिकारिक घोषणा के लंबित रखा है। जब आप चुनाव न कराने के निर्णय पर विचार कर रहे होते हैं, तो आपसे कुछ प्रोफेसर के साथ-साथ छात्रों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल मिलता है, जो छात्र संघों की गतिविधियों की कॉलेज के शैक्षणिक वातावरण में बाधक के रूप में आलोचना करते हैं। कुछ समय बाद, छात्र नेता भी चुनाव के संचालन के संबंध में आपसे बात करने के लिए आते हैं और आप उन्हें छात्र चुनावों की अनुमति के विरुद्ध आपसे मिले प्रतिनिधि मंडल के बारे में बताते हैं। आप आगे उन्हें यह भी बताते हैं कि आप कैम्पस में छात्र राजनीति से जुड़ी सभी गतिविधियों को बंद करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं। यह सुनते ही छात्र नेता आक्रामक हो जाते हैं तथा नारेबाजी और कॉलेज की संपत्ति को नष्ट करने लगते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में कौन-से मुद्दे शामिल हैं?
 (b) आप अपनी व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता को पेशेवर नैतिकता से कैसे पृथक कर सकते हैं?
 (c) आप इस स्थिति से कैसे निपटेंगे?

India has had a long history of democratic politics at student and university level with the Total Revolution movement of Jayprakash Narayan being based off this

plank of politics. Despite its past, student politics in its current form is a contentious public debate due to the perceived ills plaguing it.



(a)

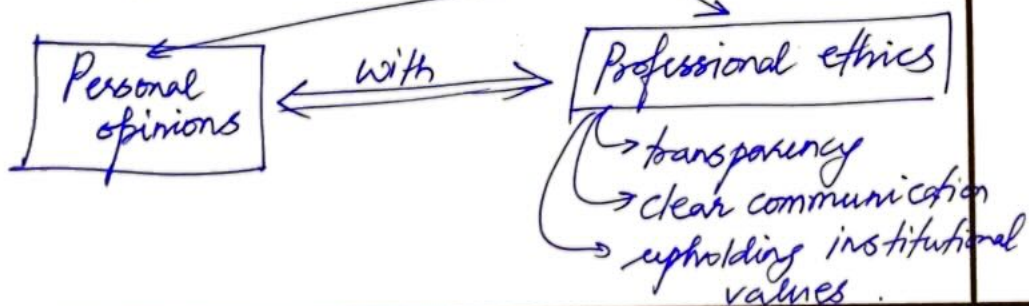
Issues involved in the case above-

- ① Desecration of college property - which is both illegal, unethical and representative of the issues in student politics i.e. violence, strongarming etc.
- ② Non-consensus based approach in making decision to cancel elections by me, the Principle - points towards undemocratic/authoritarian functioning.

③ Rights of / concerns forward by professors and students which must always be accounted for as they are stakeholders and beneficiaries of the university / college system.

④ Question of whether students should indulge in politics at colleges which are often funded by taxpayers or parents of students - instead of indulging in ~~for~~ academic activities.

⑤ In the given case, as Principal I have some strong personal opinions on importance of student politics. I have already kept the elections pending without any announcement. However as a public functionary, I must balance to my



How to manage them?

- ① Stakeholder approach ⇒ by inviting for opinions on conduction of elections, reforms needed and concerns from all stakeholders.
- ② Democratic functioning ⇒ by giving equal attention to all inputs in an impartial manner.
- ③ Upholding institutional codes/Rules → If the conduct of elections is mandated by the college by-laws, I must follow through without keeping the law hostage to my opinions.
- ④ By inculcating spirit of tolerance → ~~Recess~~
Voltaire said - "I may disagree with what you say but I will fight to death for your right to say it."
- ⑤ Through critical thinking and consideration of all facets without being biased.

③

I would deal with the situation thus -

- ① Ensure law and order is restored even if it involves calling for police force.
- ② Violators of college rules and perpetrators of violence will be strictly punished according to college rules.
- ③ Initiation of an open session in which views of teachers, students, leaders and parents will be heard.
- ④ Promote reform in student elections and student union functioning instead of blanket ban.
- ⑤ I will clearly inform the decision taken through notices, circulars and website.
- ⑥ Creation of an 'Ethics panel' to oversee election funding, campaigning, voting and student union performance.

Student politics offers a foray into public life for many. It seeks to provide help to and voice for students and their interests. They must be conducted ethically.

