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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1830)

Name of Candidate	DEVANSH GUPTA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	859046
Center	ONLINE	Date	16/08/2022

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			

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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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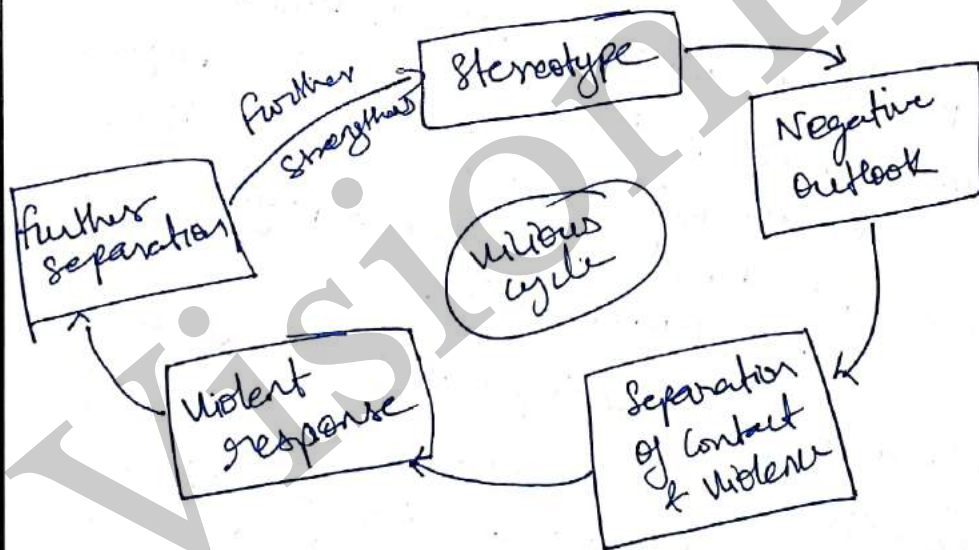
All the Best

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 negative perception against a particular group or community which emanates from false beliefs or stereotypes and get perpetuated over the course of time.



Reasons for Prejudice

- ① Propagation of myths or stereotypes
 Ex: Women are suitable for soft skills → leads to

reduced opportunities for women.

241. - labour force participation (NSSO)

② Issue with primary socialisation
and lack of value education:-

This leads to intergenerational
perpetuation of prejudice.

Ex: Black people are mostly criminals →
Perpetuation of this thought till date
in western world.

③ Separation of Contact: leading to myths and
misinformation. It is the survival technique
of visibility that leads to ghettoisation.

Ex: Caste based localities → Myths
regarding lower castes.

④ Unfavourable Personal Experiences: leads to
strong attitude of prejudice.

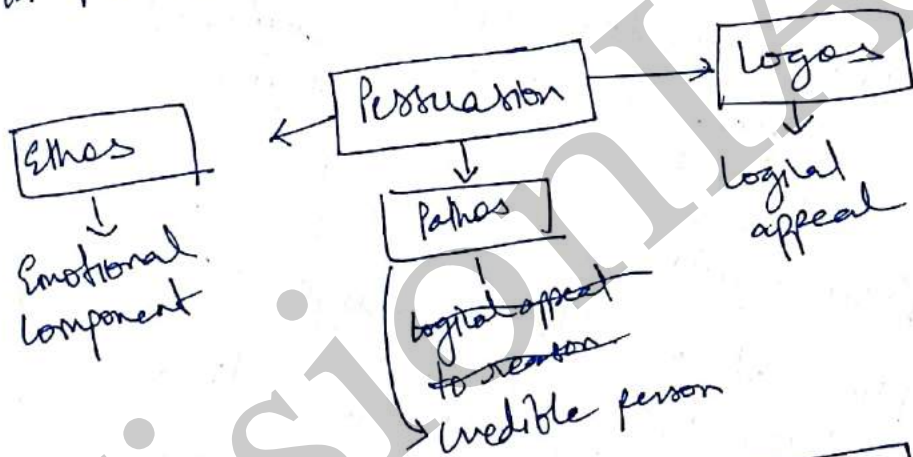
Ex: Person cheated by a person belonging
to another religious Attitude →
All persons of that religion are cheats.

Thus, in order to strengthen
the social fabric of Indian society it is
necessary to provide value based education
to children and combat misinformation.

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।

Persuasion refers to the technique of nudging a person to change his/her values with respect to a particular object or phenomena thereby leading to change in the attitude and behaviour of that person.



Role in Attitude Change & Formation

- ① Continuous persuasion leads to change in core values of a person.
 Ex: Swatch Bharat Abhiyan changed the habit of open defecation of people.

② It leads to formulation of values of a person that translates into attitude.

Ex: children being persuaded to speak truth since childhood → see efficacious individuals as adults.

③ It leads to creation of acceptors in the society that helps in further persuasion of others.

Ex: Persuading people to not litter in open. People who are acceptors will prevent others from littering.

Issues with Persuasion

① May not be able to change the core values of a person.

Ex: Caste System in India.

② May be short lived and no change may not be exhibited by a person when no one is watching.

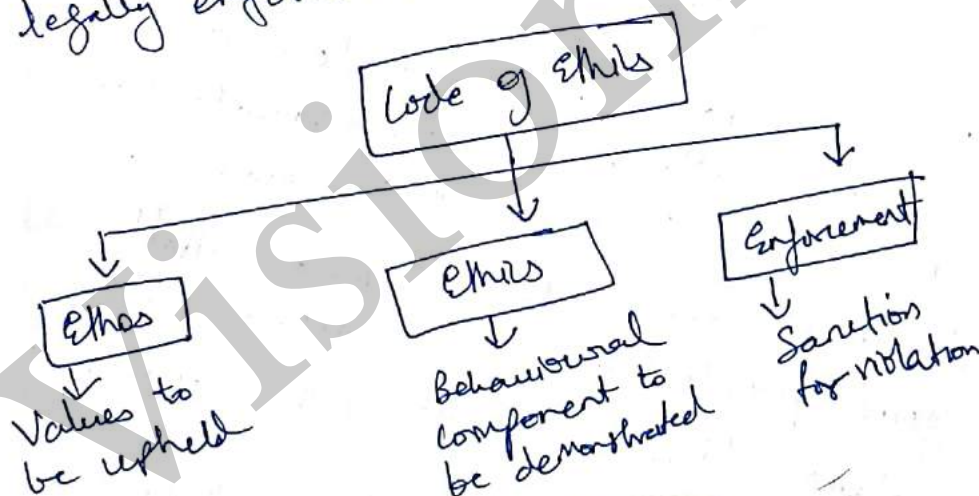
Ex: Army without seatbelt when no traffic policeperson is around.

