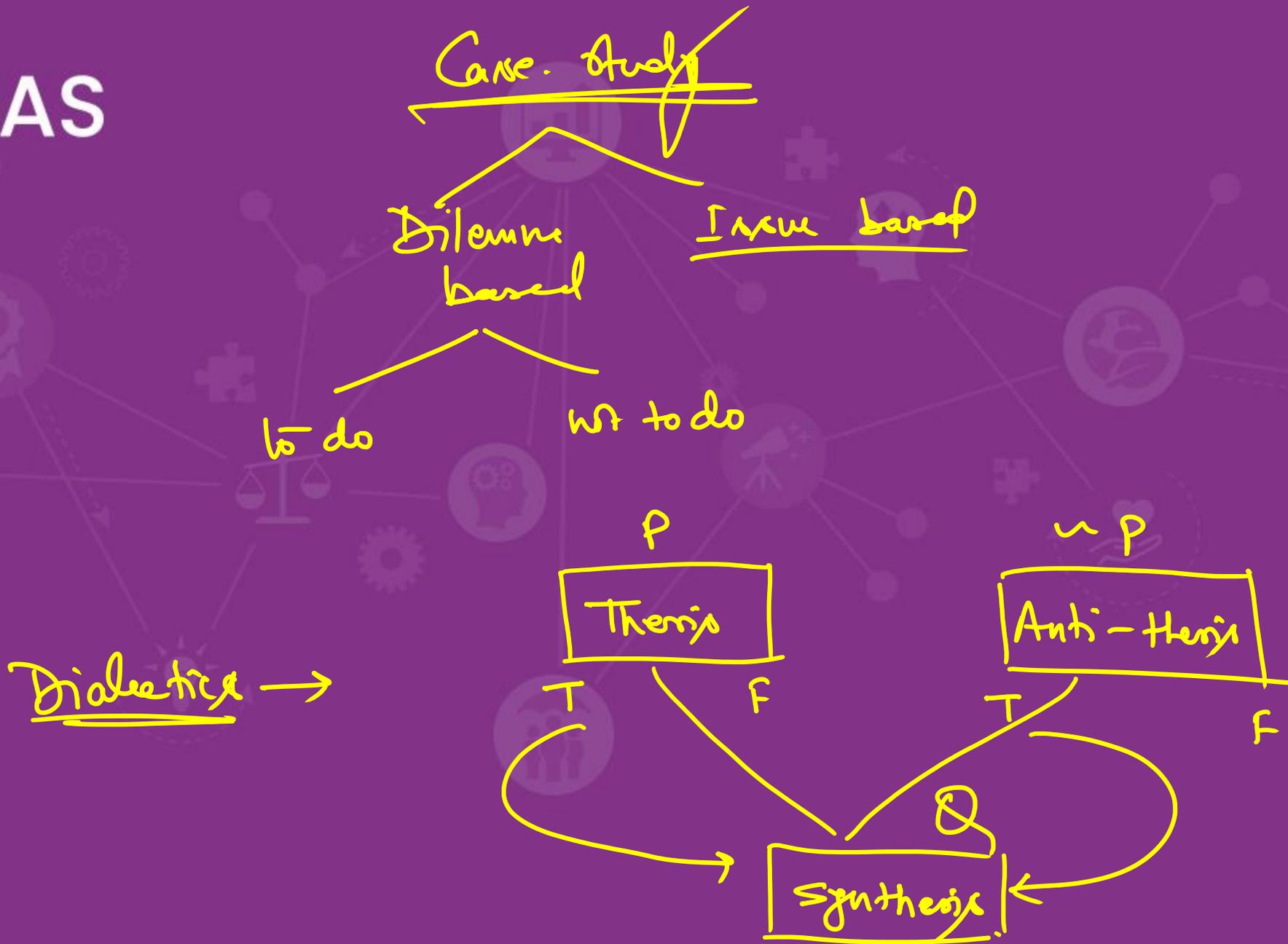


TARGET MAINS 2022

CASE STUDIES DISCUSSION

ETHICS, INTEGRITY  
AND APTITUDE-1



~~to do~~

~~(Merit) T~~

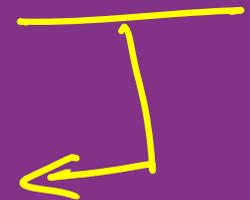
~~f(Demot)~~

not to do

(Merit) T

f(Demot)

Sol<sup>n</sup>



**Case study 1** – You have been working as a responsible district level officer. Government announces a scheme for disabled people belonging to economic weaker section of the society.