8. Capital punishment, or "death penalty," is an institutionalized practice designed to result in deliberately executing persons in response to actual or supposed misconduct and following an authorized, rule-governed process to conclude that the person is responsible for violating norms that warrant execution. Punitive executions have historically been imposed by diverse kinds of authorities, for an expansive range of conduct, political or religious beliefs and practices, for a status beyond one's control, or without employing any significant due process procedures. Punitive executions also have been and continue to be carried out more informally, such as by terrorist groups, urban gangs, and mobs. For centuries in Europe and America, discussions have focused on capital punishment as an institutionalized, rule-governed practice of modern states and legal systems governing serious criminal conduct and procedures. In light of the above debate of capital punishment, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the arguments in favour of and against having capital punishment in the criminal justice system?

(b) Do you think capital punishment has a place in modern civilised society? Examine in the context of moral implications involved in awarding it.

(20)

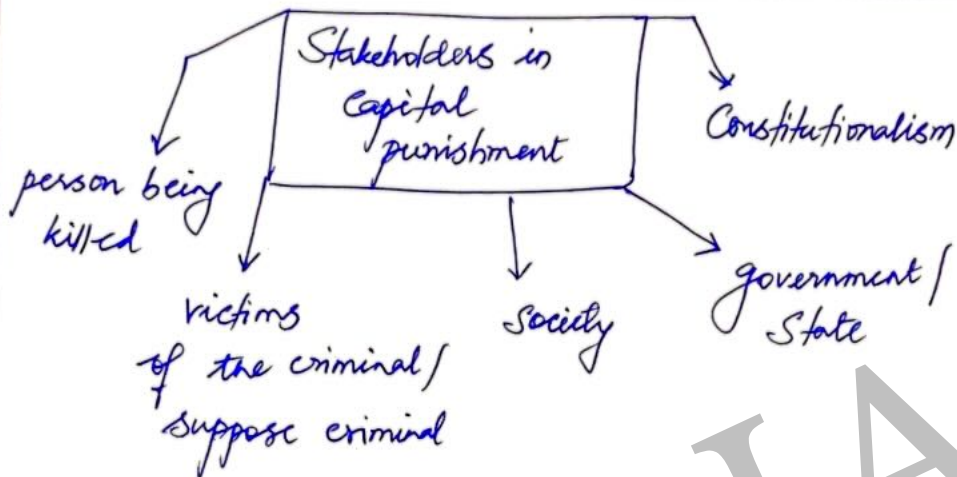
फांसी या 'मृत्युदंड', एक संस्थागत प्रक्रिया है, जिसे वास्तविक या कथित कदाचार की प्रतिक्रिया में जानबूझकर व्यक्तियों को प्राणदंड देने हेतु डिजाइन किया गया है और इसके लिए एक प्राधिकृत, नियम-आधारित प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जाता है ताकि इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा जा सके कि व्यक्ति उन मानदंडों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है जो प्राणदंड का प्रावधान करते हैं। मृत्युदंड, ऐतिहासिक रूप से विभिन्न प्रकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा आचरण, राजनीतिक या धार्मिक विश्वासों और प्रथाओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला के लिए, किसी के नियंत्रण से परे स्थिति के लिए या किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थापित प्रक्रियाओं का पालन किए बिना भी दिया जाता रहा है। मृत्युदंड का विभिन्न समूहों द्वारा अधिक अनौपचारिक रूप से पालन किया जाता है और वर्तमान में भी इसे जारी रखा गया है, जैसे कि आतंकवादी समूहों, शहरी गिरोहों और भीड़ द्वारा। यूरोप और अमेरिका में सदियों से जारी चर्चाओं ने आधुनिक राज्यों के संस्थागत व नियम-आधारित प्रक्रिया तथा गंभीर आपराधिक आचरण और कार्रवाईयों को नियंत्रित करने वाली कानूनी व्यवस्था के रूप में मृत्युदंड पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। मृत्युदंड के संदर्भ में, उपर्युक्त चर्चा के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में मृत्युदंड के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क क्या हैं?

(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि आधुनिक सभ्य समाज में मृत्युदंड का कोई स्थान है? इसे दिए जाने में शामिल नैतिक निहितार्थों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Capital punishments are a controversial punitive measure that bring forth debate on right to life, Capacity of State to inflict death, morality and legality etc.

In India, capital punishment is allowed for the "rarest of rare cases" and was upheld by SC in Bachchan Singh verdict.



② Capital punishment as a part of criminal justice system:

Arguments for

- ① It ensures complete justice of like for like.
- ② It brings solace to victims / families of victims.
- ③ It upholds principle of proportionality as it extracts exactly what was taken.
- ④ It is in line with Aristotle's view of

Punitive justice.