Thus, persuasion is an effective technique by Aristotle to address many social challenges. However, it also requires external stimulus in form of incentive or punishment to be effective.

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, वल्कि उन मूल्यों के उल्लंघन के लिए दण्ड भी निर्धारित करती हो, वर्तमान समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Despite the presence of code of conduct for civil servants, there have been numerous instances of violation of ethical principles and values by them. This has necessitated the need for a legally enforceable code of ethics.



Reasons for code of ethics

- Code of conduct are essentially legal rules which can be bypassed by finding loopholes.

Ex: Civil servant cannot accept a gift above Rs 500/- without informing. Gift may be accepted in tranches.

② Code of ethics prescribe values to be followed and exhibited which has more persuasive values than behavioural change that is required by code of conduct.

Ex: officer in dilemma of giving food to a woman without Aadhar.
 ↳ code of conduct → No, as per rules.
 ↳ code of ethics → Yes, as per value of 'compassion'.

③ Code of ethics would also lead to change in attitude of civil servants from being masters to becoming servants.

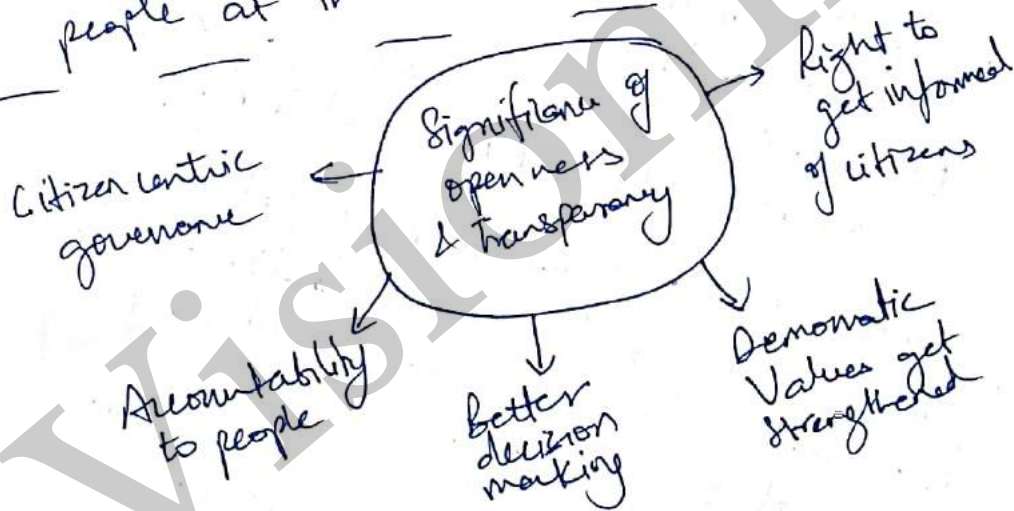
④ It would also attract more suitable young people towards services whose values align with that of the service.

Thus, code of ethics must be brought without further delay as recommended by 2nd ARC. It will ensure citizen centric, open and transparent governance.

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।

Openness and Transparency in governance as described as masterkeys to good governance by Second Administrative Reforms Commission. They are also Key to democratic governance which keeps people at the centre.



- However, there are certain situations where information may be withheld from the public :-

② Nolan Committee of United Kingdom recommends withholding information from the people in larger public interest.

Ex: Information regarding decisions on important issues of foreign policy cannot be communicated in public.

② Security of the State is Supreme and information with Security agencies cannot be shared.

Ex: S. 8 of RTI Act, 2005 exempts agencies like RAW and IB.

③ State is the guardian of public rights and property. Any information which threatens rights of individuals at large cannot be shared.

Ex: Surveillance of certain suspicious persons who may pose threat to general public - information cannot be shared.

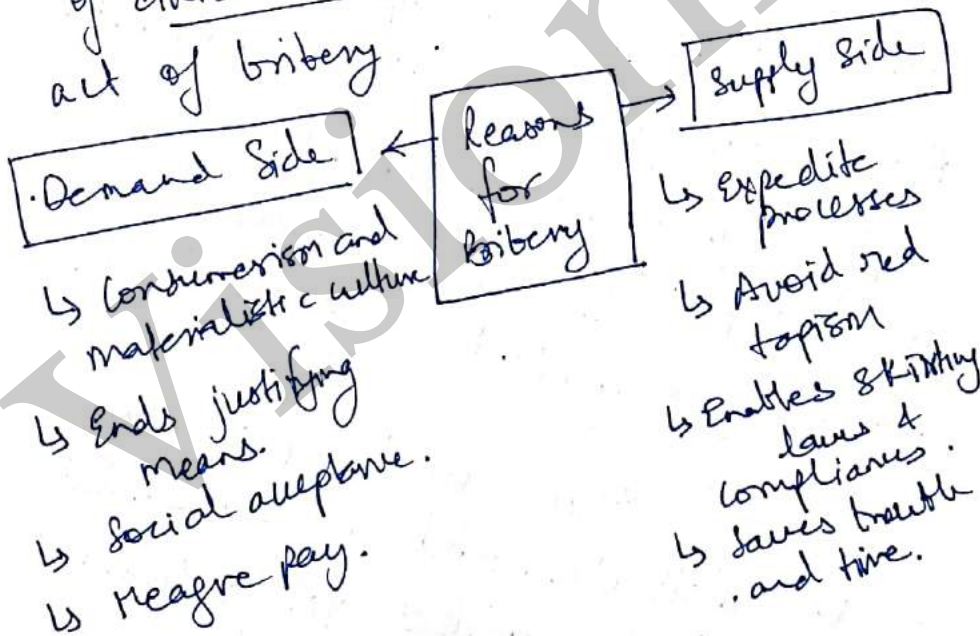
As Abraham Lincoln has said, "let the people know everything and all will be safe", sharing and transparency must be a rule whereas secrecy an exception.

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।

Sound Corporate Governance is important not only for the organisation but also for the whole nation and public in general. It must be based on robust framework grounded in principles of ethical business practices to weed out act of bribery.