One day, an old couple visit your office with an application for the inclusion of their daughter under the scheme. They plead you to include her under the scheme as they don't have any earning member in the house and the disabled girl needs support as they are getting older day by day. When you enquire you come to know they don't belong to EWS section of the society.

15 minutes

What to do?

include her  
in the list

not to include  
her in the  
list

Note: – Criteria of the prog.  
scheme can't be comp.

What are the options available to you?

What will be your course of action in this case?

~~to include her~~

Go

Go

not to include her

Merit

- 1) A disabled girl will get benefitted.
- 2) It will show your empathy towards vul. Sec. of the soc.

~~Deont~~

- 1) Objective of the scheme is compromised.
- 2) Deontologically wrong.
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)

Merit

- 1) Rules are being followed and no deont. right
- 4) No more such cases
- 2) No compromise with the objective
- 3) No personal hardship

Deont

- 1) The disabled girl will not be benefitted.
- 2) Conscience will prick  $\rightarrow$  guilt

Sol<sup>n</sup> :-

1) I will take help of CSO (NGOs)

2) I will see any other prog. to get her included.

3) I will take help of crowd-funding;

↳ what will happen

↳ social-networking

CSO

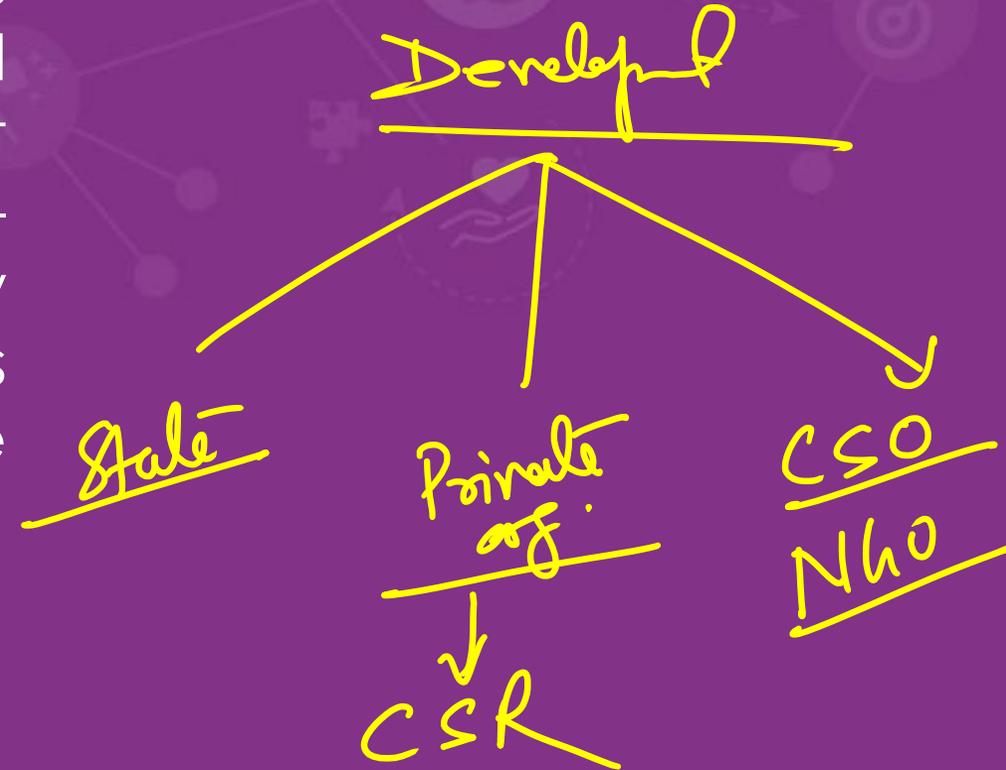


**Case study 2** – Two friends were travelling in a train. There comes an 8–9-year-old girl begging. One of the friends gives ten rupees to the girl. An elderly co-passenger comments that it is unethical to give money like that and it would make these children lazy and indolent forever. On the other hand, another co-passenger, a religious lady tells the elderly man that the girl must be an orphan thus needs money for sustenance and she appreciates the boy for giving the girl money.

begging is right or wrong.

to give alms

not to give



Who according to you is right? Give your arguments on the same.