- ⑤ It acts as a deterrent to future criminals.
 - ⑨ → death penalty introduced in child sex offences.
- ⑥ It is economically less burdensome on the State.

Arguments against

- ① Sanctity of life given by "God", - that no one has the right to take away. and Constitution
- ② Can often be disproportional to crime committed.
 - ⑨ → death penalty for blasphemy.
- ③ Unethical in cases where there is even a slight hint of doubt regarding due process, witness testimonies etc.
- ④ Socially reprehensible as it promotes violence at the hands of state.
- ⑤ makes the concept of "criminal reform" meaningless.
- ⑥ Gandhiji urged us to "hate the sin - not the sinner." He also cautioned that an eye for

an eye makes the whole world blind.

⑦ Law abiding citizens can take it to be a State sanction for lynching / mob violence against anti-social elements.

⑥

In my opinion, capital punishment does not have any place in a modern civilize world. However, in the absence of a better deterrent, if capital punishment must be wielded, it should be done by a responsible, democratic power where human rights are valued.

eg → USA → strict moral code and due process in legal system → greater moral authority in sanctioning capital punishment.

Saudi Arabia → poor record on human rights with biased / committed judicial system → no moral authority to impose capital punishment.

Moral pitfalls of continuing with capital punishment in modern, civilized societies →

- ① It is by definition an intrinsic act of barbarity - which does against "civilized" society.
- ② It disproportionately impacts those from poor socio-economic strata who are forced into a life of crime by structural factors.
- ③ It calls upon someone to pull the lever - transferring moral obligation to a public appointed servant/individual.
- ④ Many nations have banned ~~the~~ capital punishment and have low crime rates - thus it goes against utilitarian morality.
- ⑤ Deontological ethics does not sanction death as the principle cannot be made a universal law.

Capital punishment, if conducted, must be seen as an immoral necessity as it can not be ethically justified.

9. An Indian company is active in the telecom sector and is the majority owner of a telecom company based in other geographies across the world. At one of its European headquarters, there emerged whistleblowing allegations that a local executive was bribing local government officials in order to obtain telecom cabling and construction contracts from the local government. The kickbacks were allegedly paid through a third-party consultant. More specifically, there were allegations that the executive, the third party, and a government official had some sort of business interest in common, possibly shareholdings in a limited company or the joint ownership of an undisclosed asset. The company is thought to be particularly close to the ruling dispensation in India and the news has now raised pressure to put its business operations in India under scanner as well. In this context, answer the following questions:

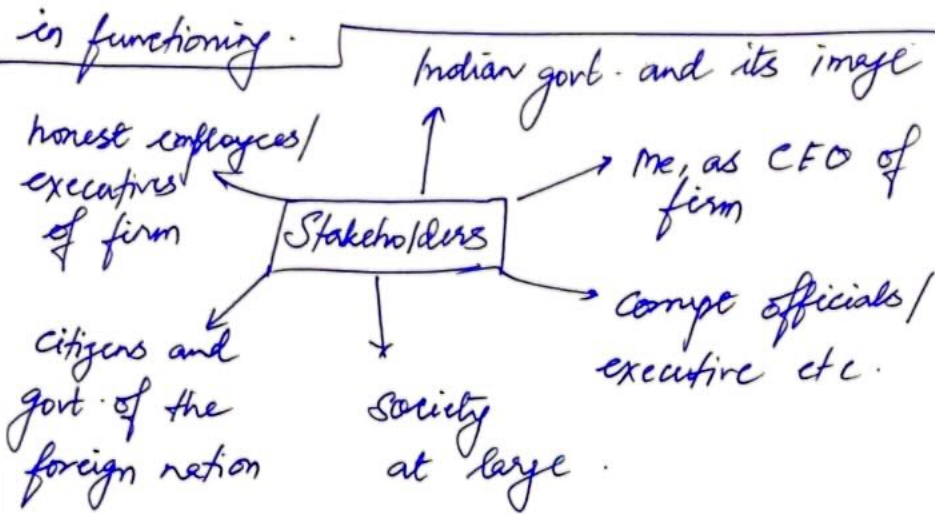
- What are the ethical challenges in the given case?
- Identify the different stakeholders and their interests.
- As the CEO of the firm, how would you respond to the given situation?

