



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2214)

Name of Candidate	KRITIKA GOYAL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.		Registration Number	
Center		Date	10 July 2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
6(c)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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।

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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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.

SECTION - A

1. (a) The ideals of 'Dhamma' by Ashoka present key learnings on public morality. Discuss. Also, state their relevance for public servants.

(150 words) 10

अशोक द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'धम्म' के आदर्श सार्वजनिक नैतिकता पर मुख्य शिक्षाएं प्रस्तुत करते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, लोक सेवकों के लिए उनकी प्रासंगिकता को वर्णित कीजिए।

The Dhamma Policy of Ashoka was a result of Kalinga War where Ashoka decide to rule by Dhamma i.e by following righteousness and not Brutishness i.e by war technique

→ PUBLIC MORALITY

- (a) To be honest, upright and use rightful means to achieve ends
- (b) To be compassionate and work to alleviate suffering of others.

[e.g.] - Buddha Murti's Infosys Foundation.

- (c) Tolerance of all religions, ideas, viewpoints.

[E.g.] Aurville Society hosts people from 50 nations

→ [RELEVANCE]

(a) To uphold value of integrity i.e. uncompromising attitude towards values.

[E.g.] E. Sreedharan's political neutrality to complete Delhi Metro

(b) To empathize with vulnerable sections

[E.g.] - IAS Dinya Ravarajan learned local language to solve tribals' grievances.

(c) Public spirited actions to be taken

[E.g.] IAS Sandeep Nandwani opened Cafe Able for Disabled people employment

Ashoka's Dhamma aims to ensure good governance and lead to:-

'SABKA SATTA, SABKA VIKAS'

1. (b) 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 हानिकार 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।

Bribery refers to act of illegal gratification in order to serve a person's cause, case illegally and unethically by a public servant. India ranks 86/180 countries in corruption conducted by Transparency International.

STILL PREVALENT

- (a) Lack of conscience development.
[e.g.] 86 officials found indulging in corruption in Karayane
- (b) Lack of responsibility and Accountability mechanisms
- (c) Delayed inquiry especially under A-311 of Constitution

(d) Collusive nexus of bureaucrats, politicians and Corporate exists.

(e) Nuge discretion with officials to award tenders etc. make Corporates give bribe

WAYS

(a) Corporates should avoid a zero tolerance policy towards Corruption

(b) Corporates to immediately report issue where bribe asked for

[e.g] Punjab's Whatsapp Number to report Corruption demands.

(c) Dismissal of officials indulging in Corporates in giving bribe.

(d) Following Corporate governance policy

Commerce must be done with morality as said by gandhiji. Further, there is a need for better enforcement of Prevention of Corruption Act.

2. (a) It is argued that the Indian bureaucracy suffers from indecision and risk aversion. Do you agree? Justify with logical arguments.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारतीय नौकरशाही अनिर्णय और जोखिम से बचने की प्रवृत्ति से ग्रस्त है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Indecision refers to act of not taking decision and risk Aversion refers to being passive and not adopting any out of box solution to solve issue.

→ It maybe true as:-

- ① Presence of 3C's CAG, CVC, CBI creates fear in minds of civil servants.
- ② Accountability mechanisms such as RTI Act creates added pressure
- ③ Apathy, Leniency towards taking decisions.
- ④ They consider Job as 'Bhogashoomi' (for enjoyment) and not as 'Karamshoomi' (to work)

→ It may not however be absolutely true:-

① Dedication to services is seen via
Innovative methods

e.g IAS Shashanka ALE's School farm
garden method to fight malnutrition
in Mizoram

② Problem Solving Approach is adopted via
Community involvement

e.g IAS Shalini Aggarwal started rainwater
harvesting in schools to save 10 crore
litre water every year in Vadodra.

③ Expediting mechanisms are adopted.

e.g IPS D. J. Sawang launched AP Police Online
to fasten up investigation.

→ Further, to ensure faster decisions and
risks, it is necessary to impart adequate
training. Mission Karamyogi aims to do
so to enhance roles of bureaucrats.

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

(150 words) 10

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

The RTI Act and various other mechanisms,
has indulged in an era of transparent
governance. The mechanisms, says RTI
Activist, has liberated India for second time

OPEN AND
TRANSPARENT
GOVERNANCE

- Citizen Charters are being framed
- Social Audit cells [eg] in Meghalaya are setup.
- e-governance [eg] CPGRAMS assures transparency.

Merit exists in withholding information.