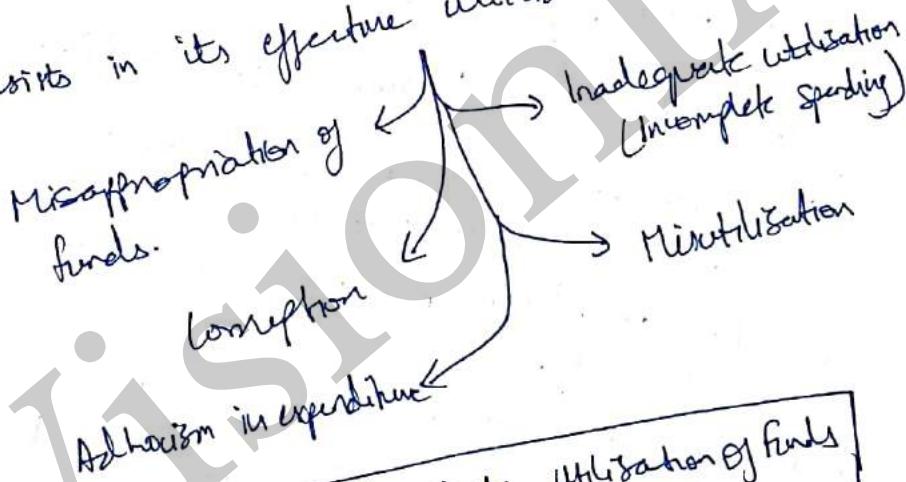
- Framework to eradicate practice of Kickbacks
 - ① Inculcating values of fair practices.
Ex: No Kickback rule of TATAs
for securing government contract.
 - ② Transparency in process of decision making: To prevent any one from unilaterally taking decisions
 - ③ Robust Audit Practices: To uncover any illicit payments or wrongdoings.
 - ④ Signing Integrity Pacts: Tripartite - Among Private organisation, CVC & Government.
 - ⑤ Keeping Transactions transparent and Accounting practices open: Increasing number of independent directors on board.
- Thus, Board contract governance must be institutionalized as recommended by Uday Kotak Committee for eradicating the practice of Kickbacks and bribery.

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।

Civil servants are vested with wide discretionary powers and public funds which are to be utilised in best possible manner to ensure greatest public good. +

However, several issues persists in its effective utilisation :-



• Ethical principles for better utilisation of funds

- ① Streamlining institutions & Treasury operations
↳ Single Nodal Agency for receiving funds and disbursing them to lower levels
Ex: Central Government has asked States

to designate nodal authorities for receipt
funds of centrally sponsored schemes.

- ② Transparency in Fund Movement
↳ Use of technology for disbursement and
and release of funds.
- ③ Audit to ensure accountability
↳ Statutory backing to Social Audit
and effective grievance redressal
mechanism. Ex: Meghalaya
- ④ Proper formulation of demands (Professionalism)
↳ To prevent ad hocism in expenditure
which leads to wastage.
Ex: Parliamentary Budget Office online
of UK.
- ⑤ Oversight Mechanism
↳ Increasing focus of CAs with respect
to audit & control of funds.

funds is key to good governance,
inclusive growth and social welfare.
Thus, utilisation of public

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 quote by Aristotle is exceptionally relevant in present context where there is growing tendency among people to follow established social norms irrespective of its veracity.

① Corruption in public life is a norm and honesty is seen as an exception. Therefore, people/officers are compelled to adhere to the practice despite its wrongfulness.

② Caste based discrimination is an established practice in Indian society manifested in social hierarchy, caste endogamy and social stratification.

↳ People must adhere to constitutional morality which is right.

Ex: Article 17 Abolishes untouchability.

③ Globalisation has led to quest for materialism and consumerism. The focus

has shifted from means to ends leading to issues such as :- Social comparison, pressure and profligacy.

↳ focus on Kant's deontological principles can show the way.

④ States are pursuing economic growth mindlessly without looking at its impacts on the people on the bottom of the pyramid.

↳ Tumble down is the established practice since post World War II economic order.

↳ focus must be on Human Development ~~rate~~ which is an actual indicator of social welfare.

⑤ Machiavellianism is the new world order rule which has led to neglect of ideals of internationalism leading to Refugee crisis, wars and chaos.

Thus, it is imperative to focus on means rather than end. Human beings must be conscious about what is right and this consciousness comes from effective socialisation which leads to Self efficient individuals.

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

It is said that no walls can prevent an idea whose time has come. Compassion is one such idea which can penetrate even the thickest of the walls such as ignorance, power and apathy.

① Mahatma Gandhi's compassion and empathy needs no limit. His perseverance bore a hole in the chest of the mighty empire and led the country to freedom.

② Compassion is the value which is required to address the issues of environmental degradation. The environment has silently suffered in the mindless pursuit of growth.
Ex: Environmental ethics in school curriculum would make compassionate individuals.

③ Apathy of the people towards suffering

of vulnerable sections has led to ignorance.
People keep suffering injustices due to reaction
of others.

Ex: Compassion is required to resolve
these issues of poverty and hunger
which plague the poor.

③ Nations look their horns in protection
of their narrow interests whereas
millions suffer under the shadow of
their egoism.

Ex: Western countries showed no
compassion for millions of people
who were deprived of values
during TRIPS timber negotiations.

④ Absence of compassion runs the risk
of creating mechanical human beings
comparable to Artificial Intelligence based
robots who pose the hazard to
existence of humanity as said by Elon Musk

Thus, compassion is the
greatest of all virtues and an attribute
of the strong. It must be instilled in the
children to build men and women of
strong character.

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

This statement by Gandhi summarises the founding principle of democracy i.e. equality of all. It is of immense contemporary relevance when the world is suffering from great inequalities at all levels.

① United Nations was ostensibly based on principle of sovereign equality. However, democratic institution like Security Council holds the voice of Developing World at ransom.

↳ Same tale is told by the WTO which has been rendered toothless by reaction of United States.

② Political, social and economic equality was a promise made by our founding fathers to the people of independent India. On the 75th year of independence,

the nation is far from being called as
democratic in that sense :-

↳ Women have merely 15% representation
in parliament.

↳ Top 10% hold 77% of nation's wealth.

↳ caste based crimes are still on the
rise. ↑ 7.5%

③ Democracy promises equality of opportunity
to all. However, despite reservations
for marginalised communities, opportunities
are far from being equal.

↳ Social and economic inequalities
and inhibitions have not been addressed.

④ Democracy is best when there is no state
to enforce it. Mahatma Gandhi believed in
stateless society of village republics.

