



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

BABITA RANI SWAN

RANK - 464

**ETHICS, INTEGRITY
AND APTITUDE
TEST - 3**



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ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND APTITUDE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 19 questions. All questions are compulsory The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Content of the answer is more important than its length. Answers must be written in the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Babitarani Swain

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Babitarani Swain

Roll No. _____

Section - A

1. "You can trust the Government to keep you content and happy so that you may give your best, but it would be unworthy of you to make that a condition of service." How is this advice of Sardar Patel important for civil servants of India in particular and any developing society in general? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

The statement reflects the motivation of people who Join Civil Services. Civil services ethos are based on public welfare and Social Justice. Hence those who must be motivated by values of Justice, public service, welfare for others.

However, today, the civil service as a whole symbolises inefficiency, corruption, self-interest, elite attitude, red tape & status-quoist nature.

Such Ivory tower ^{& self-interest} attitude is unsuitable to developing societies;

- (i) In developing societies, the need is rapid socio-economic change, poverty alleviation and inclusive growth.

Could the importance of materialistic needs of civil servants be denied?

Remarks

To bring in such change, civil servants are required to be Courageous, Innovative, risk taking & Compassionate

ex: IPS ^{Narendra} ~~Ravi~~ Kumar even lost his life to ensure honesty

(ii) Civil servants who are motivated by: Career prospects & 3P's (pay, promotion & privilege), are prone to corruption, and can easily be deviated.

Do you think dedication can only be achieved by treating work as calling?

(iii) Further, values of selflessness, beneficence, duty boundness is required
ex: Cuttack DM joining, the very next day of death of bathery, during pandemic

Hence, salary, perk etc only brings in external motivation. It is the "inner drive" to bring in change that motivates civil servant to go an extra mile to ensure welfare of others

4

Remarks

2. "When stakes are high, integrity becomes expensive." Put forth your understanding with suitable examples. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Integrity refers to the inner virtue of unwavering commitment towards values of honesty, Rule of Law, objectivity and impartiality.

It is said that, all are honest initially, however only few can sustain such honesty till last. The reasons being :

- (i) political pressure
- (ii) Temptation of luxury
- (iii) Lack of courage to stand against wrong

Hence ~~only~~ those who have wavering attitudes, and lack courage, often compromise their integrity.

ex: During 1970's, the bureaucracy was completely bent towards Ruling political party, as bound by Shah Commission

Remarks

When integrity wavers, when the stakes are high (Promotion, perks, security of life, and family), it shows a weak Character, and lack of strength of conviction

It is well established that, the civil servants, who were strong, even sacrificed their careers, and lives to uphold values of honesty:

→ P.S. Appu, ex-director of LBSNAA resigned, but did not bend before political party

→ Ashok Khemka - Uphold honesty even at the cost of long career

→ Ips Narendra Kumar, SP gwallion, lost live while fight against mafia

From the above, it is evident, that, it is the ^{strong} virtuous character & strength of conviction that drives one to uphold integrity, even when the ^{the} stakes are high.

Good analysis.

Remarks

3. Are civil servants morally autonomous? What checks her moral autonomy and why? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Civil servants are required to bring in Socio-economic welfare and empower weaker & disadvantaged section of society.

Hence even though there are certain Laws, Rules, Regulations to regulate their action & behaviour they are given discretion to bring in welfare. As Laws can't foresee every situation, hence civil servants are expected to use their discretion on moral autonomy to uphold Constitution & democratic values. But what does discretion mean, using whims & fancies?

What checks her Moral Autonomy

When there are no Laws, it is the Individual Conscience.

Remarks

that drives the civil servant on his/her duty.

The individual conscience is result of Virtuous Character & strong Value system.

Discusses checks such as laws, regulations, political pressures etc.

Hence the 2nd ARC also recommends to bring in 'Code of ethics' along with Code of conduct that can guide civil servants in exercising of their moral autonomy.

3 1/2

Remarks

4. Which of the following involve ethical dilemmas? Identify values at conflict, if any.
(a) Arresting a person with an antisocial image under public pressure
(b) Removing a dalit cook from MDM scheme if attendance falls down
(c) Using public office for private gain
(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Introduce the concept of ethical dilemma

(a) Arresting a person with an anti-social image under public pressure:

ethical dilemma

→ Upholding Rule of Law / Natural Justice vis
~~vs~~ succumb to popular pressure

→ Social pressure / social morality

Conflict with Constitutional morality

ex: Anti-social Image - even Rammohan Roy
was alleged to be against Hindu Dharma.
Hence notion of 'anti-social' may be wrong.