- (a) Matters of privacy need to be withheld.
[eg] S. 8(j) of RTI Act.
- (b) Issue of right to be forgotten is gaining

ground

[e.g.] GDPR in EU, assures of some(c) National Security matters need protection.(d) IPR matters such as Trade Secret need protection(e) Reasonable restriction on right to know can be imposed (S.P. Gupta case)→ No Merit but,(a) In Withholding cases on arbitrary basis without reason.(b) Official Secret Act is frequently invoked to withhold informationThe need of hour is that a doctrineof proportionality is followed whenfollowing transparency to balance.right to know and to right to withhold information.

3. (a) While it may seem restrictive, anonymity is one of the greatest strengths of the civil services. Comment in the context of growth of social media in recent times. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, यह प्रतिबंधात्मक प्रतीत हो सकता है किंतु अनामिकता लोक सेवाओं की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। हाल के दिनों में सोशल मीडिया के विकास के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Anonymity refers to the quality of being unknown while discharging one's duties.

RESTRICTIVE

- ① Violates right to speech and expression [A.19 (1) (a)]
- ② May also interfere with right to life under A.21
- ③ Also, dissent, is safety valve of democracy. which maybe restricted

STRENGTH

- ① Ensures Impartiality of Civil Services.
- ② Ensure Separation of Powers where Executive should only discharge its functions.
- ③ value of neutrality, impartisanship are ensured (NOLAN COMMITTEE)

SOCIAL MEDIA

(*) Anonymity as strength :-

- ① Helps to separate personal and public life. Not use Social Media for publicity.
- ② Prevents deviation from work in age of social media
- ③ Prevents being moved by people and custom Rule of law is upheld

(*) Anonymity however completely not needed:-

- ① Social media has helped Civil Servants
[e.g] Crowdfunding of funds to build
Road by Amstrong Pame, IAS in
Manipur.
- ② To build compassion among people..
[e.g] used by IAS Ayyaz Jamboli to build
medical hospital in rural area.

There must be self restrain on use of
social media and separation of private
and public life to harness goodness on it

3. (b) A legally enforceable code of ethics for civil servants, which not only prescribes the ethical values they must display in their public life but also provides sanctions for violations of these values, is the need of the hour. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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

Code of ethics refers to prescription of do's and don'ts along with ethical values to be followed by civil servants. Legal enforceability will further add to its effectiveness.

→ NEED OF HOUR

- ① Sanskritisation of Corruption, as said by Kaushik Basu.
- ② Politicisation of Bureaucracy (ARC-2)
- ③ Instill values with a sanctions regime would change attitude and behaviour.
- ④ Decentralisation of services with lack of devolution of powers

⑤ Will assure Code of Ethics then is not mere a code of words but has substance in it.

⑥ Recent issues of rising misconduct

② IAS: Syed Ahmed arrested for sexually assaulting a girl in Charkhand.

→ May not be needed → ① Code of Conduct exist already

② Create additional pressure of compliance.

③ Moral & ethical values need internali-
zation and sanctions may not be effective in doing so.

→ As highlighted by ARC-2, a comprehensive Code of Ethics is needed with sanctions with sufficient training firstly on such code & preventing misuse.

4. (a) Examine the issue of foreign aid in global politics from an ethical perspective. (150 words) 10

वैश्विक राजनीति में विदेशी सहायता के मुद्दे का नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ethics in global politics refer to a branch of applied ethics so that global relations are conducted following righteousness.

Issue of foreign aid to countries raises various ethical issues.

- ① Foreign Aid is given by countries to achieve global dominance
[e.g.] China's Belt Road Initiative.

- ② Whether it should be seen a charity or a way to correct historical injustice of colonialism?

[e.g.] Funds from UK to India.

- ③ Funds given to enhance soft power and not for sincerely aiming at reforms of recipient country.

① Whether developed countries are responsible to provide funds to low island, developing countries in pursuance of Climate Justice

② Personal Interests preferred to give loans.
[e.g] - China's loans to Africa

③ Conditionalities attached on loans hampers sovereignty of country
[e.g] IMF loans to India in 1991

→ WAY
FORWARD

① Loans to be given in alliance with principle of solidarity

[e.g] Earthquake relief.

② Loans to be given without conditions

③ value of Vasudev Karmabhram should guide us.

While giving foreign aid, countries, institution should realize that 'we belong to all places And to everyone'. No Politics in loans should happen.

4. (b) There is a need for an effective climate governance structure within the broad framework of corporate governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के व्यापक ढांचे के भीतर एक प्रभावी क्लाइमेट गवर्नेंस संरचना की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Corporate governance refers to manner in which a company is directed, controlled and managed. (advisory committees)

Climate governance structure refers to incorporation of climate consciousness by a separate mechanism of management.

