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ETHICS COMMENT SHEET

Name of Candidate	Rahul Kumar		
Medium Hindi/Eng.		Registration Number	430778
Test Code	1525	Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	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।	
Total Marks Obtained: Remarks:			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
			Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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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

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1(a)

Administrative discretion is the use of one's own judgement and objectivity in public service.

For example - giving environmental clearance to a project based on its merits/demerits.

It can be a blessing -

1. It shifts focus from rule-orientation and process-orientation to result orientation.

eg: Unnayan Banka scheme launched for better educational outcomes.

2. It ensures focus on welfare of citizenry (citizen-centric).

eg: discretion over distribution of welfare services to vulnerable sections

3. It ends impersonal nature by ensuring direct connection with grassroots. ~~As~~ This is because discretionary services can only be taken with awareness of local scenarios.

However, its misuse can be a curse.

1. Discretion in financial matters can lead to financial impropriety and corruption.
2. ~~Too~~ reliance on ~~too~~ discretion while sidelining rules can make bureaucracy self serving.
~~and the~~
3. Rules ensure nudges and persuasion for citizen-centricity, especially with regard to welfare sections.

Hence focus on value education and soft skills is crucial so that discretionary powers are best utilised.

1(b)

Corruption involves not only financial impropriety, but any unlawful use of privileges emanating from one's post.
eg: unlawful control over government assets.

There is a view that corruption has social acceptance -

1. Role of ~~not~~ powers emanating from post of civil servant leads to some level of social acceptance of its misuse.

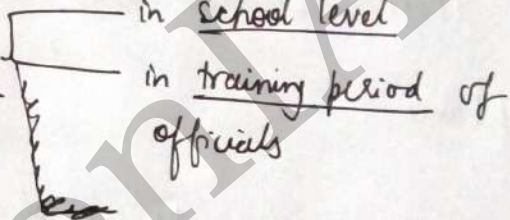
eg: delay in devolution of funds with a malafide intent.

2. ~~People~~ Citizens themselves engage in legitimising corruption.

eg. offering bribes for 'getting work done'.

3. Other factors
 - high inequality in society.
 - lack of funds for public bodies like police infrastructure.
 - lack of awareness in society.
 - materialism in society.

Persuasion is the way to delegitimise corruption

1. 'role model effect' - ~~use of~~ ~~ex~~ commanding honest officials, using the examples of officials like Ashok Khemka to influence both officials and citizenry etc.
2. Value education 
 - in school level
 - in training period of officials
3. connecting citizenry with grassroots, eg:
showcasing struggles of vulnerable sections like tribals to highlight the negative effects of corruption.
4. ~~use of~~ Strict implementation of laws -
Prevention of Corruption Act
Benami Properties Act etc. to ~~bring~~
bring awareness.

2(a)

Corporate ethics is the use of processes/ functions etc. that are morally sound and in interest of all stakeholders.

Long term survival of a company depends upon ethical business practices -

1. Employees
- it ensures trust in of employees in the establishment
 - it encourages honesty, perseverance in employees → good outcomes of company
 - it protects human resource (aptitude) by
eg: no tolerance to sexual harassment
no tolerance to casteism

2. Society
- it ensures society's trust in the brand's authenticity → hence more ~~loss~~ profits due to more buyers
 - it leads to good consumer experience
eg: prompt grievance redressal

3. Nation — company adheres to laws and mandates

eg: CSR norms, taxation laws

Hence it does not only protect the
company from damages to brand image but
also ensures better ~~so~~ response of customers.

2(b)

Laws are the set of rules to be followed in a jurisdiction. It is aimed at benefit of citizens and the nation.

eg: dowry prohibition Act

* GST Act

However, law is -

1 → impersonal and rigid - it does not look into social/personal realities.

eg: lack of consciousness amongst citizenry with respect to dowry prohibition Act.

2 → subject to implementation of authority

eg: low ~~informer~~ conviction rate in rape cases.

Hence, attitudinal change is needed.

1. Social responsibility

eg: to act as whistleblowers in corruption cases.

2. Empathy eg: to help survivors of rape cases in filing cases

3. Shedding preconceived prejudices by

authorities

eg: caste bias, gender bias
in officials

citizenry

eg: normalisation of violation of
traffic & rules,

is usual.

3(a)

Awareness is a key part of being a human being, but not the only part. ~~Have~~ Lending voices to make the world a better place is crucial.

Silence on things that matter can lead to -

1. Weakened civil society that is composed of civilians.

eg: no ~~was~~ opposition to corruption cases can occur.

