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ETHICS COMMENT SHEET

Name of Candidate	Rohit Kumar		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	972717
Test Code	1865	Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।

2. There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।

3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।

7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

- 1(a) Ethics refers to the standards of conducts based on normative science which aims towards. common human - chief good.

1) Spatial variation dimension

1.1) → Ethicality of an action depends on the community and society one lives in.

eg - Western culture - individualism
ASEAN culture - based on family values, cohesion

1.2) → Ethics depends on work culture and domain

Media values free and fair news

Public services is based on quality service delivery

Medical ethics is based on

ensuring no one is left unattended.

2) Temporal variation dimension

2.1) → Ethical values change over time

eg - Culture of adherence to.

elderly teachings is replaced by.
culture of respect for elders with
greater dialogues and debate
(role of globalisation)

1.2) Ethics changes with reforms
in society

↳ Reformation, Renaissance
Industrial revolution
and Galilean revolution

↳ Rise of constitutional
morality affects social
values

eg - Sabarimala case
and rights of women

Ethics is dynamic in nature — it
changes over time and space as
per the evolving needs of the society
to help them achieve ultimate
happiness.

b) Socialisation process starts with family as the first informal sector. in the moral development of a child (Kohlberg's classification).

family → school → leaders ↘
 + ↓
 peer society

Socialisation process.

2) Unstable marriages and moral development of a child.

1.1) Classical conditioning - child learns through the conflictual nature from regular fights.

2.2) Observational learning —
trickle down effect

3) Poor ability of reward-punish system $\rightarrow$ causes poor behaviour formation
eg- punishment ^{to child} due to anger between couples creates does not inculcate good behaviour ~~through~~.

1.4) family values like love
care and respect for other's
privacy not inculcated
↳ 'spill over effect'

2) Failed marriage and overall moral
decline of society

2.1) Rising intolerance, compassion
and empathy in children

2.2) ~~lack~~ lack of human values
like love, care in society →
recent pandemic witnessed
people's opportunistic behaviour

Kalam has said, 'To build a nation
of beautiful minds, a teacher, mother
and father play an important
role'.

2(a) Work culture refers to the working of an organisation — process, hierarchy and structure to achieve the organisation goals.

2) Pre-requisite for sustainable growth of an organisation

1.1) Values like public service generates a sense of responsibility
↳ prevents wrongful actions like Volkswagen emissiongate and Apple's battery gate

1.2) Organisational values like respect for all ensures, safe working environment for women.

↳ women contributes to its growth and reconstruction.

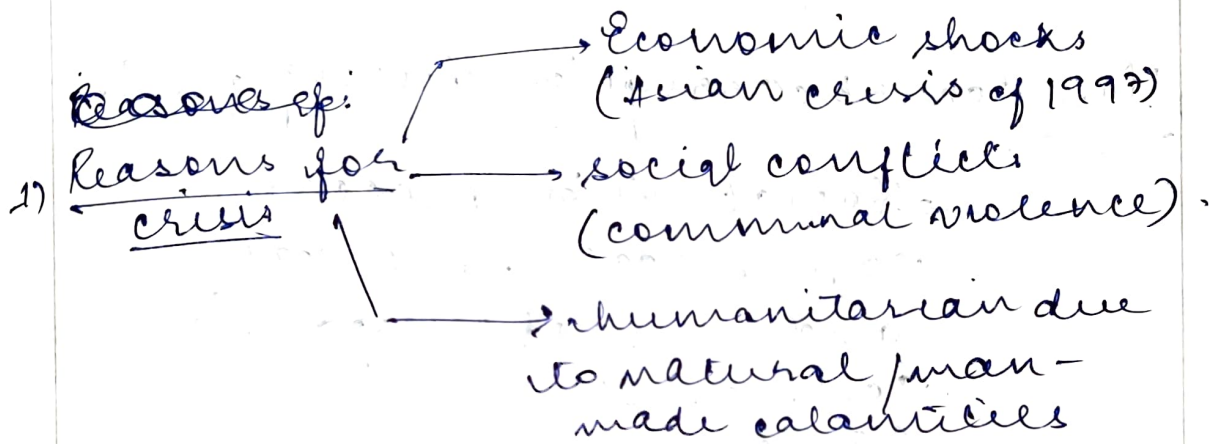
eg - Role of women in 2008 financial crisis —
SBI MD was a woman.

Ex. 3) General public trust and greater sense of belongingness in the society through activities like CSR → helps in expansion of companies
eg - TATA faced no resistance in Jamshedpur due to CSR activities, for its car-manufacturing plant.

Measures to build organisational values

- Leadership as change agent
- Clear organisational goals
- Inclusion of diverse groups in the stakeholders
- Inculcation of values like transparency → independent board of directors
- Regular audits from third parties
- Community level participation through CSR.

2(b) ~~Crisis~~ Corruption refers to misuse of authority or power to gain pecuniary or non-pecuniary benefits which goes against the interest of society



2) Crisis → rise of corruption

2.1) Breakdown of order in society

↳ opportunities for exploitation

eg - selling fake sanitizers during pandemic

2.2) Offers opportunities to cash in out of people's miseries

↳ eg - people hoarding oxygen cylinders and selling at high prices

2.3). Government's relaxation leads to over-exploitation of benefits

↳ rising NPAs during forbearance period

3) How to curb corruption during crisis?