→ values of Justice, democracy conflicting
with values of Society / community

(b) Removing Dalit Cook

(i) The ethical dilemma here is: ~~to~~ if I stand
~~stand~~ against practice of Untouchability
the ideal of 'education for all' is affected.

Remarks

(10) Removing the cook is doing injustice / violating
and his Rights to profession (A.19)

Not Removing - might impact Right to education
(21A)

Value Conflicts

- Constitutional morality vs Social morality
- Constitutional goal / democracy vs Community aspirations
utilitarianism against deontology

(C) Using public office for private gain

This reflects Corruption. Corruption
can't be justified under any condition, as
it is not just breaching constitutional value
but also social promise. Hence in this
case no ethical dilemma is involved. ~~as~~
The public officers need to uphold values
of honesty, objectivity, and impartiality

Could corruption be called ethical choice?

Values conflicting

(i) Private interest vs public interest

(3 1/2)

Remarks

5. "We stand committed to protecting honest and well meaning civil servants who might have made genuine errors in their work." Why, according to former PM Manmohan Singh, protecting the honest civil servant is important? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

The above statement points out to importance of organisational culture and Institution in shaping value system of its members. It also points to human making genuine errors.

An institution that respects honest civil servants and discourages corruption, helps in creating a "robust culture of Integrity".

Currently Indian civil service is fraught with problems of corruption on one hand, and status-quo, non-task taking attitude on other hand.

This is because, though there are various laws deterring corruption, however it doesn't recognise 'honest mistakes'.

For example - former Coal Secretary booked under Prevention of Corruption Act even though he has no motive of corruption.

Remarks

Discuss what may be the factors leading to genuine mistakes by civil servants.

There are / no institutional mechanisms to protect honest civil servants. It is often, said that, "honesty comes with a price", hence reinforcing culture of corruptness.

Further, as civil servants are required to take risk, innovate, initiate, it involves possibility of making honest mistakes. Hence there should be protection.

only when organization protects honest officers and punishes corrupt ones, culture of integrity can be sustained. It depends on the political leadership to ensure protection to honesty & integrity.

Also do you think honest bureaucrats are needed to be protected by corrupt politicians

4

Remarks

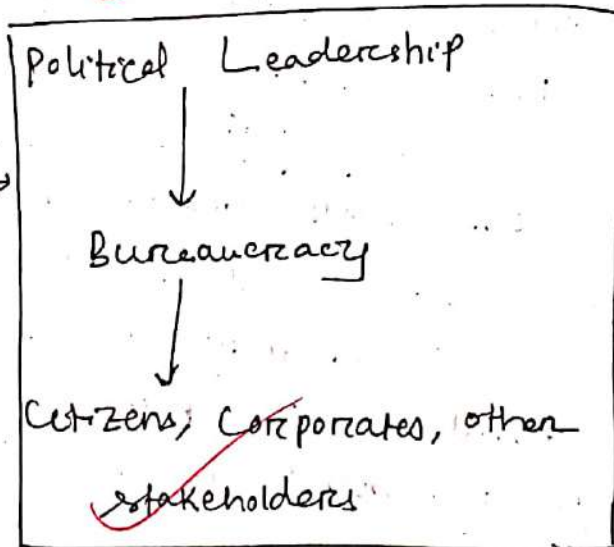
6. "The transfer is the politicians' basic weapon of control over the bureaucracy and thus the lever for surplus-extraction from the clients of the bureaucracy." Explain. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Bureaucracy is regarded as neutral instrument, that functions to achieve goals prescribed by political leadership.

Hence the ultimate control over bureaucracy remains on hands of Political Boss.

Discuss what was the intention behind the provision of transfer.

Hierarchy



Hence Political boss uses tools of transfer, promotion, posting to extract obedience from bureaucracy.

Remarks

By exercising control over bureaucracy
Political leadership extracts surplus from
clients of bureaucracy.