→ NEED

- ① Manufacturing Companies responsible for air pollution
- ② Unscientific disposal of waste by companies in sea, hurting marine ecosystem
- ③ Commerce Without Morality is a social sin
- ④ Sustainability of businesses need climate

governance structure.

- ⑤ Commitment of India to Carbon Neutrality by 2070 further highlights it.
- ⑥ Polluters Pay principle, Precautionary principle calls for such structure.

→ NO NEED as it may harm profitability of business. Create additional burden on consumers with increased prices of products.

- WAY FORWARD
- ① Best practices to be adapted.
[e.g] TVs, a vehicle separate com is established
 - ② Sufficient technology, funding support from government
[e.g] rebates, subsidies.

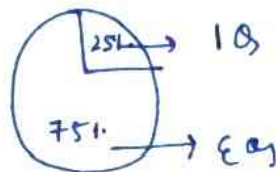
The Corporate governance should practice Compassionate Capitalism. as said by Narayana Murthy. This requires Caring for People, Prosperity And Planet.

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 helps to understanding
one's emotions, other's emotions and channeli-
zing them in socially desirable manner



→ GOALS ACCOMPLISHED

- prevent any deviation from long term goal by managing contempt.
- ltd resources are managed well
[e.g.] In flood situations
- Calm & composure is maintained.
[e.g.] Jasvir Parashar's EI saved
Panchkula from violence.
- Motivate team by leadership skills

[eg] IPS Vijay Kumar, motivated him to
not dreaded Venappan

→ MANIPULATE - ?

Yes

- One guides emotions
of others via EI
- One uses it as
per own whims &
fancies

[eg] done by Vote
Bank Politics in name
of religion

No

- One empathises
with emotions
of others.
- One tries to
remove own
prejudices.
- One tries to
balance emotions

[eg] NSA, Ajit
Dawal reached balanced
decision to control N-E
Insurgency

Emotional Intelligence as a whole is A
powerful technique and ensures survival
& thrival. It is Necessity especially in
governance

5. (b) The opportunities and threats created by emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) require leaders across business, government and civil society to understand the importance of values and ethics in technological development. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) जैसी उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों द्वारा उत्पन्न अवसरों और खतरों ने यह आवश्यक बना दिया है कि व्यवसाय, सरकार और नागरिक समाज के अग्रणी व्यक्ति तकनीकी विकास में मूल्यों एवं नैतिकता के महत्व को समझें। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Emerging Technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Meta Verse, 5G, Block Chain Technology are changing face of how we look at technology.

→ OPPORTUNITIES

- (a) In Education, to cater to different children.
- (b) In health, to detect disease via AI
- (c) In governance, to store data & analyse data based governance.
- (d) In Agriculture, Manufacturing, Services } to ensure smooth functions

THREATS

- (a) Privacy may be compromised
- (b) Maybe used by those with narrow interests
[e.g.] racial profiling
- (c) Discriminate if fed with wrong information
- (d) Unemployment due to them

VALUES IN TECHNOLOGY

- (a) Technology should be used to further humanity interests, Skilling of youth to be promoted
- (b) Compassionate technology that is impartial and doesn't discriminate
- (c) Commitment of nations to frame guidelines so that technology is used to strengthen countries.
- (d) IPR rights to be balanced with public welfare [e.g.] Compulsory Patent.
- (e) Data Protection laws needed to protect Privacy.
- (f) Honesty, respect in technology mechanisms for all.

Technology without humanity is a social sin. hence, values in technology is a must to be developed. Asilomar principles can show the way.

6. 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 above quote by Aristotle means that people should be guided by honesty, truthfulness in taking decisions. They should not follow something only because it is the established norm even when it is wrong.

[e.g.] Raja Ram Mohan Roy took steps to abolish sati even when sati practice was established norm. It was right path to follow.

→ MEANING

- As an individual, it means to challenge orthodoxy if needed & follow Constitution, conscience in taking decision

[e.g.]

Edward Snowden's act of

Whistleblowing

- As society, it means to raise voice against what is wrong And Not remain silent

[e.g] India Against Corruption movement.

- As in governance, a Civil Servant should not bow to any pressure. His conduct

to be guided by Constitution, Code of Conduct

[e.g] IPS D Roopa, exposed political nexus and corruption in Bengaluru Prison.

The above quote is similar to what 'Theodore Roosevelt' had said 'The best thing in any moment of decision is to do right thing always And worst thing is to do nothing'

6. (b) "It is compassion, the most gracious of virtues, which moves the world."
— Tiruvalluvar, Kural (150 words) 10

"करुणा, जो सबसे उदार सद्गुण है, विश्व को संचालित करती है।" - तिरुवल्लुवर, कुरल

Compassion refers to empathy along with ability to alleviate sufferings of another.