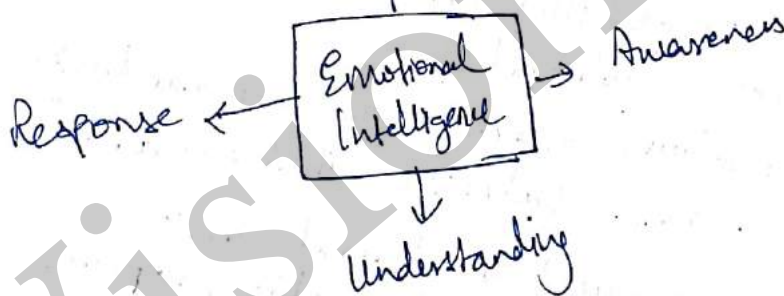
↳ However democratic decentralisation
in real sense is still a dream.

Thus, true democracy would
be fulfilled the day when the last person
in the queue would have his basic needs
met, stomach full and equal vote in
decision making.

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।

Emotional intelligence refers to the ability of a person to understand emotions of one self and others and use them for effective and purposeful interaction and managing ~~of~~ social relationships.



Utility of Emotional Intelligence

- ① It leads to better management of emotions thereby preventing unrestrained emotional reactions to situations.
Ex: Anger may lead a person to take reckless decision.

- ② It helps in fostering team spirit and team management thereby keeping them motivated for the goal.
- ③ It also helps in realistic goal setting by identifying strengths and weaknesses of oneself and others in an organisation.

Dark Side of Using Emotional Intelligence

- ① An emotionally intelligent person can manipulate others by exploiting their emotions during periods of vulnerability.

Ex: Induce someone to trust you during extreme sadness or situation of remorse.

- ② It can be used to channel others' emotions towards destructive purposes.
- Ex: Leaders provoking a charged mob to lynch a person.

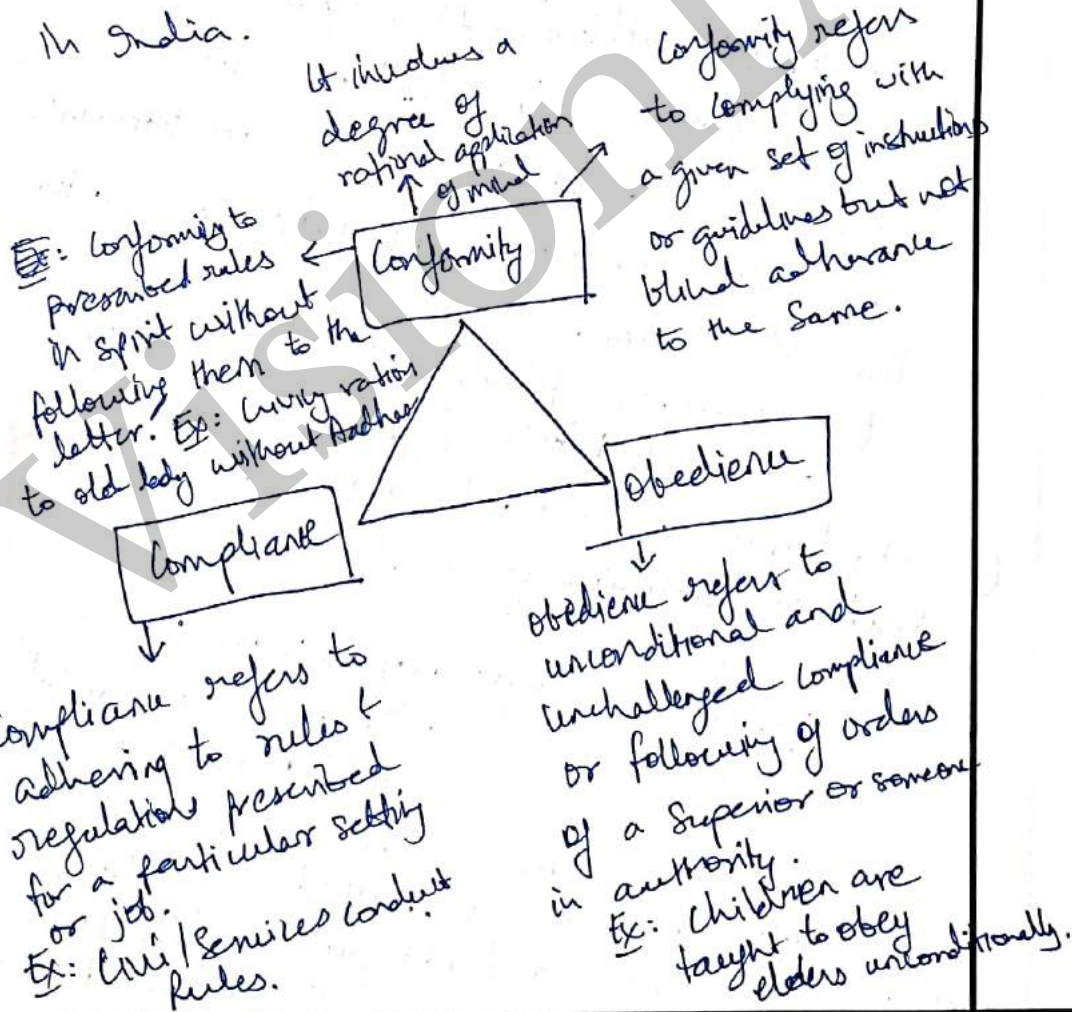
Thus, Emotional Intelligence is a difference that makes a difference. It is said to be one of the most important character strengths by Daniel Goleman.

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।

Conformity, Compliance and Obedience are different degrees to which one agrees with an order or view point or persuasion. A fine balance among the three is necessary for civil services in India.



◦ Relevance for Civil Services

- ① Civil servants are expected to comply with laws, rules, procedure etc in their day-to-day functioning.
- ↳ corresponds with the bureaucratic attitude.
 - ↳ enables probity and objective decision making.
- Ex: Allotment of tender

- ② Conformist attitude is required while dealing with new challenges which requires adherence to a broad framework but also requires innovation in meeting those challenges.
- Ex: Economic policymaking during COVID
↳ 19 - Dumbbell Approach.