↳ Socialisation process to inculcate love, care and sense of compassion towards others

(Gandhi said - 'I consider him religious who understands the plight of others').

↳ Greater control on violation of statutes → role of media, NGOs, etc.

↳ ~~RBI~~ Strengthening RTI and social audits.

↳ Proper implementation of PoCA to create deterrence after crisis.

3(a) Vaccine passport refers to the grant of access across borders based on the vaccination status of individuals.

1) The ethical issues associated are —

① 1.1) Creates disparities between haves and have not.

↳ 'have not' are generally marginalised sections like tribals.

1.2) Affects freedom to move across borders (covered under Article 21 — Right to Life and Personal Liberty)

1.3) Creates disparities between different vaccination companies → involves lobbying and influencing of big MNCs through money power

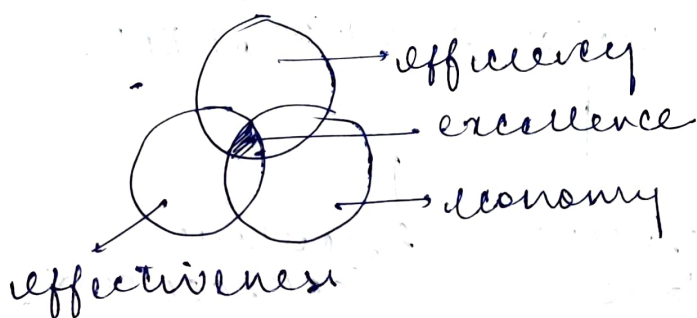
1.4) Generates a sense of nationalism → affects people-to-people connect

29) Measures that can be taken —

- ↳ Allowing Inclusion of diverse vaccination companies to reduce disparities and discrimination
- ↳ Stipulated SOP with timeline for implementation to ensure that people get time to adjust
- ↳ Relaxation for extreme cases like medical tourism, elderly, etc.
- ↳ Collaboration and cooperation in regional blocs to ensure minimal disruption of mode 2 and mode 4 services.

Vaccine passport provides an incentive to citizens to get vaccinated. However any policy needs to cover the needs of 'haves not' in the implementation stage

36) Corporate governance refers to the authority by which a company is run to ensure the welfare of all stakeholders.



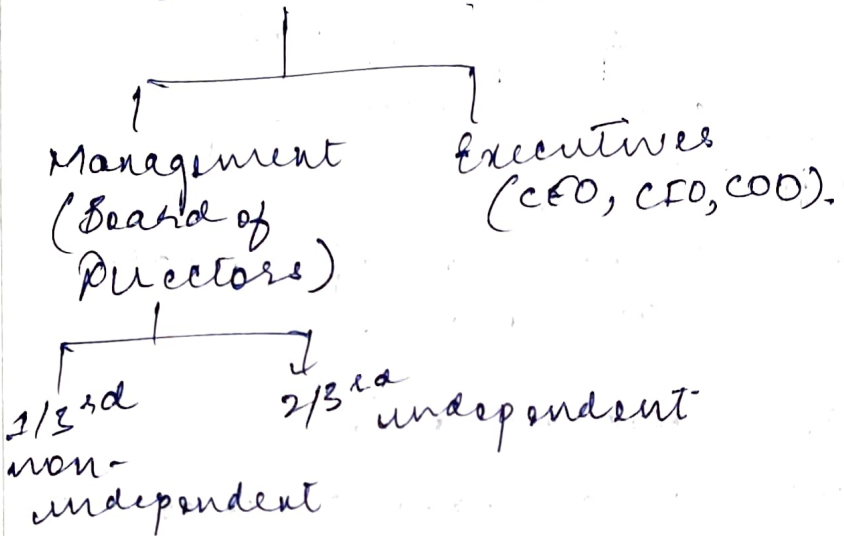
Three pillars of corporate governance.

1) Role of independent directors

- 1.1) Ensure separation of power between Management and executives
- 1.2) Ensures sense of responsibility and accountability
- 1.3) Financial reporting in transparent manner.
- 1.4) Brings diversity on the table
- 1.5) Value for meritocracy → 49% corporates in India include family members as directors

1) ~~for~~ Directors — effectiveness and
efficiency —→ Cadbury committee
recommendations

2.1) Increasing ~~non~~ independent
directors to 2/3rd of BOD,



2.2) Increasing the frequency
of regular meetings

2.3) Board for nominations to
include 50% ~~non~~
independent directors

2.4) Regular financial reporting

4(a) Immanuel Kant's concept of enlightenment is based on the categorical imperative which refers to the application of inner conscience in decision-making.

Deontological principles value the role of conscience as the moral compass in developing a ~~new~~ universality in decision making.

Enlightenment refers to the development of that inner conscience.

Pre-Conventional — Authority as guide
Conventional — social acceptance
self interest

Post-conventional — development of
conscience, moral
compass, selflessness,

Kohlberg's stages of moral development

Self-incurred immaturity refers to the negative character which imbibes self-interest as ultimate goal. —→

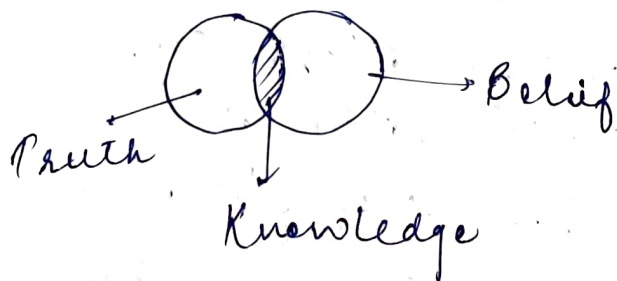
eg — self-interest in Realpolitik's international ethics

Moral development is the transition ^{from} ~~from~~ selflessness to self-interest —→ due to the treatment of means as ends.

eg — Manmohan Singh selflessly gave up his earning due to revaluation after 1991 reforms.