(20)

एक भारतीय कंपनी दूरसंचार क्षेत्र में सक्रिय है और विश्व भर के अन्य भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में स्थित एक दूरसंचार कंपनी के अधिकांश शेयरों की स्वामी है। इसके यूरोपीय मुख्यालयों में से एक में, यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि एक स्थानीय कार्यकारी अधिकारी स्थानीय सरकार से दूरसंचार केवल विद्युत और निर्माण अनुबंध प्राप्त करने के लिए स्थानीय सरकारी अधिकारियों को रिश्वत दे रहा था। कथित तौर पर एक तीसरे पक्ष के सलाहकार के माध्यम से घूस दी गई थी। विशेष रूप से, ऐसे आरोप लगाए गए हैं कि कार्यकारी अधिकारी, तीसरे पक्ष और एक सरकारी अधिकारी के बीच किसी प्रकार का साझा व्यावसायिक हित, संभवतः एक सीमित कंपनी में शेयरधारिता या किसी अज्ञात संपत्ति का संयुक्त स्वामित्व विद्यमान है। उक्त कंपनी को विशेष रूप से भारत में सत्तारूढ़ व्यवस्था के निकट माना जाता है और इस आरोप ने अब इसके भारत में संचालित व्यापार को भी जांच के दायरे में लाने का दबाव बढ़ा दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- दिये गये प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक चुनौतियां क्या हैं?
- विभिन्न हितधारकों और उनके हितों की पहचान कीजिए।
- उक्त कंपनी के एक सी.ई.ओ. के रूप में, आप दी गई स्थिति में किस प्रकार प्रत्युत्तर देंगे?

The given case brings forth the challenge of ensuring business ethics and corporate governance in functioning of large MNCs. It also brings to light the issues of corruption, unethical collusion and illegality.



(a) Ethical challenges in the case

- ① Personal gains vs public accountability → on part of local govt. officials.
- ② Challenge of ensuring ethics in business activities.
- ③ ensuring corporate governance standards.
- ④ Livelihoods of workers/employees in the firm - and need to safeguard it.
- ⑤ Challenge of probity for ruling govt. to ensure transparent image in its dealings with the firm.

⑥ Interests of various Stakeholders :

- ① Me as CEO
- 1. ensuring proper corporate governance
 - 2. Conducting investigation into malpractices
 - 3. protecting employee interests.
- ② Indian govt.
- 1. projecting absence of cronyism.
 - 2. ensuring diplomatic relations with foreign nation.
 - 3. ensuring Corporate governance.
- ③ Colluding officials/ executives
- 1. unethical gains made through collusion
 - 2. undisclosed common interest/asset.

⑦ As CEO of the firm, I will -

- ① Give a media statement expressing my regret in not preventing this scandal.
- ② I will reach out to law enforcement authorities in both nations and guarantee complete cooperation in their investigations.
- ③ I will initiate an internal investigation into this particular incident to share exact details in public domain.

- ④ I will create an internal reform mechanism to ensure other such cases - if any - are identified and corrupt executives are fired and handed to law enforcement.
- ⑤ I will keep both the govt. and the Board of Directors informed about my activities and ensure them of efficient handling of the case.
- ⑥ For future ~~ss~~, I will appoint an Integrity officer in all regional and national headquarters who will be responsible for continuous monitoring of business ethics and report directly to me / ~~or~~ or the CEO.
- ⑦ A capacity building, sensitization and whistleblowing exercise will be conducted to ensure internal capacity to prevent such incidents.
- ⑧ Once the investigation is satisfactorily

Completed, the whistleblower will be appreciated for their brave conduct.

① After ensuring all required reforms, I will offer my resignation to the Board (having done so earlier would have been dereliction of duty) and allow them to make a decision. I will be guided by Lal Bahadur Shastri's conduct in maintaining a high degree of accountability.

Corporates today must practice compassionate capitalism. By prioritizing "commerce without morality" we will be indulging in a sin as per Gandhiji.

10. Sunil has been posted as a DM in a hilly district which is vulnerable to several natural disasters. The district is known for a pilgrimage site and is frequently visited by tourists from all over India. The major occupation of locals therefore lies in the hospitality business. Unfortunately, after a few days of his joining, the district faced a major earthquake. It has led to high casualties and damages to the essential infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Both locals and tourists are trapped at different routes and locations. An international convoy of dignitaries from a neighboring country which has come to pay their obeisance at the pilgrimage site, is also trapped due to the disaster. Because of this, Sunil has to divert most of the available resources in the rescue operation of the foreign dignitaries. People are emotionally distressed due to the disaster, and delayed response from authorities to their needs has led to a law-and-order situation in the district. People from other states whose families are trapped and need immediate assistance are also getting restless and flooding the emergency helplines with complaints and requests.