Old man is right



8-9 yrs:

↳ studying

↳ indifference

Religious lady is right

↳ alms

↳ sympathy

**Case study 3** - You are serving as Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district notorious for kidnapping cases. In one such kidnapping case, ten school girls have been kidnapped and hidden in an unknown place. In previous cases, where one or two girls were kidnapped, they were sold to prostitution racket in a foreign country. Your team, under your guidance tracks the kingpin of these kidnappings and arrests him. During routine interrogation, the arrested kingpin do not reveal any location names nor he talks about anything related to kidnappings. Your sources clearly tell you that he is the one behind all kidnappings. Even after using all legal methods to get information from him, your efforts have not yielded any result. Your friend, who is an SP in another district suggests you to torture the kingpin to get information. You are aware of the situation that the girls might be sold and trafficked to a foreign country if you further delay investigation.

What will you do in such a situation? Is it ethical to torture a person to save other innocent lives? Critically comment.

to torture

not to torture

Merit

Demerit

Merit

Demerit

1) He may give the inf.

1) Not right as per laws.

1) Right as per law

1) He will not give inf.

2) lives of 10 girls would be saved

2) honour will be inflicted.

2) NO violation of human-right

2) girls may be tortured to find instr.

3) It will give you satisfaction of doing your job.

→ When all the deontological concerns are exhausted, one can resort to consequentialism.

3) guilt

**Case study 4** - A woman is sexually harassed by a top-level senior executive in a large company. She sues the company, and during settlement discussions she is offered an extremely large monetary settlement. In the agreement, the woman is required to confirm that the executive did nothing wrong, and after the agreement is signed the woman is prohibited from discussing anything about the incident publicly.

Before the date scheduled to sign the settlement agreement, she comes to know through her lawyer that the executive has done this before as well. The company however wants to keep the executive because he is a big money maker for the

Issue based

① What is the issue

Posit, 2013

→ Sexual harassment of the woman at work place

② Why?

③ Sol<sup>n</sup>

↳ Patriarchy

↳ Sexism

↳ Psychopathy

What are the ethical issue involved in the case study? What options does the woman have, and what should she do and why?

POSH Act, 2013

↳ ICC

✓✓✓

**Case study 5** - In September 2010, the French Parliament passed a bill prohibiting people from concealing their faces in public areas. While this law applied to all citizens and all forms of face covering, it became known as France's "burka bill" because the rhetoric surrounding the bill targeted Muslim women who wore burkas—religious garments covering the face and body—in public. French lawmakers argued that the law was important for the separation of church and state and for the emancipation of women.

Issue  
# What is it?  
# Why?  
# Solution

Similar to the 2004 bill that outlawed the use of conspicuous religious symbols in public schools, including Muslim headscarves and Christian crosses, this law sought to further remove religious expression and iconography from public spaces in France. Some legislators argued that the burka was a harmful symbol of gender inequality that forced women to assume a subservient status to men in public. According to them, the law freed women from a discriminatory, patriarchal subculture.

However, some in the French Muslim community saw the bill as an infringement of religious freedom and an act of cultural imperialism. They argued that French legislators were imposing their idea of gender equality onto their culture. Many of them, including some women, argued that wearing burkas actually emancipated women from the physical objectification so common in Western culture. A number of women protested the bill by dressing in burkas and going to the offices of lawmakers who supported the legislation. Other reports from individual women suggested that the law created a more hostile atmosphere for Islamic women in France.

The law was challenged in 2014 and taken to the European Court of Human Rights. The court upheld the legality of the law.

Lawmakers might argue that they were creating a more pluralistic society by banning all forms of religious expression in public places, whereas detractors might argue that the ban does just the opposite. Which side do you agree with, and why?