Kant considered man as positive character. His ideology finds mention in Bhagavat Gita and Gandhian ideology.

4(b) Knowledge refers to the intersection of a man's belief and the underlying truth



2) Knowledge as source of power

1.1) Knowledge helps to understand the underlying reasons for people's miseries → helps one to take corrective action → source of power

eg - Buddha believes in ~~po~~ desire as cause of ~~po~~ suffering → one needs to control suffering by controlling his desires

1.2) Knowledge ~~is not~~ ~~cultural~~ is based on objective learning which helps in informed decision making

eg - Knowledge → information about ~~the~~ candidates

↳ informed decision (voting) making → ~~the~~ people with ultimate power

2.1) Love gives us fullness

2.1.1) Love and compassion helps
to imbibe cultural relativism
↳ respect for diversity in
expressions, thoughts
giving sense of fullness

eg—Tolerance shown by
Pandit Nehru in picking his
first cabinet → based on
love for democracy.

2.2) Love brings us closer to others
helps to generate tolerance
in society → cultural
diversity brings fullness

Knowledge and love can be imparted
through proper socialisation process
role of father, mother and
teacher becomes paramount.

5a) Marital rape refers to the issue of absence of consent in sexual affairs between man and wife. Indian penal code currently does not criminalise marital rape.

1) Reason for ignorance towards marital rape

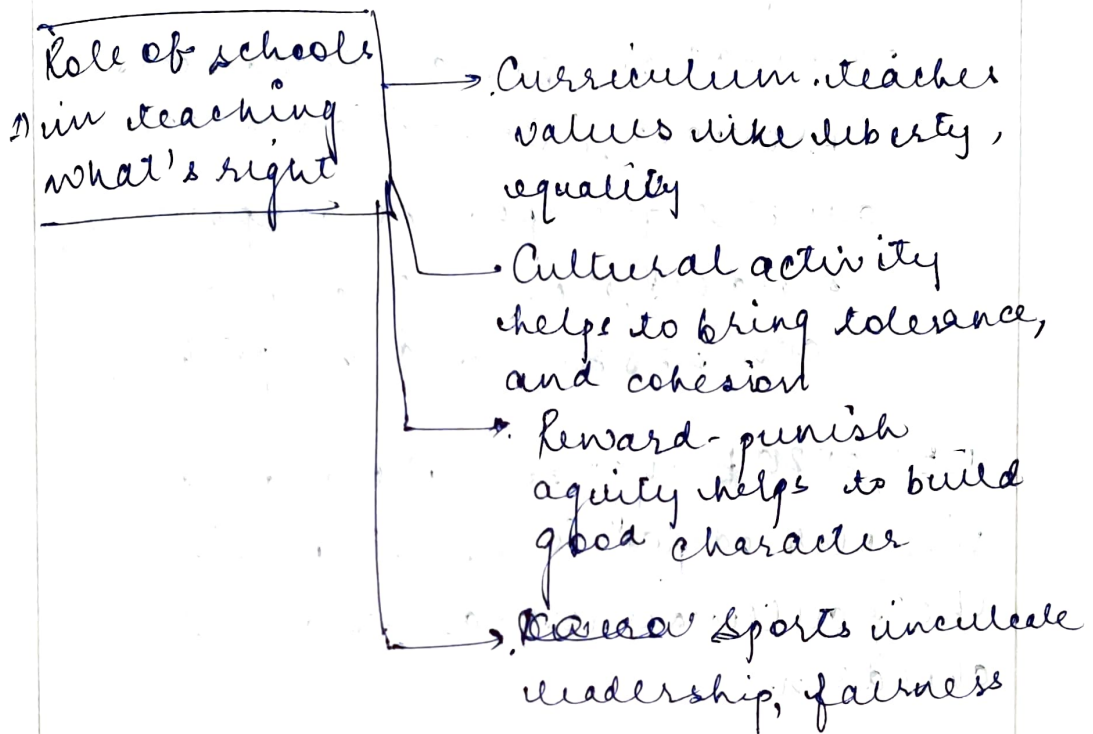
- Marriage as a sacred institution in Eastern cultures
- Minimal influence of society in the domain
- Patriarchal set up → man's needs considered paramount
- Low respect for women's dignity
- Lack of awareness towards reproductive rights
- Prevalence of son- preference, demand for boy child leads to marital rapes.
- Early marriages — absence of maturity in couples.

2) Marital rape — need for criminalisation

- Need to provide freedom to women in ~~her~~ the domain of marriage
- Respect ~~of~~ for individual's needs and privacy.
- Respect for consent ~~in~~ (value for individualism)
- Studies shows that marital rape can lead to increase in domestic violence, skewed sex ratio.

Marriage, as an institution, needs to be reformed based on evolving societies' needs to reduce friction and maintain harmony in society.

5(b) ~~Socialisation process in~~ Schools act as the first formal institution in the socialisation process → helps inculcate moral values in a child.