It is considered to be most gracious as it ensures triumph of humanity. It

further reaffirms Paridra Narsin philosophy

of bandhiji i.e. Service of humanity is

service to god.

[e.g] - Mother Teresa was considered as epitome of compassion, helping to alleviate poverty.

→ MEANING

- As an individual, it means to be humble, kind, considerate to others.

[e.g] Suddha Muthy, helped transition of ludasi women to Independent women in Karnataka.

◦ As a society, it means to alleviate
each other's pains collectively and ensure
'Samodaya Itaraya Anthyodaya'

[e.g] - Society's efforts in COVID-19.

◦ In governance, it means to be dedicated
to public welfare and remain committed to
fulfilling DPSPs

[e.g] IAS Raj Yadav adopted 5 Sikkim
villages to develop them.

◦ At global level, it means to help each
other without barrier of race, religion,
geography, nationality

→ Dalai Lama has rightly said,

'If you want others to be happy, practice
compassion. If you want yourself to be
happy, practice compassion'

6. (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

"Democracy is not only of the people, for the people and by the people but with the people and within the people."

The above statement by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is similar to what Gandhi ji says above. Democracy is not a rule of few but belongs to all. It upholds the idea of welfare of society via upliftment of weak.

[E.g] - Constitution guarantees fundamental rights and other rights to all without distinction. It also assures equals are treated equally and unequals also in some manner

MEANING

- 1) Transgender Rights Act assures rights to transgenders.
- 2) 33% Women Representation in Panchayat assure political representation of women.
- 3) Reservation to SC, ST in Education, public Employment allow their social mobility.
- 4) Disabled people are assured rights via dedicated Act.
- 5) MGNREGA, Ayushman Bharat, Right to Education Act further assure weak are given adequate chances.

→ Today in a time of inequality, majoritarianism, Patriarchy we must be guided by fundhiji Taliman to care for weakest to realise idea of democracy in letter & spirit

SECTION – B

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

7. You come across a news report of a state 'X', which has a considerable number of school going children suffering from malnourishment. To overcome this, the state recently rolled out a policy to introduce eggs in mid-day meals in schools. However, some parents, teachers and a few religious groups have protested against the move. The report states that the Minister of Education of state 'X' has assured the public of a reversal in the policy. You are aware that this may be because elections are approaching in the state and the party in power may not want to antagonise a particular religious group, which is its key supporter.

In light of this, answer the following:

- (a) Highlight the stakeholders in the given case study.
- (b) Examine the options available in the given situation.
- (c) According to you, what is the best course of action and why?

(20)

आपको एक राज्य 'X' के बारे में एक न्यूज रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है, जिसमें काफी संख्या में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे कुपोषण से पीड़ित हैं। इस पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने हेतु, उक्त राज्य ने हाल ही में स्कूलों में मध्याह्न भोजन में अंडे को शामिल करने की एक नीति लागू की है। हालांकि, कुछ माता-पिता व शिक्षकों और कुछ धार्मिक समूहों ने इस कदम का विरोध किया है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि राज्य 'X' के शिक्षा मंत्री ने जनता को नीति में बदलाव का आश्वासन दिया है। आप जानते हैं कि ऐसा इसलिए हो सकता है क्योंकि राज्य में चुनाव नजदीक आ रहे हैं और सत्तारूढ़ दल एक विशेष धार्मिक समूह जोकि पार्टी का प्रमुख समर्थक है, उसका वो विरोधी नहीं बनना चाहती है।

इसके आलोक में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- (b) दी गई स्थिति में उपलब्ध विकल्पों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
- (c) आपके अनुसार, सबसे उपयुक्त कार्रवाई क्या है और क्यों?

The above case study highlights the problem of malnutrition. It presents the ethical dilemma of right to food choices versus government's intention to correct malnutrition.