(a) Discuss the issues being faced by Sunil in the given scenario.

(b) Mention a course of action that Sunil must take to maintain law-and-order as well as to expediate rescue operations of all concerned. (20)

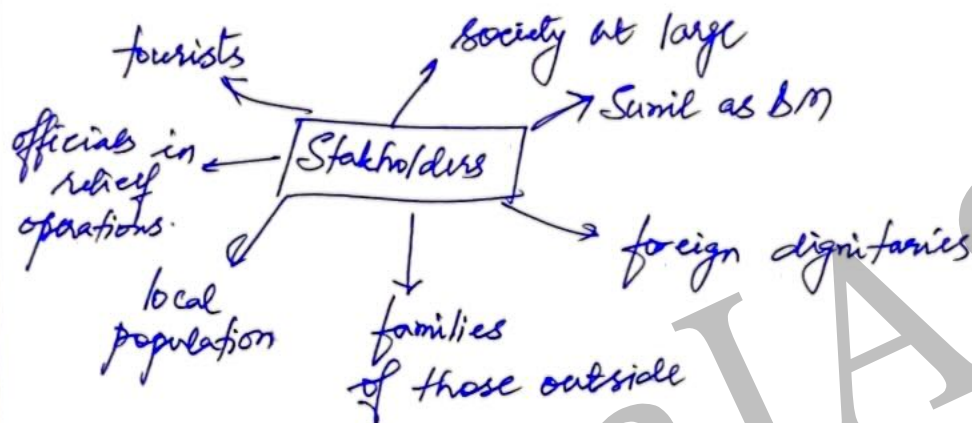
सुनील को अनेक प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्य एक पहाड़ी जिले में डी.एम. के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला एक तीर्थ स्थल के लिए प्रसिद्ध है और अक्सर यहां पूरे भारत के पर्यटकों द्वारा यात्रा की जाती है। इसलिए, स्थानीय लोगों का प्रमुख कारोबार आतिथ्य व्यवसाय से संबंधित है। दुर्भाग्य से, उसके पदस्थापित होने के कुछ दिनों के बाद, जिले को एक बड़े भूकंप का सामना करना पड़ा। इससे अनेक लोगों की मृत्यु तथा सड़कों और पुलों जैसे आवश्यक बुनियादी ढांचे को भारी क्षति हुई है। स्थानीय लोग और पर्यटक दोनों अलग-अलग मार्गों और स्थानों पर फंसे हुए हैं। तीर्थस्थल पर आए पड़ोसी देश के गणमान्य व्यक्तियों का एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय काफिला भी आपदा के कारण फंस गया है। इस वजह से सुनील को अधिकांश उपलब्ध संसाधनों को विदेशी गणमान्य व्यक्तियों के बचाव अभियान में लगाना है। आपदा के कारण लोग भावनात्मक रूप से व्यथित हैं और इनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु अधिकारियों की विलंबित प्रतिक्रिया ने जिले में कानून-व्यवस्था के लिए प्रतिकूल स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी है। अन्य राज्यों के लोग जिनके परिवार फंस गए हैं और उन्हें तत्काल सहायता की आवश्यकता है, वे भी व्याकुल हो रहे हैं तथा आपातकालीन हेल्पलाइन पर शिकायतों और अनुरोधों की संख्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हो गई है।

(a) दिए गए परिदृश्य में सुनील द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) कानून-व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के साथ-साथ सभी संबंधित लोगों के बचाव कार्यों में तेजी लाने के लिए सुनील द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्रवाई का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The given case brings forth the challenge of ensuring efficient and humane administration during times of crisis. It

also raises questions on preparedness, climate mitigation and absence of well prepared plans to deal with such contingencies that are predictable to some extent.



Issues being faced by Sumil

- ① management of scarce resources - that need to be rationed to carry out relief operations.
- ② Scarcity/Paucity of time - as there are multiple challenges at once
- ③ Ensuring law and order - to facilitate the rescue operations without additional

threats to lives of officials .

④ Reestablishing infrastructure lines - such as roads and bridges which have been damaged - without which relief operations are impossible .

⑤ Challenge of ensuring sensitive/humane response to those whose families are stuck. in order to avoid panic and despair.

⑥ Keeping the morale of relief teams and other officials under me high to ensure they are focussed and motivated in overcoming the challenge.

⑦ Challenge of prioritizing the relief operations and determining which groups/geographical areas to rescue first .

⑧ Ensuring provision of food, medicine etc .