2) Role of NEP, 2020 in value based education

2.1) NEP, 2020 focuses on building values through changes in curriculum + adequate value to moral education

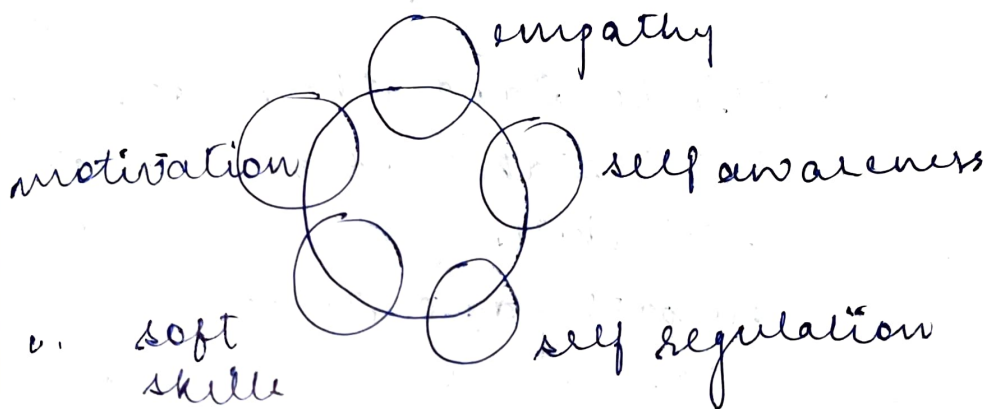
2.2) Community based learning helps to understand the socio-cultural problems

of society. eg - project to analyse child labor creates a sense of understanding of the menace in young minds

2.3) Vocation based education provides interaction with diverse groups like carpenters, welders, etc → tolerance, compassion and empathy.

NEP, 2020 brings positive changes in our education system to help cultivate moral values in children.

6(a) Emotional intelligence refers to the concept of ability to regulate one's own emotions while understanding others'. Daniel Goleman says, 'EI is 80% ~~hard~~ EI and 20% IQ'. success



Component of: Emotional Intelligence

1) Role of Emotional Intelligence in public service

1.1) Helps to resist external pressure.

↳ EI helps in maintaining integrity and probity

eg. Satyendra Dubey in NHAI case.

1.2) Helps to adapt to changing circumstances — survival instincts

eg - In the era of LPG reforms — need for transparency instead of anonymity

1.3) Understand the perspective of all stakeholders through soft skills — ensures

empathy and tolerance

eg - crisis situation like Nirbhaya case requires 'smart' policing

1.4) Helps in ensuring objectivity — emotion not driver in adversity

EQ is utmost important in Indian landscape due to the transition in society and presence of menace like politicisation.

6(b) Adi Shankaracharya. is an epitome of love, ~~as~~ sacrifice and compassion which forms a beacon light in the era filled with intolerance and hatred.

~~Learning~~

~~Values~~

1) Learnings for the life of Adi Shankar-acharya

1.1) Ability to ensure cohesion and integrity between public and private life

1.2). Values like tolerance and compassion towards all form a bulwark of this teaching.

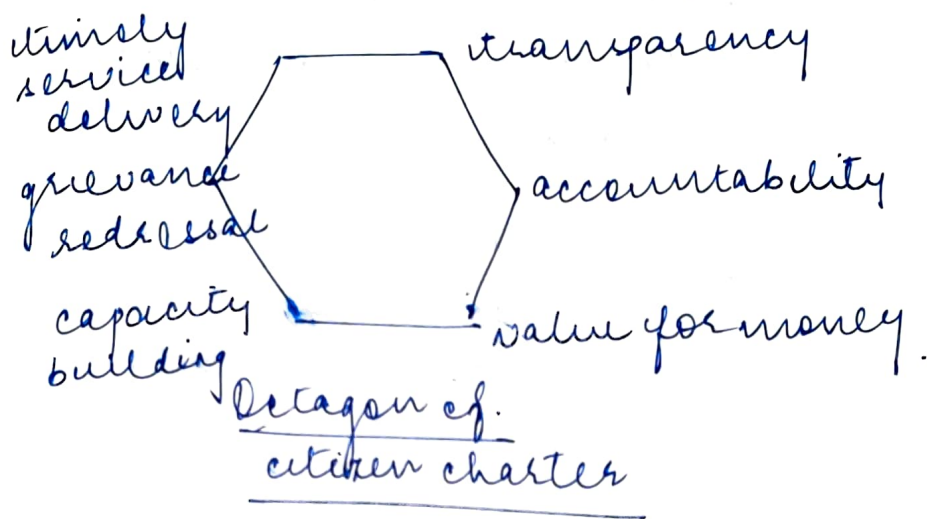
1.3) Advocated ~~that~~ that his followers should imbibe love and care towards all — animals, plants and humans.

1.4). Advocated personal connect with God → religion should be based on ~~personal~~ ~~connect~~ ~~devotion~~ devotion and 'bhakti'.

⊙ L, against superstition, prejudice and ritualistic traditions

Adi Shankaracharya offers vast opportunities for mankind to learn and inculcate a moral framework in their attitude and value system

6(c) Citizen charter refers to a memorandum of understanding service provider and consumer. To ensure a better service quality



1) Citizen charter for social sensitivity and ethical conduct

- 1.1) Helps to provide quality for taxpayer's money → citizen centric behaviours
- 1.2) Brings accountability through a charter of responsibility (who's who).
- 1.3) Brings transparency
↳ time bound procedure for service delivery.