(A) STAKEHOLDERS

INTERESTS

(1) Myself

as a concerned citizen
who cares for health
and nutrition of children

(2) Children

Suffering from
malnutrition

(3) Parents and
Teachers

Concerned over change
in food practices by
government policies

(4) Religious groups

Freedom of religion
[A-25] and infringement
via dietary requirements
of eggs

(5) Government
Concerned

- Wants to win elections
- Also wants to correct
malnutrition issue
to ensure public health
[A-47]

(b)

OPTIONS

(1) IGNORE SITUATION

+ve	-ve
- Does not <u>immediately</u> concern me - May end up antagonizing or alienating wrath of government or religious groups	- Evading responsibility as concerned citizen - Children would continue to be malnourished. - Politics over health may be preferred - Against my conscience

(2) HIGHLIGHT THE ISSUE IN PUBLIC OF GOVERNMENT'S RATIONALE BEHIND REVERSAL OF POLICY

+ve	-ve
- Prevents <u>crisis of conscience</u>. - Children <u>health</u>	Antagonize <u>religious group</u>

assured

- Service to humanity
is service to god
- Mid Day Meal
can work in letter
and spirit efficiently
then

◦ Society opinion

against me

◦ Lack of evidence

to pose issue at
hand

(3) WRITE TO GOVERNMENT OVER POSSIBLE
ALTERNATIVES, INVOLVE CIVIL SOCIETY TO
CORRECT MALNUTRITION

+ve	-ve
◦ <u>Problems Solving</u> approach ◦ <u>Food practices</u> are <u>not harmed</u> of people ◦ <u>Corrects issue of</u> <u>malnutrition</u>	◦ <u>Jeeks the government</u> ◦ May be harmed, penalised for <u>raising voice</u>

- Prevents Cognitive Dissonance
- Innovative thinking

(c) BEST COURSE - I think Option 3 is best
Course and along with it -:

BEST COURSE	REASON
1) <u>Best model practices</u> can be adopted [e.g] <u>Banewara model</u> of <u>indigenous method</u> to combat malnutrition	◦ <u>Localized solution</u> ◦ Doesn't disturb religious practices.
2) <u>Sensitization</u> on need to <u>correct malnutrition</u>	◦ Taking active steps to <u>ensure</u> children health and <u>productivity</u>
3) <u>Persuade society and</u> <u>administration</u> to take steps to <u>address issue</u> .	◦ <u>Public health & nutrition</u> is assured (A-4*)

As Amartya Sen has said Investing in Children
health will enhance their capacity and
capability, the focus should be to work
on the issue of malnutrition rather than politics
over it.

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 हेतु, 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 कार्यवाहियों 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 practice of capital punishment is retained in country as it is recognised in section 53 of Indian Penal Code, as a

form of punishment along with other punishments

STAKEHOLDERS

- 1) Accused
- 2) Victims
- 3) Judiciary
- 4) Government / State
- 5) Society at large

(c)

IN FAVOUR

- ① Retributive form of justice calls for eye for eye and retaining death penalty.
- ② Creates deterrence for other criminals.
- ③ Teleological ethics says that it can serve ends of assuring justice to the victim.
- ④ Further, it can satisfy the moral conscience of the society which

is angry due to the crime.

⑤ Crime committed in heinous, diabolical manner deserves such punishment as said in Muru Ram Case

⑥ The constitutionality was upheld in Bachan Singh case of death penalty

AGAINST

① Reformative Justice calls for reforming criminal.

② 'Every saint has a past, every sinner has a future' - Justice Sijre.

③ Against Deontological Ethics of correct means to be used.

④ life is a gift of god which can't be taken by human beings.

⑤ Arbitrariness in giving death penalty

aggravates the situation.

⑥ 'Eye For Eye Will Make Whole World
Blind'

b) PLACE IN MODERN SOCIETY

① It may not have place :-

(i) Modern civilization values human
rights of all including accused.

(ii) 21st century believes in reformation

[e.g] ① Sabaramati Open Jail

② Jharkh Jails To Import Skills in
Business

(iii) A person is not born criminal but is a
victim of society injustice and situation
such as poverty.

② It may have place still :-

(i) Such crimes such as rape shock
conscience of society seen in Nirbhaya.

rape

(ii) It is awarded in harvest of rare case
only (Bachan Singh)

(iii) Rights to death row convicts are available

[E.g] Mercy Petition u/A72

★

MORAL IMPLICATIONS

(i) Use of high Amount of discretion as to
what is 'harvest of rare'

(ii) Delays in decision on mercy petition
aggravate situation & violate A21
(Shabirgan Singh case)

(iii) Possibility of repenting for crime and
correcting is lost. Death penalty maybe
Then awarded due to public uproar
and not to uphold justice.

Death Penalty should be given only after a
proper psychological Analysis of Mitigating and
Aggravating Circumstances as said by
Supreme Court recently in rarest cases.

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 केबल 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 above case study has raised
issues of doing 'Commerce without morality'
which is a deadly sin as per yardhiji.

y

(a)

ETHICAL CHALLENGES

- ① Ensuring profitability of company as well as goodwill of company
- ② Presence of collusive corruption amongst business and government officials
- ③ Corporate governance norms seem to have been violated
- ④ Lack of morality, ethics in manner in which corporate affairs are run.
- ⑤ Presence of crony capitalism continues
- ⑥ values of impartiality, non-partisanship are also in question
- ⑦ Question of accountability and transparency in manner in which corporate affairs are run.