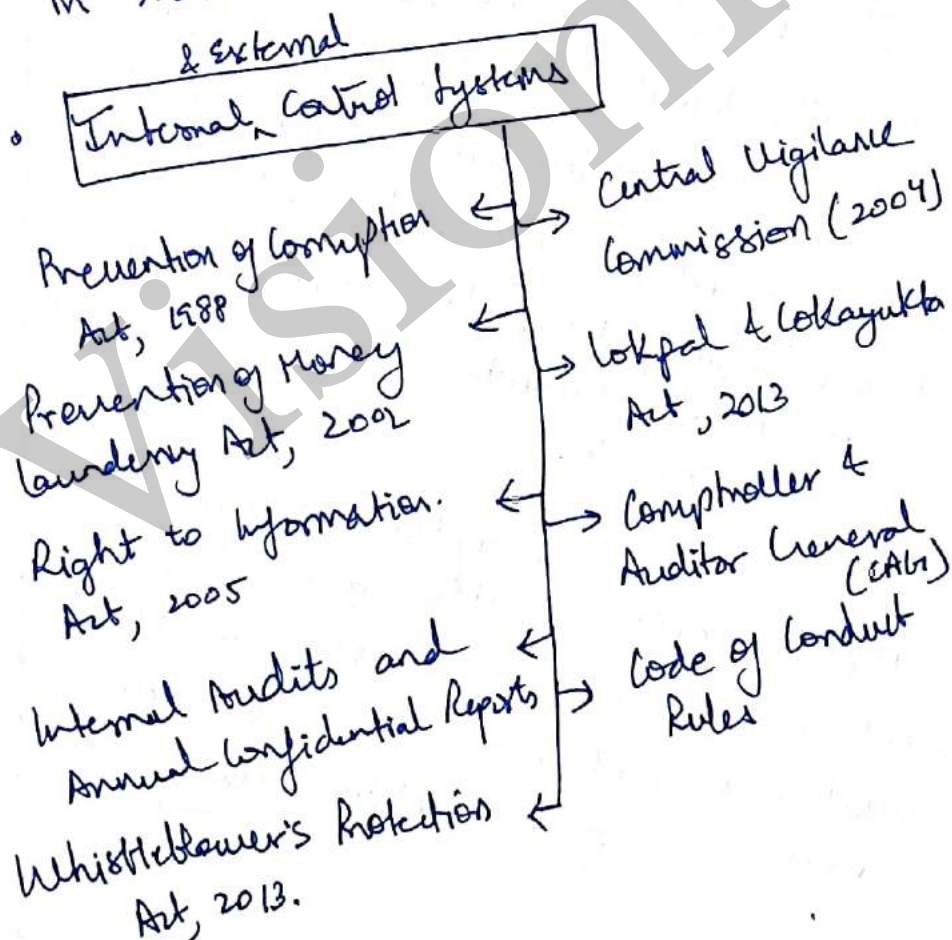
- ③ Obedience is a tight rope which can lead to following of illegal orders if done blindly.
- Ex: During emergency — "When officers were asked to bend, they crawled"
— Shah Commission

Thus, India requires a bureaucracy that is committed to constitutional values and morality and not just complies for the sake of it.

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।

According to the Corruption Perception Index, India ranks on 86th position among 150 countries. This denotes the ingrained corruption in public life in India.



Reasons for failure

- ① Social Acceptance of Corruption: Not perceived as a problem or an issue both internally in the organisation as well as by society.
Ex: Consumerism
- ② Approach to deal with corruption has been confined to legal measures and punitive actions.
- ③ Delay in criminal Justice process and loopholes leads to reduced deterrence of robust and stringent laws.
- ④ Capacity deficit in various organisations affecting their performance → work load
less Technological use → Under staffing
lack of skilled professionals → Under funding
Ex: Forensic Accounting Analysts.

be biggest enemy of public life. Role of Parents and teachers along with value based education is central to eradicating this menace.
— A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

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 recent surveys with respect to India's performance on various socio-economic indicators present a grim picture of its performance thereby leading to a belief that state has failed to deliver public services to the poor effectively.

Ex: → Global Hunger Index - 201/150

→ NFHS-5 - Starting in 2017; under nourishment 34%.

Reasons for failure of state

① Inadequate social sector expenditure
Ex: India - [2-8.1] % of GDP
USA - [15%]

② Inadequate capacity to meet demands of huge population: → Under staffing
↳ lack of credible data

↳ Corruption at lower levels

Ex: 86th in Corruption Perception Index.

- ③ Social factors :- Such as caste discrimination leads to → differential access to resources
↳ inequality of opportunities etc.

Ex: 50% of displaced population is of STs despite being 8.6% of the population.

• Need for Incentives & Augmenting State Capacity

- ① Public sector caters to Need - ~~Some~~ Supply dynamics which cannot be done by private sector. Ex: Free Health Insurance under PM-JAY.

- ② Social sector investment will reap dividends in long term in form of economic growth and inclusive development.

- ③ State is handling public funds and it must do so in a transparent and fair manner to avoid misutilisation of public funds.

- ④ Minimum investment in terms of staff and capacity are required for effective governance. Hence rationalisation of capacity is necessary.

is key to fulfilling SDGs by 2030. Quil Society must be roped in to make it more effective & inclusive.

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:

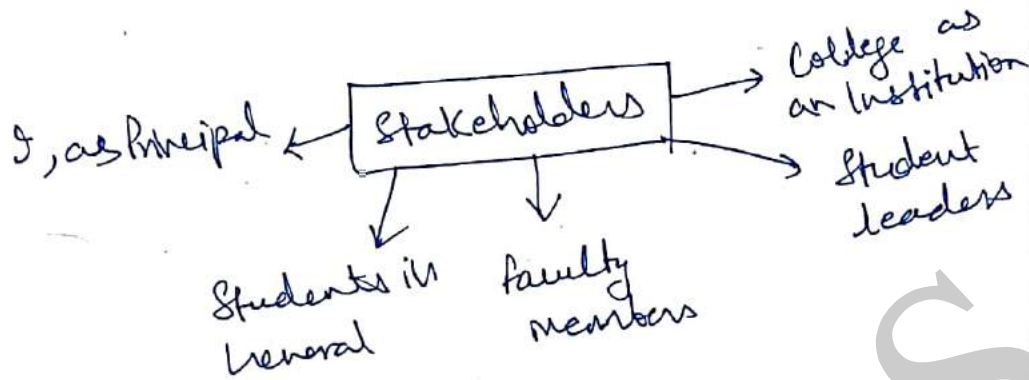
- (a) What are the issues involved in the case above?
 (b) How can you separate your personal ethics from professional ethics?
 (c) How would you deal with this situation? (20)

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?

The present case study depicts the issues associated with student politics and the necessity of elections in college in order to elect a representative

body of students.