As bureaucracy is involved in strategic
 resource allocation, hence, political
 interference leads to corruption,
 Crony Capitalism & unholy nexus between
Political leaders - Bureaucrats - Corporates.

To counter such political interference,
 2nd ARC has recommended creating independent
Civil Service Board which can
 decide posting, transfer etc. Further
 the relation between political leaders &
 civil servant should be based on values
 of neutrality, impartiality & objectivity.

Good explanation.

(4)

Remarks

7. Pondering upon the quote: "Conscience is to law as a brush is to paint.", critically evaluate the significance of conscience as a source of ethical guidance.
(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Conscience refers to one's inner virtues that comes after rational & logical reasoning. It is also influenced by one's existing belief system & value system.

Conscience is the companion of Law. As Law can't codify every behaviour of individual, it can only ensure certain minimum standards.

Hence only by using the conscience one can ensure fulfillment of the spirit of Law, whenever Law is silent.

For example, Armstrong Pame, IAS manure could go an extra mile, even if he was denied budget, to lay the 'Peoples Road'.

Explain how conscience help in application of law as per case & situations

Remarks

Further, Without Conscience, one can always take advantage of Loop holes in laws : harshad Mehta Scam, 2G allocation Scam, PNB Scam

Another example being : though a specific 'code of conduct' is there for civil servants to ensure honesty & integrity, But still rampant corruption is prevalent, India ranks very high in corruption perception Index. (102/180)

It has to be understood that, Law can ensure minimum standard. only person with virtuous character (Aristotle), and individual conscience upholds the unwritten spirit that is embodied in the Law itself.

Discus in
care of
conflict of
conscience & law,
what shall be
the priority for
civil servant.

(3 1/2)

Remarks

8. The response of a public servant towards the value of 'accountability' can be varied. Some may welcome it in the spirit of trustworthiness and ownership and others can despise it as liability, fear and punishment. Discuss. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Accountability is the value of remaining transparent, and answerable for ones action. This also involves Responsibility for ones action & behaviour.

In Indian Context, the Accountability is often feared by civil servants. This is the sole reason for limited success of progressive reforms like: RTI, Citizen Charter, social audit etc.

Further Lack of 'Accountability' breeds corruption, inefficiency, red-tape, delay and unholy nexus. This is also because of political unwillingness and weak societal control as pointed out by 2nd ARE.

Remarks

However, it is also welcomed by certain section of civil servants; to ensure sense of ownership & trustworthiness among citizens.

Discusses how the emotions towards accountability differs.

(i) Use of Citizen charter in Chatisgharh: Writing Muster roll on walls of villagers

(ii) Introduction of biometric attendance by IAA Smita Patil

(iii) Jan Bhagidaru used in Bangalore & Delhi to ensure citizen participation

(iv) Rajasthan govt. initiative of information Portal, to ensure transparency & accountab.

Hence, it depends upon, political leadership & willingness of civil servants to enforce accountability & usher in good governance.

(4)

Remarks

9. Distinguish between "Code of ethics" and "Code of conduct" with suitable examples (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Code of ethics & code of conduct have similar objective to uphold transparency, honesty, integrity of civil services/any other profession. However they may differ in their approach:

Code of ethics

- (i) Provides both broad & general principles ✓
- (ii) It is based on values & is aspirational i.e. it encourages officials to uphold highest standards ✓
- (iii) It is positive, as it empowers officials to use their discretion positively & in ethical manner ✓
- (iv) It is shorter, easy ✓

Remarks to remember, but difficult to enforce ✓

Code of Conduct

- (i) Provides specific guidelines in terms of acceptable & non-acceptable behaviour ✓
- (ii) It is compliance based & disciplinary, as it must be adhered to to ensure minimum standard. ✓
- (iii) It gives clear prohibitions & limitations & negative character ✓

(v) It is long list, difficult to remember, but easy to enforce ✓

Though there are certain differences in their approach, often the codes of institution mixes both in specific proportion

For example, All India Service Rule: 1st rule says, Civil servant must abstain from doing ~~in~~ that leads to unbecoming of public servant

It is a broader guideline.

Hence, initially organisations should rely on specific limitations, but, as the organisation gets older, it is advisable to move towards 'broader principles' to ensure 'Culture of Integrity'.

Good comparison of both!