④ Maintaining reputation, growth of Company
in India in question.

(b) DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS	INTEREST
① Myself as CEO	- Protect <u>image of Company</u> - Ensure Company <u>profitability</u> - Correct <u>unethical, illegal practices</u> in Company.
② <u>Local executive, Local government officials abroad</u>	- Possibility of punishment - Build <u>harm. reputation</u>
③ <u>Indian Company involved</u>	- Ensure <u>Indian operations are not hampered</u> - <u>growth of Company</u> to be maintained

④ Ruling Party

- assure rule of law
- Neutrality in handling
issue
- set right precedents

⑤ Society at large

- Equality before law
(A-14)

⑥ Other Competitors

- Accountability in
operations
- No nepotism or
favoursitism towards Co.

(c) CEO - As CEO, my responsibility would be to ensure all laws, rules and regulations are followed. Illegal practices are punished. And company's profitability is ensured. My response will be as follows:

① Internal Inquiry into issues shall be conducted.

② If external inquiry is carried out,

then full cooperation with the same.

- ③ summary dismissal of local executive involved
- ④ Assure commitment to zero tolerance towards unethical practices
- ⑤ Ensure total transparency in India functions as well of company.
- ⑥ Assure all audits are done of company
- ⑦ Commitment to following Corporate governance norms
- ⑧

As a CEO my commitment would always be to do business in ethical manner only and pursue ideas of stakeholder capitalism i.e. assure all stakeholders are protected.

10. You are the Chairperson of Staff Selection Commission of a state. Recently, an exam for recruitment to the position of sub-inspectors was conducted by the Commission. But a video of some students using hi-tech devices like spy-mics, and placing "solvers" to cheat in the exam by hiding bluetooth devices in wig, has been surfacing on the internet. Also, this is not an isolated incident; many instances of organized cheating scandals have shocked the state in recent years. Students are agitated and demanding cancellation of the exam and there is pressure on you to resign. However, your daughter had also appeared in this exam and is confident of clearing it. There are many other students who had waited for this exam for a long time and are hopeful of clearing it with honest efforts. Whatever decision the Commission takes is bound to affect the career of a large number of candidates who appeared in the exam, including your own daughter.

(a) Highlight the ethical issues concerned in the case.

(b) Why is cheating in examinations prevalent in many states across India?

(c) What measures would you take to make sure that a similar situation does not arise in future? (20)

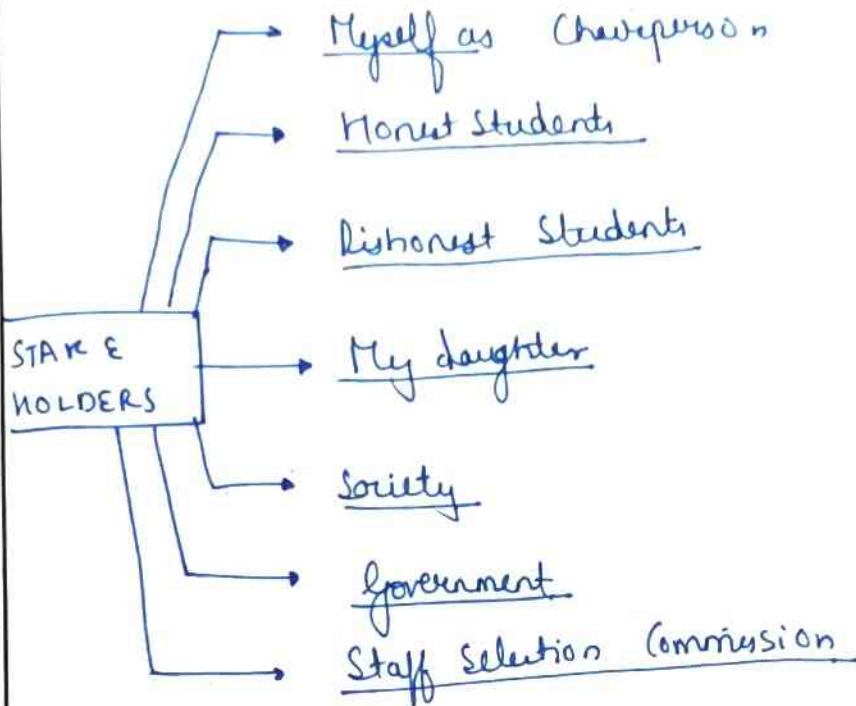
आप एक राज्य के कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं। हाल ही में, आयोग द्वारा सब-इंस्पेक्टर के पद पर भर्ती के लिए एक परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी। लेकिन कुछ छात्रों द्वारा स्पाई-माईक्रोफोन जैसे हाई-टेक उपकरणों का उपयोग करने और ब्लूटूथ डिवाइसों को विग में छिपाकर परीक्षा में "सोल्वर्स या फर्जी परीक्षार्थी" बैठाने का एक वीडियो इंटरनेट पर सामने आ रहा है। साथ ही, यह कोई अकेली घटना नहीं है; हाल के वर्षों में संगठित तरीके से नकलबाजी की घटना के कई उदाहरणों ने राज्य को भयाकुल कर दिया है। छात्र विरोध कर रहे हैं और परीक्षा रद्द करने की मांग कर रहे हैं तथा आपके ऊपर इस्तीफा देने का दबाव है। हालांकि, आपकी बेटी भी इस परीक्षा में शामिल हुई थी और वो इसे पास करने के लिए आश्वस्त है। ऐसे कई अन्य छात्र हैं जिन्होंने लंबे समय से इस परीक्षा का इंतजार किया था और ईमानदार प्रयासों के साथ इसे पास करने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। आयोग जो भी निर्णय लेगा, वह आपकी अपनी बेटी सहित बड़ी संख्या में परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों के करियर को प्रभावित करेगा।