(a) Issues involved in the Present Case

⇒ There are following issues involved in the present case :-

- (1) Issue of conducting elections in a free, fair and peaceful manner.
- (2) Ensuring that there is no unnecessary disruption of regular college activities.
- (3) Ensuring safety of students, faculty members and college property.
- (4) Conflict between Personal Beliefs and Professional responsibility as a Principal.

(5) Addressing concerns of faculty and student representation regarding elections.

(6) Managing the unruly situation created by student leaders and their actions

(b) Separating Personal ethics from professional ethics

⇒ Personal ethics of a person are his personal beliefs and sense of morality based on his personal values.

Ex: Not conducting elections.

⇒ Professional ethics are the ethics that are expected to be followed by a person in a given situation based on values and principles that are to be upheld in that situation.

Ex: Deciding whether to conduct elections or not as a principle.

⇒ How to Separate the two?

(1) By ensuring that there is a proper

decision making process.

(2) Decisions must be based on objective criteria.

(3) All stakeholders to be affected by decisions must be consulted.

(4) Conscious effort must be made to not let personal preference come in the way of professional actions.

(5) Process should be transparent and open to scrutiny.

(6) Reasons for the decisions must be communicated to allay any concerns.

(7) Any objections must be entertained within stipulated time frame and addressed considerably.

Thus, it is essential to separate personal ethics with professional ethics to ensure probity in functioning.

(C) How to deal with the situation?

⇒ My actions would be guided by objective considerations such as:-

- (1) Necessity of elected representative body.
- (2) Peaceful and fair conduct of elections
- (3) No unnecessary disruption in normal college functioning
- (4) Safety of all persons and property.

⇒ Course of action:

(1) Formulating a committee to conduct free and fair elections in consultation with all stakeholders.

(2) Declaring that strict action would be taken against any unruly behaviour.

(3) Allowing all leaders adequate time for campaigning and presenting their viewpoint.

(4) Request for police deployment during elections.

(5) Declaring a ~~holiday~~ suspension of normal college work just on the polling day.

Thus, through above course of action I would have addressed concerns of all and conducted elections which are a stepping stone of democracy.

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.

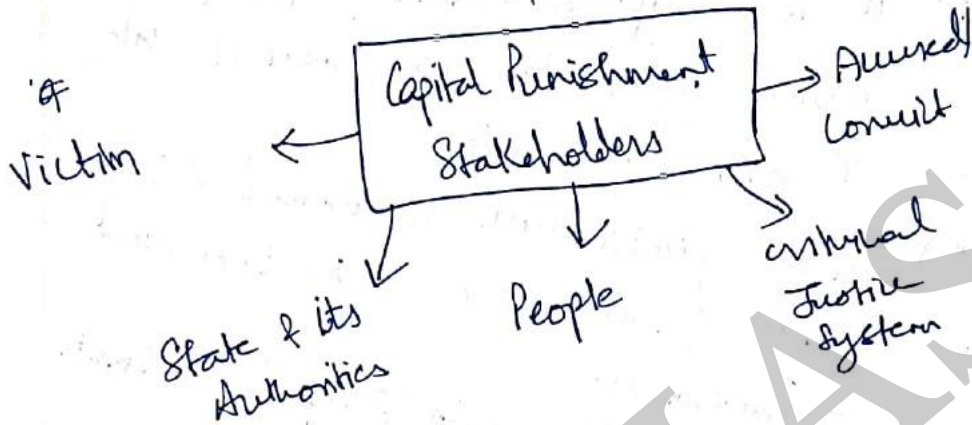
(20)

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 शृंखला 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।

The present case study highlights the debate between retributive justice and proponents of humane treatment

of prisoners or convicts as there is a moral responsibility to preserve a life.



(a) Capital Punishment ⇒ Arguments in favour

(1) It gives closure to the victim and his/her families. [Retributive Justice]

(2) It fulfils the obligation of the state of doing justice with its citizens.

[Thomas Hobbes says that state must be all powerful to prevent the 'state of nature' and therefore must do justice with its subjects]

- (3) It creates deterrence in the minds of all other potential criminals.
- (4) It is an apt punishment for heinous crimes of Murder, War against state, Terrorism, Rape etc.
- (5) Capital punishment is awarded in 'Rarest of rare' cases and in exceptional circumstances.
Ex: In India, only 3 capital punishments in past decade.
- (6) It is a 'due procedure established by law' and many civilised democracies like USA have it on their statute books.

⇒ Arguments Against Capital Punishment

- (1) It has failed to prove deterrent as crimes of all nature are rising.
Ex: Crime against women was up by 7.3% (2019 - NCRB)
- (2) There is no empirical evidence to suggest the utility of capital punishment

as a suitable punishment.

(3) It is criticised as vengeance by State as, 'an eye for an eye makes the whole world go blind' - Mahatma Gandhi

(4) Many democratic countries and more than 100 nations of the world have repealed capital punishment from their Statute books.

(5) There is always a possibility of error or subjectivity while awarding the irreversible punishment of death.

(b) Utility of Capital Punishment in Modern civilised Societies

(1) It is said that "every saint has a past and every sinner has a future" (Oscar Wilde). Death penalty ignores the circumstances that have a major role in making a criminal as no one is born a criminal.

- (2) Modern states are based on John Locke's concept of a limited state that cannot take away the life of a person. Hence, it goes against the very conception of state.
- (3) Former President of India APJ Abdul Kalam has criticised 'death penalty' as a sheer revenge. It leads to moral degradation of society.
- (4) Proponents of Natural law propose that it is god who has created life and therefore only god can deprive a person of his life. Jainism believes in the concept of absolute non-violence. Hence, death penalty is not justified.
- Thus, death penalty must not be retained in the criminal justice system of modern civilised nations for ordinary crimes. However, it must be a punishment for heinous crimes as, idealism in face of chaos leads to anarchy.

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:

- (a) What are the ethical challenges in the given case?
 (b) Identify the different stakeholders and their interests.
 (c) 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:

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

The present case study is reminiscent of newspaper headlines regarding malpractices in awarding of government contracts and kickbacks associated with it. Despite such incidents there is indifference

from the people and ignorance of the State in controlling it, thereby making them part and parcel of everyday's business.

(a) Ethical Challenges involved

⇒ Following are the challenges involved:-

- (1) Investigating the matter regarding allegation of bribery.
- (2) Upholding the law of the land by cooperating in investigation.
- (3) Protecting the reputation of the company as a fair and integral enterprise.
- (4) Addressing the issue of calls for investigation of company's activities in India.
- (5) Allaying the fear and skepticism of all stakeholders of the company regarding the mishap.