2. rule of oligarchy, traditional power structure

eg: legitimisation of child labour, existed to an extent in rural India, but Kailash Satyarthi's work has made a difference.

3. lack of check on power of bureaucracy

eg: no social audit can lower service quality.

~~to~~ Aristotle stated - man is a political animal. To be a human in real sense, it is crucial to perform our duties of a citizen.

This leads to social upliftment of vulnerable sections, like women, minorities etc through attitudinal change. This also ensures economic growth by dint of our hard work.

3(b)

Ethics is a moral philosophy that does not only deal with true and false but also with right and wrong.

Laws are based on results of our intent and action.

eg: 1) Dowry prohibition Act prohibits giving and taking

dowry

2) Prevention of Corruption Act prohibits indulgement in corrupt practices.

This is because, laws are protective and empowering in nature.

However, ethics deal with a person's inner conscience, his sense of right and wrong.

For example - thinking about committing financial fraud means that the person does not ~~have~~ regard others as end in itself, but as means to his end.

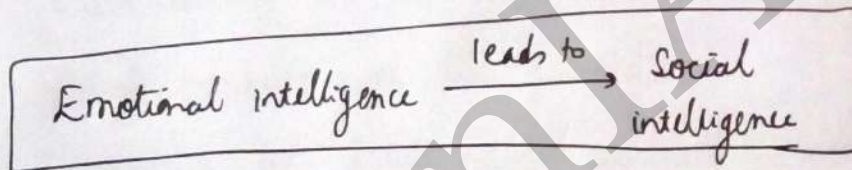
Hence, it shows a lack of ethical

values like human dignity and equality which
is antithetical to social good. This is what ethics
aims at tackling, ~~hence~~ ~~it~~ and this is how
ethics and laws differ.

4(a)

Social intelligence means the ability to analyse and act in accordance to the established social norms, cultural sensitivity etc. of a place.

eg: removing shoes before entering a temple for infection.



Emotional intelligence is the ability to analyse/ understand/ channelise one's own emotions and that of others.

Only when a person understands people's emotions, beliefs, sentiments & with respect to socially established norms, she can be expected to show social intelligence.

Also, social intelligence can be shown only when a person tackles her own prejudices

and preconceived beliefs with respect to social
practises of communities. ~~of~~

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4(b)

Code of conduct has been laid down by
~~Civil Servant~~ All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968.

It lays down the set of rules, standards,

principles to be followed, some of which are -

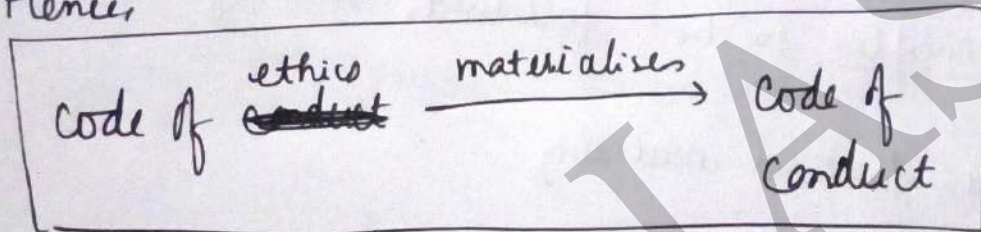
1. political neutrality.
2. accountability and transparency.
3. good conduct with the public.
4. sensitivity for public needs, particularly vulnerable sections.
5. promotion of merit, impartiality and principle of fairness.

On the other hand, code of ethics is not codified. It is a set of values to be followed by the civil servants. It is more broad based and hence gives moral and ethical foundations of code of conduct.

for example - empathy, an expected code of

^{ethics}
~~conduct~~ for civil servants, can ensure that the
needs of vulnerable ~~side~~ sections are met (a
part of code of conduct).

Hence,



5(a)

Wisdom is the ability to use knowledge in accordance with experience and understanding.

Compassion is the tendency to understand others' feelings, especially their problems, with an active desire to alleviate them.

Wisdom and compassion means a combination of Emotional intelligence and aptitude.

It involves -

1. Right attitude - to understand the ground realities of like social practices,
eg: the reason behind poor status of women
2. Persistence - to alleviate the problems, eg: gender inequality at grassroot level.
- to bring attitudinal change by targeting the ~~grass~~ ground realities behind problems, eg: social evils like drugs, gender violence etc.

For example - Kailash Satyarthi used both

knowledge of data and facts for best
intervention in cases of child labour, also he could
actively engage with the victims of child labour
due to his compassion, to transform their lives
completely.