(a) इस प्रकरण से संबंधित नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) भारत भर के कई राज्यों में परीक्षाओं में नकल क्यों जारी है?

(c) भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

The above case is similar to instance in State of Karnataka where mass cheating instances in State Public Service Examination was seen.



(a) Ethical Issues

- (i) Issue of lack of honesty among students
- (ii) Hardwork, Dedication is being totally ignored by dishonest students.
- (iii) Injustice towards those who prepare honestly
- (iv) Cheating scandals lower efficiency of Staff Selection Commission and

questions its ability to conduct fair
exams

- (v) Future of many students is at stake
- (vi) Lack of appropriate mechanisms to
ensure proper checking of students.
- (vii) Non development of conscience of student
indulging in such practices.
- (viii) My personal interest of my daughter
taking exam.

(b)

CHEATING - REASON

- (i) Support of cheating by people / officials
who provide hints or allow students
to cheat.
- (ii) Lack of morality amongst students
- (iii) Value based education is ignored.
- (iv) Wrong means are used to justify

ends of a career in life ahead.

- (v) Lack of strong action against cheating scandals to send right message in society
- (vi) Collusive Corruption which allow such issues to perpetuate such as bribery of officials.
- (vii) Non development of mechanisms to assure credibility in exams.

(v) MEASURES SO THAT SITUATION DOESN'T
ARISE IN FUTURE

- ① Meeting with officials of Commission to come up with a revised policy on conducting exams.
- ② If needed, best practices followed in states or at Centre maybe adapted to conduct exams.

- ③ Assure the students of state of due actions being taken to avoid future incident.
- ④ Zero tolerance towards those indulging in cheating. Option of debaring them from future government exam to be explored.
- ⑤ Sensitization, Awareness of repercussions under Indian Penal Code if wrong methods were adopted.
- ⑥ Persuade students via Chos, Logos, Palmos to only believe in hardwork, dedication and not in shortcut methods.

The students, administration, society should be guided by Triratna Philosophy of Jainism i.e. Right knowledge, Right Faith & Right Character to prevent future incidents.

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

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

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

(20)

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

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

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

The case study above raises a number of challenges for sunil as DM which

he must resolve via use of emotional
Intelligence, his aptitude and right
attitude

STAKEHOLDERS

- (i) Serial as DM
- (ii) Locals
- (iii) Tourists
- (iv) Dignitaries
- (v) Government
- (vi) Administration
- (vii) Society at large.

ISSUES

- Rescuing tourists stuck at pilgrimage site
- Support to dignitaries and ensure they are also rescued.
- Maintaining law and order situation
- Ensure calm, composure while

dealing with issue.

- Limited resources need to managed well.
- Citizen Centric Governance needs to be assured here
- Deciding ways to Rescue maximum and all people at least.
- Reontological ethics to be followed i.e all lives to be saved
- Handling emotions, anger, frustration, panic of people is an issue as well.

(b) COURSE

(A) LAW AND ORDER ISSUE

- Reployment of security personnel to assure no untoward incidents happen
- Urge people on social media to have faith in administration
- Replay more people on emergency helpline

to solve people's doubts, address
complaints

- If need be, use of Section 144 Crpc
could be done to prevent unlawful
assembly and smooth carrying of rescue
operations.