(4½)

10. In the recent past, many bureaucrats have been seen joining political parties. Does this post-retirement engagement affect the cherished value of political neutrality of civil servants in expectation of quid pro quo? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

The core values of civil service are neutrality, impartiality and objectivity.

They are expected to uphold such values to ensure impartial functioning. Political alliance may impact their discharge of public duties.

ex: During 1970, Bureaucracy was committed to political party & failed to protect the human rights of citizens as pointed out by Shah Commission.

explains how? } Hence, bureaucrats who join political party, after retirement, violates this tenet of neutrality. This also reduces trust of citizen on government.

Remarks

Hence there must be cooling-off period, before a bureaucrat joins politics.

Further joining politics for achieving a higher-end (Public Welfare) is not bad per se. However the officer must uphold Value of Neutrality while in service, and that should not only be done, but also be seen

Also discuss the positives of bureaucrats joining politics, is it necessary that they have all motive & no desire to serve larger public?

3

11. In an administrative hierarchy, do you see the value of obedience always as a virtue or vice or is there a need to find the golden mean? Discuss. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Hierarchy in administration is essential to maintain discipline, control and Co-ordination.

However strict adherence to hierarchy / obedience leads to Complete Subordination. This affects one's Self-esteem and sense of ownership.

This is the reason for low morale in Indian police system, especially police officials in lower rung.

Hence hierarchy that leads to Complete Subordination is a vice.

- (i) ~~This~~ This ingrains attitude of 'Superior - Subordinate' among official. This attitude manifests when they interact with citizen, ex: constables / police officials.

Remarks: try to rule citizen by creating fear.

(i) This affects Self-esteem & morale of officials

ex: This leads to corruption & lack of motivation to work for higher end

Do you think obeying any order without questioning is meekness or cowardice?

(ii) Destroys Discretion to bring in Positive Change become
ex: Indian bureaucracy ~~are~~ Prisoners of Rules & Political Interference

However, hierarchy is essential for discipline. Hence balance need to be maintained between Autonomy & Accountability.

Dis are now golden mean be a guide

32

Remarks

12. Does the ethicality of 'whistleblowing' depend on the perspective of a moral agent? Substantiate using examples and arguments. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Whistle blowing refers to the activity of exposing any wrongdoing i.e. prevalent in one's own organisation. Whistle blowing upholds the supreme value of 'Public Interest', but also involves issues of threatening reputation of organisation & breaching Professional Loyalty towards organisation.

Whistle Blowing depends on the Perspective of a Moral Agent :-

- (i) When moral agent values Public Interest more than anything else, he/she uses whistle blowing even at the cost of his career.
 ex: snowden exposing surveillance activities that threaten Right to Privacy.

you could also explain the term moral agency

Remarks

(ii) However when one gives more importance to organisational loyalty, one may not adopt whistle blowing.

↳ Also analyze on basis of deontology etc.

Though it depends upon one's perspective, it equally depends upon the 'organisational culture'. An institution is open, respects dissent, and progressive, promotes culture of whistle blowing. However if it is oppressive and based on ~~complete~~ strict adherence to hierarchy, it hampers character building among members.

Consider how the ethical dilemma related to whistleblowing may be resolved.

3½

13. What are the advantages and limitations of the deontological approach to governance and in the maintenance law and order? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Deontological approach emphasises the duty boundness. It says duty is the Supreme value, irrespective of its Consequences.

Advantages

- (i) It ensures predictability
- (ii) It prevents aberration to rules, Laws & Regulations
- (iii) imbibes sense of duty, & dedication
- (iv) It emphasises importance of means to be virtuous
- (v) It regards human to be an end in itself, & discourages slavery, bonded labour etc

Remarks

Limitations

(1) It gives no importance to consequences

(2) Rule-orientation - This may make one to be prisoner of Rule, &

(3) neglects individual conscience - to use discretion positively

lack of compassion, empathy?