(b) Stakeholders & their interests

(1) European Nation where ~~to~~ bribery allegations have arisen.

↳ Interest : → Investigation and following the process of law.

(2) Company

↳ Interests : → Protecting its reputation.
→ ensuring robust corporate governance.

(3) Shareholders of the company

↳ Interest : → Fair dealing & business practices by the company.

(4) People in general demanding investigation.

↳ Interest : → No abuse of process of law by the company.
→ Fair market practices for long term interest protection of customers - (People).

(c) As a CEO, how would you respond?

⇒ As a CEO of a company believing in fair practices, respect for law and robust corporate governance, I would respond in the following manner:-

(1) As regards the whistleblower's allegation

(i) Internal investigation into the incident.

(ii) Ordering third party audit of company's European operations.

(iii) Identifying the loopholes in the Corporate Governance System and plugging it.

(iv) Sending the accused employee on leave until investigation is complete.

↳ If wrongdoing found → Hand him/her over to public authorities.

↳ If no wrongdoing found → Reinstake him back on the job with full pay and honours.

- (v) Investigate the role of third party consultant.
↳ If role is dubious → Blacklist the consultant from being hired by the company.
↳ If no issues, then take no action.
- (vi) Reaffirm company's commitments to its aforementioned values to the shareholders and customers.
- (2) As regards calls for investigation in India

- (i) Since there are no allegations of any wrongdoing in India operations, I will not oblige to such calls.
- (ii) In an organisation with operations world over, investigations of parents company on the basis of public perception are unreal and unnecessary.

Thus, as the CEO of the company I would have demonstrated principles of sound corporate governance and crisis management.

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)

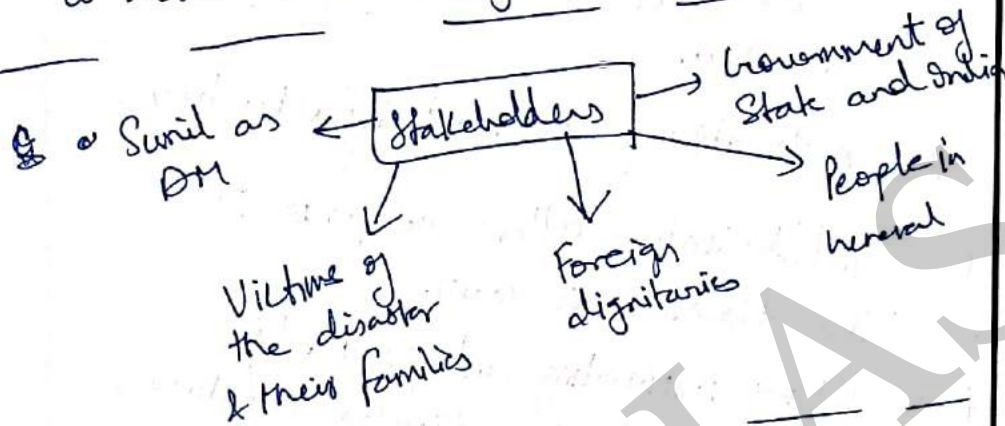
सुनील को अनेक प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्य एक पहाड़ी जिले में डी.एम. के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला एक तीर्थ स्थल के लिए प्रसिद्ध है और अक्सर यहां पूरे भारत के पर्यटकों द्वारा यात्रा की जाती है। इसलिए, स्थानीय लोगों का प्रमुख कारोबार आतिथ्य व्यवसाय से संबंधित है। दुर्भाग्य से, उसके पदस्थापित 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 हेलपलाइन 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 present situation is reminiscent of disasters faced by vulnerable hilly districts and the challenges

it poses for the district administration -
It calls for immediate crisis management
to reduce the loss of life and property.



(a) Issues faced by Sunil

- (1) Responding to people in distress due to disaster. (Victims)
- (2) Rescue foreign dignitaries since reputation of country is at stake.
- (3) Reduce the loss of life by providing quick medical treatment, ~~also~~ rescue and relief.
- (4) Addressing the law and order situation created due to restlessness among people.

- (5) Allaying the concerns of family members of the victims who are flooding the emergency helpline numbers.
- (6) Restoration of essential infrastructure.
- (7) Rehabilitation after response to the disaster is over.
- (8) Taking mitigating and preventive measures for the disaster in future.

(b) Course of Action

- ⇒ The primary duty is to rescue all those struck in the earthquake and control the law & order situation.
- (1) Civil must first request for Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in order to restore essential roads & bridges.
- (2) All the victims must be rescued with the help of Helicopter wherever necessary ~~possible~~ and by roads otherwise.
- (3) Prohibitory orders must be imposed

Whenever law and order situation is getting deteriorated. Superintendent of Police must be ordered to take care of the situation by all means necessary. The situation must not act as impediment in relief & rescue operations.

(4) Separate helpline numbers must be issued for victims and other people concerned with victims.

↳ location of the victims must be passed on to the teams of SDRF and NDRF ~~in~~ without delay.

(5) Integrated command and control centre must be setup to coordinate among various agencies.

(6) Arrangements must be made for providing healthcare assistance and first aid to victims.

↳ Serious patients must be shifted to the hospital.

(7) Help from Civil Society and NLDs must be taken in relief operations.

(8) arrangement of food and relief material to augment capacity.

- (8) Daily status update must be given in order to allay any misinformation and ensure trust of the people on the administrator.
- (9) Media must be asked to report responsibly and spread information about helpline numbers and rescue efforts.
- (10) Arrangements must be made for transportation of foreign dignitaries to Delhi in co-ordination with their embassies and Government of India.

Thus, any crisis situation calls for a multi-pronged approach to response along with delegation of powers to ensure an effective and time bound action. Sindh would have exhibited such a response thereby exhibiting his administrative capabilities by following aforementioned course of action.