(B) RESCUE

- Use of drones to identify where
people are stuck.
- Help of local people in rescue operations
can be taken
- Ask State and Centre of SDRF, NDRF
personnel.
- Assure air supply of essentials
such as food, water for time
being.
- Rescue of foreign dignitaries via

Carrying out search & rescue operations

- Along with it, rescue of citizens would also be ensured without any discrimination.
- Additional workforce will be asked if needed to carry out such rescue in time bound manner.

The administration would empathize with all and via collaboration of all stakeholders, all lives shall be protected, as no life has less importance.

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)

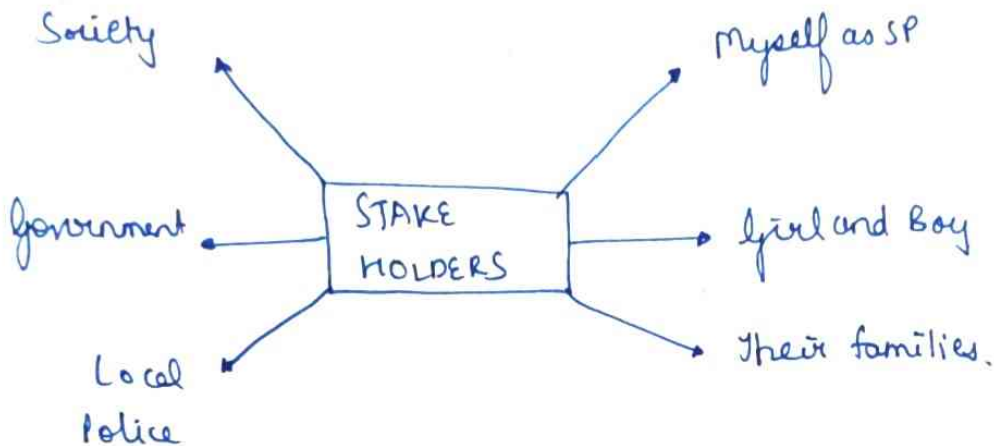
आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक (SP) के पद पर तैनात हैं। आपके अधीनस्थों में से एक ने आपको सूचित किया है कि एक लड़की ने उसके पास संपर्क करते हुए उसे और उसके प्रेमी, जो दूसरी जाति से संबंधित है, को जान से मारने की धमकी के बारे में शिकायत की है। दोनों परिवार उनके साथ रहने के खिलाफ हैं। उसने यह भी बताया है 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।

The case above highlights prevalence of
honour killings in India and is reminiscent
of such killings in states like Nagpore, Jamial,
Nadur



(A)

ETHICAL DILEMMA

- ① Constitutional Morality v. Social morality
(of right to choose a partner) (imposition on such right)
- ② Law v. Society's ethics
(intercaste marriage is allowed) (intercaste marriage is unethical)
- ③ Rule of law v. Rule by law
(of providing right to life of adult) (laid out by society)
- ④ Courage of conviction v. Silence
(to protect adults' rights) (as girl's father is political leader)

⑤ Conscience v. Bow to pressure of
dominant caste

(b)

COURSE OF ACTION

(i) ADULT COUPLE

- Assure full protection to the couple
- Direct local police to file concerned FIR
- Empathize with them and assure that law will not be allowed to be taken in people's hands

(ii) FAMILIES

- Personally meet them and persuade them:-
 - ↳ Right to Marry a person is a fundamental right (A21)
(Fatima Shardeen Case)
 - ↳ We must believe in equality and not have prejudices about caste

↳ Fear Appeal if strict legal enforcement
if death threat provided to couple.

(ii) Other

- Involve civil society, Panchayat leaders to ensure that law is not subverted and families respect choices of adults.
- Not bow to pressure of dominant caste

(c) Honour Killings Reasons

The Court in case of Shabti Vahini had said honour killing is prohibited and such people maybe provided death penalty if crime is committed.

Despite the same, it continues as:-

- (i) Caste prejudices prevail still today.
- (ii) Concept of Pure - Pollution is dominant

- (iii) Families especially males consider
killing is necessary to protect their
honour and send right message
- (iv) Lack of enforcement mechanism to
ensure judgment of SC is followed
- (v) Collusion of local police with caste
groups of villages
- (vi) Implicit support to it by women
of family as well to protect reputation
of family.

Honour killings are a stigma on
society in 21st century. This requires
dismantling Khap Panchayats and engaging
youth as ambassadors to
propagate against issue.