(4) It may ~~lead~~ lead to red-tape, delay, status-quo etc

Hence a golden mean is required, a civil servant has to respect means & ends both. However at the same time, he/she must be ready to go as extramile to achieve welfare, as public interest is regarded as supreme value in public service

Good explanation of both merits & demerits

4/2

Remarks

Section - B

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

14. You are the District collector of a district highly divided by the caste. You are getting complaints about mid-day meals from many schools regarding the quality of food and regularity. You have asked the school headmaster to do something about it. One headmaster changed the cook. The new cook is from the Dalit community. Parents of children belonging to higher caste have stopped sending their children to school. Attendance is sharply reduced. In the given scenario, what are the ethical issues involved? Explain the various options available to solve the problem. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

The Case reflects the core issues of

- (i) Societal division on basis of Caste
- (ii) Caste influencing formal Institution of school.

Ethical issues involved

- (i) Presence of untouchability in society
- (ii) Children imbibing 'untouchability' into their value system attitude of children, etc.
- (iii) Violation of Human Rights - The Cook might lose job because of caste conflict (A-19: Right to Profession)
- (iv) Social harmony missing → threat to Social capital.
- (v) Education - Right to education' gets hampered if parents don't send children.

Remarks

(vi) threat to development of scientific temper and inquiry → parochial mindset

(vii) 'Narrow perspective' - development

(viii) threat to constitutional morality

Various options to solve the problem

(i) The issue involves parochial attitude.
Hence 'attitudinal change' can solve the problem

(ii) Panchayat ^{liberal} leaders, head master of school and other local leaders can be motivated to eat food cooked by cook belonging to Dalit community. This will impact the outlook of children & parents

(iii) Arranging small roleplays in school enacted by children showcasing the issues of untouchability and how Gandhi's fought with such evil practices, to evoke emotion among parents.

Analyze these option for positive limitations of them.

(iv). Gram Sabha meetings can be called to appraise villagers & parents of existing rules & how such discrimination is illegal and may attract punishment.

(v). Further issues of irregularity & quality of MDM can be solved, by entrusting monitoring work to a committee consisting of Local NGO, Parents & Teachers.

Hence the issue of untouchability can be solved by bringing on attitudinal change & making them realise of their duties to uphold Constitutional Morality.

You must first discuss various broader & distinct option, analyze them and finally come to course of action.

Remarks

8

15. You are the education minister of a state. Recently, a lot of reports on how women teachers of secondary school dress up came and emphasized that many teachers wear ungracious and party type attire against Indian cultural ethos while they are in school. People from one cultural group meet you and want you to clearly communicate your mind about that to the public. There is an opinion in the air that such things put an indelible mark on the impressionable minds of the adolescent students about 'image of teachers' in general and 'women' in particular. The Public expects something from you in the given situation. What are the options before you? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

The present case involves various issues as below:

- (1) Right to freedom & liberty to dress
- (2) public decency & Morality
- (3) Sanctity of school atmosphere
- (4) Public conduct of teachers
- (5) Student - teacher relationship based on respect, where teacher acts as Role Model for students.
- (6) Dignity of Women

Options before me

- (1) Firstly I have to see the correctness of such reports; as public leader I need to ensure the authenticity of such reports.

Remarks

(2) Then Finding out the actual problem:
as many public schools now have
enforced Uniform dressing code for
teachers as well.

(3) If the Reports are found true, then
following steps can be taken:

(i) Talk with District administration
and trying to devise a Policy
Prescribing a uniform dress code
for all teachers including women teachers

(ii) Keeping meeting with teachers
and making them realise their
importance, as they act as Role model
for students. Further there need to
Professional Conduct in School to
protect the Sanctity of School atmosphere

Remarks

(iii) Teachers Training - Where along with knowledge, teachers can be sensitized towards needs & of young students;

(iv) Focussing on Emotional intelligence of students, and Value education to build virtuous character.

(v) Diversifying Role of women teachers: sports responsibility to deal with patrilachal outlook.

Could steps too soft persuasion & convincing all stakeholders be taken?

Hence steps need to be taken, to ensure professionalism, good conduct, and upholding of dignity of women teachers. It requires creating a culture of integrity among teachers & students.