5(b)

Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam teaches civil servants various lessons of life and public service.

1. Right attitude to make best use of whatever is available - He was born in a family of fishermen, ~~but~~ studied in his village in his childhood and grew up as the Missile Man of India.
2. Integrity and probity - His entire career of public service is unblemished and highlights transparency.
3. Scientific temperament - He never let his personal beliefs reflect in his public service, but ~~was~~ belonged to all sections of society. He also led a key role in Missile program of India.
4. Perseverance + Aptitude - His hardworking nature and ~~also~~ ability to acquire skills is shown in the development of several missiles by

ISRO in his tenure.

5. Dedication to nation - He regarded the missile 'Agni' as his child, that ~~des~~ shows immense personal dedication to national cause.

6

Citizen's Charter sets a ^{minimum} standard of public service delivery. It is based on -

- 1) Quality
- 2) Choice
- 3) Standard
- 4) Accountability
- 5) Transparency

In light with above aims, information that could be made available are -

^{Broad}
1. Financial records of infrastructure, welfare service

etc and their ~~and~~ audit report - to

showcase transparency. (with exceptions as under Official Secrets Act)

2. Details of achievement of targets mandated

by various departments - to showcase

Competence.

3. Details of average time taken for public

grievance ~~redress~~ redressal in various departments.

4. Average time taken for delivery of key

public services, like certificates, welfare

Schemes etc.

Steps for successful implementation

1. Transparency by showcasing average time taken for public service delivery - can boost successful implementation of Citizen's Charter.
2. Regular submission of reports on service quality and grievance redressal to higher authorities can instill a system of reward/incentive/punishment.
3. Citizen's awareness, eg: through mukhad nataks, can boost demand from grassroot level.

7

Human rights have been enshrined by UN Declaration of Rights. Indian Constitution also extends several fundamental rights to all-citizens and foreigners. eg: Article 21.

Refugees flee the country of ~~persecution~~ for a better life. ~~they can be also be environmental refugees~~
 They can be

{	fleeing persecution
{	fleeing extremes of <u>hunger, poverty</u>
{	<u>environmental refugees</u>

States are guided by -

- protection of human rights of all in rules based order
- "non refoulement" principle

Hence, they have a role of -

1. providing basic living conditions - like food nutrition, basic healthcare facilities.

eg: Operation Insaniyat by India in case of Rohingyas in Bangladesh.

2. protecting them from further violence and torture.
3. Diplomatic engagement ~~with~~ at regional, bilateral and multilateral level for reacceptance of refugees in their home country.
3. multilateral conventions, eg. Nansen Protocol, New York declaration etc to ~~prevent~~ protect refugees under all circumstances.

Thus, a multilayered approach is needed.

~~Red tapism~~ is the long process of

Redtapism is the misuse of hierarchical
and rules based bureaucratic procedures to
benefit the powerful sections, allow corruption
and crony capitalism etc.

It leads to -

1. Unequal playing field - eg: swift clearing
of licenses of powerful sections, while
delays for startups.
2. Prevalence of systemic corruption - as citizens
find it the only way to 'get things
done'
3. Lack of incentives of bureaucracy to be the
change due to { negative perception associated
with discretionary judgements
eg: corruption must be involved
systemic corruption to deter

4. it leads to a negative system of incentives/
nudges/ punishments.

eg: corrupt civil servant is incentivised due
to 'everyone doing it' phenomenon.

Hence, PM Modi has launched Mission Karmayogi
to focus on - 1. result orientation over rules orientation

eg: focus on Ease of Doing Business

2. boosting soft skills of bureaucrats

3. reducing the number of licenses, ^{clearances etc} through

government's efforts (Economic Survey).

9(a)

The given case study highlights the ethical dilemma of safety versus availability of ^{any} vaccine to curb deaths.

Stakeholders

1. the population (everyone is to be administered vaccine).
2. high-risk people in COVID-19 crisis.
3. government.
4. Me (head of Committee).

Critical issues involved.

1. ~~Saving~~ Safety of vaccine.
2. Saving maximum lives.
3. public trust in governance.
4. delivering efficient and effective result to the government as the head of Committee.
5. cost of available safe vaccines

(b)

Course of action

1. focus on primacy of safety of vaccine

This is crucial for safeguarding life and health in long term, since health experts have already warned against the safety of available vaccines, I should not allow them to enter the Indian market. This can also hamper public trust in government in long term and can even increase vaccine hesitancy for other diseases - to the detriment of the population.