4.4) Initiatives like Suettam
ensures grievance redressal
↳ social sensitivity

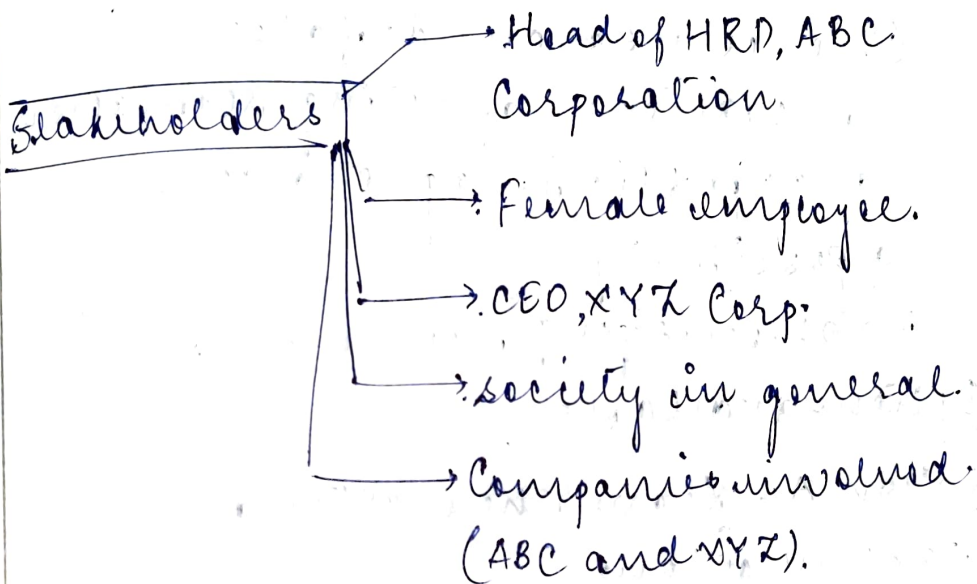
1.5) Allows space for people's
participation → professionalism
in work culture

1.6) Bottom-top approach as
it is not imposed from top
management → socially
sensitive

Citizen Charter faces concerns like
being a Manager's charter, poor
grievance redressal and lack of
awareness. Effective implementation
requires correcting these issues
through a multi-stakeholder approach.

Section B

7) The situation highlights the sexual daily challenges faced by women in organisation sphere. — sexual harassment being a primary concern



a) The ethical issues involved are —

- (i) Absence of respect for human dignity
- (ii) Gender based work culture — misbehaviour against women.
- (iii) Ethics in ~~work~~ professional sphere — violation of values like respect for others, privacy and physical space.

(iv) Safety concerns for women.
in organisational sphere.
resulting in deterrence in
a patriarchal set up.

(v) Concerns around false
allegations - affecting reputation
and public image of a CEO -
a possibility

(vi) Objectifying women in society

b) Options available

Option A - Leave the matter and
take no actions

<u>Positives</u>	<u>Negatives</u>
Revenue and profits unaffected	Loss of organisation values - integrity
Client relations remain unaffected	Loss of work culture ethics, respect for women, equal treatment Women are negatively impacted - hopelessness

Option B - Take up the issue and ensure effective justice

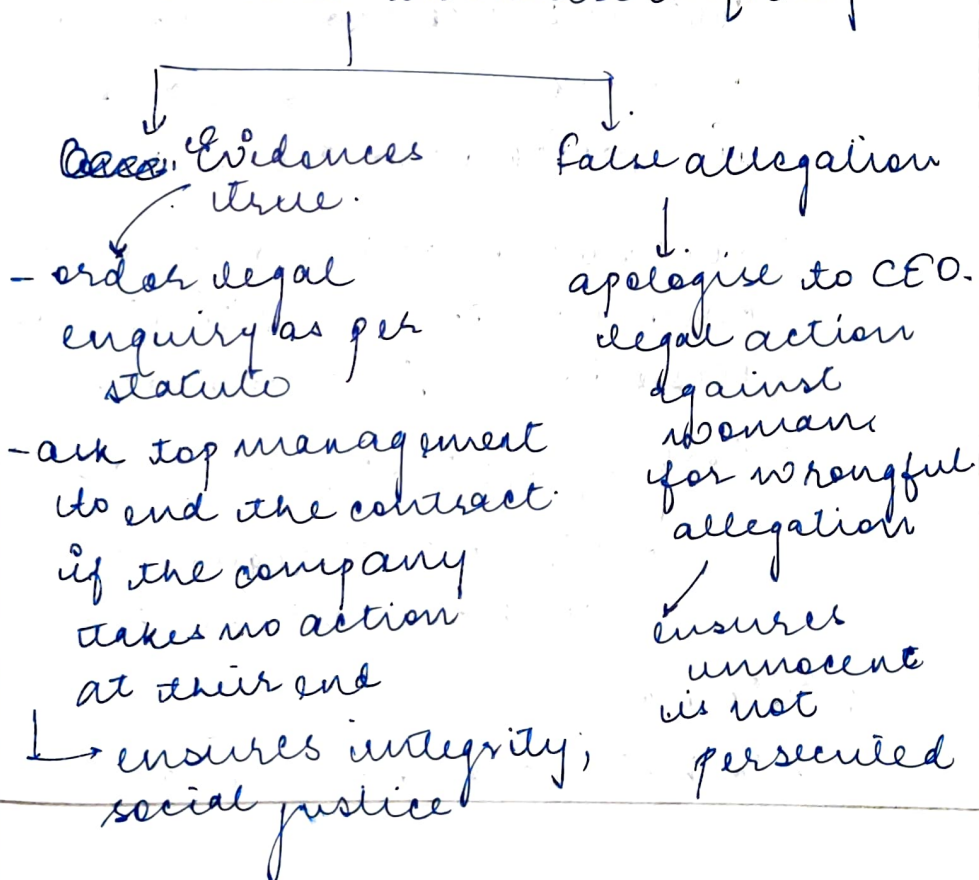
Option B shall be adopted because —
with ~~(i) Need to ensure~~ following
course of action —

(i) B Apologise to the employee for the harassment and empathically listen to her concerns.