8

Remarks

16. You are a collector of a district where the crime rate is very high. Local elections are going on. There was a murder of a very popular local leader in broad day-light. He always raised the issue of poor and downtrodden. He also represents the voice of a particular community. He had received death threats many times so the administration had provided him one bodyguard. A strong and determined crowd of around ten thousand people has assembled at the collectorate with the dead body demanding immediate action against the police officials who have failed to provide necessary security to the leader. People suspect that there is a powerful leader from the ruling party. People may turn violent as anger is boiling. What options do you have? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Issues of the case are

Immediate

- Violence eruption
- threat to safety of Civilians ✓
- Crowd, affecting road, transport etc
- Communal Tensions resulting in riots.
- Situation of fear among civilians (murder)
- election - Free & Fair

maintainance of law & order

Long-Term

- Lack of unity & divisive element Present ✓
- high crime ✓
- widening trust & confidence gap between govt & Citizens ✓
- issue of poor - 'sense of left out'

Firstly the need of the hour is to

- disperse crowd - and ensure smooth

conduct of elections ✓

- maintaining safety of civilians and deal with the imminent Law & order

Remarks

Issue and ensure impartial investigation into Murder of the local leader

Steps : Short Term

(i) Addressing the crowd ~~Announcing~~ through loud speaker, to request them to disperse and assuring them impartial investigation.

(ii) Taking help of police administration to maintain Law & order in that area

(iii) Assuring crowd of impartial investigation into lapses of police in providing security; reprisalion can be given to a local leader, civil society member

(iv) Safety to Vulnerable, by staging police forces wherever violences may erupt.

would you use force for my purpose?

Explain how you make people believe you?

Long-Term Measures

- (i) The high crime in society can be solved through 'Community Policing' on lines of Janmathras of Kerala. This will not only reduce crime, but also increase confidence of local or government.
- (ii) Local political leaders can be requested to address the people of the locality to maintain unity. Hence political leaders have to raise over party politics & uphold Constitutional values.
- (iii) effective implementation of governmental social schemes, to address issues of poor & downtrodden. This will reduce sense of alienation among weaker section, for which cause the local leader was fighting.

(87)

Remarks

There is a protest in a university campus of which you are vice-chancellor. There was a conflict between the students of upper castes and Dalit community in a hostel of the university, which led to tension in the hostel and the campus. The corridor outside the Vice-Chancellor's office has been transformed into a dormitory over the last one week. A section of students have brought their belongings along with them and are sleeping in the corridor as a sign of protest demanding immediate alternate arrangement in another hostel but that is under renovation. With authorities maintaining that it will take at least four more months to complete renovation work, the 60-odd students protesting have decided not to return to their old accommodation. The Vice Chancellor called for a reconciliatory meeting between the two groups of students, but it did not yield any result. There are signs that violence may erupt in the campus. Examinations are very close and the academic atmosphere is getting disturbed. Politicians supporting a certain section of students are pressurizing the Vice Chancellor to take action against the agitating students. Being the vice chancellor of the university, what alternatives do you have to tackle the current situation? Evaluate each option. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

The issues involved are:

- (1) situation of violence
 - (2) lack of unity, brotherhood in university
 - (3) unprofessional conduct of students
 - (4) political interference/politicisation of issue may lead to hampering Reputation of University
 - (5) examination: problem for other students.
- As Vice-chancellor of the University I have following options:

- (1) Take action against the section of agitating students, as per instruction from political leader:

This will solve the issue of conflict, and also bring favours for me, from political sphere. However the root cause of such events: Lack of "brotherly, brotherhood, professionalism" remains unaddressed. Further this will only solve the issue in short-term.

↳ Also this may further enrage the students.

- (2) Give prior warning to students that if they don't abstain from such behaviour, I will complain to Local Police.

This will address issue of violence and, may deter students from such activities. However this will affect reputation of University.

Remarks

(3) Addressing the students, and making them realise of their duty & responsibility towards the University.

6. Appealing to their emotion, and requesting to abstain from violence

This can be followed by constituting

a committee consisting of : Representatives of both student groups, reputed teacher who is respected by all and Parents of students. Further they should be

requested to look into the issue as it is rather than from angle of caste / community

This option will bring in peace & can resolve the issue amicably.

At the same time, periodic meetings, sports activities, informal talks, counselling groups can be created to infuse a sense of unity among students, and making them realise, they represent the

marks

University as a whole

Good, but why separate hostel to the agitating students way not an option?