Rules cannot be bartered for efficiency ^{and cost}

when it comes to public safety

2. ~~Look~~ Expediting the ^{production} ~~process~~ of other

promising vaccines, including the vaccines already available
through fund support, R & D or any other
support that the government can offer,
in order to speed up the process.

3. If the government can afford the expensive
and safe available vaccines, I would give
the approval - so that 1) healthcare workers
and 2) high risk population get the
vaccine and be safe from COVID-19.

4. In case R & D and funding intervention has not led
to cost decline, ~~any~~ other population can be
administered vaccine even after the arrival of
other safe vaccines later, but the above mentioned
groups can be administered the available safe
vaccines at present in light of urgency of and
health security of the nation.

The above mentioned process can be achieved through persuasion of the government to look into both safety and health security.

10

(a).

~~Education~~ Education is crucial not only in terms of job prospects and aptitude, it is ~~the~~ also helpful in showing "how to live a good life" (Plato).

1. Awareness generation regarding social realities, social problems, environmental and health concerns, malpractices like corruption and sensitisation against the above.
2. Inculcation of good practises in citizens.
eg: 1. asking for bills from shopkeepers
2. acting against child labour
3. Right attitude through value education -
eg: 1. equal status of women in society
2. scientific temper for national growth.
4. Protecting ~~oneself~~ oneself against social problems - like sexual abuse.

5. Inculcating social awareness through persistence,
focus on facts etc.

(b). APT Kalam opined that not only the school,
but mother and father ^{are} ~~have~~ the earliest teachers
of children.

Besides family, society also plays a role in
education.

For example

1. Society leads to learning by experience of oneself.
2. Social norms, conduct shape { attitudes
behaviour
3. system of ostracism, reward, commendation
etc by the society.

eg: ostracism of rape victim may lead
people to believe that the woman is at
a fault in cases of rape.

Stakeholders who should press for change, thus are -

1. family and society - because the state of
2. the youth affects social responsibility and
social framework.

2. educated sections

- due to their awareness and understanding of the problems.
- due to the respect they command in society, they have large social power to call for change.

11 (a)

Air pollution is immensely dangerous to human health and life expectancy.

Reasons behind such behaviour of society -

1. Since everyone is negatively impacted and still acts irresponsibly, a key reason is

lack of awareness regarding the short term and long term effects of on the population.

2. ~~Some~~ Feeling of invulnerability on some sections.

Reasons: 1. they consider themselves fit and healthy.

2. they are affluent enough to have interventions like air purifiers.

3. lack of knowledge on mechanisms of air pollution

3. Lack of value education to sensitise people regarding -

1. social responsibility

2. ~~the~~ impact on vulnerable, animals etc.

4. Feeling that individual actions do not count because already pollution is high.

(b) Measures -

1. Value education to be a part of environmental education to - sensitise people on the challenges of vulnerable sections

- to give people knowledge + awareness of the issue.

2. 'role model effect', like commending the municipal wards that have burst no ~~crackers~~ crackers ~~in~~ the year round.

3. grassroot level engagement by volunteers, municipal council members, school students etc to transition to pro environment behaviour.

4. Use of media - like social media engagement by prominent personalities

- movies, ~~adverts~~

- political advertisement by

political parties, eg:

in Swachh Bharat Campaigns

5. Fines to be imposed as a penalty for incentivising pro-environment behaviour.

It is important to involve citizens by persuasion and attitudinal change, in order to protect environment.

12 (a).

Issues with a civil servant expressing his/
her ~~behavior~~ views on social media -

1. It can be violative of political neutrality

as various ~~public views~~ public topics are
intricately linked with politics.

eg: issue of deforestation of Aarey forest
land for metro expansion in Mumbai was
not only linked to deforestation, but also
to the political issue of Metro expansion.

2. It leads to negative incentives and nudges
like focus on publicity and public opinion
that is ~~contravening~~ contravening to idea of
anonymity in Conduct Rules.

Hence it can shift focus from work
integrity to publicity.

However,

1. ~~expression~~ expression of non-political opinion
is compliant with Conduct rules.

2. the idea of reasonable & restrictions should be followed.

(b) As stated above, criticism of government policies can lead to -

1. shift of focus from work efficiency to negative incentive of publicity (contrary to the idea of political neutrality in Conduct Rules).

2. politicisation of political actions and decisions, contrary to idea of political neutrality.

eg: ^{some} civil servants' voices against scrapping

of Article 370 did not help alleviate

ground problems, but led to greater

politicisation.