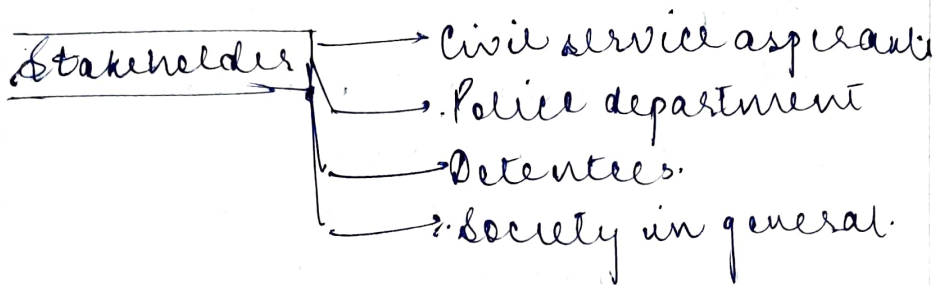
(ii) Show-cause notice to CEO, to understand his perspective.

(iii) (Ensures justice and value for humanity over profit)

(iii) Based on the understanding, order an in-house inquiry



8). The case study highlights the unprofessional work culture in law enforcement bodies — frivolous grounds of detention, custodial deaths and poor treatment.



(a) The reasons for frequent violation of code of conduct are —

(i) Internal

- Poor sensitive training leading to lack of professionalism in police department.
- Low tolerance towards other communities — institutionalisation of intolerance.
- Lack of effective accountability
 - ↳ Article 311 requires government sanction

(ii) External

- Lack of social audit and

increasing gap between society and administration

- Poor transparency in working environment - ineffective RTI culture.

b). The use of violence is increasing becoming acceptable because —

- (i) High pendency of cases.
at subordinate levels — lower trust in justice delivery
- (ii) People believe 'quick justice' creates deterrence.
- (iii) Sense of compensation to the victim family.

However, a ~~strong~~ majority still believe in judicial process as the only acceptable manner —

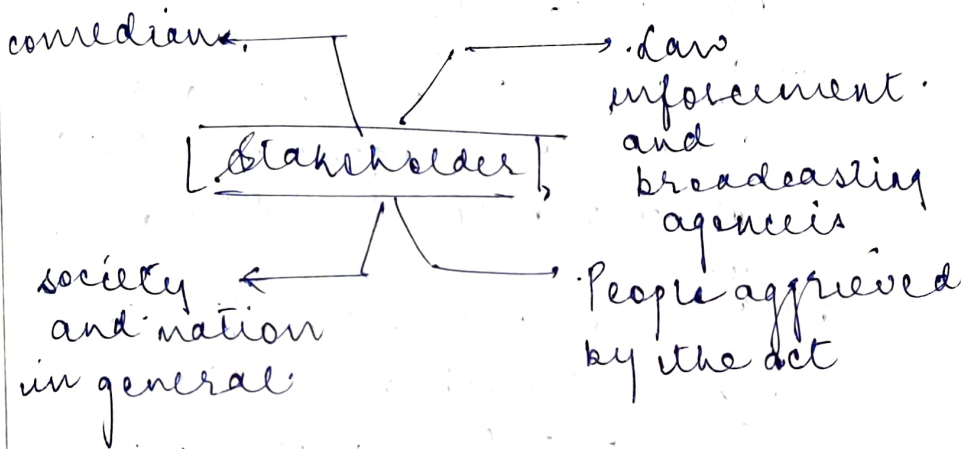
- (i) Reformatory justice is the way forward
- (ii) Sense of hope against arbitrary action of state
- (iii) Balance of power among the different agencies — ~~better~~ accountability and transparency.

(c) The following can be the way forward

- Reducing pendency of cases through ICE tools, alternate dispute resolution, plea bargaining, tribunals, etc.
- Transparency in law enforcement — ~~people should be~~
 - ↳ regular audits
 - ↳ CCTV installations
 - ↳ ~~over~~ on police for ensuring wellbeing of prisoners/detainees.
- Building trust between people and police — community based policing, ~~people~~ greater interaction.

Law enforcement have a sense of responsibility towards society. The need is to reform the sector both internally and externally to help the state function smoothly.

9). The situation highlights the dichotomy between effective freedom of speech in art and the restriction imposed by society conditioned by factors like decreasing tolerance.



(10). The core ethical issues are -

- (i) Restriction of freedom of speech through art
- (ii) Increasing burden on law enforcement agency - spillover effect and denial of justice
- (iii) Rising intolerance in society and lack of compassion for other culture (hyper-nationalism).