9

18. You, as a young civil servant, joined at a subordinate position in a state government department (Civil Supplies) at the state headquarters. You found that the senior officers and the Minister-in-charge of the department are in unholy alliance and most of the proposals regarding the allocation of essential commodities to different districts were based on their whims and fancies instead of an objective criteria. The result was that some of the districts had surplus whereas some had shortage resulting in difficulties for the people in general and marginalized sections in particular. Whenever you wanted to correct the things, your proposals were either over ruled or you were shouted back and threatened by your seniors and by the Minister. Answer the following questions:

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the present situation?

(b) What are the options before you to correct the things? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

~~The issue~~ AS a young entrant I face issues of ensuring integrity in department and may face obstacles as seniors & ministers are involved.

(a) Ethical issues

(i) The core principles of civil service:

Impartiality, anonymity, objectivity, Neutrality are in threat because of unholy nexus

(ii) Threat to 'Rule of Law' and Constitutional values

(iii) Self-interest over-riding Public

interest: Lack of Citizen empowerment
Unfulfillment of 'Social Justice'

Remarks Corrupt

(iv) Organisation culture → may get reinforced

(iv) Ignorance of public duty to bring in welfare of citizens (Kant deontological ethics)

(v) ^{may} widen citizen-government trust deficit
neutrality, equality, transparency etc.

(vi) Individually I am facing crises of conscience as my effort in correcting things falling short. It also may hamper my career prospects as young civil servant.

Options available to correct things:

(1) Request seniors and higher officials to take notice of the situation. However, it might not give result given the strong nexus and corruption has permeated higher echelons.

(2) Whistle blowing of the situation

This will expose the large corruption and bring in transparency. However this is against my professional duty. First I have to go through other means.

(i) Taking help of NGO & other Civil Society to strengthen already existing mechanisms like Citizen Charter

(ii) Citizens can be informed of their rights & encouraged to use RTI to hold the officials accountable

Could you also try to convince the minister & seniors?

However, if the problem still persists, I will disclose the issue in writing to vigilance commission as last resort, as for me, 'upholding public interest' is supreme value in this case.

9

Remarks

You are a Superintendent of Police and a huge protest is going on in front of your office. These protesters are Human Right activists. The protest is because of two consecutive incidents that happened in your district. Case one: The city SP has received intelligence that bombs have been planted in various places in the city. The SP asked his team to conduct a massive search operation. After putting in strenuous hard work, the police team raided a house where two people with 2 kg of explosives and IED devices were found. The Police team immediately arrested them and brought them to the police station. Police started interrogating them about the whereabouts of the bombs and their plans. When they failed to get any information from them, one of the Police Officers adopted the third degree Torture, in the case of new criminals, often works. But one of them died during the process, as he failed to bear the pain of torture. Death in police custody became a big issue. Case two: Recently communal riots occurred in your area and a few police constables got surrounded by a group, viewing the grave situation and a possible threat to life, one of them used a man as a human shield. They found it to be an easy way to escape. It could also save the life of other police constables. But while they were trying to escape, people started stone pelting and the person who was used as a human shield got badly injured. However, he was saved later by proper treatment. Answer the following questions:

- Analyse the ethical dilemmas you will face as the SP in both of the above stated situations.
- Human Rights Activists are demanding action against the officials involved in both cases. What will be your course of action?
- The Police Chief of State reaches you and asks not to take any action, as it would bring down the morale of the police force. What will be your course of action?
- Can you justify the use of torture in the given circumstances?
- Would you justify using a human as a shield to save the lives of your colleagues? Give reasons.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Ethical Dilemma

In first case, custodial death is illegal, but at the same time need to protect moral of police officers

In 2nd case, using civilian as human shield goes against basic human rights but it was done in order to ensure

Remarks

safety of life

Introduce the case.

*utilitarianism
human dignity
et.*

⑥ Course of Action

In first case impartial investigation has to be made against those who were involved. This is because Custodial death is a serious issue.

In the 2nd case, as it was done to protect life of public servants, it can be justified

↳ But don't you think a strong warning be given so that no action is repeated?

⑦ Not taking action against police official, is to reinforce or encourage such 'values'. The police officials need to be sensitised towards values of compassion.

Further, not taking action, will further increase trust deficit among police & citizen.

Remarks

(d) To extract Information & force is being used. The information holds key to a bigger human rights violation issue. However use of third degree goes against Value of Reform i.e. expected from police system.

principle of permissible harm etc.

Further, focus should be on modernising investigation & forensic not using force to extract information.

②
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Remarks