⑥ Course of action Smit must take -

- ① Conduct a SWOT Analysis of his preparedness and try to fill the gaps by requesting State govt. for resources / personnel.
- ② Creating a priority list on how resources and operations are to operate in terms of rescuing.

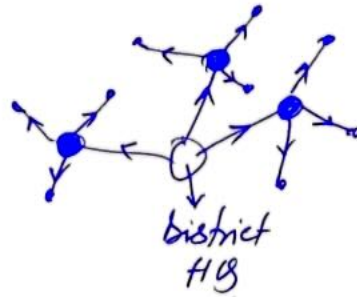


The decision must be based on the ~~or~~ vulnerability of different groups of people instead of their caste, religion etc. Locals with greater capacity in this situation will have to be deprioritized.

- ③ Ensuring law and order situation through persuasion, negotiation and sensitive policy must be done. Keeping in mind the

stressful scenario, use of force must be reserved for the last resort.

- ④ Distribution of food, medicines and rescue operations can be synchronized through a hub-spoke model of stocking.



- ⑤ The army as well as engineers from BRO can be deputed to restore lines of communication by setting up bailey bridges, makeshift roads etc.

- ⑥ Sunil must keep updating the situation to the State govt, as well as the embassy of foreign dignitaries' home country.

In the long term, Sunil must prepare detailed report on his experience and use it to update the SOPs and Disaster Management Plans for the future.

11. You are posted as a Customs official in one of renowned port cities of India. Your team has recently intercepted a consignment having over 5000 kilograms of red sandalwood. Red Sandalwood, also known as Red Sanders, is a prohibited item for export and is covered under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) list and hence you detained a few individuals for their alleged involvement in trying to smuggle it to another country.

However, you later come to know that these people are working for an influential businessman with close ties to the ruling party of the state. Your seniors in the department have verbally instructed you not to register any complaint as yet. You are fearful that a deal will be struck between the businessman and a few corrupt officers of your department and the detained persons will be freed. You are ready to go ahead and file the complaint but at the same time are also fearful of departmental action against you if you disobey your seniors.

(a) What are the various options available to you in the given case? Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of these.

(b) Also indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options) your course of action and the reasons for the same. (20)

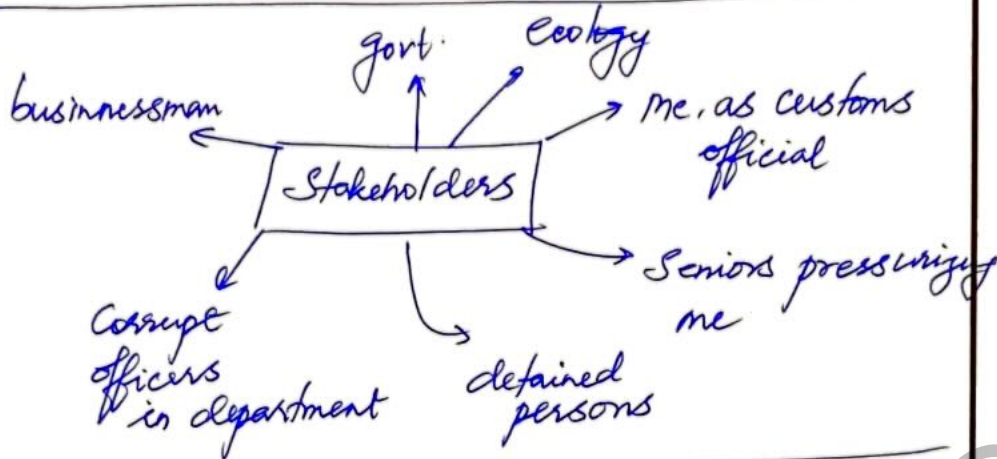
आप भारत के एक प्रसिद्ध बंदरगाह शहर में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं। आपकी टीम ने हाल ही में 5,000 किलोग्राम से अधिक लाल चंदन की एक खेप को पकड़ा है। लाल चंदन, जिसे रेड सैंडर्स के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, जो निर्यात के लिए एक निषिद्ध वस्तु है तथा इसे वन्य जीवों और वनस्पतियों की लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार पर अभिसमय (CITES) के तहत शामिल किया गया है। इसलिए आपने कुछ व्यक्तियों को इसे दूसरे देश में तस्करी करने में उनकी कथित संलिप्तता के कारण हिरासत में लिया है। हालांकि आपको बाद में पता चलता है कि ये लोग एक प्रभावशाली व्यवसायी के लिए कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिसके राज्य के सत्ताधारी दल के साथ घनिष्ठ संबंध हैं। विभाग में आपके वरिष्ठों ने आपको मौखिक रूप से निर्देश दिया है कि आप अभी कोई शिकायत दर्ज न करें। आपको डर है कि उक्त व्यवसायी और आपके विभाग के कुछ भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के बीच सौदा हो जाएगा तथा हिरासत में लिए गए व्यक्ति मुक्त हो जाएंगे। आप आगे बढ़कर शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन साथ ही अपने वरिष्ठों की अवज्ञा करने पर आपके विरुद्ध की जाने वाली विभागीय कार्रवाई से भी डरे हुए हैं।