- (iv) Concerns over comedians crossing the moral boundaries in an attempt to generate humour.
- (v) Differences along rift lines in the society
- (vi) Pressure on independent broadcasting agency - violation of work culture ethics ~~etc.~~
- (vii) Concerns over the dilution of moral upliftment / boost in artists & communities.

(b) Regulation - Need of the hour

- (i) Ensuring online content do not infringe upon people's privacy, personal domain and abide by moral values.
- (ii) Ensuring sense of responsibility by social / digital media in the society.
- (iii) Balancing the creativity in art with the values like public morality and decency.

Concerns around Regulation

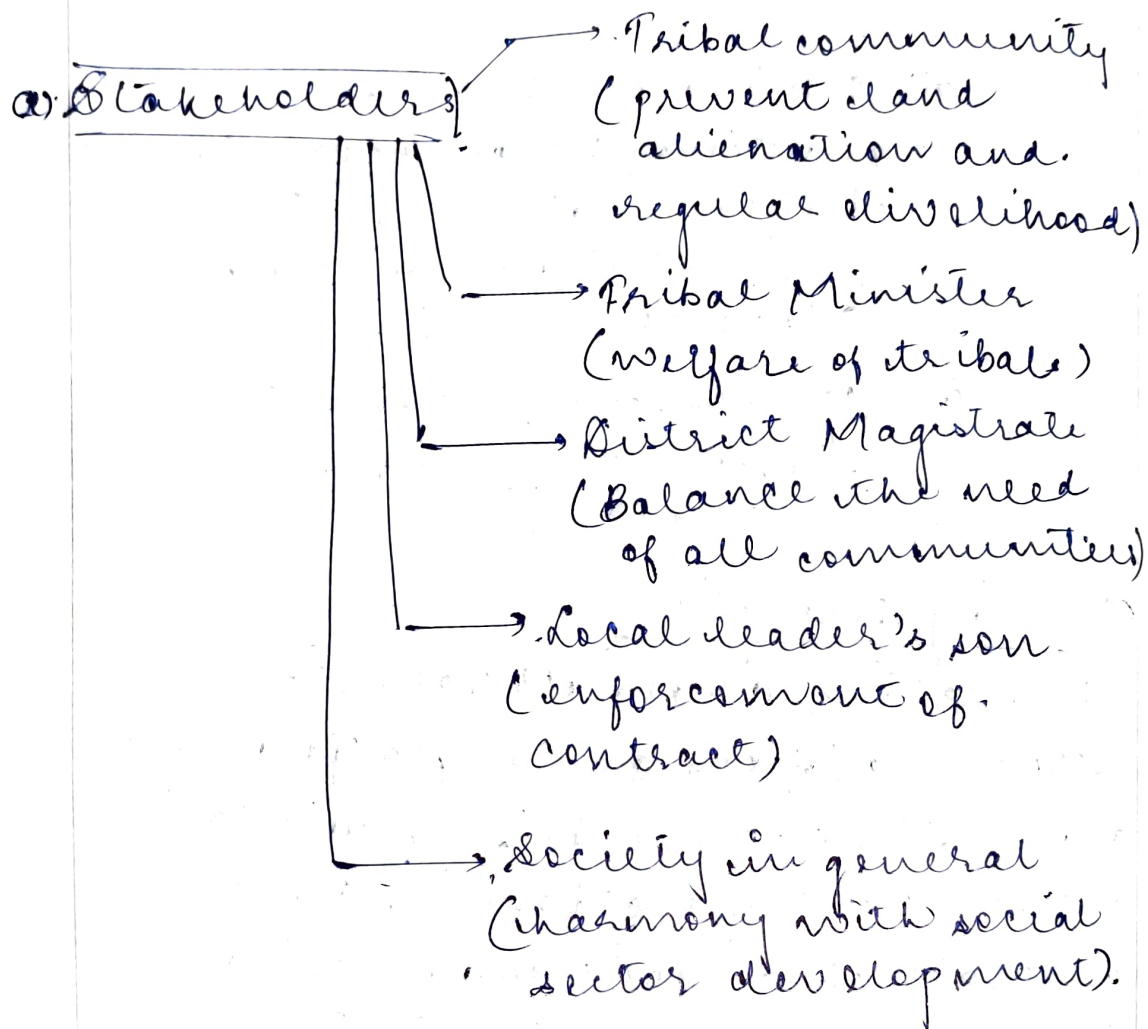
- (i) Absence of a uniform code — subjectivity around what is immoral.
- (ii) Fuels intolerance in the society
- (iii) Arbitrariness in the functioning of social / digital platforms and rising pressure from government agencies
- (iv) Affects the rise of art in society in general.

Way forward

Regulation as per three-tier structure (from digital platform to administration level) to maintain independent functioning. Need to generate ~~clear code~~ of a uniform code to generate objectivity.

Generating greater sense of tolerance through cross-cultural activities and breaking silo culture. Tolerance and nationalism are not necessarily dichotomous.

(10) The situation highlights the dilemma between social sector development and rehabilitation and uprooting tribal communities.



b) The various ethical concerns are—

- (i) Unlawful alienation of other traditional forest dwellers (as per FRA, 2006).