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)

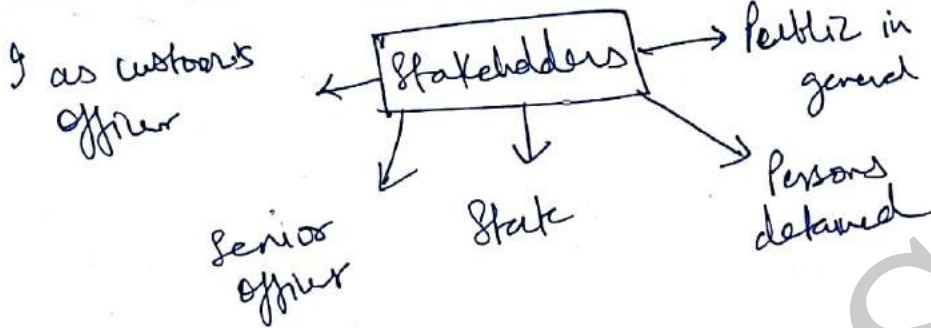
आप भारत के एक प्रसिद्ध बंदरगाह शहर में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं। आपकी टीम ने हाल ही में 5,000 किलोग्राम से अधिक लाल चंदन की एक खेप को पकड़ा है। लाल चंदन, जिसे रेड सैंडर्स के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, जो निर्यात के लिए एक निषिद्ध वस्तु है तथा इसे वन्य जीवों और वनस्पतियों की लुप्तप्राय 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।

*Under influence while
exercising powers by the public official
are part of occupation. However, these
influences must not come in the way of*

fulfilling one's duties.



(a) Options available

(1) Obey the Senior and do nothing

MERITS

DEMERITS

(i) No threat of undue action

(i) Become accomplice in violation of law.

(ii) Possibility of future rewards or favourable postings.

(ii) Harming of environment & public interest.

(2) Leak the matter to the Media & rest will follow

MERITS

- (i) Plausible deniability to seniors. Hence no action.
- (ii) Law will take its own course after news breaks out.

Demerits

- (i) Unbecoming of an officer to leak official information to media.
- (ii) Amounts to passing the buck.
- (iii) Does not guarantee action.

(3)

Registers the complaint and pursues the matter till its legal conclusion

MERITS

- (i) Fulfills duty. (Emanuel Kant's deontological ethics.)
- (ii) Expose the unholy nexus between businessmen and corrupt officials.
- (iii) Protects environment, public and government's interest.

Demerits

- (i) Threat of departmental action.
- (ii) Undue transfer from the post.
- (iii) Rivalry among the fellow officers against me.

(b)

Course of Action to be followed

- (1) Registering the complaint after a thorough investigation with sufficient proof to make a foolproof case.
- (2) Ensure proper trial takes place under relevant laws to ensure conviction.
- (3) Also investigate the nexus between businessmen and officers to expose them in the act to weed out the dead wood.
- (4) Put in place more stringent checks and balances at the post to ensure no future smuggling occurs in the post.

⇒ Reasons for the aforementioned course of Action.

- (1) It is my duty as the customs officer to ensure that no illegal activity takes place. (deontological ethics)

(2) Staying silent in the face of evil is like becoming a accomplice to it. Hence, taking right action is necessary.

(3) Preventing illegal smuggling would protect the environment in future, ~~give~~ generate revenue for state and protect public interest in long run.
(Utilitarianism by Bentham)

(4) Though fellow officers may hold grudge against me and undue action may be taken against me for ~~it~~ not obliging to the seniors, however such threats are always over hanging every public servant as an occupational hazard and cannot come in the way of duty.

Thus, in this case I would have demonstrated integrity in my thoughts and action by stopping the menace of illegal smuggling. In the long run it will be beneficial for all the stakeholders and the nation at large.

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:

(a) Bring out the ethical dilemma faced by the you.

(b) What would be a suitable course of action to resolve the issue?

(c) 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:

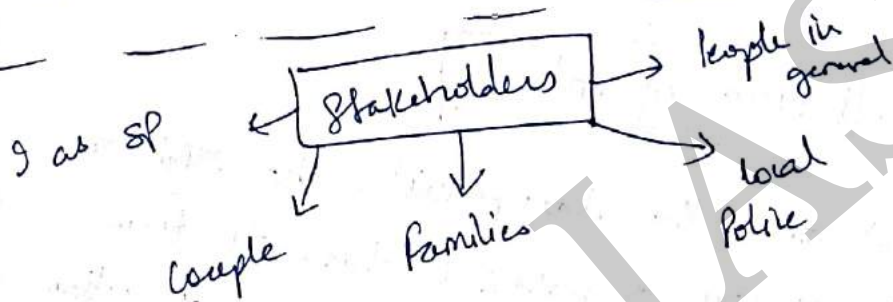
(a) आपके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली नैतिक दुविधा को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(b) इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कार्रवाई का एक उपयुक्त तरीका क्या होगा?

(c) कभी-कभी, ऐसे उदाहरण हिंसा का कारण बनते हैं और ऑनर किलिंग में परिणित 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।

honour killing and Wer-loke
marriages are rife in the society. It poses
a serious threat to social fabric and
creates an atmosphere of fear for all
future couples. State's inaction is dictated

by political considerations and police falls prey to such politics. Hence it is the duty of the police chief to resist such pressure and uphold the law to protect the moral fabric of the society.



(a) Ethical Dilemmas

(1) Security of young couple : As they are under threat from their families.

(2) Inaction of the local Police : whose duty is to register complaint and provide protection.

(3) Preventing the act of Honour Killing or unilateral action by either families

(4) Preventing deterioration of law & order situation in the district :- Due to inter caste union as it may lead to caste war.

(b) Course of Action

⇒ Since the law permits the right to marry a person of choice to two consenting adults, the course of action would be guided by upholding the law and addressing the concerns of law & order at the same time.

(1) I would provide security to the young couple to protect them.

(2) I would order the local police station to register their complaint and investigate the matter fairly and impartially.

(3) I will talk to the families of both of them and warn them of stern

consequences if they take law in their own hands.

(4) I will also ensure that no anti-social elements are able to take advantage of the circumstances to create law & order issue in the district.

(5) I would also ask the young couple to get their marriage legally registered as it would give ~~them~~ their relationship legal protection.

(6) Reasons behind Honour Killing & Widow

(1) Caste exogamy is believed to be sanctioned by the religion and therefore it is viewed as threat to religious beliefs.

(2) Widows are usually associated with the honour of the family and any deviation from its wishes invites wrath of the family.

- (3) Societal acceptance of such acts is responsible for such heinous acts going unpunished as no evidence or witness comes forward.
- (4) Traditional structures like Khap Panchayats have a major role in sanctioning such violence and perpetuating the orthodox beliefs.
- (5) Police is indifferent to the plight of victims who often die because of former's ignorance.
- (6) ~~lack~~ Unenforcement of law is another major issue which leads to erosion of deterrence of law.

Thus, caste system is a social evil that can be eradicated only by social action. The need of the hour is value based education which creates rational thinking people who can challenge such unscientific notions of purity and pollution.