3. Also, civil servants have very wide ground to bring about change within constitutional limits.

4. Civil servants have opportunities to lend their constructive criticism in official discussions and through ~~the~~ following official procedure.

However,

1. reasonable restrictions should be imposed ~~to~~ as the present global norms allow for genuine reflections by civil servants, but politicised criticisms should not be allowed.

(c). As the representatives of administration, civil servants should abide by Civil Service Conduct Rules 1968 also on social media.

1. focus on alleviation of public problems, especially that of vulnerable sections, through

- persuasion of citizenry.
- raising consciousness and highlighting

Local and government initiatives.

2. Political neutrality - by not involving in politicised conduct/criticism on social media even as they exercise freedom of speech.
3. Good conduct with the public, use of soft skills.
eg: ~~construct~~ constructive opinions of citizenry should not be responded to in the wrong attitude even if the civil servant disagrees.

Civil servants should conduct themselves in the best behaviour on social media, the new mode of communication and public engagement.

Economic growth has been focussed on
ever since the post independence era -

Rationale

1. Prosperity of nation is linked to GDP growth,

prosperity is in national interest, as -

1.1. it builds human resource by ensuring
good education, employment, health
security, nutrition etc in open market.

1.2. it ensures resources for the government
to ensure national security and defence.

~~+3. GDP~~

2. GDP growth is a tool to attract foreign
investment and formulate domestic economic
policies.

3. Belief in trickle-down theory of

neoliberalism - that rise in economic growth

creates 1) demand.

2) employment prospects

3) domestic consumption

and hence is self-sustaining.

4. Belief in GDP growth as the solution of social issues - like malnutrition, food insecurity etc.

eg: Indira Gandhi's Garibi Hatao Campaign.

(b) World Economic Forum highlighted that GDP growth is not the sole indicator for development.

This is because -

1. it does not ensure that growth is sustainable - that it can be tolerated

by the environment and carried forward

by future generations without any side-effects like climate change.

2. it does not ensure that growth is inclusive.

For example-1) Some countries have very high Gini coefficient but also are very wealthy. In this case, human resource development suffers due to relative poverty.

2). gender equality is not ensured by GDP, hence women are disproportionately left out of policy making focus.

3. It does not include unmonetised work, like care work.

Hence, GDP needs to be included with other indicators, like -

1. SDG targets - to ensure sustainability

and inclusion of all sections of the population.

2. Gini coefficient - to ensure low inequality.

3. human-centric approach - to alleviate

'jobless growth', social issues like juvenile delinquency, loneliness, mental health issues along with economic growth.

Human-centricity in GDP calculations is needed for its greater benefits.

COVID-19 does not have a medical treatment at present, but it can be limited in its impact by behavioural interventions.

Behavioural changes desirable in India

1. Trust in government authorities - so that guidelines of government and WHO, like avoiding unnecessary travel are followed.
2. Scientific temper - so that superstitions and prejudices against people infected with COVID-19, like refusal to drop food parcels at their house, is tackled.
3. Physical distancing as opposed to ~~social~~ emotional distancing to tackle issues like rising anxiety, economic woes, health concerns among elderly etc.

4. Adherence to rules like ^{usage} masks,

Sanitisers, regular hand washing to

tackle COVID-19.

• ~~The~~ These measures can reduce
pressure upon medical facilities and save more
lives.

(b). Role of various stakeholders in making communities
adhere to guidelines -

1. Government - has used political advertisements,
• use of Apps like Aarogya Setu to provide
real time data, • stop rumours and
ensure behaviour change.

Also, leadership appeal of PM Modi, by
his direct communication in wake of lockdown
helped. Besides, name and ~~seto~~ shame, like

lack of adherence to guidelines by Tablighi Jamaat group.

Administrators - cluster based approach like Bhikwala and Kerala models, use of isolation centres to curb mixing with infected people.

Doctors - use of social media to instill behavioural change through persuasion.

(b). Challenges

1. Lack of awareness amongst people regarding a new pandemic makes ~~them~~ it an issue of trust on the government.

eg: in USA, some 'chose' not to wear masks due to political affiliations.

2. Communities perceive it as threat to cultural practices.

eg: closing of places of worship,

Scaling down festivities.

3. Lack of scientific temper in population -
leads to difficulty in adopting masks, sanitisers

etc.

4. Prevalence of fake news, rumours etc. lead
to difficulty in implementation.

5. Genuine concerns - like threat to livelihood in
a situation of 'to die of hunger or the virus'.

Focus should be on human-centric approach,
so that human dignity is ensured.