- (ii) Concerns over ~~alienation~~ ^{uprooting the setup.} and absence of rehabilitation
- (iii) Self interest of local leaders infringing the community interest
- (iv) ~~Good~~ Low social sector. development will further increase disparities between tribals and non-tribals
- (v) Poor enforcement of statutes (FRA, 2006) due to absence of land records (rule of law) ^{violation}
- (vi) ~~Pressurization~~ ^{Pressure} from administration — low levels of compassion, empathy and tolerance.
- (vii) Lack of trust and shared beliefs, non-involvement of tribes as stakeholders in planning process.

(c) Options available.

Option A : ~~A~~ Alienation from land and enforcement of contract

Option B: Ensure proper rehabilitation after relocation while allowing construction of school and ~~and~~ getting proper land records.

Option C - Ensuring land rights are ensured ~~and~~ and contract for school construction is cancelled.

Option B shall be selected as The way forward.

Justification:-

- ↳ Literacy important for socio-economic development
- ↳ Ensuring proper rehabilitation ~~as~~ as tribal communities require additional support for livelihood
- ↳ Benefits all communities (utilitarianism)
- ↳ Generates trust and builds greater cohesion.

The need is to have a multi-stakeholder based approach involving tribals in decision making, proper enforcement of statutes while allowing space for greater development

does not

(ii) There exists a difference between public and private person when it comes to privacy.

(i). Privacy is a fundamental right (under article 21 — right to life and ~~public~~ personal liberty).

(ii) ~~Do~~ ^{all} individuals ~~can~~ are subject to equal rights with no scope of discrimination

(iii) Privacy infringement affects all equally — rising instances of ~~sex~~ attraction in celebrities

~~Public figures~~ Public figures requires reasonable privacy in personal domain — like religion, family affairs, etc. However, this grant of privacy does not call for complete dissipation of public and private sphere.

• Gandhi said — 'A man cannot aim to do good in one dimension while doing wrong in another — life is one indivisible whole'.

Moreover, public figures being leaders

and role models, needs to adhere to higher standards in private sphere. Privacy should be reasonable but cannot be deemed equal — private life affects public life
eg - #MeToo Movement, Asarambapu case.

b) Role modeling and leadership impose certain qualities — high levels of probity, integrity, character and objectivity.

Expectations of more responsible behaviour

- ↳ Public figures are more visible — morality in them generates greater spill over effect
- ↳ Important posts and offices generate greater responsibility
- ↳ Affects youth and adolescents (Youtube's culture of influencing)

However, there cannot be a significant gap in expectations because

public figures are innately humans — capable of making mistakes. They belong to the same society — exposed to same socialisation process.

- (c) Responsible journalism forms the bulwark of our democratic setup —
- (i) Need for unbiased reporting — reduce intolerance along existing rift lines
 - (ii) Provision for correct information ensures freedom of speech
 - (iii) Need to balance TRP ratings with public interest
 - (iv) Sensationalisation affects mental health of convicted / alleged celebrities
 - (v) Prevents dilution of truth
 - (vi) Need to stop cancel culture — media as the major player in this initiative
 - (vii) Generate compassion and empathy towards public figures — space for making failures in society.

In a society, one should be allowed to make mistakes and learn from them.

(2) The situation highlights the issue of using waste and poor waste management in our programmes and agenda.

a) The following are the stakeholders -

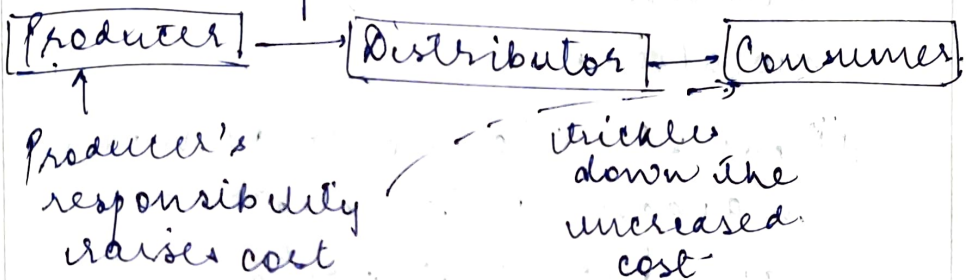
<u>Stakeholders</u>	<u>Role in addressing issue</u>
Municipal Commissioner, Head of MC.	Implementation of proper waste management guidelines; coordination
Hospitals and other sources of biomedical waste	Proper segregation and handling of waste at source.
Sanitation workers.	On-ground implementation
Society in general.	Increasing awareness, participation in campaigns, proper segregation and management at homes, offices
Government agencies	Policy making; legislation; identifying loopholes in implementation

(b) The following are the reasons behind apathy -

(i) Poor awareness and sensitisation towards the need for waste management and circularity

(ii) Conflict of interest -

Proper implementation raises cost of production which impacts entire value chain



(iii) Belief that individual efforts do not count - matter can be solved by central/state level agencies

(iv) No sense of responsibility towards ecosystem and society

(v) Sense of ease - plastics are more convenient than paper bags.

(c) The following measures can be taken to bring attitudinal change.

(i) ~~Nudge effect~~ — ~~not selling polybags~~ pushes consumers to bring jute bags

(ii) Nudge effect — ~~selling bio medical waste segregation~~ in dustbins in hospitals

(iii) Deterrence through cancelling licenses in case of multiple violation

(iv) Sensitisation towards waste management through campaigning, chorings, advertisement

(v) Change agents — involving celebrities, religious leaders and political figures in the awareness campaign.

(vi) Inclusion in school curriculum — children as agent of change.

(vii) Increasing role of media, NGO.

(viii) Implementation of Statutes through social audits