(a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में आपके सामने कौन-से विभिन्न विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? इनमें से प्रत्येक के गुण-दोषों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(b) साथ ही, अपनी कार्रवाई और उसके लिए कारणों को भी (उपर्युक्त विकल्पों तक सीमित किए बिना) इंगित कीजिए।

The given case brings forth the issue of unethical and illegal trade in endangered species that is a major cause of Biodiversity loss- It also sheds light on issues of

Corruption, police-industry nexus and theft of natural resources.



Options available to me

Option #1 ⇒ Listen to my seniors and prevent case from being filed.

Merits

- upholds the principle of hierarchy and seniority
- prevents friction with seniors - boosts career opportunities

Demerits

- against my own conscience
- can lead to corrupt trading / deals
- can lead to law not being upheld

Option #2 ⇒ Ask seniors to provide instruction in writing or else file complaint.

Merits

- upholds both the law and my conscience
- leads to administration of justice.

Demerits

- Can lead to friction with seniors and harm careers.

Option #3 ⇒ Directly file complaint without regarding seniors and also hold press conference alleging cronyism and corruption.

Merits

- leads to upholding of letter and spirit of law.
- will give me media image and popularity
- expose corruption

Demerits

- gross violation of Code of conduct
- Can severely impact my departmental prospects

- ⑥ In the given scenario, I will choose option #2 and also take other remedial measures -
- ① I will ask for any senior instruction/directive to be provided in writing.
(as called by S.C.)
 - ② I will file complaint if no written directive is passed according to relevant provisions of the law.
 - ③ Information provided to media must be done in accordance with code of conduct - if ~~at~~ at all.
 - ④ I will record witness statements and create a detailed report of the circumstances leading to the signature.
 - ⑤ If actions are quashed based on intervention by seniors and compo officers, I will explore all legal ways to raise the issue starting with departmental complaint.

⑥ If all other avenues are ~~test~~ ^{closed}, I will resort to whistleblowing to the Lokpal or chief vigilance commissioner.

My course of action will reflect my respect for the code of conduct set above me and the systems/institutions in place to bring justice. I will remain dedicated to my duty and show courage in order to avoid crisis of conscience.

Though it can lead to friction with seniors, I will not adopt "careerism" as the guiding principle in decision making.

Protection of biodiversity and punishing for its violation is an imperative put upon us through national legislations, international treaties and environmental ethics.

12. You are the Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district. One of your subordinates informs you that a girl has reached out to him and complained about a potential death threat to her and her boyfriend who belongs to another caste. Both the families are averse to their union. She has also informed that the local police station is neither filing any complaint nor giving her any assurance of protection. The girl belongs to the dominant caste of the region and her father is a prominent local leader of the party which is in power in the state. On further enquiry, you come to know that both the girl and her boyfriend are adults. They have moved out of the house and have started living together. This has further angered both the families and they are accusing each other of abduction. In the given scenario, answer the following questions:

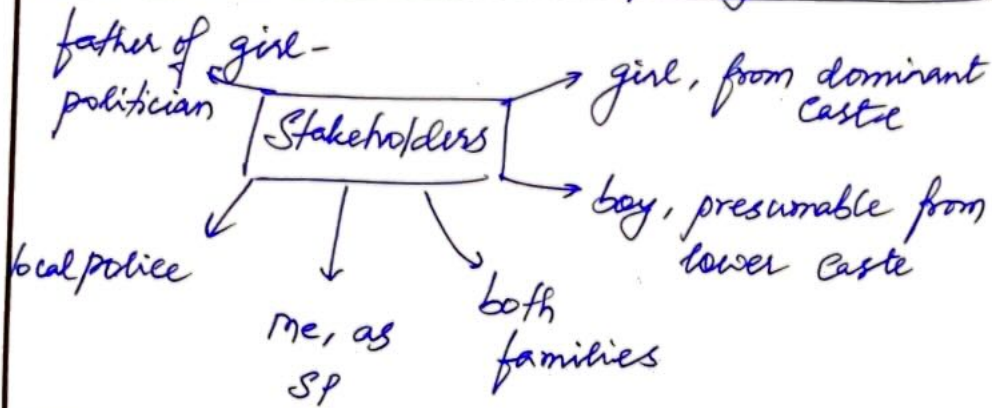
- Bring out the ethical dilemma faced by the you.
- What would be a suitable course of action to resolve the issue?
- At times, such instances lead to violence and may end up in honour killings. Discuss the reasons behind their social acceptance in parts of India despite the legal sanction against them. (20)

आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक (SP) के पद पर तैनात हैं। आपके अधीनस्थों में से एक ने आपको सूचित किया है कि एक लड़की ने उसके पास संपर्क करते हुए उसे और उसके प्रेमी, जो दूसरी जाति से संबंधित है, को जान से मारने की धमकी के बारे में शिकायत की है। दोनों परिवार उनके साथ रहने के खिलाफ हैं। उसने यह भी बताया है कि स्थानीय थाना न तो कोई शिकायत दर्ज कर रहा है और न ही उसे सुरक्षा का कोई आश्वासन दे रहा है। वह लड़की उस क्षेत्र की प्रभावशाली जाति से संबंधित है और उसके पिता सत्तारूढ़ दल के एक प्रमुख स्थानीय नेता हैं। आगे की पूछताछ में, आपको पता चला है कि लड़की और उसका प्रेमी दोनों वयस्क हैं। वे घर से बाहर चले गए हैं और साथ रहने लगे हैं। इससे दोनों परिवारों में और अधिक नाराजगी उत्पन्न हो गई है और वे एक-दूसरे पर अपहरण का आरोप लगा रहे हैं। दिये गये परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- आपके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली नैतिक दुविधा को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कार्रवाई का एक उपयुक्त तरीका क्या होगा?
- कभी-कभी, ऐसे उदाहरण हिंसा का कारण बनते हैं और ऑनर किलिंग में परिणत हो सकते हैं। इसके खिलाफ कानूनी प्रतिबंध होने के बावजूद, भारत के कुछ हिस्सों में इसकी सामाजिक स्वीकृति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The given case brings forth the issue of cultural/social morality conflicting with individual liberty and constitutional protection granted through [Article 21] and upheld by SC. It also highlights issues

of police apathy, honour killings, hate speech (death threats) and moral policing.



Ethical dilemma →

- ① upholding constitutional-individual morality vs upholding collective-social morality.
- ② public responsibility to duty vs non-interference in affairs of prominent local leader
- ③ paternalism vs individual rights - as both the boy and girl, being adults are free to choose their life partners.
- ④ action to be taken against local police station - for dereliction of duty.
- ⑤ action to be taken against death threats issued.

⑥

Suitable course of action to resolve issue

- ① I will firstly assure both the girl and boy about the support guaranteed to them under law.
- ② Death threats being an immediate concern, I will instigate an investigation into tracing the origin and meanwhile provide some protection to the couple.
- ③ I will ask for report on action taken by local police station and in case it is found inadequate, I will initiate proceedings against errant officials.
- ④ I will talk to both families - separately and together - to assuage concerns of abduction.
- ⑤ I will try to convince them of the legality and morality of such unions and persuade them to look beyond caste considerations - giving them examples of

those who have broken such shackles. I will inform them of BR Ambedkar's view that the problem of caste can only be resolved through inter caste marriage.

⑥ If the families do not get persuaded, I will inform them that honour killing will invoke strict penal provisions.

⑦ I will ensure personal support to the couple and if they need financial assistance, I will help them access govt. incentives given ~~may~~ by most states for such marriages.

At no point will I prioritize my career over the safety and liberty of the couple as doing so would amount to non-fulfilment of my duty (Deontological ethics)

© Reasons behind 'honour killing's social acceptance

① Wrong cognition held by people regarding divine/religious sanction to endogamous marriages.

② Wrong notion of purity and pollution.

- ③ Lack of respect for women's autonomy over their lives. (and the idea that family "honour" resides with the daughters)
- ④ Social sanction/ridicule associated with such marriages motivates fathers/uncles/brothers to resort to killings.
- ⑤ Police apathy in many cases in ensuring Constitutional morality prevails over social morality.
- ⑥ Law and order failure in preventing violence (of any kind), poor investigation, low rates of conviction.

Honour killings in 2022 are an affront not only to our constitution^{and} morality but also the dreams/aspirations of our social reformers who dedicated their lives to eradicating Caste (e.g. Periyar, Ambedkar etc.)